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ProParque

Performance Monitoring Plan

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ProParque

Performance Monitoring Plan

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Acronyms

ADS	Automated Directives System
BDS	Business Development/Extension Services
BMAP	Biodiversity Monitoring Action Plans
BSA	Biologically Significant Areas
CANATURH	National Chamber of Tourism of Honduras
CBO	Community Based Organization
CCB	Climate, Community & Biodiversity
CODEL	Local Prevention and Response Committee
CODEM	Municipal Prevention and Response Committee
COP	Chief of Party
COPECO	Permanent Commission for Contingencies
COR	Contracting Officer Representative
COTR	Contracting Officer's Technical Representative
DAI	Development Alternatives Inc.
DAPVS	Department of Protected Areas and Wildlife
DCOP	Deputy Chief of Party
DQA	Data Quality Assessment
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
ESNACIFOR	National School of Forestry Sciences
FAF	Foreign Assistance Framework
FHIA	Honduran Foundation for Agricultural Research
FSC	Forest Stewardship Council
FTE	Full Time Equivalents
FUNDER	Business Foundation for Rural Development
GGE	Gasoline Gallon Equivalent
GIS	Geographical Information System
GOH	Government of Honduras

ICF	National Institute for Conservation and Forestry Development, Protected Areas and Wildlife
IHT	Honduran Institute of Tourism
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IR	Intermediate Result
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
LED	Low Emission Development
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MIRA	USAID/Integrated Watershed Resources Management Project
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSME	Rural Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NRM	Natural Resources Management
OFDA	Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance
PA	Protected Area
PES	Payment For Environmental Services
PES	Payment for Environmental Services
PIRS	Core Performance Monitoring Plan Indicators Sheets
PIRS	Performance Indicator Reference Sheets
PMP	Performance Management Plan
PSA	Payment for Environmental Services
QPR	Quarterly Project Reviews
REDD	Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation
REDD+	National Landscape Based Carbon Sequestration
REHNAP	Foundation of the Honduran Private Nature Reserves
SEFIN	Ministry of Finance
SEPLAN	Technical Secretariat of Planning and External Cooperation
SERNA	Natural Resources and Environment Secretariat
SICAP	The Central American Protected Areas System
SINAPH	New National Park System

SINIA	National System for Environmental Impact Assessment
SPL	Sustainable Productive Landscapes
TA	Technical Assistance
TAMIS	Technical and Administrative Management Information System
TBD	To Be Determined
TOR	Terms of Reference
UMA	Municipal Environmental Unit
UNAH	National Autonomous University of Honduras
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change's
UNITEC	Central America University of Technology
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USAID-OFDA	The Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance
USG	United States Government
VCS	Verified Carbon Standard

Section One

Performance Management Plan (PMP) Narrative

INTRODUCTION

ProParque is a complex program that requires a robust and reliable monitoring system capable of not only capturing and explaining a broad range of results and impacts, but also serving in DAI's process of *adaptive management*: integrating project planning, management, and monitoring into a single cohesive framework that allows for continuous learning and adaptation based on feedback and information from stakeholders and monitoring efforts. Such a dynamic PMP requires that program managers adapt activities to changes in local context, new discoveries about drivers and development challenges, and lessons learned through the successes and failures of implementation, as depicted in the accompanying graphic (Figure 1), the cycle's steps are not linear; rather, they are iterative—all five steps occur throughout the implementation of a program.

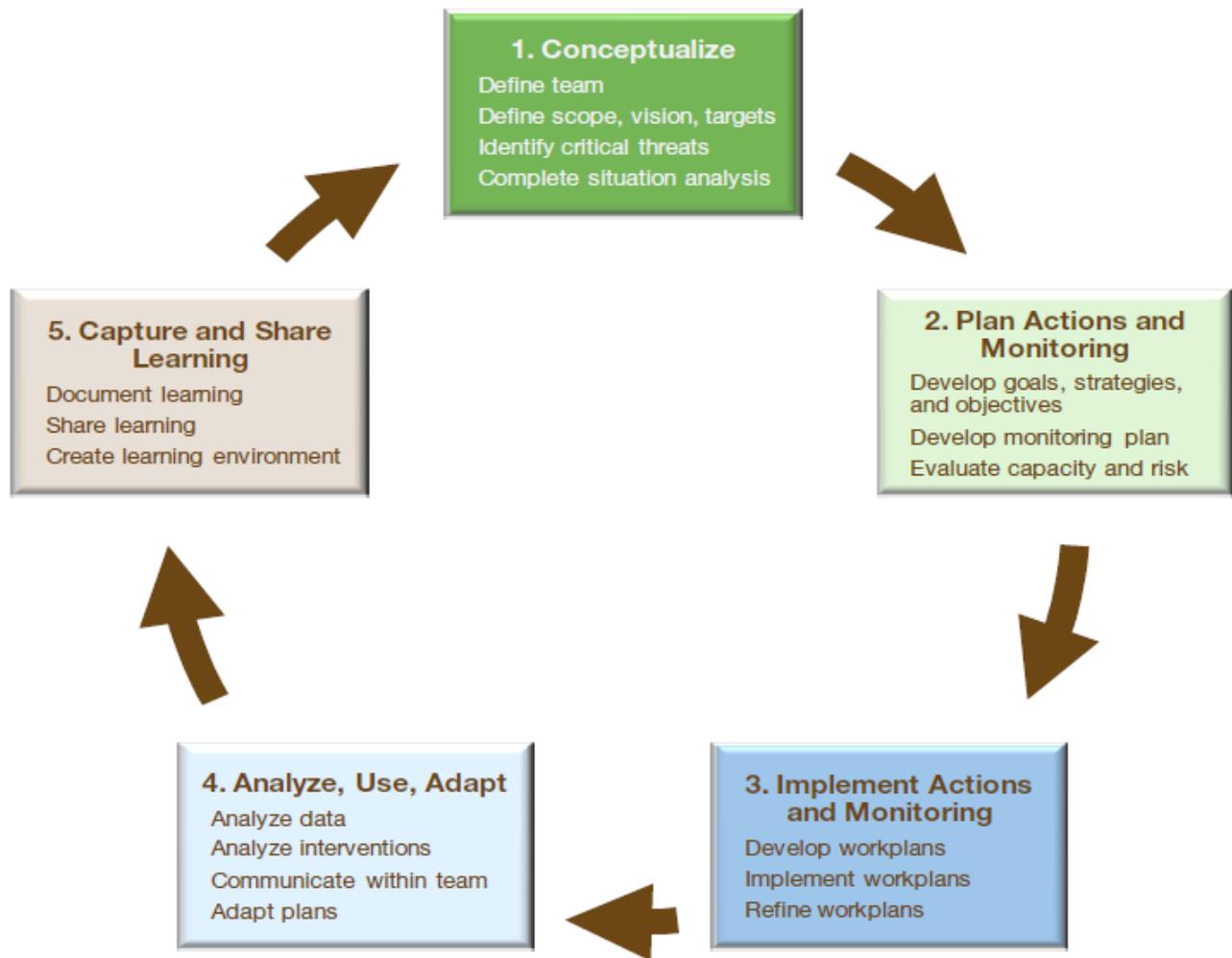
Another key element in our adaptive management approach for ProParque relates to the process of on-going feedback from key project stakeholders and most particularly USAID. Our Chief of Party will be in regular contact with counterpart government agencies and stakeholders in ProParque's activities, serving as a focal point for receiving and sharing information on project activities and addressing issues that may arise. Our Chief of Party will also have regularly scheduled exchanges with the designated USAID COTR, at a minimum consisting of weekly updates to review project progress and problems and opportunities encountered. A more formal feedback mechanism will likewise be used in the form of Quarterly Project Reviews (QPRs). The QPR is a whole-of-project review process during which progress against the project's PMP, approved workplans and budgets are reviewed in detail, issues related to staff and subcontractor performance are identified, and importantly, a consultation COTR to review overall performance under the contract, identify any potential or emerging issues, and review possible corrective action.

PMP STRUCTURE

This iterative monitoring and performance management approach will be applied to a performance based contract and a highly complex project design. Not only do ProParque's objectives need to align with the overall Mission Strategy (see Figure 2: ProParque Results Framework), they are linked to a cascade of over 70 Intermediate results (IRs) and sub-intermediate results (sub-IRs). Each level of activity has its own set of indicators and targets, and two distinct phases – an Option A set of targets associated with the program's base period (September 2011 – August 2014) and an Option B set, associated with the program's two year option period (September 2014 – August 2016).

The primary performance monitoring tools for keeping this contractual and technical complexity in order are the Core Performance Monitoring Plan Indicators Sheets or "PIRS" (Section Three), the workplan-level indicator set (List 2), and the Contract Deliverables Schedule (Attachment 1 of the Prime Contract).

Figure 1: The Adaptive Performance Management Cycle



DATA COLLECTION AND MEASUREMENT

Data collection under ProParque will flow from program activities, using carefully designed data input forms, completed by our well-trained cadre of staff, so that the data captured—including geo-referenced information—can be entered directly into the TAMIS PMP database. The ProParque team will use standardized data input forms, train all staff, and develop multiple data check points in order to mitigate bias, improve precision, and increase reliability through triangulation.

The Impact Evaluation Team will conduct baseline data assessments at the commencement of ProParque that will provide the basis for measuring progress toward outcomes and deliverables on semi-annual, annual, and cumulative bases. The initial data will use existing information sources available through the participating co-management groups, local governments, and central government ministries. We will support quantitative data collected in this manner with qualitative information gathered through surveys and interviews to provide an overall picture of ProParque's impact on families, communities, and local governments.

All field personnel will use handheld GIS units to geo-reference data and link it to open-source Google Maps site platforms that the ProParque team and USAID can use as a programming reference tool to monitor data and add a spatial dimension to measurement and impact analysis.

In addition, we will use community-based approaches to collect data pertaining to gender-specific indicators. These include women's participation in decision making, access to land, participation in training programs, and so on. This is critical because women are often most affected when natural resources are depleted. Disaggregating participation indicators, such as participation rates, amount of time devoted to project activities, and impacts on other uses of participants' time, will make it easier to assess the positive and negative impacts of project activities on women and children. We believe that community members will become more aware of how their initiatives affect different target groups in different ways and can actively seek ways to mitigate negative effects.

Our performance and impact monitoring reports will strive to be both candid and transparent. Wherever appropriate, issues of data quality will be discussed and any instances of underperformance relative to our set targets will be accounted for and explained.

ANALYZING DATA AND REPORTING RESULTS

The Impact Evaluation Team will produce data for the required quarterly, semi-annual, and annual reports on program performance. The ProParque PMP will be managed using DAI's customizable Technical and Administrative Management Information System (TAMIS). TAMIS is a web-enabled program which integrates workplan management, impact and performance monitoring, and project administration into a single easy-to-use information system. TAMIS focuses on the tasks and activities in a development project's annual workplan. In addition to specifying and tracking timing and

resource allocation, TAMIS compiles, sorts, and distributes information pertinent to each task—including grant and subcontracted activities. In the specific case of ProParque, it will provide managers with multiple capabilities, including the tracking of indicators, storage of performance documents, linking of program inputs, and provision of information on demand to USAID and designated partners.

The TAMIS will enable team members, whether in Tegucigalpa, Washington, or other locations, to enter data and review overall progress. The added capacity to link the TAMIS databases to a geographical information system (GIS) will enable us to report progress against our targets by region or specific site. Most important, we will be readily able to provide maps and other graphics to help our partners visualize the performance and impact of the work of ProParque and our partners. The COTR and Alternate COTR will both have full access to the TAMIS PMP database.

The ProParque team will prepare annual reports on progress toward meeting performance and impact targets. Information on critical indicators will also be incorporated in monthly progress reports and serve as a feedback mechanism to guide our Adaptive Management model.

MONITORING CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS

The attainment of project goals is usually conditional upon certain external factors remaining unchanged or any expected changes occurring as anticipated. These are regarded as assumptions critical to the timely and successful accomplishment of project goals. They must be monitored in order to ascertain whether any failure to achieve project objectives is the result of internal, manageable factors or to uncontrollable, external forces. For ProParque, the binding Covenants structure tied to legislative action by the GOH will factor in to our critical assumptions. Other broad critical assumption will encompass areas such as political will and stability, an improving national investment climate, the existence of a robust global carbon market (for REDD+ demand), an absence of natural disasters, among others. While these are largely qualitative indicators, they provide an overall framework for gauging responsiveness to the project's development objectives.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS – THE FIVE CONDITIONS PRECEDENTS (“COVENANTS”)

In an effort to find constructive means to advance Honduras's ability to effectively achieve its development objectives and to avoid the “business as usual” approaches that contributed to a pattern of study and inaction, USAID has specified what it considers to be the critical GOH contributions to the successful implementation of this program. These conditions are included as binding Conditions Precedent or covenants to the new Assistance Objective Agreement negotiated and signed with the new GOH administration on September 28th, 2010. These conditions include the following:

Conditions or Covenants/GOH Results	Due Date:
1. New National Park System (SINAPH) Regulation Established	06/30/2012
2. New SINAPH Finance System Designed and Established	03/31/2013
3. SINAPH Regulation for Private Sector Concession for Tourism Facilities Established	12/31/2013
4. GOH Establishment of the National Parks Service to directly manage the National Park System (SINAPH)	09/30/2014
5. SINAPH National Park Service Park Manager/Chief Ranger and Park Ranger Guard Functions Established	09/30/2014

These covenants are the essential backbone to ProParque.....success in achieving them is a bellweather for overall program success. For this reason, the five covenants and their associated results/deliverables are key indicators in the PMP. Achieving them will require a concerted effort on behalf of the Contractor, not only in the provision of technical assistance, but also in the more subtle task of motivating the GOH to continue with the SINAPH reform agenda. It must be noted that the PIRS for the covenants have been written in such a manner as to give both the Contractor and USAID a clear definition of what constitutes technical progress (within control of the Contractor), and what constitutes political success (within control of the GOH).

EARMARK REPORTING AND RELEVANT F INDICATORS

DAI's efficient integrated M&E system will allow us to report progress toward indicator achievement when activities are linked to particular earmarked funds within USAID, such as biodiversity, climate change adaptation, sustainable landscapes, and clean energy. For example, for biodiversity earmarked funds in ProParque, the team must first identify biologically significant areas (BSAs) within the program, identify threats to biodiversity using recent threat assessments (118/119s) and those to be done under Component 2, select indicators applicable to reduce environmental threats in BSA, then propose activities that explicitly impact conservation and highlights biodiversity outcomes as *primary* results. All quarterly and annual reports will contain a section on earmarked funds utilization.

As can be seen in Figure 1 (ProParque Results Framework), a significant portion of ProParque's results contribute to F indicators. Those that do are clearly identified as doing so on the Performance Indicator Reference Sheets (PIRS).

GENDER SENSITIVE INDICATORS

The overall impact evaluation strategy for gender in USAID ProParque is to identify and quantify the number of women that the project is engaging with; analyze the quality and the impact upon their lives that project activities are having; and feed the results back into programming in a timely manner that ensures optimal impact and true gender equity and equality across objectives. Gender sensitive baseline information will be obtained at the outset of any work with MSMEs and communities; this information will include qualitative viewpoints from both men and women about power relations, gender

equity, etc....to enable the subsequent qualitative evaluation about the impact of project activities. Tools to be used include workshops, surveys, and focus groups. Quantitative data collection will be completed in accordance with the data collection methodology set forth for each indicator in the PIRS; qualitative assessments will be at done at the baseline, midpoint and conclusion stages of activities.

As part of the quarterly reporting process, all new inputs on gender sensitive indicators will be crossed with field input from the team. Any shortcomings in achieving meaningful gender equity in project activities will be proactively addressed at this point, with corresponding adjustments being made to technical strategies and resource allocations.

Principal gender sensitive indicators are listed below; additional instances where gender aspects will be tracked are noted in the PIRS. Finally, we fully acknowledge the importance of gender considerations in the implementation of ProParque. Our Gender Expert, Marle Ponce, is an acknowledged leader in this area and will have an integral role in weaving gender approaches and measurement methods across the entire project. Gender aspects of each indicator are noted where relevant on the Performance Indicator Reference Sheets

No.	Indicators
1	New net sales of participating rural MSMEs as a result of USG assistance
2	New employment created in participating rural MSME (Full Time Equivalents - FTEs) as a result of USG assistance
3	Number of MSMEs (farmers, foresters, processors, tourism service providers) that have successfully adopted new inputs, technologies and practices as a result of USG assistance
4	Number of MSMEs accessing market-based financing as the result of USG assistance

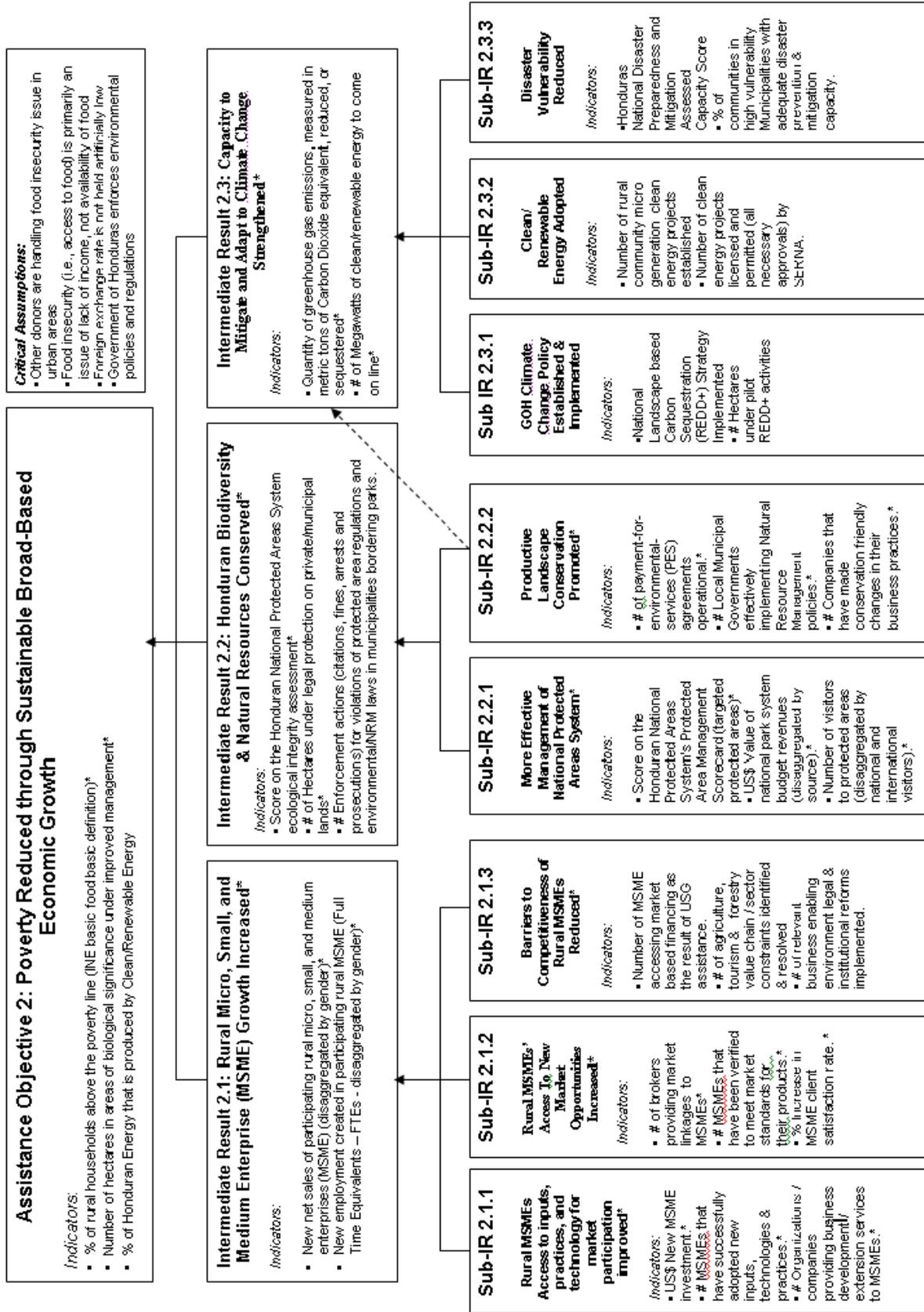
DATA QUALITY ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES

Data quality assessments will be done at the beginning of the program, and then at intervals specified in each PIRS. Each indicator will count with a specific Data Quality Assessment methodology; the compendium of DQA tables is provided in Annex Two.

PMP MANAGEMENT and RESOURCES

As stated above, the Impact Evaluation Team will be led by Georgina O'Connor. She will be assisted by 4 full-time M&E specialists and GIS specialist, each with a technical and/or geographical responsibility. The team will be complemented by the use of subcontracted services and specialists. These services will be procured through competitive means, though in some cases a sole source arrangement may be warranted. Potential partners include UNITEC, ESNACIFOR, FUNDER, UNAH, and FHIA. Impact evaluation resource needs will be assessed on an annual basis as part of the annual work planning process. All necessary funds for field work will be earmarked at that time, and timelines and action plans for the procurement of any external resources defined.

Figure 1: ProParque Results Framework



* as the result of USG assistance

List 1: PMP Indicators

1. New net sales of participating rural micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSME) (At least 50% women-owned)
2. Number of new employment created in participating rural MSME (Full-time Equivalents - FTEs) (at least 50% women)
3. New MSME investment
4. Improved MSME Profitability
5. Number of MSMEs that have successfully adopted new inputs, technologies & practices.
6. Number of organizations / companies providing business development / extension services to MSMEs.
7. Number of brokers providing market linkages to MSMEs
8. Number of MSMEs that have been verified to meet market standards for their products
9. Percent Increase in MSME client satisfaction rate
10. Number of MSMEs accessing market-based financing as the result of USG assistance
11. Number of value-added agriculture, tourism & sustainable forestry value chain / sector constraints identified & resolved
12. Number of relevant business enabling environment legal & institutional reforms implemented
13. Number of threat assessments conducted for each targeted protected area
14. Number of hectares under legal protection on private lands
15. Number of legally declared private reserves
16. Number of enforcement actions (citations, fines, arrests and prosecutions) for violations of regulations in targeted protected area and NRM laws in municipalities bordering parks
17. Score on the Honduran National Protected Areas System's Protected Area Management Scorecard (targeted protected areas)
18. ICF/DAPVS Redefines Role Of NGO/University Co-Managers Based On New National Parks Service Model
19. US\$ Value Of SINAPH Budget Revenues (disaggregated by source- fees, central budget, donors)
20. Number Of Visitors To Protected Areas (disaggregated by national and international visitors)
21. Number of payment-for-environmental services agreements (including pilot REDD models)
22. Number of Local Municipal Governments (UMAs) Effectively Implementing Environmental And Natural Resource Management Policies
23. Number Of Companies That Have Made Conservation-Friendly Changes In Their Business Practices
24. Quantity of greenhouse gas emissions, measured in metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent, reduced, or sequestered as a result of USG assistance
25. Number of megawatts of clean energy to come on line
26. Number of Hectares Under Pilot REDD+ Activities
27. Number Of Rural Micro Generation Clean Energy Projects Established
28. Number of clean energy projects licensed and permitted (all necessary approvals) by the GOH
29. Number of communities in high vulnerability municipalities with adequate disaster prevention and mitigation capacity
30. Score on the Honduran National Protected Areas System ecological integrity assessment
31. GOH Establishment of the National Parks Service to directly manage the National Park System (SINAPH) (COVENANT 4)
32. New National Park System (SINAPH) Regulation Established (COVENANT 1)
33. SINAPH National Park Service Park Manager/Chief Ranger and Park Ranger Guard Functions Established (COVENANT 5)
34. SINAPH / GOH Parks Categorization Harmonized With The IUCN Categorization System
35. SINAPH Guidelines for Marine, Wetland and Riparian Ecosystem Management Established
36. New SINAPH Finance System Designed and Established (COVENANT 2)
37. SINAPH Tourism Strategy Developed in Consultation W/Private Sector & Civil Society
38. SINAPH Regulation for Private Sector Concession for Tourism Facilities Established (COVENANT 3)
39. National Landscape-based Carbon Sequestration (REDD) Policy Implemented
40. Honduras National Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation Assessed Capacity Score

List 2 – Work Plan Level Indicators

1. MSMEs implementing best business management practices
2. Productivity of MSMEs increased
3. Number of MSMEs accessing new market opportunities through a broker
4. Number of MSMEs receiving regular market information from a broker
5. Number of MSME owners with a bank account that includes an ATM card.
6. Number of MSMEs that are legally registered as businesses.
7. Number of MSMEs that have title to their property
8. Number of MSMEs that are paying their taxes
9. Number of university alliances established to conduct ecological monitoring fieldwork
10. ICF/SINAPH Regulation to legally establish a private reserve finalized, including incentives for declaring.
11. Number of Protected Area Management Plans Evaluated
12. SINAPH Inter-Agency Coordination Mechanism(S) Strengthened And Operational
13. Number Of Modifications To Park System Configuration Based On Rationalization Study Implemented.
14. Resolution To Pico Bonito Core Zone Redefinition Disputes Resolved Through Consultative, Science Based Process
15. SINAPH Regulation on Small And Medium Hydroelectric Project Development In Park Buffer Zones Established.
16. A Fiscal Arrangement Established With SEFIN To Provide For The Long-Term Core Public Financing Of The National Parks System.
17. National Protected Area System/Service Institutional Identity, Logo & Public Outreach Established
18. SINAPH Park Interpretation & Environmental Education Program Established
19. National SINAPH Alliance established to involve private sector, civil society and the general public in system.
20. Number Of Payment For Environmental Services (PES) Agreements Developed And Approved
21. Number Of Hectares Being Conserved Under A PES Incentive Agreements
22. Forest-based Carbon Credit Pilot Established
23. Number of Municipalities Implementing A Package Of Critical Best Practice Local Ordinances On Key Threats To Protected Areas.
24. Number of Protected Area Forest Inventories Conducted
25. Number of Grants Awarded by Community Clean Energy Small Grants Mechanism
26. Number of obstacles to approval of small hydroelectric projects by SERNA identified and resolved
27. Transparent, science-based biodiversity conservation impact evaluation regulation established under National Protected Area System and the National System for Environmental Impact Assessment (SINIA) to determine the appropriateness of small hydroelectric facilitates within protected areas.
Number of Municipal Community Emergency Response Committees Trained And Equipped

Section Two

Performance Indicator Summary

USAID ProParque Performance Indicator Summary

No	Indicator	Targets						Units
		Y1 09/11-09/12	Y2 10/12-09/13	Y3 10/13-09/14	Y4 10/14-09/15	Y5 10/15-09/16	LOP	
IR 2.1 Rural Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Growth Increased								
2.1.1	New Net Sales of Participating Rural MSMEs as a Result of USG Assistance	\$0	\$8	\$10	\$8	\$4	\$30	millions of USD
2.1.2	New employment created in participating rural MSME (Full Time Equivalents - FTEs) as a result of USG assistance	0	1250	2250	1000	500	5000	FTEs
2.1.1.1	US\$ of new MSME investment as a result of USG assistance	\$0	\$4.0	\$6.0	\$3.0	\$3.0	\$16.0	US\$
2.1.1.1.1	Improved MSME Profitability (increase in net income).		+10	+15	+10			% increase
2.1.1.2	Number of MSMEs (farmers, foresters, processors, tourism service providers) that have successfully adopted new inputs, technologies and practices as a result of USG assistance	0	1200	1000	500	500	3200	MSMEs
2.1.1.3	Number of organizations/companies providing business development/extension services to MSMEs as a result of USG assistance	0	20	10			30	Organization-Company
2.1.2.1	Number of brokers providing market linkages to MSMEs as a result of USG assistance	0	20	10			30	Brokers
2.1.2.2	Number of MSMEs that have been verified to meet market standards for their products as a result of USG assistance		500	500	500		1500	MSMEs
2.1.2.3	% increase in MSME client satisfaction rate			+20		+20	+40	% change
2.1.3.1	Number of MSMEs accessing market-based financing as a result of USG assistance	0	250	250	250		750	MSMEs
2.1.3.2	Number of value-added agriculture, tourism and forestry value chain/sector constraints identified and resolved as a result of USG assistance	4	4	4	4	4	20	Number of constraints
2.1.3.3	Number of relevant business enabling environment legal and institutional reforms implemented as a result of USG assistance	4	4	4	4		4	Number of reforms

IR 2.2 Honduran Biodiversity and Natural resources Conserved								
2.2.1	Score on the Honduran National Protected Areas Systems ecological integrity assessment as a result of USG assistance		4	4	2		10	Baseline Score
2.2.1.1.	Number of Threat Assessments Conducted For Each Targeted Protected Area	10			10		10	Threat Assessment/Threat Assessment Update
2.2.2	Number of hectares under legal protection on private/municipal lands as a result of USG assistance		500	500	500		1500	Hectares
2.2.2.1	Number of legally declared private reserves		5	5	5	15		Legally Declared Reserve
2.2.3	Number of enforcement actions (citations, fines, arrests, and prosecutions) for violations of Protected Area regulations and environmental/Natural Resource Management laws in municipalities bordering parks as a result of USG assistance			20		20	40	Enforcement Actions
2.2.1.1.3	New National Park System (SINAPH) Regulation Established - COVENANT 1	1	2	2			5	Regulations or Norms
2.2.1.2.1	New SINAPH Finance System Designed and Established - COVENANT 2	1	1				1	Redesigned Protected Areas Fund/ Fund Functioning
2.2.1.3.3	SINAPH regulation for Private Sector Concession for Tourism Facilities Established - Covenant 3 – Option A		1				1	Regulation
2.2.1.3.3	SINAPH regulation for Private Sector Concession for Tourism Facilities Established - Covenant 3 – Option B			1	1	1	3	Pilot Concession
2.2.1.1.2	GOH Establishment of Improved DAP/VS structure to directly manage SINAPH - COVENANT 4 – Option A		1				1	Improved DAP/VS structure established
2.2.1.1.2	GOH Establishment of Improved DAP/VS structure to directly manage SINAPH - COVENANT 4 – Option B					1	1	Improved DAP/VS structure established functioning
2.2.1.1.4	SINAPH National Park Manager/ Chief Ranger and Park Ranger Guard Functions established - COVENANT 5 – Option A		Plan Adopted & Staff Selected	Staff Deployed (10 Park Managers and 50 Rangers)				Staff and Staffing Plan
2.2.1.1.4	SINAPH National Park Manager/ Chief Ranger				100% in	100% of core needs		Percent of Staffing Plan Filled

	and Park Ranger Guard Functions established - COVENANT 5 – Option B				priority PAs	met across 50% of system		
2.2.1.1	Percentage of change in the Score on the Honduran National Protected Areas System's Protected Area Management Scorecard (targeted protected areas)			+20%		+30%	+50%	Percent change in score
2.2.1.1.5	ICF/DAPVS Redefine Role of ONG/University Co-Managers Based on New SINAPH Model.		10 (priority PAs)			10 (new PAs)	20	Negotiated Agreements
2.2.1.1.7	SINAPH/GOH Parks Categorization Harmonized With the IUCN Categorization System – Option A		1				1	Harmonization Strategy and Action Plan
2.2.1.1.7	SINAPH/GOH Parks Categorization Harmonized With the IUCN Categorization System – Option B					5	5	Priority Actions
2.2.1.1.11	SINAPH Guidelines for Marine, Wetland and Riparian Ecosystem Management Established – Option A		3				3	Guidelines
2.2.1.1.11	SINAPH Guidelines for Marine, Wetland and Riparian Ecosystem Management Established – Option B			3 designed and underway			3 evaluated	Pilot Programs
2.2.1.2	Percentage change in US\$ value of SINAPH budget revenues as a result of USG assistance	+5%	+10%	+10%	+10%	+10%	+45%	Percent Change
2.2.1.3	Percentage change in the number of visitors to protected areas		+15%	+15%	+10%	+10%	+50%	Percent Change
2.2.1.3.1	SINAPH Tourism Strategy Developed in consultation with private sector & civil society – Option A	Strategy Developed	Strategy Adopted					National Strategy
2.2.1.3.1	SINAPH Tourism Strategy Developed in consultation with private sector & civil society – Option B		5 designed and adopted			5 implemented	5	PA Strategies
2.2.2.1	Number of payment-for-environmental-services (PES) agreements operational as a result of USG assistance		8	12	10		30	Operational PSA Agreements
2.2.2.2	Number of local municipal governments effectively implementing natural resources management policies as a result of USG assistance		10	10	5	5	30	Municipal Governments
2.2.2.3	Number of companies that have made conservation friendly changes in their		15	10	10		35	Company

	business practices as a result of USG assistance							
IR 2.3 Capacity to Mitigate and Adapt to Climate Change Strengthened								
2.3.1	Quantity of greenhouse gas emissions, measured in metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent, reduced or sequestered as a result Of USG assistance			9.5		9.5	19.0	Metric Tons of CO2 equivalent
2.3.2	Number of megawatts of clean/renewable energy to come on line as a result of USG assistance			20		10	30	Megawatts
2.3.1.1	National Landscape Based Carbon Sequestration (REDD+) Strategy implemented	2	2	2	1	1	8	Completed Actions
2.3.1.2	Number of hectares under pilot REDD+ activities as a result of USG assistance		30,000	70,000	50,000		150,000	Hectares
2.3.2.1	Number of rural community micro-generation clean/renewable energy projects established as a result of USG assistance		30				30	Projects
2.3.2.2	Number of clean/renewable energy projects licensed and permitted by SERNA (all necessary approvals) as a result of USG assistance		10	10	10		30	Projects
2.3.3	Improved Honduran National Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation Assessment Capacity – Option A	30/180					30/180	Assessment Scores (municipal /community)
2.3.3	Improved Honduran National Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation Assessment Capacity – Option B					+20%	+20%	% change of score over baseline
2.3.3.2	Number of Communities in High Vulnerability Municipalities with Adequate Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Capacity as a Result of USG Assistance			180			180	Communities

Section Three

Performance Indicator Reference Sheets (PIRS)

Note:

The following PIRS have been grouped by Intermediate Result (IR) and Sub-IR, corresponding to the ProParque Results Framework and Deliverables Schedule. Each section is separated by a title sheet. Page layout has chosen to facilitate the two-sided printing of individual sheets if so desired.

Intermediate Result 2.1
Rural Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise
(MSME) Growth Increased

New Net Sales of Participating Rural MSMEs as a Result of USG Assistance
Name of Assistance Objective: AO2 – Poverty Reduced through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth
Name of Intermediate Result: 2.1: Rural Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise (MSME) Growth Increased as a result of USG assistance
Name of Sub-Intermediate Result: n/a
Name of Indicator: New net sales of participating rural MSMEs as a result of USG assistance
Geographic Focus: ProParque's Sustainable Productive Landscapes (SPLs), associated municipalities and priority protected areas
Is this a STANDARD indicator? No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAF Program Element:
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): The Contractor must assist tourism and forestry/agroforestry MSMEs in and around protected areas to improve their capacity to enter into new markets and increase sales. 60% of assisted MSMEs shall be located in municipalities bordering targeted protected area; the remaining 40% will be linked to the same market opportunities in some way (i.e., travel agent or tour guide for tourism, or value added processor or broker for forestry/agroforestry). Approximately 75% of all MSMEs should be linked to tourism markets, and the remaining 25% shall be related to forestry/agroforestry markets.</p> <p>The value of new net sales indicates the value of the total amount of farm and firm level product/services sold relative to a base year and will be calculated based on the total quantity sold of a product/service times the product/service price. Pre-existing sales should not be counted; only the incremental sales facilitated by the project.</p> <p>In the case of agroforestry and forestry products, a timeline shall be established for when the specific product (i.e. cacao, rambutan, mahogany) will be market-ready from a production viewpoint. Parameters and methodologies shall be established and approved by the COTR for measuring the net present value of future sales of new productive capacity in these areas that have been directly facilitated by program assistance. The net present value will be counted toward this indicator one time.</p> <p>Participating means the enterprise had received direct assistance from ProParque in the reporting period. Direct assistance means implementing a TA package or activity pre-approved by the COTR.</p> <p>The USAID definition for micro, small, medium enterprises will be used. Enterprise size will be measured based on the number of employees according to the following categories: enterprise size - total number of micro (1-5) small (6-50) and medium (51-100) (parenthesis = number of employees) enterprises (MSMEs). Number of employees refers to full time-equivalent workers.</p> <p>This value is cumulative, the higher the increase in sales the better. This indicator will be reported in dollars (formula A) and in sales volume change (formula B) with regards to the baseline year.</p> <p>Formula A: New net sales (\$) = (sales \$ Y1 – baseline sales \$ Y0) Formula B: New sales volume (unit) = (volume Y1 – baseline volume Y0)</p>
Unit of Measure: US\$ Millions and sales volume
Disaggregated by: Sectors, enterprise size, sex of owner, sustainable productive landscape, municipality, PA
Justification & Management Utility: An increase in sales will show the enterprises' improved ability to access new market opportunities and to meet the demands of those markets. It will also increase profitability and growth. Increased quantity or volume and value (in US dollars) of enterprise sales of targeted products and services are a measure of the competitiveness of those smallholders/firms. Improving sales will contribute to the Key Objective of increased MSME productivity and production, which in turn will contribute to the goal of poverty reduction.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION					
Data collection method: Baseline data will be collected through a survey. Where possible, beneficiaries' bookkeeping records will be used to determine initial baseline figures; where records are not available or insufficient the contractor will determine the baseline sales. To guarantee the quality of the data in the survey, responses with extreme values (higher than normal yields, prices, areas, investments, etc.) will be filtered and re-assessed and/or validated. Sales surveys will be carried out on an annual basis. The value of new sales will be deflated to remove the impact of inflation on the results. The attribution element is defined as including the new sales where USG assisted the individual farm or company directly, assisted in improving seed or other input availability, farming techniques, or other activities that benefited farmers, processors, traders or businesses in the area. The COTR will be responsible for approval of the survey.					
Data Source: Beneficiary households/producers, MSMEs and other Project clients					
Method of data acquisition by ProParque: surveys, MSME business and financial records					
Method of data acquisition by USAID: Contractor's Quarterly and Annual Reports					
Frequency and timing of data acquisition: Annual, corresponding to the close of the fiscal year supplemented by bi-annual sales tracking of selected beneficiaries					
Budget mechanism: Included in cost of contract					
Individual responsible in ProParque: M&E Team Leader (Primary); Component One Team Leader (Secondary)					
Individual responsible at USAID: COTR					
Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: COP					
Location of Data Storage: : TAMIS, Quarterly and Annual reports (soft and hard copies);					
DATA QUALITY ISSUES					
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: November 2011					
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Under or over reporting by Program beneficiaries; accuracy of information when there is no bookkeeping.					
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: sample surveys, sampling methodology and other procedures to be agreed with USAID COTR to minimize error. Survey responses with extreme values (higher than normal yields, prices, areas, investments, etc.) will be filtered and re assessed / validated.					
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Mid-term of Base Period (Mar 2013).					
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: The Data Quality Assessment methodology is detailed in the DQA Worksheet (addendum to the PMP. The COTR will continuously review quarterly reports and decide if an additional DQA is required before commencing the Option Period.					
Explanatory Notes: Differentiated targets will be established for agroforestry, forestry and tourism to facilitate a spread of benefits and impact across these sectors; this will be guided by market opportunities, competitiveness and beneficiary interest. Initial targets are that 75% of new sales will be generated within the tourism sector. Separate targets will be set for men and women after baseline data collection and analysis.					
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES – (millions of USD)					
Year	Target		Actual		Notes
	Annual	Cumulative	Annual	Cumulative	
2012	\$0 million	\$0 million			
2013	\$8 million	\$8 million			
2014	\$10 million	\$18 million			\$18 million is cumulative target for Option A
2015	\$8 million	\$26 million			
2016	\$4 million	\$30 million			\$30 million is cumulative target for both periods (Option A + Option B)
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April 2012.					

New Employment Created in Participating Rural MSMEs (Full Time Equivalents - FTEs) as a Result of USG Assistance
Name of Assistance Objective: AO2 – Poverty Reduced through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth
Name of Intermediate Result: IR 2.1 – Rural Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise (MSME) Growth Increased as a result of USG assistance
Name of Sub-Intermediate Result: n/a
Name of Indicator: New employment created in participating rural MSME (Full Time Equivalents - FTEs) as a result of USG assistance
Geographic Focus: ProParque’s Sustainable Productive Landscapes (SPLs); and associated municipalities
Is this a STANDARD indicator? No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> FAF Program Element:
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): The Contractor must link assisted tourism and forestry/agroforestry MSMEs to new market opportunities that will in turn generate new employment. An emphasis will be placed on creating employment opportunities for women, under the assumption that doing so is consistent with the achievement of other objectives in this scope. “New employment is the number of new positions created in a year in MSMEs that have received technical assistance within six months of their participation in ProParque funded activities.</p> <p>Jobs are all types of employment opportunities created in sustainable MSME growth. New FTEs may be generated in any participating tourism, agroforestry and forestry-related enterprises (including paid on-farm employment), but can also include job creation in the renewable energy sector or other market-oriented, pro-biodiversity, low emission development (LED) enterprise that contributes to the sustainable livelihoods of households within a program SPL.</p> <p>Jobs lasting less than three months are not counted. Jobs should be converted to full-time equivalents. Thus a job that lasts 4 months should be counted as 1/3 FTE. An emphasis will be placed on creating employment opportunities for women, under the assumption that doing so is consistent with the achievement of other objectives in the scopes of work. The USAID definition for micro, small, medium enterprises will be used.</p> <p>The terms “result of USG assistance” and “received technical assistance” are subjective and may include where ProParque assisted in any way to expand job creation, including helping provide loans, policy change, facilitating a broker – product/service provider business deal, capacity building, etc.....</p>
Unit of Measure: Full-time equivalent jobs
Disaggregated by: Sector, enterprise size, sex, sustainable productive landscape, municipality
Justification & Management Utility: This is a direct measure of enterprise growth as enterprises normally need more human capital to meet increased demand for their products and/or services (once updated technologies or best practices are being implemented). It also improves the livelihoods at the household level due to increased and more consistent income. The indicator will also assist in identifying the employment contribution to economic growth and gender opportunities and equality.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data collection method: Development of a baseline survey by the contractor that shows current employment records, with follow-up monitoring surveys every six months that show the change in this data. The contractor is responsible for monitoring employee permanence.
Data Source: Beneficiary households, MSMEs and other program clients
Method of data acquisition by ProParque: Surveys
Method of data acquisition by USAID: Contractor’s Quarterly and Annual reports
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by ProParque: Quarterly
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by USAID: Annually
Budget mechanism: Included in the total cost of the contract
Individual responsible in ProParque: M&E Team Leader (Primary); Component One Team Leader (Secondary)
Individual responsible at USAID: COTR
Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: COP
Location of Data Storage: : TAMIS; Quarterly and Annual reports (soft and hard copies)

DATA QUALITY ISSUES					
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: Nov 2011					
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Making sure there is no double counting. Enterprises may hire employees for certain periods (coffee cutting) and will rehire the same people at a different time. They should not be counted twice.					
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: The contractor will need to develop a report of each enterprise that includes statistics such as permanent and temporary employment. Sample surveys, sampling methodology and other procedures to be agreed with USAID COTR to minimize error. Survey responses with extreme values (higher than normal yields, prices, sales, areas, investments, etc.) will be filtered and re assessed / validated. Reports of each surveyed enterprise will include statistics on permanent and temporary employment.					
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: August 2014					
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: The Data Quality Assessment methodology is detailed in the DQA Worksheet (addendum to the PMP). The COTR will continuously review quarterly reports and decide if an interim DQA is required prior to the end of the Base and Option Periods.					
Explanatory Notes: Separate targets will be set for men and women after baseline data collection and analysis.					
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES – (FTEs)					
Year	Target		Actual		Notes
	Annual	Cumulative	Annual	Cumulative	
2012	0	0			
2013	1250	1250			
2014	2250	3500			3500 is cumulative target for Option A
2015	1000	4500			
2016	500	5000			5000 is cumulative target for Option A + Option B
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April 2012.					

Sub-IR 2.1.1

Rural MSMEs' Access to Inputs, Practices, and Technology for Market Participation Improved

US\$ of New MSME Investment as a Result of USG Assistance	
Name of Assistance Objective:	AO 2 – Poverty Reduced through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth
Name of Intermediate Result:	IR 2.1. – Rural Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise (MSME) Growth Increased as a result of USG assistance
Name of Sub-Intermediate Result:	Sub-IR 2.1.1 – Rural MSMEs’ Access to Inputs, Practices, and Technology for Market Participation Improved as a result of USG assistance
Name of Indicator:	US\$ of new MSME investment as a result of USG assistance
Geographic Focus:	ProParque’s Sustainable Productive Landscapes (SPLs), associated municipalities and priority protected areas
Is this a STANDARD indicator?	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> FAF Program Element:
DESCRIPTION	
<p>Precise Definition(s): The amount of US dollars that are mobilized annually as a result of ProParque assistance or leverage, to be invested in the marketing, sales or productive assets of participating MSMEs. Investment is defined as any use of private sector resources intended to increase future production or output (volume or quantity of production; quantity and diversity of services) or income (sales) along the value chain. Investments can be generated directly by a participating MSME (through access to credit or application of their own capital), or can be attributable to an outside party (i.e. social investment fund, upstream broker) that is investing in a participating MSME, leveraged with ProParque implementation.</p> <p>Participating MSME means the enterprises have received direct technical assistance from ProParque within six months of their investment. The USAID definition for micro, small, medium enterprises will be used.</p> <p>“Leveraged” means that the investment has been made as a result of an incentive provided by the project. Examples of incentives included technical assistance, subcontracts, and in-kind grants that remove investment barriers or reduce risk, or challenge grants that reward investments leading to new markets, certifications, sales and/or employment generation.</p> <p>The “value chain” includes both upstream and downstream investments. Upstream investments include any type of capital used in the production or service provision process such as plant material production, or increasing the number/quality of beds in a hotel. Downstream investments could include capital investments in equipment, etc. to do post-harvest transformation/processing of agroforestry or forestry products as well as the transport of products to markets.</p> <p>“Private sector” includes any privately-led business whether it is managed by an individual / household, association, cooperative, or formal company. A Community Based Organization (CBO) or Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) may be included if they engage in for-profit commercial activity.</p> <p>“As a Result of USG assistance” indicates that the new investment was directly or indirectly encouraged or facilitated by activities funded by the program. These activities could include direct brokering of an investment by ProParque staff, providing technical or market information to either the investor or investment recipient that facilitates an investment being made, policy improvements that are a determining factor in promoting investment, or the removal of value chain constraints in such a way so as to provide incentives for investment.</p> <p>Investments reported will not include funds received by the investor from USG as part of any grant or other award.</p>	
Unit of Measure:	US dollars
Disaggregated by:	Investment type, sector, enterprise size, sex of owner, SPL, municipality
Justification & Management Utility:	Increased investment is the predominate source of economic growth in the tourism, agroforestry and forestry economic sectors. Private sector investment is critical as it indicates that the investment is perceived to provide a positive financial return and necessary to meet market demands and requirements. It is also expected to lead to sustainable increases in sales, production or other commercial activities.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION	
<p>Data collection method: Contractor will develop and conduct a baseline survey that measures annual participating MSME investment. The contractor will use MSME financial information to determine US\$ investment on a given year (this is similar to the sales data collection; basically ask people to show records of investments or fill out a survey if they do not have financial records). There needs to be a verification methods built in for those surveyed as it will be based on recall. This information will be monitored through the contractor which will then survey participating MSME’s on a regular basis in order to track progress. Data should always be collected in the same period of the year.</p>	

Data Source: Contractor, MSMEs, other participating organizations					
Method of data acquisition by ProParque: Data collection surveys obtained through participating MSMEs and partners, by program staff					
Method of data acquisition by USAID: Quarterly and Annual reports					
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by ProParque: The baseline survey will be conducted upon MSME "entry" into project assistance. Contractor will track progress on a quarterly basis.					
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by USAID: Quarterly and annual basis.					
Budget mechanism: Included in overall program costs					
Individual responsible at ProParque: M&E Team Leader (Primary); Component 1 Team Leader (Secondary)					
Individual responsible at USAID: COTR					
Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: COP					
Location of Data Storage: TAMIS, Quarterly and Annual Reports (soft and hard copies)					
DATA QUALITY ISSUES					
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: Beginning of 2012					
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Errors due to poor recall for those farmer or micro enterprises that do not keep good financial records. Poor financial records in general. Under or over reporting by Project beneficiaries					
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Contractor will develop a system for record keeping in order to track investments. Surveys with extreme values (higher than normal investments) will be filtered and re assessed / validated.					
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Near end of Base Period (August 2014)					
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: The Data Quality Assessment methodology is detailed in the DQA Worksheet (addendum to the PMP). The COTR will continuously review quarterly reports and decide if an interim DQA is required prior to the end of the Base Period.					
Explanatory Notes: The baseline data should consider information from projects financed by USAID (RED, MIRA, etc.).					
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES – (millions of USD)					
Year	Target		Actual		Notes
	Annual	Cumulative	Annual	Cumulative	
2012	\$0 million	\$0 million			
2013	\$4.0 million	\$4.0 million			
2014	\$6.0 million	\$10 million			\$10 million is cumulative target for Option A time period
2015	\$3 million	\$13 million			
2016	\$3 million	\$16 million			\$16 million is cumulative target for Option A + Option B
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April 2012.					

Improved MSME Profitability (increase in net income)
Name of Assistance Objective: Poverty Reduce through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth
Name of Intermediate Result: 2.1 Rural Micro Small, and Medium Enterprise (MSME) Growth Increased
Name of Sub-Intermediate Result: 2.1.1 Rural MSMEs Access to Inputs, Practices and Technology for Market Participation Improved.
Name of Indicator: Improved MSME Profitability (increase in net income).
Geographic Focus: ProParque's Sustainable Productive Landscapes (SPLs) and associated municipalities
Is this a F STANDARD indicator? No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> FAF Program Element:
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): Improved MSME profitability will be measured by calculating the increased net income of project-assisted MSMEs, as a percentage increase over a baseline net income, and as a percentage increase over each preceding year's actual net income.</p> <p>Net income is defined as the gross cash income of the MSME derived from the sales of products, goods, or services, minus operational expenditures. The data set required for calculating net income will be determined by: 1) the size of business; and 2) the normative business model of the sector or sub-sector. A simplified data set of financial information will be used for microenterprises and nascent or village level producers, while larger, more commercially experienced firms will be required to present a more sophisticated range of analytical data. In the case of microenterprises or rural producers, the entire economic activity of the enterprise will be considered; for MSMEs with multiple business lines, only the commercial activity related to project will be counted. The elements of the data sets that correspond to each sector/subsector and business size will be agreed upon with the COTR.</p> <p>Improved profitability will be calculated for all MSMEs receiving program technical assistance. To be included, MSMEs must have been selected using project beneficiary selection criteria and having received at least 6 months of USG assistance. Increased profitability of brokers will not be counted.</p>
Unit of Measure: % increase
Disaggregated by: Sector, enterprise size, sex of owner, Sustainable Productive Landscape (SPL); municipality
<p>Justification & Management Utility: Increased Net Income (INI) is a proxy for multiple positive economic growth trends. For example, in the case of a rural producer of agroforestry or forestry products, increased income can be an indicator of increased yields, sales, improved market access, higher prices related to improved product quality, or the obtainment of a market-desirable certification. In the tourism sector, increased net income can reflect an increase in sector-wide activity, improved market penetration by the MSME, or, as mentioned before, the economic benefits of improved quality or certifications. Where sufficient data is available INI can be analyzed to pinpoint increases in operating efficiency, though this is only practical when dealing with businesses with a sufficient level of management sophistication to both warrant the analysis and that can provide adequate verifiable financial data. Sustained increases in both net income and profitability indicate increased competitiveness of project assisted MSMEs within the context of sustainable markets.</p>
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
<p>Data collection method: The program will establish a net income baseline for each MSME that receives technical assistance upon entering into a relationship with the program. Data used to establish the baseline will come from MSME financial records and field interviews, performed by personnel trained in the financial analysis of small businesses. The data set required will be determined by: 1) the size of business; and 2) the normative business model of the sector or sub-sector. A simplified data set of financial information will be used for microenterprises and nascent or village level producers, while larger, more commercially experienced firms will be required to present a more sophisticated range of analytical data. The elements of the data sets that correspond to each sector/subsector and business size will be agreed upon with the COTR. The process of establishing the baseline will also assure that adequate business management practices and financial record keeping mechanisms are in place to facilitate future measurement of net income. Future data collection will follow the same methodologies used for the establishment of the baseline, consisting primarily of the review of MSME financial records and field interviews.</p>
Data Source: MSMEs financial records, key informant interviews
Method of data acquisition by ProParque: Use of M&E Team personnel and trained subcontractors
Method of data acquisition by USAID: Provided by Contractor
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by ProParque: For each MSME immediately upon entering into relationship with program; for each assisted MSME 6 months after beginning to receive program TA; for all participating MSMEs immediately after end of fiscal year.
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by USAID: Annual (to be reported at end of 2nd quarter of USG FY)

Budget mechanism: : Included in overall program costs					
Individual responsible in ProParque: Component One Team Leader (Primary), M&E Team Leader (Secondary)					
Individual responsible at USAID: COTR					
Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: COP					
Location of Data Storage: TAMIS, Hard copy, Reports.					
DATA QUALITY ISSUES					
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: November 2011					
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Poor and limited accounting systems in micro to small enterprises and village level initiatives. Reticence on the part of some business owners to share financial details of business transactions.					
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Data set demands for analysis will be tailored to best fit the profile of each type of MSME, thus aligning methodologies with probable data source characteristics from the outset. Where deficiencies are encountered, capacity building and TA will be provided to improve accounting systems and other business management skills to minimum acceptable standards. The program and each MSME will also sign non-disclosure agreements, thus guaranteeing the confidentiality of the information accessed. This mechanism should help overcome reticence to provide access to necessary data.					
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: September 2014					
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: The Data Quality Assessment methodology is detailed in the DQA Worksheet (addendum to the PMP). Given the complexity of this indicator, the M&E Team Leader and the COP shall continuously review quarterly reports and decide in conjunction with the COTR if an interim DQA is required prior to the end of the Base Period.					
Explanatory Notes:					
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES – (% increase in net income)					
Year	Target		Actual		Notes
	Annual	Cumulative	Annual	Cumulative	
2012					
2013	+10%				Over Baseline
2014	+15%	+25%			Over Proceeding Year; +25% is cumulative target for Option A time period
2015	+10%	+35%			Over Proceeding Year; +35% is cumulative target for Option A + Option B
2016					
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April 2012.					

Number of MSMEs that have Successfully Adopted New Inputs, Technologies and Practices as a Result of USG assistance
Name of Assistance Objective: AO 2 – Poverty Reduced through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth
Name of Intermediate Result: IR 2.1 – Rural Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise (MSME) Growth Increased as a result of USG assistance
Name of Sub-Intermediate Result: IR 2.1.1 – Rural MSMEs’ Access to Inputs, Practices, and Technology for Market Participation Improved as a result of USG assistance
Name of Indicator: Number of MSMEs (farmers, foresters, processors, tourism service providers) that have successfully adopted new inputs, technologies and practices as a result of USG assistance
Geographic Focus: ProParque’s Sustainable Productive Landscapes (SPLs); municipalities
Is this a STANDARD indicator? No ___ Yes <u>X</u> FAF Program Element
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definitions: The Contractor must work through local business development service providers to assist MSMEs to improve their product or service through technical assistance and by connecting them to financial, input & other service providers. Inputs, technologies and practices will depend on the type of business, but will be oriented towards improving productivity, profitability and meeting market requirements. Practices shall be those that most effectively contribute to achieving the higher level intermediate results (sales/employment). Significant improvements to existing technologies or practices should be counted.</p> <p>This indicator measures the total number of MSMEs that are applying new technologies as a result of USG assistance. In the case where a MSME applies several innovations, technologies or practices as a result of USG assistance, they are still only counted once. Combinations of inputs, technologies and practices constitute a “package”. Packages of minimum practices to be adopted by any particular type of firm to be counted towards this indicator must either be in original proposal or approved by the COTR.</p> <p>“Adopted” is considered as the implementation of the input, technology, practice or combination of the three (“package”) while the MSME is receiving USG assistance. This includes but is not limited to innovations in productivity, value-addition, post-harvest management, sustainable land management, forest and water management, managerial practices, marketing and sales tools, optimization of service delivery in terms of quantity, speed, quality, etc..., input supply delivery. MSMEs will be counted only once upon the implementation of a minimum set of practices consistently for at least 6 months.</p> <p>“As a result of USG assistance” means that the counted MSME has received documented technical assistance either directly from ProParque or from a ProParque-assisted BDS supplier or broker, and that this TA can be attributable to the adoption/implementation of the pertinent technology/practice/package.</p> <p>Companies related to the indicator “<i>Number of companies (including farms) that have made conservation-friendly changes in their business practices</i>” are not included in this definition to avoid double counting.</p>
Unit of Measure: Number of MSMEs
Disaggregated by: Sector; subsector, service type, value chain; enterprise size, gender of owner; SPL; municipality
Justification & Management Utility: New inputs, technologies, and practices will improve MSME productivity, profitability and ability to meet market requirements, as well as create new employment.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID
Data collection method: Contractor will develop and conduct a baseline survey that measures current MSME inputs, technologies, and practices. Once new inputs, technologies, and practices are implemented, the contractor will then survey participating MSME’s on a regular basis in order to track progress usage. Data should always be collected in the same period of the year.
Data Sources: farmers/foresters, producer groups, processors and other MSMEs and BDS providers
Method of data acquisition by ProParque: surveys, interviews, field verifications
Method of data acquisition by USAID: analysis directly from implementing partner’s progress reports
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by USAID: the baseline survey will be conducted at the beginning, middle, and end of USG assistance. Contractors will be expected to track progress on a quarterly basis.
Budget mechanism: included in overall program costs

Individual responsible in ProParque: Component One Team Leader (Primary); M&E Team Leader (Secondary)					
Individual responsible at USAID: COTR					
Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: COP					
Location of Data Storage: TAMIS, hard and soft copies of surveys, interviews, analytical documents					
DATA QUALITY ISSUES					
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: Beginning of 2012					
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): The MSME's do not always give the correct information.					
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: The contractor will teach MSME's to keep track of records in order to obtain the correct information , survey to include examples of the new technologies and practices					
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: 2015					
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: The Data Quality Assessment methodology is detailed in the DQA Worksheet (addendum to the PMP). Given the complexity of this indicator, the M&E Team Leader and the COP shall continuously review quarterly reports and decide in conjunction with the COTR if an interim DQA is required prior to the end of the Base Period.					
Explanatory Notes: Separate targets will be set for men and women after baseline data collection and analysis.					
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES – (MSMEs)					
Year	Target		Actual		Notes
	Annual	Cumulative	Annual	Cumulative	
2012	0	0			
2013	1200	1200			
2014	1000	2200			2200 is cumulative target for Option A time period
2015	500	2700			
2016	500	3200			3200 is cumulative target for Option A + Option B
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April 2012.					

Number of Organizations/Companies Providing Business Development/Extension Services to MSMEs as a Result of USG Assistance	
Name of Assistance Objective:	AO 2 – Poverty Reduced through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth
Name of Intermediate Result:	IR 2.1 – Rural Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise (MSME) Growth Increased as a result of USG assistance
Name of Sub-Intermediate Result:	IR 2.1.1 – Rural MSMEs’ Access to Inputs, Practices, and Technology for Market Participation Improved as a result of USG assistance
Name of Indicator:	Number of organizations/companies providing business development/extension services to MSMEs as a result of USG assistance
Geographic Focus:	ProParque’s Sustainable Productive Landscapes (SPLs); associated municipalities and communities
Is this a STANDARD indicator?	No ___ Yes <u>X</u> FAF Program Element: 4.5.1 Agricultural Enabling Environment?
DESCRIPTION	
<p>Precise Definitions: The Contractor must identify & partner with organizations and companies interested in providing business development services to target MSMEs in the tourism and forestry/agroforestry sectors. The capacity of these BDS providers must be strengthened as well. In the case of forestry/agroforestry this shall include on-farm extension services to provide technical assistance. Working through local providers shall ensure sustainable long-term technical assistance for MSMEs and the potential for continued impact beyond MSMEs directly assisted.</p> <p>Organizations/Companies are those that are legally established, implementing under an operational plan, and have had a proven track record in relevant business development and extension services for at least the previous year. Business development and extension services are considered technical assistance that aid MSMEs in improving productivity, accessing financing, etc. A business development/extension service provider is any company or organization providing a business development/extension service in a commercial (unsubsidized) manner. This term may include, but is not limited to universities, foundations, private sector consulting firms, private sector input and equipment companies, processors, input suppliers, lead firms providing linkages and backstopping etc. To be counted, organization/companies must be providing the business development/extension services unsubsidized or provided on a cost-recovery basis. Each organization/company will be counted only once even if they provide different services.</p> <p>The contractor will identify organizations/companies working in areas of intervention. The COTR and the contractor will define the criteria for the selection of the organizations/companies that will be supported. The contractor will then analyze the basic training needs of these organizations, and based on this information the contractor will design a training plan. Once training is complete, a final selection process will take place and the contractor will decide which organizations/companies will work with MSMEs.</p> <p>To be counted for this indicator the Business Development/Extension Services provided will be those that most effectively contribute to achieving the higher level IR indicators (sales/employment). The package of minimum services to be provided by any particular type of firm to be counted towards this indicator must either be in original proposal or approved by the COTR prior to the delivery of the service with program assistance.</p> <p>The reliability of the services is also a concern. To be counted for this indicator, the organization/company must have provided the relevant service to at least 50 MSMEs, twice.</p> <p>“As a result of USG assistance” means that the counted Organization/Company is supplying business development and/or extension services to project-related MSMEs as a direct result of ProParque technical assistance (TA). This TA can take the form of removal of policy or regulatory constraints that once impeded the delivery of such services; the facilitation of financial and/or commercial agreements that make the service delivery a key element of a business deal (embedded services); assistance in the design and packaging of the BDS or extension service, or any other type of TA that facilitates a long term, market-oriented relationship between the service provider and the service purchaser.</p>	
Unit of Measure:	organizations/companies
Disaggregated by:	sector, type of organization, type of service, SPL, municipality

Justification & Management Utility: This indicator tracks growth in the number of business services providers in the market. Greater participation by organizations/companies development/extension service providers in the market leads to a more cost-effective delivery due to increased competition. An increased number of business service providers are used as a proxy indicator for cost-effective service delivery. Increased entry of development/extension service providers in the market leads to a more cost-effective delivery and quality of services due to competition.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data collection method: The number of organizations/companies that qualify for this indicator will be determined by: a) verifying their presence on the list of acceptable BDS/Extension service providers as approved by the COTR; b) verifying that their minimum package of services has been approved by the COTR; c) verifying through commercial and or other legally binding documents that the organization/company has entered into the sufficient number of service provision agreements to be considered a sustainable and reliable provider of said services; and d) field verification through site visits, interviews and document reviews that the offered services are indeed being provided. BDS service providers will report to the M&E Team on a quarterly basis the services being provided and recipients information; the M&E Team and the Component One Team Leaders will validate the service packages and the quality of content/impact.

Data Sources: Organizations/Companies providing services; MSME service recipients

Method of data acquisition by ProParque: Surveys, interviews, assessments and document reviews of service provision agreements, field verification

Method of data acquisition by USAID: Analysis from contractor's progress reports, quarterly and annual reports

Frequency and timing of data acquisition by ProParque: At the start of the program, organizations/companies will be selected by the contractor. Then the contractor will provide monthly updates on training (if needed). Once service provision begins, contractor will track progress on a quarterly basis.

Frequency and timing of data acquisition by USAID: Quarterly

Budget mechanism: Included in overall program costs

Individual responsible in ProParque: Component One Team Leader (Primary); M&E Team Leader (Secondary)

Individual responsible at USAID: COTR

Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: COP

Location of Data Storage: TAMIS, quarterly and annual reports (soft and hard copies);

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: November 2011

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): The local municipalities may not have registered information for organizations/companies working in business development and extension services.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Interviews of secondary actors to validate the information where necessary.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: November 2014

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: The COTR will continuously review quarterly reports and decide if a DQA is required before the three year period.

Explanatory Notes:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES – (organizations/companies)

Year	Target		Actual		Notes
	Annual	Cumulative	Annual	Cumulative	
2012	0	0			
2013	20	20			20 is cumulative target for Option A
2014	10	30			30 is cumulative target for Option A + Option B
2015					
2016					

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April 2012.

Sub-IR 2.1.2
Rural MSMEs' Access to New Market Opportunities Increased

Number of Brokers Providing Market Linkages to MSMEs as a Result of USG Assistance	
Name of Assistance Objective:	AO 2 – Poverty Reduced through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth
Name of Intermediate Result:	IR 2.1 – Rural Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise (MSME) Growth Increased as a result of USG assistance
Name of Sub-Intermediate Result:	IR 2.1.2 – Rural MSMEs’ Access to New Market Opportunities Increased as a result of USG assistance
Name of Indicator:	Number of brokers providing market linkages to MSMEs as a result of USG assistance
Geographic Focus:	ProParque’s Sustainable Productive Landscapes (SPLs); associated municipalities
Is this a STANDARD indicator?	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> FAF Program Element:
DESCRIPTION	
Precise Definition(s):	Brokers are formal persons or companies (small, medium or large sized), dedicated to buying and selling commercial goods or services for domestic and foreign markets; or that serve as an intermediary or an end market partner providing services related to the wholesale consolidation of a product. In the tourism sector, brokers are travel agencies or tour operators. In forestry/agroforestry, they are wholesale buyers/sawmills. In agriculture, brokers include intermediaries, supermarkets, wholesale or retail markets, collection centers, exporters and processors.
	The Contractor will create incentives for brokers, which include MSME suppliers in municipalities surrounding targeted protected areas, to develop new/additional products; which must in turn foment the ability of these MSMEs to access markets, improve the local economy, and attract more visitors to the parks. The contractor will identify the brokers and analyze their business relationship with MSMEs at the local and regional level in areas of intervention. The contractor will then analyze the market opportunities for the MSMEs and the service provided by the brokers to build on the market linkages needed for a sustainable business relationship. Once a broker is engaged with the program, the contractor will take an active role in helping link the broker with project assisted MSMEs.
	Market linkages are defined as the services provided by a broker that guarantee to MSMEs the sale of their products for profit. A market linkage will be counted only if a deal is executed. A broker may be an intermediary or an end market partner, as long as they provide services related to the wholesale or retail consolidation of the product.
	In order to be counted, a broker must provide at least 2 sales transactions to a minimum of 10 project-assisted MSMEs and have a permanent relationship with assisted MSMEs. The contractor will evaluate the “quality” of the relationship between the MSME and the broker in order to ensure permanence and sustainability.
	“As a result of USG assistance” means that the counted broker is providing market linkages for project-related MSMEs as a direct result of ProParque technical assistance (TA). This TA can take the form of helping the MSMEs meet quality and/or production volume demands, thus enabling the market linkage; providing financial (i.e. challenge grants or DCA loan guarantees) or TA assistance incentives that help consolidate a market linkage; serving as an introductory channel for brokers to new markets (upstream assistance) and then providing TA to connect producers with the markets (downstream TA); ; the facilitation of financial and/or commercial agreements that include embedded services; assistance in the design and packaging of the BDS or extension service, or any other type of TA that facilitates a long term, market-oriented relationship between the broker and the MSMEs.
Unit of Measure:	Number of brokers
Disaggregated by:	Sectors (agriculture, tourism, etc.), value chain, market type, SPL, municipality, gender of brokers/MSME owners
Justification & Management Utility:	Creating new market linkages will benefit both the broker and the MSME by making the business sustainable. The MSME will be able to access more markets and improve the local economy, while the broker will increase his network. The liaison among brokers and MSMEs must be a win–win relationship.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION	
Data collection method:	The contractor will create a baseline database consisting of all brokers and MSME’s with relevant market linkages in areas of intervention. This baseline database will be updated annually. A primary database will be established for all brokers that enter into a TA relationship with the program. This database will include information on contract duration, price, product/service, etc. and will be used to track the parameters of new market linkages facilitated by the program. The contractor is responsible for evaluating the quality of the relationship between the MSME and the broker in order to ensure permanence and sustainability.
Data Sources:	MSME’s and brokers

Method of data acquisition by ProParque: Review of municipal records, surveys, interviews, data collection MOUs with brokers, field verification					
Method of data acquisition by USAID: Contractor reports, and updated database					
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by ProParque: Quarterly (for participants), Annually (baseline database)					
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by USAID: Quarterly					
Budget mechanism: Included in total project cost					
Individual responsible in ProParque: Component One Team Leader (Primary); M&E Team Leader (Secondary)					
Individual responsible at USAID: COTR					
Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: COP					
Location of Data Storage: TAMIS, quarterly and annual reports (soft and hard copies)					
DATA QUALITY ISSUES					
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: beginning 2012					
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): The subjectivity of measuring the quality of the relationship between MSME and broker					
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Design survey tool to assess quality/cross check with brokers via key informant interviews					
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: 2015					
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: The COTR will continuously review reports and decide if a DQA is required before the three year period.					
Explanatory Notes:					
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES – (brokers)					
Year	Target		Actual		Notes
	Annual	Cumulative	Annual	Cumulative	
2012	0	0			
2013	20	20			20 is cumulative target for Option A
2014	10	30			30 is cumulative target for Option A + Option B
2015					
2016					
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April 2012.					

Number of MSMEs that have been Verified to Meet Market Standards for their Products as a Result of USG Assistance
Name of Assistance Objective: AO 2 – Poverty Reduced through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth
Name of Intermediate Result: IR 2.1 – Rural Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise (MSME) Growth Increased as a result of USG assistance
Name of Sub-Intermediate Result: IR 2.1.2 – Rural MSMEs’ Access to New Market Opportunities Increased as a result of USG assistance
Name of Indicator: Number of MSMEs that have been verified to meet market standards for their products as a result of USG assistance
Geographic Focus: ProParque’s Sustainable Productive Landscapes (SPLs); associated municipalities, priority protected areas
Is this a STANDARD indicator? No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> FAF Program Element: 4.5.2 Agriculture Sector Capacity, 4.6.1 Private Sector Competitiveness
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): Contractor must work with brokers and other key organizations in each sub-sector to identify market requirements and standards and the compliance and verification measures that need to be put in place within MSME suppliers to successfully meet them. Illustrative examples include health certification for restaurants, sustainable forestry certification for forestry/agroforestry, or one of the sustainable tourism standards for hotels and tour operators. The Contractor shall focus on standards that are well-established in existing market opportunities rather than risk investment in compliance with standards for potential markets. All standards used to meet this indicator must be either included in original proposal or subsequently approved by the COTR.</p> <p>Market standards refer to a set of precisely defined requirements of a product or service for a particular buyer or industry in either the local or international markets. This can include both private and international standards.</p> <p>The contractor will identify the MSME’s in areas of intervention, appropriate certification systems, and MSME gaps to comply with certification requirements. The contractor will then work with the MSMEs, BDS service providers, brokers, certifiers and licensing boards to design action plans to achieve market standards for participating MSMEs.</p> <p>A MSME will be reported as having achieved a particular standard during the reporting year that it can present verification of meeting the standard(s), and can demonstrate that it is economically active in the relevant market. MSMEs will be counted once even if they have more than one type of certification. MSMEs achieving market standards in previous years will not be counted again if they re-certify. The MSMEs will have to implement practices such as sorting and packing fresh, unprocessed agricultural products into the appropriate sizes and containers and a myriad of other requirements such as sanitary registrations, business licenses, the Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point program, Good Agricultural Practices, pesticide handling and use, and product traceability systems. It can also include health certification for restaurants, FSC certification for forestry/agroforestry, or one of the sustainable tourism standards for hotels and tour operators.</p> <p>Verification of meeting market standards means that regulatory (i.e. licensing, registration) or third party (i.e. industry or market certification) evidence that the MSME has met and is complying with standards. Evidence is formal documentation (hard copy of certificates, licenses, etc....).</p> <p>“As a result of USG assistance” means that the MSME has achieved market standards for its production or service as a direct result of ProParque technical assistance (TA). This TA can take the form of capacity building or training to meet quality and/or production standards; providing incentives (market access; financial tools) for meeting standards; serving as an introductory channel for certifiers; enabling access to the necessary technologies or inputs to improve MSME operations to the desired level; or any other type of TA that facilitates a the attainment of the targeted market standard.</p>
Unit of Measure: Number of MSMEs
Disaggregated by: sector, value chain, market standard, enterprise size, sex of owner
Justification & Management Utility: Certification addresses many issues of productivity and market access. Achievement of market standards is an indicator of high levels of productivity, product quality, and competitiveness. Improving results for this indicator involves improving business and environmental management practices and identifying new investments necessary to meet the relevant requirements. In addition, focusing on market standards that are already well-established will avoid extra investment in potential markets that may have a higher risk of failure.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID					
Data collection method: A verification process will be developed by the Contractor to track which MSMEs are pursuing certifications, which certifications they are pursuing, what measures are being taken to achieve the certification, and progress towards receiving certification. The contractor will monitor the entire process and report every six months to USAID.					
Data Sources: MSMEs, certification bodies					
Method of data acquisition by ProParque: Direct contact/interaction with participating MSMEs; review of certification documentation; market investigation, field visits					
Method of data acquisition by USAID: Analysis of contractor's reports					
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by ProParque: Upon MSME participation in program; upon definition of certification action plan; quarterly during process; annual summaries					
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by USAID: Quarterly, annually					
Budget mechanism: Included in total project cost					
Individual responsible at USAID: Component One Team Leader (Primary); M&E Team Leader (Secondary)					
Individual responsible at USAID: COTR					
Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: COP					
Location of Data Storage: TAMIS, quarterly and annual reports (soft and hard copies); TAMIS, hard and soft copies of verification and progress documents					
DATA QUALITY ISSUES					
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: Beginning 2012					
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): The certification process can be very expensive and can take a long time, sometimes upwards of two years. Results may therefore be delayed. A process indicator will be used for those with on-going certification activities.					
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: group certifications will be used where possible to facilitate data capture.					
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: 2015					
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: The COTR will continuously review reports and decide if a DQA is required before the three year period.					
Explanatory Notes: All beneficiaries achieving new market standards are counted. Results will be reported quarterly and are cumulative					
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES – (MSMEs)					
Year	Target		Actual		Notes
	Annual	Cumulative	Annual	Cumulative	
2012					
2013	500	500			
2014	500	1000			1000 is cumulative target for Option A
2015	500	1500			1500 is cumulative target for Option A + Option B
2016					
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April 2012.					

% Increase in MSME Client Satisfaction Rate
Name of Assistance Objective: AO 2 – Poverty Reduced through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth
Name of Intermediate Result: IR 2.1 – Rural Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise (MSME) Growth Increased as a result of USG assistance
Name of Sub-Intermediate Result: IR 2.1.2 – Rural MSMEs’ Access to New Market Opportunities Increased as a result of USG assistance
Name of Indicator: % increase in MSME client satisfaction rate (USGA and increase/change)
Geographic Focus: ProParque’s Sustainable Productive Landscapes (SPLs); municipalities, priority protected areas
Is this a STANDARD indicator? No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> FAF Program Element:
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): Client satisfaction is one of the strongest indicators of repeat business and word-of-mouth marketing – both critical to growing a business – and refers to meeting the needs and expectations of clients. These needs and expectations may vary by customer depending on the type of MSME. The Contractor will measure MSME client satisfaction through the use of client satisfaction surveys. A survey tool (questionnaire) will be developed for each primary ProParque economic sector (tourism, agroforestry and forestry) and subsector (i.e. hotels, restaurants, guide services, value chain and value chain service provided). For example, customers receiving services at a hotel will complete a brief survey after their stay, with questions like: x, y, and z (the kinds of thing the program would be working on) Overall how would you rate the service you received? etc. A survey tool aimed at gauging the satisfaction of brokers with the performance of MSME producers in a horticultural value chain would be more focused upon adherence to agreed-upon postharvest handling procedures, the overall quality of the produce, timeliness of delivery, etc..</p> <p>All surveys will be designed on a rating scale with 1 being the lowest score (not satisfied) and 10 being the highest score (very satisfied). This will enable parity in judging program success across sectors. The questionnaires will measure satisfaction of the critical/key services of the relevant MSME. The scores for each question in the questionnaire will be added to get an average score per customer. The average scores will be compared to a baseline score of all participating MSMEs in the same value chain/service area.</p> <p>An initial baseline of client satisfaction will be taken within the first 3 months of a MSME entering into a TA relationship with the program. The survey will then be applied every six months in order to track progress and to measure the change in client satisfaction scores on a percentage basis.</p>
Unit of Measure: Percent
Disaggregated by: Sector, subsector, value chain or service type, enterprise size; gender of owner, SPL, municipality, PA
Justification & Management Utility: Client satisfaction is one of the strongest indicators of repeat business and word-of-mouth marketing – both critical to growing a successful business.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID
Data collection method: The contractor will develop baseline surveys that measures client satisfaction of participating MSMEs. Measurement tools must be approved by the COTR. The program will then apply the survey tools to establish baselines for all participating MSMEs. Subsequent surveys will be done either by direct program intervention (contractor controlled surveys); analysis of survey data collected on a constant, recurrent basis by the MSMEs (i.e. website data collection, daily collection of client satisfaction forms by service operators); or a combination of these approaches.
Data Source: Survey operators, MSMEs, third party survey collection portals (i.e. websites)
Method of data acquisition by ProParque: Contractor controlled surveys, subcontracted survey services
Method of data acquisition by USAID: Analysis of contractor reports and surveys
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by ProParque: every six months after establishment of baseline
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by USAID: Every six months
Budget mechanism: Included in cost of program
Individual responsible at ProParque: Component One Team Leader (Primary); M&E Team Leader (Secondary)
Individual responsible at USAID: COTR
Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: COP
Location of Data Storage: TAMIS, hard and soft copies of survey results and analytical documents

DATA QUALITY ISSUES					
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: Nov 2011					
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Sampling bias, incentives for MSMEs to provide optimistic results, transcription errors					
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: COTR must approve sampling techniques, spot checks of surveying, review of individual surveys					
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Nov 2014					
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: The COTR will continuously review reports and decide if a DQA is required before the three year period.					
Explanatory Notes:					
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES – (% increase)					
Year	Target		Actual		Notes
	Annual	Cumulative	Annual	Cumulative	
2012					
2013					
2014	20%	20%			Over Baseline; Option A target
2015					
2016	+20%	40%			Over 2014 Target; 40% is cumulative target for Option A + Option B
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April 2012.					

Sub-IR 2.1.3
Barriers to Competitiveness of Rural MSMEs
Reduced

Number of MSMEs Accessing Market-Based Financing as a Result of USG Assistance	
Name of Assistance Objective:	AO 2 – Poverty Reduced through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth
Name of Intermediate Result:	IR 2.1 – Rural Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise (MSME) Growth Increased as a result of USG assistance
Name of Sub-Intermediate Result:	IR 2.1.3 – Barriers to Competitiveness of Rural MSMEs Reduced as a result of USG assistance
Name of Indicator:	Number of MSMEs accessing market-based financing as a result of USG assistance
Geographic Focus:	ProParque’s Sustainable Productive Landscapes (SPLs); associated municipalities
Is this a STANDARD indicator?	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> FAF Program Element: 4.6.2 Private Sector Capacity
DESCRIPTION	
<p>Precise Definition(s): Proven cash flows, access to markets, established relationships with larger market partners, and sales contracts are all important indicators of credit worthiness. The Contractor must work to facilitate access to credit and other financial services for qualifying MSMEs from both bank and non-bank entities. The Contractor must look for new, emerging opportunities to use Honduras secured transaction law and moveable property registry to foster new financial service products by the private sector. This “access to credit” indicator is counted as one of the four “enabling environment” reforms sought in Indicator 2.1.3.3. The target will be sub-classified the following way: 300 loans must be between \$1,000 and \$5,000 to be counted; 200 loans will be between \$5,001 and \$10,000; 200 loans will be between \$10,001 and \$20,000; and 50 loans must be of \$20,001 or above.</p> <p>MSMEs reported under this indicator are those that have access to credit and other financial services from both bank and non-bank entities as a result of ProParque assistance. It is envisioned that the majority of MSMEs counted towards this indicator will also be receiving other forms of project assistance.</p> <p>Market-based financing is any type of financial service, formal or informal, that is related to a loan agreement. Sources of formal market-based finance include any registered financial institution, including micro-finance institutions, commercial banks, and any other financial institution that makes loans. Informal market-based financing is defined as loans given by informal lenders and in-kind lenders of equipment or other inputs (e.g., plant material, postharvest packaging materials for rambutan), transport or food with repayment being in cash or in kind. Lenders do not have to be formalized or registered.</p> <p>USG assistance may include partial loan guarantee programs or any support facilitating the receipt of a loan or other equity (e.g. an in-kind loan such as a reservation management software or equipment given as a loan). The indicator does not measure the value of the loans, but the number of MSMEs who received USG assistance and accessed loans.</p> <p>MSMEs will only be counted once even if they receive multiple loans. Loans must be clearly separated from equity investment.</p> <p>The USAID definition for micro, small, medium enterprises will be used. Enterprise size will be measured based upon the number of employees according to the following categories: enterprise size – micro = 1-5 employees; small = 6-50 employees; medium = 51-100 employees. Number of employees refers to full time-equivalent workers.</p>	
Unit of Measure:	Number of MSMEs
Disaggregated by:	Sector, subsector, service line of MSME, enterprise size, sex of owner, SPL, municipality
Justification & Management Utility:	By having access to financial services (loans, insurance, bank accounts) MSMEs will have the ability to grow their business. The lack of access to financial capital is frequently cited as a major impediment to the development of MSMEs, thus helping MSMEs access finance is likely to increase investment and the value of output (production in the case of farmers, value added for agricultural processing). This will directly contribute to the expansion of markets, increased agricultural productivity, and the reduction of poverty.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID	

Data collection method: The contractor will develop a baseline to identify the MSMEs that already have access to financial services and identify the financial institutions and the services they provide to MSMEs. Once the contractor starts providing technical assistance, they will identify MSMEs that are credit worthy and link them with financial institutions. Loan documents will be considered proof of formal financial access; informal financial arrangements will be documented by sales contracts or other such documentation that provides adequate proof of a loan having been made. At the extreme end of informality, site interviews and field verification may be accepted. The contractor will monitor the number of MSMEs with access to financing services every six months.					
Data Sources: MSMEs, formal financial institutions, BDS providers or other non-formal financial institutions					
Method of data acquisition by ProParque: Review of MSME and financial institution documents; secondary document review; key informant interviews, site visits					
Method of data acquisition by USAID: Every six months; quarterly and annual reports, issue specific reporting					
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by ProParque: Initial baseline upon MSME entry into relationship with program, every six months on quarterly and annual cycle afterwards					
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by USAID: Every six months; quarterly and annual cycle					
Budget mechanism: Included in total project cost					
Individual responsible in ProParque: Component One Team Leader (Primary); M&E Team Leader (Secondary)					
Individual responsible at USAID: COTR					
Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: COP					
Location of Data Storage: TAMIS, hard and soft copies of back-up documentation, quarterly and annual reports (soft and hard copies)					
DATA QUALITY ISSUES					
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: Nov 2011					
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): When developing the baseline, MSMEs may underreport their access to financial services					
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: The contractor will verify MSME information through onsite visits, records and books.					
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Nov 2014					
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: The COTR will continuously review reports and decide if a DQA is required before the three year period.					
Explanatory Notes: Separate targets will be set for men and women after baseline data collection and analysis.					
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES – (MSMEs)					
Year	Target		Actual		Notes
	Annual	Cumulative	Annual	Cumulative	
2012	0	0			
2013	250	250			
2014	250	500			500 is cumulative target for Option A
2015	250	750			750 is cumulative target for Option A + Option B
2016					
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April 2012.					

Number of Value-Added Agriculture, Tourism and Forestry Value Chain/Sector Constraints Identified and Resolved as a Result of USG Assistance	
Name of Assistance Objective: AO 2 – Poverty Reduced through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth	
Name of Intermediate Result: IR 2.1 – Rural Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise (MSME) Growth Increased as a result of USG assistance	
Name of Sub-Intermediate Result: IR 2.1.3 – Barriers to Competitiveness of Rural MSMEs Reduced as a result of USG assistance	
Name of Indicator: Number of value-added agriculture, tourism and forestry value chain/sector constraints identified and resolved as a result of USG assistance	
Geographic Focus: National, ProParque’s Sustainable Productive Landscapes (SPLs); associated municipalities	
Is this a STANDARD indicator? No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> FAF Program Element: 4.6.2 Private Sector Capacity	
DESCRIPTION	
<p>Precise Definition(s): The Contractor must address 1 constraint per sector (tourism, agroforestry, forestry) per year. Constraints may be anticipated or unanticipated problems which if not resolved, could compromise the completion or impact of the programs. The implementer will use an analysis of the entire value chain per product/service in order to identify and document constraints. Targeted constraints will need to be approved by the COTR prior to implementation (i.e. annual work plan approval). To be counted as resolved, evidence will be provided to reflect the positive changes derived from the implementation of the reform; COTR approval of the evidence is required.</p> <p>Priority constraints for tourism include: Tourist insecurity, poor municipal solid waste management, lack of private sector concessions within protected areas, ineffective municipal zoning of land-use and poor sector association / public sector coordination on these and other related constraints.</p> <p>Priority constraints in the forestry/agroforestry sector include implementation/enforcement of new forestry law, including streamlined procedures for community-based forestry, enforcement against illegal logging and chain-of-custody systems.</p> <p>Priority constraints for agriculture include: lack of infrastructure, low level of technical skills, lack of good agricultural practices, etc.</p> <p>The Contractor will find solutions that will have a direct impact on the improved competitiveness of the assisted firms and the value-chains in which they are operating. This can include national and sub-national level policies, regulations, and administrative procedures. The resolution of each constraint does not necessarily need to cover the entire sector in the project geographic area; nevertheless, resolution of sector constraints should have as broad an impact as feasible.</p> <p>“As a result of USG Assistance” means that the identified constraint has been resolved either wholly or partially due to the assistance of ProParque, including but not limited to assistance in drafting new policies, regulations or procedures; providing TA to GOH representative that facilitates passage and adoption of said instruments; facilitating dialogue to resolve opposing viewpoints on issues, etc.....The Contractor shall provide a justification to the COTR for approval of why each constraint can be considered to have been resolved as a result of USG assistance; the COTR must approve said justification.</p>	
Unit of Measure: Number of constraints	
Disaggregated by: Sector, value chain, geographic impact	
Justification & Management Utility: The indicator measures the number of policies, regulations, administrative procedures in the various stages of progress towards an enhanced enabling environment for the MSMEs. Previously, little effort has been focused on trying to ensure that reformed policies are actually implemented by the MSMEs that need them, limiting the growth of these MSMEs.	
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID	
Data collection method: The contractor will develop an analysis of the entire value chain per product/service in order to identify constraints. The key processes where reforms need to be implemented will be identified. The status of these processes prior to implementation will comprise the baseline. These processes will be reviewed and approved by the COTR and relevant reforms will be selected and supported. Implementation of these reforms with key stakeholders will be carried out and reform progress monitored every six months. The COTR will further discuss with the contractor the number of constraints that will be resolved in the program.	
Data Sources: GOH agencies and other local governmental bodies; private sector stakeholders	
Method of data acquisition by ProParque: Direct participation in process, engagement with private sector stakeholders, review of process documents	

Method of data acquisition by USAID: Analysis of contractor reports on topic, quarterly and annual reports					
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by ProParque: Baseline established in first 6 months; additional data upon completion of milestones					
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by USAID: Quarterly					
Budget mechanism: Included in program cost					
Individual responsible in ProParque: COP (Primary); Component One Team Leader (Secondary)					
Individual responsible at USAID: COTR					
Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: COP					
Location of Data Storage: TAMIS, hard and soft copies of constrain-specific working documents and reports, quarterly and annual reports (soft and hard copies)					
DATA QUALITY ISSUES					
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: Beginning 2012					
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Some reforms may require modifications to existing laws which might prolong the process and be difficult to quantify.					
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Focus efforts on the private sector.					
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: 2015					
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: The COTR will continuously review quarterly reports and decide if a DQA is required before the three year period.					
Explanatory Notes:					
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES – (Constraints)					
Year	Target		Actual		Notes
	Annual	Cumulative	Annual	Cumulative	
2012	4	4			
2013	4	8			
2014	4	12			Cumulative contractual target for Option A is 6
2015	4	16			
2016	4	20			Cumulative contractual target for Option A + Option B is 10
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April 2012					

Number of Relevant Business Enabling Environment Legal and Institutional Reforms Implemented as a Result of USG Assistance
Name of Assistance Objective: AO 2 – Poverty Reduced through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth
Name of Intermediate Result: IR 2.1 – Rural Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise (MSME) Growth Increased as a result of USG assistance
Name of Sub-Intermediate Result: IR 2.1.3 – Barriers to Competitiveness of Rural MSMEs Reduced as a result of USG assistance
Name of Indicator: Number of relevant business enabling environment legal and institutional reforms implemented as a result of USG assistance
Geographic Focus: ProParque’s Sustainable Productive Landscapes (SPLs); associated municipalities
Is this a STANDARD indicator? No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> FAF Program Element: 4.6.1 Business Enabling Environment
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): Focus on the Doing Business Reports and Indicators has mostly involved trying to reform policy and reengineer institutions to improve the country’s score, but little effort has been invested in actually trying to make sure that these policies get implemented by the MSMEs that need them. In ProParque, efforts to improve the “business enabling environment” will focus on actually getting MSMEs to apply or benefit from the four priority business enabling reforms as set forth in the project design. These impact of these reforms are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved access to market-based finance (Indicator 2.1.3.1) • Increased legal business registration (Indicator 2.1.3.3.1) • Increased evidence of legal title to productive assets (Indicator 2.1.3.3.2) • Increased compliance with tax requirements (Indicator 2.1.3.3.3) <p>Success in meeting this indicator (2.1.3.3) shall be measured by success in meeting the targets of the sub-indicators mentioned above. Specifically, the contractor shall assist 500 MSMEs in the base period (Option A) and 250 MSMEs in the option period (Option B), to a) receive market-based finance, b) legally register their businesses, c) obtain clear title to their productive assets, and d) pay their taxes. Assisted MSMEs will be those that are involved in the program’s priority sectors, subsectors and value chains and receiving program TA.</p> <p>For all sub-indicators, the contractor will establish the baseline condition of all MSMEs regarding the four focus areas upon entry into a relationship with the program. Where gaps are identified (lack of access to finance, no legal registration, no titles, non-payment of taxes), the project will devise remedial actions, to be undertaken by the relevant MSME with either direct, subcontracted or leveraged assistance of the program.</p> <p>“As a result of USG assistance” means that ProParque will help move forward relevant policy, regulatory and/or procedural reforms that in turn aid the MSMEs to meet the four conditions above, and thus reduce their barriers to competitiveness. Assistance can also take the form of firm-level assistance, either individually or in a collective manner, to apply the benefits of the higher level reforms.</p> <p>To be counted as implemented, evidence will be provided to USAID to reflect the positive changes derived from the implementation of the reform. This requires COR acceptance.</p>
Unit of Measure: Number of reforms
Disaggregated by: Type of reform as identified by sub-IR; sector, value chain or service area of MSME; size of MSME, sex of owner; SPL; municipality
Justification & Management Utility: The indicator is a “roll-up” of the combined impact of program assistance in helping reform four priority areas of the business enabling environment, and a measurement of progress in driving these reforms down to the firm level. Previously, little effort has been focused on trying to ensure that reformed policies are actually implemented by the MSMEs that need them, limiting the growth of these MSMEs.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID
Data collection method: MSME status regarding the four priority reform areas will be established via a baseline evaluation upon entering into program assistance. The baseline data will be collected either directly by project personnel, or via the use of a subcontractor, though review of MSME business documents, municipal records, and interviews. Subsequent data collection will be obtained in accordance with the needs of each sub-indicator.
Data Sources: MSMEs, municipalities or other regulatory bodies (for business registration and tax payment), financial institutions (formal and informal)

Method of data acquisition by ProParque: Interviews, document and records reviews					
Method of data acquisition by USAID: Analysis of contractor reports					
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by ProParque: Baseline established upon MSME entry into program TA; updating of information every six months					
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by USAID: Every six months					
Budget mechanism: Included in total program cost					
Individual responsible in ProParque: Component One Team Leader (Primary); M&E Team Leader (Secondary)					
Individual responsible at USAID: COTR					
Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: COP					
Location of Data Storage: TAMIS; hard and soft copies of back-up documentation, quarterly and annual reports (soft and hard copies)					
DATA QUALITY ISSUES					
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: Beginning 2012					
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Potential problems accessing public records					
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Work through principal government counterparts to facilitate access; include data access as a point in municipal MOUs.					
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: 2015					
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: The COTR will continuously review quarterly reports and decide if a DQA is required before the three year period.					
Explanatory Notes: Annual milestones linked to each sub-indicator will be used to track progress towards meeting the goals of each reform area. If the annual goal is met, the reform shall be counted for the year.					
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES – (Reforms)					
Year	Target		Actual		Notes
	Annual	Cumulative	Annual	Cumulative	
2012	4	NA			
2013	4	NA			
2014	4	NA			
2015	4	NA			
2016					
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April 2012.					

Intermediate Result 2.2
Honduran Biodiversity & Natural Resources
Conserved

Score on the Honduran National Protected Areas Systems Ecological Integrity Assessment as a Result of USG Assistance	
Name of Assistance Objective:	AO2 – Poverty Reduced through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth
Name of Intermediate Result:	IR 2.2 – Honduran Biodiversity and Natural Resources Conserved as a Result of USG Assistance
Name of Sub-Intermediate Result:	n/a
Name of Indicator:	Score on the Honduran National Protected Areas Systems ecological integrity assessment as a result of USG assistance
Geographic Focus:	Priority Protected Areas
Is this a STANDARD indicator?	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> FAF Program Element: 4.8.1 Natural Resources and Biodiversity
DESCRIPTION	
<p>Precise Definition(s): The Contractor will assist ICF in fine-tuning its current ecological monitoring methodological framework, drawing upon the recommendations made in the 2007 Estrada report for ICF/DAPVS, and the relevant MIRA baseline inventories. We will then 1) help ICF design a more structured biodiversity monitoring program for the long term, taking into account new elements such as tourism and climate change, and 2) design short- to medium-term biodiversity monitoring action plans (BMAPs) pertinent to the 10 priority PAs. These BMAPs will be linked to PA management plans and the university/ICF/co-management group oriented ecological field monitoring agreements (Result 2.2.1.2).</p> <p>The Contractor shall work with ICF (and NGO co-managers) in partnership with university researchers in all 10 targeted Parks to establish an ecological assessment tool for PAs. The tool will be used to measure progress in ecological integrity management, track trends, and document existing conditions. The tool will include quantitative and qualitative parameters, which will be combined in an objective manner to arrive at a numerical score that indicates the quality of the PA's ecological integrity. The scoring system (details TBD) will be constructed in such a manner so as to correlate low scores with poor integrity and higher scores with very good to optimal integrity.</p> <p>Decision thresholds will be established as part of the application methodology of the tool, in order to use monitoring data to make informed management decisions in Parks based on ecological data. Monitoring must include efforts to detect impact of tourism activities. The tool must be designed in such a way as to produce either a numerical score of qualitative ranking that will permit annual evaluation of management effectiveness.</p> <p>The tool will be considered as established once it: 1) receives formal documented recognition as a management tool by ICF and the co-management groups; 2) is included ("adopted") in the annual planning and management cycles of ICF and the co-management.</p> <p>Once the tool is established, the contractor will work with ICF, the PA co-management groups and university researchers to apply the tool within the context of all 10 priority PAs. "Applying the tool" means that the tool and associated methodologies will be used to conduct an ecological integrity assessment for each PA, resulting in a score or ranking (depending upon the final design of the tool). The results of this initial round of assessments will provide a baseline for subsequent assessment cycles.</p> <p>"Result of USG assistance" is defined as any direct or indirect assistance provided by ProParque to ICF and/or the relevant protected area co-management organization. This can include but is not limited to policy or regulatory improvements, technical assistance in ecological integrity management best practices, and facilitating relationships between protected area management and other sources of monitoring and management assistance.</p>	
Unit of Measure:	Score/Ranking
Disaggregated by:	Protected Area

Justification & Management Utility: The adoption of a structured approach to assessing ecological integrity will provide ICF and co-management groups with an effective tool for prioritizing science-oriented interventions and for making sound management decisions. An increase in the score or ranking of the ecological integrity assessment will show improvements in the effectiveness of protected area management. Increasing scores also demonstrate positive trends in actual ecological and biodiversity integrity, meaning that the PA is approaching or maintaining an ecological desirable stage and that it requires little anthropological intervention to be preserved considering natural variations. The status of criteria used in determining the scores (such as flora and fauna population levels, diversity and health of habitats and ecosystems, and analysis of threats), and related pre-established decision thresholds, will be used to make informed management decisions in assisted protected areas.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data collection method: Data collection for confirming the establishment of the ecological assessment tool will be accomplished by direct solicitation of the required documentation from ICF and the co-management groups. The Contractor (using in-house and subcontracted expertise) will work directly with ICF, the co-managers and Zamorano to establish the baseline scores/rankings. Subsequent scoring during the life of the project and beyond will gradually transition to an increased role by ICF and an objective third party participant (such as Zamorano or another reputable institution in the field).

Data Source: Ecological Integrity Assessments, contractor's analysis

Method of data acquisition by ProParque: Direct engagement with ICF, co-management groups, evaluation teams

Method of data acquisition by USAID: Contractor Quarterly and Annual Reports

Frequency and timing of data acquisition by ProParque and USAID: Annually

Budget mechanism: Included in total cost of contract

Individual responsible in ProParque: Component 2 Team Leader (Primary); M&E Team Leader (Secondary)

Individual responsible at USAID: COTR

Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: COP

Location of Data Storage: : TAMIS; quarterly and annual reports (soft and hard copies)

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: After completion of first four baseline assessments (end of Year 2)

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): There could be biases in scoring depending upon the background of the individual(s) doing the evaluations

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Use of systematic scoring methodology; triangulation of information.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: End of Base Period

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: The Data Quality Assessment methodology is detailed in the DQA Worksheet (addendum to the PMP). The COTR will review annual reports and decide if an interim DQA is required prior to the end of the Base and Option Periods.

Explanatory Notes: The sequencing of the baseline evaluations will be decided collaboratively between the Contractor, the COTR and ICF.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES – (scores and assessments)

Year	Target		Actual		Notes
	Annual	Cumulative	Annual	Cumulative	
2012	Tool Established				Establishment of tool is Option A target
2013	4 Baselines Established	4 Baselines			
2014	4 Baselines Established	8 Baselines			
2015	2 Baselines Established	10 Baselines			Establishment of baselines is Option B target
2016					

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April 2012.

Number of Threat Assessments Conducted for Each Targeted Protected Area (PA)
Name of Assistance Objective: Poverty Reduce through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth
Name of Intermediate Result: 2.2: Honduran Biodiversity Conserved.
Name of Sub-Intermediate Result: N/A
Name of Indicator: Number of Threat Assessments Conducted For Each Targeted Protected Area
Geographic Focus: ProParque priority protected areas
Is this a F STANDARD indicator? No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> FAF Program Element: 4.8.1 Natural Resources and Biodiversity
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): Threat Assessments Conducted: As a baseline for the programs interventions in the 10 targeted protected areas, the Contractor must conduct detailed threats assessment for each park. Assessments will refine more general findings about threats to parks in Honduras (i.e. USAID 118/119 Assessment), in particular identifying the agents driving the threats and their rational for doing so. Special attention will be paid to the role of large companies or weak municipal governance in threats. Key threats to be analyzed include logging, agricultural frontier expansion, burning/forest fires, hunting/fishing, and land invasions. The threat posed by existing or potential increases in tourism will also be analyzed. Strategies will be proposed to mitigate the impact of key threats, and each assessment report will include a Threat Response Strategy and Action Plan for the relevant PA.</p> <p>The threat assessment methodology and the content of the resulting products will be designed in collaboration with ICF and the COR. The threat assessments will be considered to have been “conducted” upon the presentation to USAID of the Threat Assessment Report and Threat Response Strategy and Action Plan.</p> <p>Threat Assessments Re-Evaluated: Within the first year of the Option Period (2015), the contractor, ICF and the co-management groups will undertake a re-evaluation process of the initial 2012 threat assessments. This process will be led by ICF (demonstrating increased institutional capacity) and consist of a desk review of relevant inputs, field investigations and participatory analysis by relevant stakeholders. This activity will be considered complete upon the presentation of PA-specific Threat Assessment and Threat Response Strategy Update document. The completed document should be incorporated into the overall suite of management tools for each PA by ICF and the co-management groups.</p>
Unit of Measure: Threat Assessment Report and Threat Response Strategy/Action Plan; Threat Assessment and Threat Response Strategy/Action Plan Update
Disaggregated by: ProParque priority Protected Area
Justification & Management Utility: High quality and systematically executed threat assessments and threat response strategies will provide ICF and co-management groups with a tool for prioritizing resources in such as way so as to improve the biodiversity conservation effectiveness of their respective missions. At a national level, the threat assessments will provide ICF with decision making inputs for wisely allocating scarce human and financial resources across the SINAHPS; at the PA-level, the threat assessments will enable co-management groups to develop threat specific response strategies and action plans, both routine and extraordinary.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data collection method: Using TNC-developed threat assessment methodologies as a starting point, the content structure and methodologies for the execution of the threat assessments will be agreed upon by the Contractor, ICF and the co-management groups. Threat Assessment Teams will be assembled by the contractor and ICF. Upon completion of the threat assessment field work, the final Threat Assessment Reports and Threat Response Strategies/Action Plans will be compiled by the contractor. In the case of the Threat Assessment Updates, the final documents will be compiled by ICF and obtained by the contractor
Data Source: Contractor; ICF
Method of data acquisition by ProParque: Self – generated; ICF
Method of data acquisition by USAID: Delivery of PA-specific threat assessments and updates by Contractor
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by USAID: Upon conclusion of each threat assessment and update
Budget mechanism: Included in cost of contract
Individual responsible in ProParque: Component Two Team Leader (Primary); COP (Secondary)
Individual responsible at USAID: COTR
Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: COP

Location of Data Storage: TAMIS; hard and soft copies of Threat Assessments

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: November 2011

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Possible continued weakness on behalf of ICF, leading to a situation where they cannot adequately lead the threat assessment update process.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Continual focus on ICF and co-management capacity building; in case of extreme deficiencies, Contractor will lead update process and use it as a capacity building exercise.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: None

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: The Data Quality Assessment methodology is detailed in the DQA Worksheet (addendum to the PMP). The COTR will review initial threat assessments and determine if adjustments in content, structure or approach are warranted.

Explanatory Notes: Due to the importance of having the information about the threats in the first year, it is possible to have the 10 deliverables in the first year.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES – (threat assessments)

Year	Target		Actual		Notes
	Annual	Cumulative	Annual	Cumulative	
2012	10 threat assessments	10			Option A target
2013					
2014					
2015	10 updates	10			Option B target
2016					

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April 2012.

Number Of Hectares Under Legal Protection On Private/Municipal Lands as a Result of USG Assistance
Name of Assistance Objective: AO2 – Poverty Reduced through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth
Name of Intermediate Result: IR 2.2 – Honduran Biodiversity and Natural Resources Conserved as a result of USG assistance
Name of Sub-Intermediate Result: Sub- IR 2.2.2 – Productive Landscape Conservation Promoted as a result of USG assistance
Name of Indicator: Number of hectares under legal protection on private/municipal lands as a result of USG assistance
Geographic Focus: ProParque Sustainable Productive Landscapes (SPLs)
Is this a STANDARD indicator? No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> FAF Program Element: 4.8.1. Natural Resources and Biodiversity
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): This refers to hectares under legal protection on private or municipal lands that contribute towards protecting forests or other high-priority habitat in geographic areas defined as conservation priorities for SINAPH. Assisted reserves must be in “ecological corridors” prioritized by ICF. The Contractor shall work together with ICF to finalize a draft private reserve regulation under development, as well as work with private landholders to apply it to existing and new private reserves. New hectares under legal protection must be registered and/or authorized under this system (in the case of new private reserves), or under existing norms for the establishment of legally protected areas at a municipal level.</p> <p>Private reserves will be considered “under legally protection when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Each owner has legal documents properly registered in the ICF, municipality, and within the membership registers of REHNAP. The exact legal documents required will be those specified in the to-be revised national regulation on the establishment of private reserves. b) An operation/management plan for the reserve has been drawn up. Plans must contain best management practices consistent with maintaining the ecological integrity of the reserve’s ecosystem(s); c) The entity responsible for the management of the reserve is actively implementing said plan. <p>Verification that aforementioned criteria are being met will be part of the project interaction with REHNAP, with REHNAP taking the lead (with project assistance).</p> <p>The number of hectares “under legal protection” on private/municipal lands are those hectares within the boundaries of the legally declared private reserve, as described and quantified by either legal description, cadastral information or estimated from satellite imagery.</p> <p>“Result of USG assistance” is defined as any direct or indirect assistance provided by ProParque to ICF and/or the relevant protected area owner. This can include but is not limited to policy or regulatory improvements, technical assistance in complying with the necessary prerequisites for reserve declaration, and facilitating relationships between protected area land owners and other sources assistance that contribute to the inclusion of land area into a conservation system.</p>
Unit of Measure: Number of hectares
Disaggregated by: Private reserves; municipal reserves; SPL; ecosystem type
Justification & Management Utility: A spatial indicator is an appropriate measure of the scale of impact of efforts to expand private and municipal protected areas.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID
Data collection method: Evidence of legal declaration of protected status will be obtained from ICF, municipalities, and participating private reserve owners (legal documents of public record). The land area (hectares) of each new protected area will either be taken from legal descriptions of the property (land titles), or the declaratory paperwork or decrees. In the case of disputes regarding the actual land area to be considered, triangulation will be done using satellite imagery.
Data Sources: ICF, private reserve network, municipalities, contractor’s reports
Method of data acquisition by ProParque: Direct contact with data sources
Method of data acquisition by USAID: Contractor’s Quarterly and Annual Reports
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by ProParque: As each protected area is declared, totals tracked quarterly and annually

Frequency and timing of data acquisition by USAID: Quarterly, Annual
Budget mechanism: Included in overall program cost
Individual responsible in ProParque: Component Two Team Leader (Primary); M&E Team Leader (Secondary)
Individual responsible at USAID: COTR
Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: COP
Location of Data Storage: TAMIS; hard and soft copies of legal documents;

DATA QUALITY ISSUES					
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: Nov 2011					
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Possible errors or lack of adequate cadastral information to establish verifiable land area.					
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Evaluation of land area measurement methodology and documentation upon engagement with each reserve owner; spatial analysis tools applied to resolve any uncertainty.					
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Nov 2014					
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: The Data Quality Assessment methodology is detailed in the DQA Worksheet (addendum to the PMP).					
Explanatory Notes:					
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES – (hectares)					
Year	Target		Actual		Notes
	Annual	Cumulative	Annual	Cumulative	
2012					
2013	500	500			
2014	500	1000			1000 is cumulative target for Option A
2015	500	1500			1500 is cumulative target for Option A + Option B
2016					
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April 2012					

Number of Legally Declared Private Reserves.
Name of Assistance Objective: Poverty Reduce through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth
Name of Intermediate Result: IR 2.2 – Honduran Biodiversity and Natural Resources Conserved as a result of USG assistance
Name of Sub-Intermediate Result: Sub- IR 2.2.2 – Productive Landscape Conservation Promoted as a result of USG assistance
Name of Indicator: Number of legally declared private reserves
Geographic Focus: ProParque Sustainable Productive Landscapes (SPLs)
Is this a F STANDARD indicator? No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> FAF Program Element: 4.8.1. Natural Resources and Biodiversity
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): The Contractor shall work with ICF and interested private landholders to obtain approved legal declarations of new private reserves. Capacity for continued declaration of such private reserves will be developed within ICF's SINAPH and REHNAP. Every effort will be made to ensure that new reserves will be linked to other results such as Payment for Environmental Services (PSA) environmental agreements, REDD+ carbon credit pilot initiatives, and sustainable economic growth sectors (i.e. tourism, agroforestry). These reserves should be located in biodiversity conservation corridors prioritized by the ICF</p> <p>ProParque will support the REHNAP and the ICF in the revision of the new private reserve regulation that includes fiscal and economic incentives for the declaration of such reserves. ProParque will also provide technical assistance to the owners of private reserves to facilitate the entry of target properties into the protected area system.</p> <p>Private reserves will be considered legally declared when each owner has legal documents properly registered in the ICF, municipality and within the membership registers of REHNAP. The exact legal documents required will be those specified in the to-be revised national regulation on the establishment of private reserves.</p>
Unit of Measure: Declared Reserves.
Disaggregated by: ProParque SPL, municipality, ecosystem type
Justification & Management Utility: An increase in the number of private reserves demonstrates: 1) the positive impact of a revised private reserve regulation, including improved incentives for placing private land under legal conservation mechanisms; 2) improved effectiveness of REHNAP and other bodies to promote private lands conservation, and; 3) improvements in ICF's capacity to process private reserve applications.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data collection method: Verification of the declaration of new private reserves will be achieved by obtaining copies of the relevant documentation from ICF, as well as documenting any public notification steps required (i.e. publication of declaration in La Gazeta).
Data Source: ICF, REHNAP
Method of data acquisition by ProParque: Direct contact with ICF, reserve owners
Method of data acquisition by USAID: Contractor's Quarterly and Annual Reports; special updates
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by ProParque: Upon declaration of each reserve; reported annually
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by USAID: Annually
Budget mechanism: Included in the contract cost.
Individual responsible in ProParque: Component Two Team Leader (Primary); M&E Team Leader (Secondary)
Individual responsible at USAID: COTR
Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: COP
Location of Data Storage: TAMIS, hard and soft copies

DATA QUALITY ISSUES					
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: November 2011					
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): None foreseen					
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: None foreseen					
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: 2014					
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: The Data Quality Assessment methodology is detailed in the DQA Worksheet (addendum to the PMP).					
Explanatory Notes:					
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES – (private reserves)					
Year	Target		Actual		Notes
	Annual	Cumulative	Annual	Cumulative	
2012					
2013	5	5			
2014	5	10			10 is cumulative target for Option A
2015	5	15			15 is cumulative target for Option A + Option B
2016					
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April 2012.					

Number of Enforcement Actions (Citations, Fines, Arrests, and Prosecutions) for Violations of Protected Area Regulations and Environmental/Natural Resource Management Laws in Municipalities Bordering Parks as a Result of USG Assistance	
Name of Assistance Objective:	AO2 – Poverty Reduced through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth
Name of Intermediate Result:	IR 2.2 – Honduran Biodiversity and Natural Resources Conserved as a result of USG assistance
Name of Sub-Intermediate Result:	N/A
Name of Indicator:	Number of enforcement actions (citations, fines, arrests, and prosecutions) for violations of Protected Area regulations and environmental/Natural Resource Management laws in municipalities bordering parks as a result of USG assistance
Geographic Focus:	ProParque Sustainable Productive Landscapes; associated municipalities, protected areas and associated buffer zones
Is this a STANDARD indicator?	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> FAF Program Element: 4.8.1. Natural Resources and Biodiversity
DESCRIPTION	
<p>Precise Definition(s): Contractor must work with ICF, SERNA, Public Ministry, Attorney General, Police and municipal authorities to identify strategies to combat threats in and around priority parks related to illegal logging, illegal trading of endangered species, forest fires, expansion of agricultural frontier, and illegal land invasions through law enforcement. The new protected area guard system will be the front line defense of SINAPH with authority to issue fines and make arrests consistent with the SINAPH and ICF regulations. The emphasis will be on the effective use of enforcement as a deterrent to the most significant threats to the parks, rather on promoting citations to meet the target or go after the easy targets. The gold standard is convictions against significant illegal logging infractions.</p> <p>Determination of what type of enforcement actions will count towards this indicator will be determined by PA and associated buffer zone/municipality, based upon the results of the PA threat assessments, with the eligible enforcement actions being selected to have direct relevance to threat reduction. Depending upon the scale and nature of the threat, a further determination will be made as to what legal severity of enforcement action can be counted (i.e. misdemeanor versus felony; citation, fine, arrest, conviction). In the case of a lesser legal severity, but where the cumulative impact of multiple infractions results in a significant negative impact, the contractor will propose a weighting formula of quantity versus severity. (i.e. 1 major felony conviction for illegal logging = 50 citations for improper management of open flame). The final indicator set of eligible enforcement actions by PA/Buffer Zone/Municipality, and their associated weightings, will be approved by the COTR.</p> <p>No enforcement actions will be counted during the first year of the program, unless definitive evidence can be presented that the action was enabled as a “result of USG assistance” and specifically that of ProParque. Such evidence must be accepted by the COTR. Starting in the second year of the program, all enforcement actions will be quantified according to the PA-specific indicator sets mentioned above.</p> <p>“Result of USG assistance” is defined as any direct or indirect assistance provided by ProParque to the GOH, ICF, municipalities and law enforcement organizations. This can include but is not limited to policy or regulatory improvements relevant to improved environmental law enforcement, capacity building and technical assistance provided to UMAs, and training of park guards and municipal field/law enforcement personnel.</p>	
Unit of Measure:	Number of enforcement actions, citations, fines, arrests, prosecutions
Disaggregated by:	SPL, municipality, protected area, type of action and violation
Justification & Management Utility:	Lowering the number of illegal activities dealing with the environment in and around protected areas will go a long way in ensuring good environmental practices. At the outset, an increase in the number of enforcement actions can be a proxy for improved NRM and PA management, and more effective collaboration between protected area managers, law enforcement, and the judiciary. Over time, a decrease in enforcement actions (if accompanied by evidence demonstrating stable or improving ecological integrity) can demonstrate effectiveness of environmental education efforts and improved public sector NRM policies.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID

Data collection method: Once the enforcement action date set for each PA is approved, the contractor will set up mechanisms for data collection on the relevant enforcement action categories with the PA co-management groups, ICF, and relevant national, municipal and departmental governmental agencies. This will include establishing relationships with the relevant local government agencies, including law enforcement and judiciary. Data collection will consist of making contact with the relevant entity on an annual basis, reviewing their records and extracting the data that is needed for the PA-specific indicator set.

Data Sources: ICF, co-management groups, Environmental Attorney’s Office, municipalities

Method of data acquisition by ProParque: Key informant interviews; review of public records

Method of data acquisition by USAID: Contractor reports

Frequency and timing of data acquisition by USAID: Annually

Budget mechanism: Included in cost of contract

Individual responsible at ProParque: M&E Team Leader (Primary); Component Two Team Leader (Secondary)

Individual responsible at USAID: COTR

Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: COP

Location of Data Storage: TAMIS, hard and soft copies of back-up documentation

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: Nov 2011

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): The fulfillment of this indicator depends entirely on the government. While arrests may be numerous, convictions may not materialize due to weakness in the capacity of judiciary, delays in the justice system and a lack of transparency in handling criminal affairs.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: The contractor is responsible for providing training to government agencies to apply environmental legislation. The contractor will fully understand how the judicial system works to collect data and identify potential for errors.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Nov 2014

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: The Data Quality Assessment methodology is detailed in the DQA Worksheet (addendum to the PMP).

Explanatory Notes:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES – (enforcement actions)

Year	Target		Actual		Notes
	Annual	Cumulative	Annual	Cumulative	
2012					
2013					
2014	20	20			Option A target
2015					
2016	20	40			40 is cumulative target for Option A + Option B

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April 7, 2012.

Conditions Precedents

The Five Covenants

New National Park System (SINAPH) Regulation Established - CONVENANT 1 (Option A)
Name of Assistance Objective: Poverty Reduce through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth
Name of Intermediate Result: 2.2: Honduran Biodiversity Conserved.
Name of Sub-Intermediate Result 2.2.1: More Effective Management of National Protected Areas System
Name of Indicator: New National Park System (SINAPH) Regulation Established - CONVENANT 1
Geographic Focus: National
Is this an F STANDARD indicator? No ___ Yes ___ FAF Program Element:
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): Working within the framework of the new Forestry Law, the Contractor must work with ICF to develop complementary regulations and SINAPH-wide standards regarding the following topics: general management and operation of parks, co-management roles and responsibilities of the NGO and ICF, particularly NGO accountability toward ICF. Specifically, the contractor shall work with ICF to prioritize and then priority regulations and/or norms that will help legally define the structure and operation of an efficient management model. Priority regulations, standards and/or guidelines are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish norms for the preparation and approval of Public Use Plans for SINAPH 2. Revise the standards for the preparation PA Management Plans, including guidelines for the preparation of socioeconomic and biophysical Analysis. 3. Methodological guidelines for the valuation of Environmental Goods and Services for SINAPH. 4. Guidelines for the development of scientific investigations within SINAPH. 5. Establish norms for the design and construction of operational and tourism oriented infrastructure within SINAPH. <p>To be counted towards this indicator, a regulation, norm or guideline will be considered established when it has been formally adopted by ICF and formal documentation from ICF verifying said adoption has been provided to the Contractor and USAID.</p>
Unit of Measure: Regulation(s); norms
Disaggregated by: Type; Purpose
Justification & Management Utility: Having new regulations that include guidelines, procedures, responsibilities, personnel structure, coordination mechanisms, technical management models, financial management and accountability processes of a new NPS will be the basis for a more efficient management of the SINAPH, ensuring a more efficient use of resources and improved biodiversity conservation.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data collection method: Data will be collected by the contractor through the various regulatory reform working groups, interviews, and the research and analysis of pertinent case studies and relevant regulatory models from other countries/regions.
Data Sources: ICF, other relevant GOH agencies, regional peer agencies
Method of data acquisition by ProParque: Direct participation in process, interviews, document review
Method of data acquisition by USAID: Issue-specific status reports, presentation of draft and final technical products by contractor, quarterly and annual reports
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by ProParque: Upon completion of milestones
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by USAID: Upon completion of milestones; quarterly and annual reports
Budget mechanism: Included in the cost of the contract
Individual responsible in ProParque: Component Two Team Leader and COP
Individual responsible at USAID: COTR
Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: COP
Location of Data Storage: TAMIS, hard and soft copies of working papers and final products
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: November 2011
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): None
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Coordination with ICF from the very beginning, establishing a mutually agreed timeline and periodic progress reports on the matter

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: 2014					
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: None foreseen					
Explanatory Notes:					
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES – (set of regulations)					
Year	Target		Actual		Notes
	Annual	Cumulative	Annual	Cumulative	
2012	1	1			Priority regs/guidelines/standards as mentioned under "Precise Definition"
2013	2	3			
2014	2	5			
2015					
2016					
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April 7, 2012					

New National Park System (SINAPH) Regulation Established - CONVENANT 1 (Option B)
Name of Assistance Objective: Poverty Reduce through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth
Name of Intermediate Result: 2.2: Honduran Biodiversity Conserved.
Name of Sub-Intermediate Result 2.2.1: More Effective Management of National Protected Areas System
Name of Indicator: New National Park System (SINAPH) Regulation Established - CONVENANT 1
Geographic Focus: National, regional, protected area
Is this an F STANDARD indicator? No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> FAF Program Element:
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): Under Option A of this indicator, the Contractor will have worked with ICF to develop and adopt 5 priority regulations. Norms and/or guidelines. In the Option Period (Option B), the Contractor must evaluate the progress of ICF, the co-management groups and other stakeholders in applying the new regulations/norms/standards to actual SINPAH management and operation.</p> <p>The content and structure of these evaluations will be determined in advance between the Contractor, ICF and the COTR. Items to be reviewed will include but not be limited to technical and administrative adherence to the regulations, adequacy of resource allocations to effectively implement them at the appropriate levels; ICF's capacity to ensure regulatory compliance; co-management group or other stakeholders capacity to fulfill their regulatory responsibilities; and other regulatory-specific issues as may be identified by the contractor, ICF and/or the COTR.</p> <p>Each evaluation or package of evaluations will also include a set of recommended actions for continuing to consolidate the regulatory reform process, and a suggested timeline for doing so. Upon agreeing to the evaluation methodology, the Contractor shall lead the evaluations, working closely with ICF and the co-management groups.</p> <p>The findings of the evaluations will be documented in a report, to be published with ICF and presented in a public workshop.</p>
Unit of Measure: Evaluations; Action Plans
Disaggregated by: Type (regulation, norm, standard); Level of implementation (national, regional, PA); by PA (where applicable)
Justification & Management Utility: The regulations enacted in the base period cannot be considered successful unless they are actually implemented, and done so in a sustainable and effective manner. Evaluating the progress of regulatory reform after a rational time period (3 years) will enable involved parties to fine-tune these policy instruments; correct any shortcomings, and identify and seek solutions for them.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data collection method: Data necessary for the evaluation process will be obtained reviewing regulatory implementation documents (technical, administrative, financial). These documents will most likely be in the control of ICF, the co-management groups and other relevant GOH agency. This document review will be supplemented by key informant interviews, field investigations, surveys, and other tools deemed necessary by the evaluation team. Data will also be collected by the contractor through the various regulatory reform working groups.
Data Sources: ICF, co-management groups, other relevant GOH agencies,
Method of data acquisition by ProParque: Direct participation in process, interviews, document review
Method of data acquisition by USAID: Issue-specific status reports, presentation of draft and final technical products by contractor,
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by ProParque: Upon completion of milestones
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by USAID: Upon completion of milestones
Budget mechanism: Included in the cost of the contract
Individual responsible in ProParque: Component Two Team Leader and COP
Individual responsible at USAID: COTR
Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: COP
Location of Data Storage: TAMIS, hard and soft copies of working papers and final products
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: November 2011
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): There may be a lack of political will on the part of the GOH, to accelerate the reform process, which could lead to delays in implementation

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Coordination with ICF from the very beginning, establishing a mutually agreed timeline and periodic progress reports on the matter					
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: 2014					
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: None foreseen					
Explanatory Notes:					
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES – (set of evaluations)					
Year	Target		Actual		Notes
	Annual	Cumulative	Annual	Cumulative	
2012					
2013					
2014					
2015	1				The evaluations will be completed in Yr. 4, allowing for an additional year of follow-through on recommendations
2016					
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April 7, 2012					

New SINAPH Finance System Designed and Established - COVENANT 2 (Option A)
Name of Assistance Objective: Poverty Reduce through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth
Name of Intermediate Result: 2.2 Honduran Biodiversity Conserved
Name of Sub-Intermediate Result: 2.2.1: More Effective Management of National Protected Areas System
Name of Indicator: New SINAPH Finance System Designed and Established - COVENANT 2
Geographic Focus: National
Is this an F STANDARD indicator? No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> FAF Program Element:
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): To be counted as meeting the objectives of Option A of this indicator, the Contractor must work with ICF, the Ministry of Finance and other GOH institutions to design a finance system that meets the current and long-range needs of SINAPH. Specifically the Contractor must:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Present, in collaboration with ICF, a comprehensive SINAPH finance system design that covers operational costs of SINAPH. The system must define and regulate how all sources of funding (national budget, entrance fees, PSAs, REDD+, other public, private, NGO funds) are obtained, distributed, and accounted for within SINAPH. The system must define how funds are distributed to parks based on their visitation rates, size, ecological importance, management effectiveness scorecard, vulnerability, etc..... 2. Evaluate the current design and operational effectiveness (or lack thereof) of the Protected Areas Fund. 3. Submit a Protected Areas Fund Action Plan for improvements in the design and operation of the Fund. Recommendations must address Fund governance, Fund technical oversight and management; Fund financial management and accounting; sources of funding (including a national entrance fee structure and collection system); criteria and mechanisms for allocating funds to parks; and how the Fund will eventually fit into the larger scheme of an overall SINAPH financing system. The Action Plan will be considered submitted when it has been published and presented to ICF and the other GOH entities and USAID (both in published form and by presentation at a public forum). 4. Assist ICF to adopt and implement the PA Fund recommendations. This means having all governance, admin, operational and technical documents related to the Fund incorporate relevant recommendations, and for the Fund to begin to operate under the new system. 5. The Fund will be considered to be functioning when it has disbursed funds under the new system for a calendar year; when at least 75% of eligible funding requests are being met; and there is evidence that the Fund is being successfully recapitalized as envisioned.
Unit of Measure: Functioning Protected Areas Fund
Disaggregated by: NA
Justification & Management Utility: It will take significant political will to overhaul the entire SINAPH financing system, and even then national priorities and political agendas may result in inadequate funding levels for the entire system. The Protected Areas Fund is a key element of a sustainable financing system for SINAPH, and by its nature, is more politically and bureaucratically “accessible” to the program than other aspects of the broader system. By focusing on the Fund, the program can move forward with significant reforms and the institutionalization of protected area financing best practices, laying the groundwork for the sustainable financing of SINAPH overall.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data collection method: Direct interaction with ICF, SEFIN, PA Fund Board, co-managers
Data Sources: GOH budget, ICF budget and financial reports, Fund operations documents and financial reports, Co-Management groups, SEFIN
Method of data acquisition by ProParque: Direct participation, use of subcontractors, document review and analysis, key informant interviews, working group
Method of data acquisition by USAID: Issue-specific reports and updates; quarterly and annual reports
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by ProParque: Per milestones.
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by USAID: Quarterly, per milestones.
Budget mechanism: Included in cost of contract
Individual responsible in ProParque: DCOP (Primary); Component Two Team Leader (Secondary)
Individual responsible at USAID: COTR

Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: COP					
Location of Data Storage: TAMIS, hard and soft copies of working documents, final products					
DATA QUALITY ISSUES					
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: November 2011					
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Poor administrative and financial practices throughout the system may make it hard to establish reliable baselines for analytical purposes					
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Baseline data will be carefully vetted, and appropriate margins of error incorporated into any analysis. Work shall focus more on forward-looking operational and procedural improvements than on highly specific financial accounting.					
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: 2013					
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: The COTR will review reports and, if considered necessary, will request a DQA.					
Explanatory Notes					
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES – (system)					
Year	Target		Actual		Notes
	Annual	Cumulative	Annual	Cumulative	
2012	1				PA Fund and SINAHF Finance System design submitted
2013	1				PA Fund and SINAHF Finance System functioning
2014					
2015					
2016					
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April 7, 2012					

New SINAPH Finance System Designed and Established - COVENANT 2 (Option B)
Name of Assistance Objective: Poverty Reduce through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth
Name of Intermediate Result: 2.2 Honduran Biodiversity Conserved
Name of Sub-Intermediate Result: 2.2.1 More Effective Management of National Protected Areas System
Name of Indicator: 2.2.1.2.1 New SINAPH Finance System Designed and Established - COVENANT 2
Geographic Focus: National, ProParque Priority Protected Areas
Is this an F STANDARD indicator? No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> FAF Program Element:
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): Under the base period of the contract, the program will have assisted with the design and adoption of improvements to the Protected Areas Fund and proposed the design of an overall financing system for SIINAPH. In the option period (Option B), the Contractor's specific responsibility is to ensure that the revamped SINAPH financing system, including PA Fund, is effectively delivering funds to the 10 priority protected areas.</p> <p>The system will be considered to be effectively delivering funds to the targeted parks when:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) All sources of funding (national budget, entrance fees, PSA revenue, other public or private monies, etc...) are obtained, distributed and accounted for within SINAPH; 2) Funds are being distributed to the 10 parks based using the newly adopted criteria (i.e. size, visitation rates, ecological importance, etc...), and that distributions have been made for a minimum of 2 consecutive quarters 3) The funds being disbursed in amounts commensurate with previously established budgets.
Unit of Measure: SINAPH finance system effectively delivering funds to targeted parks
Disaggregated by: PA, funding source, funding need
Justification & Management Utility: The reforms enacted in the base period cannot be considered successful unless their impact can be felt at a park or system level. The evaluation undertaken in the option period will serve to provide evidence of having reached the milestones and to validate the reforms, identify any weaknesses or shortcomings, provide data for subsequent refinement, and provide a Fund-performance measurement methodology for ICF and others.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data collection method: The Contractor will coordinate all activities related to evaluation the effectiveness of the financing system and the PA Fund through the advisory technical working group (composed of representatives of the current Fund, ICF, SERNA, SEFIN, the co-management groups and thematic experts) that was assembled in the base period. This group will help draft the TORs for evaluation and analytical work deemed necessary to fill information gaps. The Contractor will then be responsible for leading the evaluation teams, including any relevant document reviews, site visits and key informant interviews, and drafting the evaluation report. The evaluation will incorporate 10 case studies – one for each ProParque priority PA – analyzing the effectiveness of the Fund as a financing mechanism at the park-level. These cases studies shall not only look at how the resources of the Fund were allocated to the park and subsequently used, but also how the park operations enabled (or not) reflows into the Fund (through visitors' fees, etc.... The results of the evaluation will be presented in a report to ICF and USAID. The final version of the report must include a section on recommended improvements, either to the Fund itself or to ancillary elements; a suggested timeline and action plan for implementing the recommendations; and guidance on how to further measure Fund performance. If agreed upon by both the GOH and USAID, findings shall be further disseminated via a workshop.
Data Sources: Co-Management groups, Fund management, ICF, SERNA, SEFIN,
Method of data acquisition by ProParque: Direct participation, financial document review and analysis, key informant interviews, working group
Method of data acquisition by USAID: Issue-specific status reports and updates; draft and final report
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by ProParque: Per milestones.
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by USAID: Per milestones.
Budget mechanism: Included in cost of contract
Individual responsible in ProParque: DCOP (Primary); Component Two Team Leader (Secondary)
Individual responsible at USAID: COTR

Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: COP					
Location of Data Storage: TAMIS, hard and soft copies of working documents, final products					
DATA QUALITY ISSUES					
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: November 2014					
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): None					
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: None foreseen					
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: None foreseen					
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: None foreseen					
Explanatory Notes: NA					
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES – (evaluation)					
Year	Target		Actual		Notes
	Annual	Cumulative	Annual	Cumulative	
2012					
2013					
2014					
2015					
2016	1	1			SINAPH financing system effectively delivering funds to all 10 protected areas.
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April 7, 2012					

SINAPH Regulation for Private Sector Concessions for Tourism Facilities Established - COVENANT 3 (Option A)	
Name of Assistance Objective:	Poverty Reduce through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth
Name of Intermediate Result:	2.2 Honduran Biodiversity Conserved.
Name of Sub-Intermediate Result:	2.2.1.3 Number of visitors to protected areas.
Name of Indicator:	SINAPH regulation for Private Sector Concession for Tourism Facilities Established - Covenant 3
Geographic Focus:	National
Is this an F STANDARD indicator?	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> FAF Program Element:
DESCRIPTION	
Precise Definition(s):	Under this indicator, the Contractor shall assist ICF to enact a regulation that establishes a private sector concession system focused upon PA tourism and operations services.
	“Private sector” is defined as non-governmental actors, including but not limited to individuals, communities, associations, and businesses that provide goods or services in commercial, market-oriented manner.
	A concession is defined as a right or a lease to operate a business within SINAPH protected areas or to provide an operational or managerial service to SINPAH directly related to the operation of the PA and related tourism activities. Concessions must result in revenue generation for SINAPH and be financially sustainable from the viewpoint of being able to cover all capital, recurrent and investment costs from concessionaire operations without subsidies.
	The regulation will be considered approved by ICF when a formal letter to that effect is provided to the Contractor and USAID. The regulation will be considered established when all necessary policy, regulatory and administrative procedures have been passed by Congress or other relevant authoritative body.
Unit of Measure:	Regulation
Disaggregated by:	NA
Justification & Management Utility:	While overcoming ideological opposition may not be easy, the way to leverage the capacity and resources of the private sector to increase park visitation rates and revenues is by allowing private companies to compete on concessional opportunities to provide high quality tourism facilities in carefully selected sites within the protected areas, including hotels, restaurants, stores and other tourist services.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION	
Data collection method:	Establishment of the regulation will be verified by obtaining copies of the following legal documents: La Gaceta, Executive Decree (if relevant) and copies of the concession regulation.
Data Sources:	ICF, co-management groups, IHT, private sector stakeholders, contractor
Method of data acquisition by ProParque:	Contractor will obtain from ICF and public records
Method of data acquisition by USAID:	Issue-specific status updates, draft and final versions of regulation and associated products
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by ProParque:	Per milestone
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by USAID:	Per milestone
Budget mechanism:	Included in cost of the contract
Individual responsible in ProParque:	Senior Tourism Advisor (Primary); Component Two Team Leader (Secondary)
Individual responsible at USAID:	COTR
Individual responsible for providing data to USAID:	COP
Location of Data Storage:	TAMIS, hard and soft copies of analytical and working documents, published versions of final regulation
DATA QUALITY ISSUES	
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment:	November 2011
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):	None Anticipated
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:	None Foreseen
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:	None Programmed
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments:	None Defined
Explanatory Notes:	None deemed necessary

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES – (regulation)					
Year	Target		Actual		Notes
	Annual	Cumulative	Annual	Cumulative	
2012					
2013	1/1				Draft Reg+Case Studies Presented/Regulation established
2014					
2015					
2016					
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April 7, 2012					

SINAPH Regulation for Private Sector Concessions for Tourism Facilities Established - COVENANT 3 (Option B)	
Name of Assistance Objective:	Poverty Reduce through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth
Name of Intermediate Result:	2.2 Honduran Biodiversity Conserved.
Name of Sub-Intermediate Result:	2.2.1.3 Number of visitors to protected areas.
Name of Indicator:	SINAPH regulation for Private Sector Concession for Tourism Facilities Established - Covenant 3
Geographic Focus:	National
Is this an F STANDARD indicator?	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> FAF Program Element:
DESCRIPTION	
<p>Precise Definition(s): Under this base period for this indicator (Option A), the Contractor will have proposed a regulation for private sector concessions in protected areas, as well as a strategy and action plan for adoption. Once the regulation has been established by the GOH, the Contractor will then assist ICF in the application of the regulation in the program's priority protected areas. Specifically, to be counted towards this indicator for Option B, the Contractor shall assist ICF in establishing the regulation via the implementation of a minimum of three concession pilot projects.</p> <p>A concession pilot project is defined as a concession agreement between ICF and a private sector group (see definition in Option A of private sector) for the provision of tourism or PA visitor oriented services. The concession agreement will be a performance oriented contractual agreement between the selected organization and ICF.</p> <p>A concession pilot project will be considered implemented when: a) the agreement is signed and legally binding; b) the service being conceded is being provided by the concessionaire in accordance with the concession agreement terms of reference and performance standards, and c) the concession agreement has been in force for one year, or is in effect at the close of the project with a minimum of 6 months of operational track record.</p> <p>In the Option period, the contractor will: Assist ICF to select pilot site(s) for applying the new regulation. Factors to be considered include but are not limited to the probability of success (failure of the pilot could be fatal for subsequent applications); capacity of the co-management group to fulfill their role in the concession arrangement; type of concession (various pilots could be undertaken to test various models of concession services); replicability. This phase will be considered complete when ICF has formally selected the sites and has moved on to the procurement stage.</p> <p>Assist ICF with the concession procurement process. The steps should be clearly delineated in the regulation, but the Contractor will accompany ICF in the process, providing advice, technical assistance and resources (limited) where necessary. Any resource provision beyond technical assistance will be approved by the COTR beforehand. This phase will be considered complete when the concession agreement(s) are signed.</p> <p>Post- concession award, the Contractor will continue to provide ICF with technical assistance related to the pilot. This assistance will take the form of collaboratively designing a concession performance monitoring methodology with ICF and seeing it operationalized. The design of the methodology and associated tools will depend upon the type of concession, the terms of the concession, and the framework for monitoring concession performance as set forth in the private sector concession regulation. This assistance will be considered to have been successful when the methodology is complete, accepted by ICF and the COTR, and has been applied at least once.</p>	
Unit of Measure:	Pilot Concession
Disaggregated by:	Type of Concession, protected area
Justification & Management Utility:	The regulation enacted in the base period cannot be considered successful unless it is put into use at a park level. Piloting the application of the regulation will serve to validate the policies, norms and procedures associated with it; identify any weaknesses or shortcomings, and provide data for subsequent refinement.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION	
Data collection method:	The Contractor will serve as a technical advisor and observer to the pilot concession procurement process. Under the terms of the MOU between the program and ICF, the Contractor should have full access to all necessary data to fulfill the terms of this indicator.
Data Sources:	ICF, public records, operational and financial concession records
Method of data acquisition by ProParque:	Direct participation in pilot site selection, concession design, and procurement process.
Method of data acquisition by USAID:	Issue-specific status updates and reports

Frequency and timing of data acquisition by ProParque: Per milestone					
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by USAID: Per milestone					
Budget mechanism: Included in cost of the contract					
Individual responsible in ProParque: Senior Tourism Advisor (Primary); Component Two Team Leader (Secondary)					
Individual responsible at USAID: COTR					
Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: COP					
Location of Data Storage: TAMIS, hard and soft copies of analytical and working documents, published versions of concession procurement documents and award agreements					
DATA QUALITY ISSUES					
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: November 2011					
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): None Anticipated					
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: None Foreseen					
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: None Programmed					
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: None Defined					
Explanatory Notes: There is no data per se related to this indicator; the main output is a pilot concession award					
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES – (pilot concession)					
Year	Target		Actual		Notes
	Annual	Cumulative	Annual	Cumulative	
2012					
2013					
2014	1	1			Pilot concession procured by ICF
2015	1	2			Pilot concession procured by ICF
2016	1	3			Pilot concession procured by ICF; all concessions evaluated
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April 7, 2012					

GOH Establishment of improved DAP/VS Structure to directly manage SINAPH - COVENANT 4 (Option A)					
Name of Assistance Objective: Poverty Reduce through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth					
Name of Intermediate Result: 2.2: Honduran Biodiversity Conserved.					
Name of Sub-Intermediate Result 2.2.1: More Effective Management of National Protected Areas System.					
Name of Indicator: GOH Establishment of Improved DAP/VS structure to directly manage SINAPH - COVENANT 4					
Geographic Focus: Nacional					
Is this an F STANDARD indicator? No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> FAF Program Element:					
DESCRIPTION					
Precise Definition(s): An improved DAP/VS is a restructured department within a new overarching ICF structure that has clear roles for the Ministry, the Department, co-management organizations, and the private sector.					
For the purpose of this indicator in Option A, the DAP/VS structure will be considered to be improved when it has a new organizational structure, staffing plan, and defined supporting admin, financial and HR requirements					
For the purposes of Option A of this indicator, the improved DAP/VS structure will be considered to be established when it has been formally adopted by ICF as demonstrated in strategic planning and operational documents; has been used as the basis for annual budgeting to the CN; internal staffing has been realigned based upon the new structure and existing staff competencies; and staffing gaps are being addressed through competitive and transparent civil service mechanisms.					
Unit of Measure: Improved DAP/VS structure					
Disaggregated by: NA					
Justification & Management Utility: The current lack of prioritization by ICF to its SINAPH responsibilities is reinforced by an inappropriate DAP/VS structure and a lack of essential regulations and mission/function-oriented management tools.					
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION					
Data collection method: Evidence that the conditions identified under the Precise Definition section have been met will be obtained by direct interaction by the Contractor with the GOH and ICF.					
Data Sources: GOH and ICF documents, public records, La Gaceta, field visits, key informant interviews					
Method of data acquisition by USAID: Quarterly Reports; issue specific reports; deliverable packages					
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by USAID: quarterly, annual, upon milestone completion					
Budget mechanism: Included in the cost of the contract					
Individual responsible at USAID: COTR.					
Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: COP					
Location of Data Storage: Hard Copy, Electronic Copy.					
DATA QUALITY ISSUES					
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: November 2011					
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): None					
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: None Foreseen					
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: 2014					
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: As described in DQAs					
Explanatory Notes:					
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES – PROPARQUE					
Year	Target		Actual		Notes
	Annual	Cumulative	Annual	Cumulative	
2012	1				New structure proposed
2013	1				New structure established
2014					
2015					
2016					
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April 7, 2012					

GOH Establishment of improved DAP/VS Structure to directly manage SINAPH - COVENANT 4 (Option B)					
Name of Assistance Objective: Poverty Reduce through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth					
Name of Intermediate Result: 2.2: Honduran Biodiversity Conserved.					
Name of Sub-Intermediate Result 2.2.1: More Effective Management of National Protected Areas System.					
Name of Indicator: GOH Establishment of Improved DAP/VS structure to directly manage SINAPH - COVENANT 4					
Geographic Focus: Nacional					
Is this an F STANDARD indicator? No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> FAF Program Element:					
DESCRIPTION					
Precise Definition(s): Under Option A, the Contractor will have aided the GOH to improve and establish a restructured DAP/VS within ICF. To be counted as fulfilling the objectives of Option B, the Contractor will evaluate the performance of the newly established DAP/VS, identify what is working and what is not, and recommend strategies and actions for further improving the structure and DAP/VS operations. Aspects to be evaluated will include:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Success in staffing, quality of staff, and staff continuity • Fiscal efficiency as measured by the ability to meet work plan objectives within budget, and the ability to fully and appropriately use allocated resources. • Functional efficiency, as defined as the track record of the DA/VS to fulfill its functional responsibilities as defined by the new forestry law and SINAPH regulations 					
Unit of Measure: Functioning Structure					
Disaggregated by: NA					
Justification & Management Utility: As is normal with any institutional restructuring effort, adjustments and revisions are likely and an evaluation and assessment step must be factored in to the long range establishment of improvements.					
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION					
Data collection method: Formation of ad-hoc evaluation committee; review of operational and administrative records; key informant interviews, field investigations.					
Data Sources: GOH and ICF documents, public records, field visits, key informant interviews					
Method of data acquisition by USAID: Delivery of Evaluation Report					
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by USAID: Upon milestone completion					
Budget mechanism: Included in the cost of the contract					
Individual responsible at USAID: COTR.					
Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: COP					
Location of Data Storage: Hard Copy, Electronic Copy.					
DATA QUALITY ISSUES					
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: November 2011					
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): None					
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: None Foreseen					
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: 2014					
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: As described in DQAs					
Explanatory Notes: NA					
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES – PROPARQUE					
Year	Target		Actual		Notes
	Annual	Cumulative	Annual	Cumulative	
2012					
2013					
2014					
2015	1				Evaluation completed in time to enact recommendations in 2016
2016					
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April 7, 2012.					

SINAPH National Park Park Manager/Chief Ranger and Park Ranger Guard Functions Established - COVENANT 5 (Option A)
Name of Assistance Objective: Poverty Reduce through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth
Name of Intermediate Result: 2.2 Honduran Biodiversity Conserved.
Name of Sub-Intermediate Result: 2.2.1 More Effective Management of National Protected Areas System
Name of Indicator: SINAPH National Park Manager/ Chief Ranger and Park Ranger Guard Functions established - COVENANT 5
Geographic Focus: National
Is this an F STANDARD indicator? No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> FAF Program Element:
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): The Contractor must work with ICF to develop regulations, norms and standards for the staffing of national parks at a field level. In the base period of the program, the Contractor will therefore:</p> <p>Form a technical working group on the staffing needs for national park management. The working group will be composed of ICF senior staff, representatives of ICF field operations at a regional level, co-managers and thematic experts.</p> <p>The working group, under Contractor guidance but ICF leadership, will define the nature of the park-level staff as it relates to SINAPH management (position descriptions, roles and responsibilities, line of command, interfacing of managers/guards with NGOs and local authorities qualifications); organizational structure and staffing strategies (number and type of personnel per PA size and type); and the administrative and human resources framework (financing, salary scales, hiring, training and performance management mechanisms, etc....).</p> <p>All of the aforementioned elements will be compiled into a master document, notionally to be known as the Strategy for SINAPH Field Operations Management – Organizational Structure and Human Resources. The master document will be written in such a way as to facilitate its adoption by ICF with minimal modification, and thus serve as the official framework for a new field staffing structure.</p> <p>Once the staffing structure is adopted the Contractor will assist ICF in establishing the Park Manager and Park Ranger functions at a field level in the program’s 10 priority protected areas. This will include ensuring that all financial, administrative and operational mechanisms are in place; aiding in the candidate selection; training, equipping and certifying the first cohort of staff; and facilitating their field deployment.</p> <p>To be counted towards this indicator for Option A, the 10 Park Managers and 50 Park Rangers must have been recruited and hired using the newly approved protocols; gone through the formal training established in the staffing plan; and remained on the job for one year</p>
Units of Measure: Staff
Disaggregated by: Protected Area, position, gender (Staff only)
Justification & Management Utility: The creation of a field based staff of park managers and guards is necessary to ensure the long-term viability and effectiveness of SINAPH.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data collection method: Contractor access to ICF processes and documents
Data Sources: ICF, co-managers, SEFIN
Method of data acquisition by ProParque: Direct participation; admin and financial records reviews, field verification.
Method of data acquisition by USAID: Issue-specific updates and progress reports; submittal of draft and final products by Contractor
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by ProParque: Per milestone
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by USAID: Per milestone, Quarterly and Annual reports
Budget mechanism: Included in cost of contract
Individual responsible in ProParque: Component Two Team Leader
Individual responsible at USAID: COTR
Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: COP
Location of Data Storage: TAMIS, hard and soft copies of working documents and final products

DATA QUALITY ISSUES					
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: November 2011					
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): None Anticipated					
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: None foreseen					
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: 2014					
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: The COTR will analyze the quality of the deliverables and make a determination if any adjustments are required					
Explanatory Notes:					
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES – (actions towards meeting objective)					
Year	Target		Actual		Notes
	Annual	Cumulative	Annual	Cumulative	
2012					
2013	1/1	NA			Plan adopted/ Staff Selected
2014	1	NA			Initial Staff Trained, Assigned and Deployed (10 Park Rangers and 50 Park Guards)
2015					
2016					
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April 7, 2012					

SINAPH National Park Manager/Chief Ranger and Park Ranger Guard Functions Established - COVENANT 5 (Option B)
Name of Assistance Objective: Poverty Reduce through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth
Name of Intermediate Result: 2.2 Honduran Biodiversity Conserved.
Name of Sub-Intermediate Result: 2.2.1 More Effective Management of National Protected Areas System
Name of Indicator: SINAPH National Park Manager/ Chief Ranger and Park Ranger Guard Functions established - COVENANT 5
Geographic Focus: National
Is this an F STANDARD indicator? No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> FAF Program Element:
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): In the base period (Option A), the Contractor will have worked with ICF to design and have adopted a National Park Field Operations Staffing Structure and established it through the deploying of 10 Park Managers and 50 Park Guards.</p> <p>To be counted towards this indicator in the Option B period, the Contractor will assist ICF in continuing to expand the structure and increase staffing levels. Specifically, having the Park Manager/Park Rangers functions established for Option B means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieving 100% of the core field staffing needs for the program's 10 priority protected areas. • Achieving 50% of the core field staffing needs at a SINAPH wide level. This means that 100% of core field staffing functions (see definition below) have been met in 50% of the PAs within the system. <p>"Core field staffing needs" means the fulfilling the minimal acceptable field functions for acceptable PA operations and protection, as defined by the Field Operations Staffing Structure.</p> <p>The percent of staffing coverage obtained will be determined by dividing the number of required positions by the number of positions filled.</p> <p>A position will be considered to be filled if the personnel have been recruited and hired using the newly approved protocols; gone through the formal training established in the staffing plan; and been on the job for a minimum of 6 months.</p>
Units of Measure: Percent of Staff positions filled
Disaggregated by: Protected Area, position, gender (Staff only)
Justification & Management Utility: Continued rollout of the staffing structure is an indicator of the government's commitment to SINAPH, and a proxy for success in key complementary areas such as sustainable financing.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data collection method: Direct access to ICF records by Project staff.
Data Sources: ICF, co-managers, SEFIN
Method of data acquisition by ProParque: Direct participation; access to ICF documents; field verification
Method of data acquisition by USAID: Issue-specific updates and progress reports; submittal of draft and final products by Contractor
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by ProParque: Per milestone
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by USAID: Per milestone, Quarterly and Annual reports
Budget mechanism: Included in cost of contract
Individual responsible in ProParque: Component Two Team Leader
Individual responsible at USAID: COTR
Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: COP
Location of Data Storage: TAMIS, hard and soft copies of working documents and final products
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: November 2011
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): None Anticipated
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: None foreseen

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: 2014					
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: The COTR will analyze the quality of the deliverables and make a determination if any adjustments are required					
Explanatory Notes:					
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES – (actions towards meeting objective)					
Year	Target		Actual		Notes
	Annual	Cumulative	Annual	Cumulative	
2012					
2013					
2014					
2015	100%				100% of core staffing levels obtained in priority PAs
2016	50%				100% of core staffing levels met across 50% of SINAPH
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April 7, 2012					

Sub-IR 2.2.1

More Effective Management of National Protected Areas System

Percentage of Change in the Score on the Honduran National Protected Areas National System's Protected Area Management Scorecard (targeted protected areas)
Name of Assistance Objective: AO2 – Poverty Reduced through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth
Name of Intermediate Result: IR 2.2 – Honduran Biodiversity and Natural Resources Conserved as a result of USG assistance
Name of Sub-Intermediate Result: 2.2.1: More Effective Management of National Protected Areas System as a result of USG assistance
Name of Indicator: Percentage of change in the Score on the Honduran National Protected Areas System's Protected Area Management Scorecard (targeted protected areas)
Geographic Focus: ProParque priority protected areas
Is this a STANDARD indicator? No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> FAF Program Element: 4.8.1 Natural Resources and Biodiversity
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): The Central American Protected Areas System (SICAP) Scorecard process is used by Heritage Programs as a way to "keep score" of the successes, failures, and current needs of at-risk species conservation in each protected area. It is an evaluation which includes the following elements: Context: Assessment of importance, threats and policy environment; Planning: Assessment of protected area design and planning; Inputs: Assessment of resources needed to carry out management; and Outcomes: Assessment of the way in which management is conducted. The scores range from 1 to 4, 1= poor, 2=regular, 3=good and 4=very good. Higher is better. In general, protected areas that move from lower to higher priority between scorecards may be considered conservation successes, because their management and protection needs have been addressed to some degree. Sites that move from higher to lower priority are those with the most urgent conservation needs, and with the potential to become conservation "failures" if their score continues to drop on successive scorecards while their at-risk species become further imperiled, threatened, endangered, or are lost. The assessment includes the implementation of an ecological monitoring tool to measure progress and track trends and conditions. It will also include and build upon selected flora and fauna inventories and include efforts to detect impact of tourism activities. Specifically for this indicator, the Contractor will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Work with ICF and NGO co-managers to refine the SINAPH version of the Central American Protected Areas System (SICAP) Scorecard, which will measure PA institutional strengths and infrastructure investments. Refinements will include procedural steps aimed at making the Scorecard process easier to undertake, and strengthening the use of the Scorecard's results to make practical resource and management decisions. b) Establish a baseline score for each PA. Existing results for SICAP scoring done in 2010/2011 will be reviewed by the contractor and COTR and a decision made as to whether or not to permit the existing score as the baseline. Scores from years prior to 2010 will not be accepted. For PAs that do not have eligible scores, or that lack a baseline, the contractor will work with ICF and co-management groups to apply the revised scorecard in Year One. Baseline scoring will be done as a collaborative effort between ICF and the Contractor, with ICF (and the co-management groups) assuming an increasingly lead role over time. c) After establishing the baseline in Year 1, all PAs will be scored on an annual basis. This process will be led by ICF, with substantial co-management group and Contractor involvement. Annual scores will be compared to last year's score to determine score trend and score change by percent $[(\text{Score in year T} - \text{Score in year T-1}) / \text{Score in year T-1}]$. The percent change between baseline and the Year Three (2014) score must average a 30% increase across the scores of all ten priority protected areas. The percent change between the Year Three (2014) score and the Year Five (2016) score must average an additional 20% increase across the scores of all ten priority protected areas.
Unit of Measure: Percent change in score
Disaggregated by: ProParque priority protected area

Justification & Management Utility: An increase in the Protected Area Effective Management Scorecard will show progress toward sustainable management through measurement of activities such as the implementation of a management plan, boundary definitions, building local institutional capacity, and improved infrastructure in each of the protected areas receiving USAID assistance. The purpose of the Score Card is to help protected area managers and local stakeholders determine their progress along the management continuum. It is a short, straightforward self-assessment tool to help managers identify where they are succeeding and where they need to address gaps. Therefore, the co-manager will carry out the assessment and do an analysis comparing the score to earlier assessments. The score will be utilized by SINAPH to determine fund allocations to each PA from the PA fund and to make decisions to improve sustainable management of the PAs.					
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID					
Data collection method: There is a standard procedure for the applying the scorecard that is validated by ICF, but this will be complemented with direct interviews to local stakeholders. A baseline score must be established for each PA. Scores/Rankings obtained by ICF within 2010/2011 will be considered valid. For PAs that do not meet the criteria, the contractor and ICF must oversee an initial assessment of the protected areas using the revised SINAPH methodology (in Year 1). All PAs will then be scored annually Once ICF and the co-management groups have completed the scoring process for a protected area in subsequent years (with program assistance), an analysis will be carried out comparing the last and current assessment score to identify improvements (if any) and percent change. The protected areas will be arranged by priority according to this score, but will never drop off the scorecard, as their score could change in the future.					
Data Sources: Scorecard reports prepared by ICF and contractor					
Method of data acquisition by ProParque: Direct acquisition from ICF; participation in scoring process					
Method of data acquisition by USAID: Quarterly and Annual reports; issue-specific reports					
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by ProParque: Annual					
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by USAID: Annual					
Budget mechanism: Included in the contract					
Individual responsible in ProParque: Component Two Team Leader (Primary); M&E Team Leader (Secondary)					
Individual responsible at USAID: COTR					
Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: COP					
Location of Data Storage: TAMIS, hard and soft copies, ICF and co-management group archives					
DATA QUALITY ISSUES					
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: Beginning 2012					
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): The current process for effective management scorecard needs to be reviewed and improved; co-managers do not have the vision for continued evaluation. Therefore, the results or recommendations of the assessment are hardly implemented and evaluated in a determined timeframe.					
Actions Planned to Address Data Limitations: Spot check to verify proper implementation of the scorecard					
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: 2015					
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: The Data Quality Assessment methodology is detailed in the DQA Worksheet (addendum to the PMP). The COTR will review reports and, if considered necessary, will request a DQA earlier than 2015.					
Explanatory Notes: Some protected areas have been scored in the recent past (within 2010/2011). The scores of these evaluations will be used as the baseline for the relevant PA. PAs that have not been scored within the specified time period will be evaluated in the first year (2012) in order to establish a baseline.					
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES – (percentage of change)					
Year	Target		Actual		Notes
	Annual	Cumulative	Annual	Cumulative	
2012					
2013					
2014	+20%	+20%			Over Baseline; Option A target
2015					
2016	+30%	+50%			+50% increase over baseline = cumulative target Option A + Option B
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: November 2011.					

ICF/DAPVS Redefines Role of ONG/University Co-Managers Based on New SINAPH Model.
Name of Assistance Objective: Poverty Reduce through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth
Name of Intermediate Result: 2.22.2: Honduran Biodiversity Conserved.
Name of Sub-Intermediate Result: 2.2.1: More Effective Management of National Protected Areas System
Name of Indicator: ICF/DAPVS Redefine Role of ONG/University Co-Managers Based on New SINAPH Model.
Geographic Focus: National; ProParque Priority Protected Areas
Is this an F STANDARD indicator? No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> FAF Program Element: 4.8.1 Natural Resources and Biodiversity
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): The goal is to replace existing PA co-management agreements (which really delegated the parks management responsibility to the NGOs with little accountability) with revised agreements that are in alignment with the new direction of the SINAPH and new regulations. These new agreements will clearly define roles and responsibilities, objectives and metrics for achieving management results and demonstrating management effectiveness; and a clear delineation of the co-managers' role relative to those of ICF managers and guards. The role of the co-managers will be redefined to focus on the provision of a set of services to ICF, primarily focused around park interpretation, visitor educational opportunities and research.</p> <p>To achieve the above, the contractor will:</p> <p>Produce an evaluation report of the current co-management agreements. This report will contain a section that analyzes overall ICF policies and approaches to drafting, executing and overseeing co-management agreements; recommendations for improved policies, procedures formats and norms for drafting, executing and overseeing co-management agreements; and an assessment of how the existing co-management agreements for the 10 priority PAs both fit within the current scheme, and what changes will be necessary to align them with emerging co-management agreement guidelines, policies, etc... The contents and structure of the report will be agreed upon between ICF, the contractor and the COTR.</p> <p>Based upon the recommendations of the report, the contractor will assist ICF with the renegotiating (and redrafting if necessary) of co-management agreements with the 10 PA co-management groups. A co-management agreement will be considered to have been successfully re-negotiated when it is signed by both ICF and the co-management group. The goal is to have all 10 agreements renegotiated by the end of Year One. Renegotiated agreements are the principal measurement of success.</p> <p>At the midpoint of the Option Period (end of 2015), the contractor, ICF and the co-management groups will evaluate the effectiveness of the 10 new agreements. This process will be led by ICF and facilitated by the contractor. The evaluation procedure and the content and structure of any resulting documents will be agreed upon between the Contractor, ICF and the COTR prior to beginning the process. The end goals of the re-evaluation process are: a) validation of the effectiveness of the new agreements; b) identification of where improvements can be made; and c) recommendations and an action plan for continued refinement, either at a national level (i.e. SINHAP/NPS policies and/or procedures), or a PA level. The 10 PA co-management agreements will be considered to have been re-evaluated upon the conclusion of the evaluation process, the publication of the resulting documents, and the successful hosting of a results workshop by ICF and the Contractor.</p>
Unit of Measure: Negotiated Agreements
Disaggregated by: ProParque Priority Protected Area
Justification & Management Utility: New co-management agreement norms and new co-management agreements are fundamental to the restructuring and revision of the SINHAP and the emerging NPS. The products of the process to renegotiate the existing agreements will help guide ICF senior management and other decision makers in effectively revising/improving the policies that govern co-management agreements; the new agreements themselves should contribute greatly to improved PA management a ground level.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data collection method: The information required for analyzing the existing co-management agreements will come from ICF and co-management group archives, complemented by key informant interviews and participatory stakeholder forums. The confirmation that an agreement has been successfully re-negotiated will be obtained from ICF and the co-management group in the form of a copy of the signed agreement. The information required for evaluating the effectiveness of the revised agreements will come from a variety of sources including ICF records and co-management records, SICAP scorecards, key informant interviews and participatory stakeholder forums. Obtaining the relevant information and overseeing the associated analysis (interviews, workshops, etc...) will be coordinated by the Contractor's Component Two team Leader and his team.					
Data Sources: ICF, co-management groups					
Method of data acquisition by ProParque: Direct participation in process with ICF and co-management groups					
Method of data acquisition by USAID: Contractor's Quarterly and Annual Reports; Activity Specific Reports					
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by ProParque: As tasks are completed; as renegotiated agreements are signed.					
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by USAID: Annual					
Budget mechanism: Included in cost of the contract					
Individual responsible in ProParque: Component Two Team Leader (Primary); M&E Team Leader (Secondary)					
Individual responsible at USAID: COTR					
Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: COP					
Location of Data Storage: Hard Copy, Electronic Copy.					
DATA QUALITY ISSUES					
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: November 2011					
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): None Foreseen					
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: None Anticipated					
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: None Scheduled					
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: The Data Quality Assessment methodology is detailed in the DQA Worksheet (addendum to the PMP). The COTR will review reports and, if considered necessary, will request a DQA.					
Explanatory Notes:					
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES – (agreements)					
Year	Target		Actual		Notes
	Annual	Cumulative	Annual	Cumulative	
2012					
2013	10	10			Agreements evaluated and renegotiated; Option A target
2014	10	10			Revised agreements evaluated; Option B target
2015					
2016	10	20			10 more agreements revised (not including the 10 project priority PAs)
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April 7, 2012					

SINAPH/GOH Parks Categorization Harmonized With the IUCN Categorization System. (Option A)
Name of Assistance Objective: Poverty Reduce through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth
Name of Intermediate Result: 2.2: Honduran Biodiversity Conserved
Name of Sub-Intermediate 2.2.1: More Effective Management of National Protected Areas System
Name of Indicator: SINAPH/GOH Parks Categorization Harmonized With the IUCN Categorization System
Geographic Focus: National.
Is this an F STANDARD indicator? No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> FAF Program Element: 4.8.1 Natural Resources and Biodiversity
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): The Contractor will work with ICF to better align the SINAPH/GOH parks categorization system with that of the IUCN. To make this happen. Specifically in the Base Period of the Contract (Option A), the Contractor will:</p> <p>Assess current status of reclassification effort by ICF. Based upon the assessment, Contractor will submit a Harmonization Strategy and Action Plan for aligning the current legally defined SINAPH Categorization System with that of the UICIN. The content and structure of the Harmonization Strategy and Action Plan will be agreed upon between the Contractor, ICF and the COTR prior to beginning work on the task. The Harmonization Strategy and Action Plan will be considered submitted when it has been published and presented to ICF, other GOH entities and USAID (both in published form and by presentation at a public forum). The plan must clearly articulate and enumerate harmonization priorities. This activity incorporates Stages 1 and 2 of the USAID's accepted five-stage process for advancing policy/regulatory/administrative procedural improvements.</p> <p>After submitting the aforementioned plan, the Contractor will work with ICF and the GOH to gain approval and adoption of the harmonization plan. This phase will incorporate Stages 3 and 4 of USAID's accepted five-stage process for advancing policy/regulatory/administrative procedural improvements, including the presentation of any necessary decrees or regulatory amendments to the Honduran Congress. The Harmonization Strategy and Action Plan will be considered approved by ICF when a formal letter to that effect is provided to the Contractor and USAID. The Strategy will be considered adopted when all necessary policy, regulatory and administrative procedures have been passed by Congress or other relevant authoritative body, and/or implemented by ICF, and the reclassification process has begun to flow down into all relevant aspects of SINAPH operations.</p> <p>The Contractor will have been considered to have met the objectives of this indicator when the aforementioned submission, approval and adoption steps related to the Harmonization Strategy and Action Plan have been achieved as described above.</p>
Units of Measure: Harmonization Strategy and Action Plan
Disaggregated by: N/A
Justification & Management Utility: The current classification system is simultaneously overly complex, yet incomplete. A system that is rationalized with UICN norms will dispel ambiguity, help orient regulations at a PA level, facilitate cross-learning and collaboration at a regional level, improve the ability of scientists and park managers to evaluate PA needs, aid in the dissemination of best practices at an ecosystem level, and better align management resources with PA category typologies.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data collection method: Data necessary for the initial situation analysis and subsequent Harmonization Strategy and Action Plan will be obtained by the Contractor through convening (with ICF) a reclassification working group. The working group will identify necessary inputs for the analysis and strategy design; the contractor will then be responsible for collecting said information through desk research, key informant interviews, archive reviews, public consultation and other means.

Verification of the approval of the reclassification strategy will be done via direct (formal written) communication with ICF.

Collecting the necessary data and information to track the adoption process will be done via regular meetings of the reclassification working group, tracking the progress of regulatory or policy measures through the Congress, and by obtaining (from Congress, ICF and others) documentation (decrees, laws, regulations) showing that the proposed reclassification measures have indeed been implemented.

Data Sources: ICF, Congress

Method of data acquisition by ProParque: Direct generation of data; interviews, working groups; document review

Method of data acquisition by USAID: Submission of activity-specific reports by Contractor

Frequency and timing of data acquisition by ProParque: Continual

Frequency and timing of data acquisition by USAID: Annual, Quarterly for Milestones

Budget mechanism: Included in cost of contract

Individual responsible in ProParque: Component Two Team Leader (Primary); M&E Team Leader (Secondary)

Individual responsible at USAID: COTR

Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: COP

Location of Data Storage: TAMIS, Hard Copies, Electronic Copies.

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: November 2011

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): None Foreseen

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: None Foreseen

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: 2014

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: The Data Quality Assessment methodology is detailed in the DQA Worksheet (addendum to the PMP). The COTR will review reports and, if considered necessary, will request a DQA.

Explanatory Notes: These deliverables are primarily output indicators, therefore no data quality issues are foreseen as long as the products meet pre-identified characteristics.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES – (actions/strategies)

Year	Target		Actual		Notes
	Annual	Cumulative	Annual	Cumulative	
2012	1	1			Harmonization Strategy submitted
2013	1	NA			Harmonization Strategy approved.
2014					
2015					
2016					

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April 7, 2012

SINAPH/GOH Parks Categorization Harmonized With the IUCN Categorization System. (Option B)
Name of Assistance Objective: Poverty Reduce through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth
Name of Intermediate Result: 2.2: Honduran Biodiversity Conserved
Name of Sub-Intermediate 2.2.1: More Effective Management of National Protected Areas System
Name of Indicator: SINAPH/GOH Parks Categorization Harmonized With the IUCN Categorization System
Geographic Focus: ProParque Priority Protected Areas
Is this an F STANDARD indicator? No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> FAF Program Element: 4.8.1 Natural Resources and Biodiversity
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): In the base period of the program (2011- 2014), the Contractor must have achieved the approval and adoption of refinements to the GOH PA classification system to better harmonize it with that of the IUCN. Upon adoption of the proposed harmonization strategy and action plan, the Contractor will begin to assist ICF to devolve the revised system down to the PA level.</p> <p>In the Option B Period, the Contractor will have been considered to have met the objectives of this indicator when the top five harmonization priorities identified in the Harmonization Strategy and Action Plan (the Option A result) have been successfully addressed.</p>
Units of Measure: Priority Action
Disaggregated by: ProParque Priority Protected Area
Justification & Management Utility: Only by documenting execution of priority actions can the adoption and implementation of the harmonization strategy be confirmed. Evaluating the progress in implementing the revised categorization system at a PA level will help identify strengths and weaknesses in ICF and co-management follow-through on the plan. This in turn can lead to identification of weaknesses of gaps in the system, policies and procedures themselves, thus permitting a targeted second round of refinement; or identification of additional training and capacity building at either the ICF or co-manager levels. Where strengths are found, lessons learned can be captured and disseminated across the broader SINAPH.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data collection method: Implementation of the harmonization strategy will be assisted by the Contractor and progress monitored as part of the work of the SINAPH Support Committee. Proof of implementation of priority actions will be gathered by the contractor and will consist of documents, decrees, work plans and other evidence that shows that the intent of the priority has been successfully met. Data necessary for the evaluation will be obtained by the Contractor through reconvening (with ICF) the reclassification working group. The working group will identify necessary inputs for the evaluation; the contractor will then be responsible for collecting said information through desk research, key informant interviews, archive reviews, public consultation and other means.
Data Sources: ICF, Co-management groups
Method of data acquisition by ProParque: ICF and co-management group operational plans, agreements, records and archives; interviews
Method of data acquisition by USAID: Submission of activity-specific report by Contractor
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by ProParque: Continual
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by USAID: Annual, Quarterly for Milestones
Budget mechanism: Included in cost of contract
Individual responsible in ProParque: Component Two Team Leader (Primary); M&E Team Leader (Secondary)
Individual responsible at USAID: COTR
Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: COP
Location of Data Storage: TAMIS, Hard Copies, Electronic Copies.
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: November 2014
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): None Foreseen
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: None Foreseen
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: None Foreseen
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: The Data Quality Assessment methodology is detailed in the DQA Worksheet (addendum to the PMP). The COTR will review reports and, if considered necessary, will request a DQA.

Explanatory Notes: These deliverables are primarily output indicators, therefore no data quality issues are foreseen as long as the products meet pre-identified characteristics.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES – (evaluation)

Year	Target		Actual		Notes
	Annual	Cumulative	Annual	Cumulative	
2012					
2013					.
2014					
2015	5	5			Harmonization Strategy Priority Actions completed
2016					

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April 7, 2012

SINAPH Guidelines for Marine, Wetland and Riparian Ecosystem Management Established (Option A)
Name of Assistance Objective: Poverty Reduce through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth
Name of Intermediate Result: Honduran Biodiversity
Name of Sub-Intermediate Result: 2.2.1: More Effective Management of National Protected Areas System.
Name of Indicator: SINAPH Guidelines for Marine, Wetland and Riparian Ecosystem Management Established.
Geographic Focus: National
Is this an F STANDARD indicator? No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> FAF Program Element: 4.8.1 Natural Resources and Biodiversity
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): Current ICF capacity and policy is skewed heavily to terrestrial forest ecosystems. The Contractor will work with ICF to rectify this situation by producing guidelines intended to provide additional guidance to parks comprised of (or including) water based ecosystems. The water based ecosystems to be targeted are a) marine, b) wetland and c) riparian.</p> <p>To be counted for this indicator, the Contractor shall:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Convene an ad-hoc technical working group around each ecosystem with ICF b) Analyze current applicable national, regional and international best practices for sustainable management of each ecosystem, including relevant examples of existing guidelines in other countries/regions that would be compatible with the Honduran context and SINAPH mission/structure. c) Convene participatory work sessions and consult national, regional and international experts to identify best practices for Honduras and to vet possible guideline approaches and content. d) Work with in-house staff, consultants and ICF staff to draft guidelines and any necessary supporting regulations. Guidelines will be considered to be drafted (i.e. submitted) when they are in a publishable format that is adequate to facilitate their adoption or approval by the relevant authorities. e) Provide ICF with adequate technical assistance to help achieve the adoption of the new guidelines, as manifested by the passage of any regulations policies or administrative actions, and the inclusion of the guidelines within the overall management canon of the SINAPH. <p>Guidelines will be considered “adopted” when all legal or administrative steps have been taken to make them fully ready to be implemented, and they have been formally recognized as standards and best practices by ICF and co-managers. This is the Option A objective.</p> <p>The Unit of Measure “guidelines” is defined as a written regulation, set of standards, or policy.</p>
Unit of Measure: Guidelines
Disaggregated by: Ecosystem type (marine, wetland, riparian)
Justification & Management Utility: Without the subject guidelines, the management tools of ICF and SINPAH will remain incomplete and specifically deficient with regards to water based ecosystems. By producing the guidelines and having them adopted, ICF and co-managers will have a more robust set of management tools at their disposition. Likewise, ICF will have clearly documented criteria for ensuring that PAs are being managed to the best possible level of ecological integrity and operational efficiency/sustainability.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION					
Data collection method: Data necessary for the initial situation analysis and subsequent drafting of the guidelines will be obtained by the Contractor through the convening (with ICF) of ecosystem specific working groups. The working groups will identify necessary inputs for the analysis of current guidelines and best practices, and for the thorough preparation of Honduran-appropriate guidelines. The contractor will then be responsible for collecting said information through desk research, key informant interviews, archive reviews, public consultation and other means.					
Verification that the guidelines have been drafted and submitted to ICF will be done by presenting the relevant products (guideline documents, manuals, promotional material) to USAID, and via a document showing reception of the materials by ICF.					
Verification that the guidelines have been adopted by the GOH will be done by collecting hard and soft copies of the official acts, administrative documents, or any other such evidence that shows that the guidelines have been officially accepted and that the process of institutionalizing them has begun.					
Data Sources: Contractor, ICF					
Method of data acquisition by ProParque: Self-Generated; collaboration with ICF					
Method of data acquisition by USAID: Activity specific reports, Quarterly and Annual Reports, delivery of guideline documents to USAID by contractor					
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by ProParque: As milestones are reached					
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by USAID: As milestones are reached; no less frequently than annually					
Budget mechanism: Included in the cost of the contract					
Individual responsible in ProParque: Component Two Team Lead (Primary); M&E Team Lead (Secondary)					
Individual responsible at USAID: COTR					
Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: COP					
Location of Data Storage: TAMIS, hard and soft copies					
DATA QUALITY ISSUES					
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: November 2011					
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): None foreseen					
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: None Foreseen					
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: 2014					
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: The Data Quality Assessment methodology is detailed in the DQA Worksheet (addendum to the PMP). The COTR will review reports and, if considered necessary, will request a DQA.					
Explanatory Notes: These deliverables are primarily output indicators, therefore no data quality issues are foreseen as long as the products meet pre-identified characteristics.					
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES – (guidelines)					
Year	Target		Actual		Notes
	Annual	Cumulative	Annual	Cumulative	
2012					
2013	3				Draft Guidelines Presented and Adopted.
2014					
2015					
2016					
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April 7, 2012					

SINAPH Guidelines for Marine, Wetland and Riparian Ecosystem Management Established (Option B)
Name of Assistance Objective: Poverty Reduce through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth
Name of Intermediate Result: Honduran Biodiversity
Name of Sub-Intermediate Result: 2.2.1: More Effective Management of National Protected Areas System.
Name of Indicator: SINAPH Guidelines for Marine, Wetland and Riparian Ecosystem Management Established.
Geographic Focus: National
Is this an F STANDARD indicator? No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> FAF Program Element: 4.8.1 Natural Resources and Biodiversity
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): Current ICF capacity and policy is skewed heavily to terrestrial forest ecosystems. The Contractor will work with ICF to rectify this situation by producing guidelines intended to provide additional guidance to parks comprised of (or including) water based ecosystems. The water based ecosystems to be targeted are a) marine, b) wetland and c) riparian. These guidelines will be drafted and adopted during the Base Period of the program (2011- 2014) and are relevant to Option A of this indicator.</p> <p>In the Option Period (2015- 2016), corresponding to this indicator and its Option B targets, the Contractor shall work with ICF and the co-management groups of Sandy Bay NP (marine), Rio Platano Biosphere Reserve (riparian), and Jeannette Kawas NP (wetlands) to design pilot programs for the application of the management guidelines adopted in the Base Period. Specifically, the Contractor shall assist ICF and the co-management groups to produce pilot program designs for each PA.</p> <p>Pilot projects will be considered “designed” when ICF and the co-management group have produced written pilot program strategies, an implementation action plan, and a budget.</p> <p>For the purposes of this indicator, a pilot project can be defined as integrated set of activities that, taken as a whole, take the referenced guidelines from a static state as mere reference documents and operationalize them through activities such as education, monitoring, enforcement, maintenance and the application of any of the guidelines’ best management practices.</p> <p>Pilot program designs will be considered “approved” when they are incorporated into the Annual Operational Plan of a co-management group for a specific protected area (in the case of Sandy Bay N.P. and Jeannette Kawas NP), or in the annual operational plan of either a municipality or significant NGO stakeholder (in the case of the Rio Platano Biosphere Reserve).</p> <p>Towards the end of the Option Period (Year 5) the Contractor must evaluate the progress of ICF and the co-management groups in implementing the pilot programs. The content and structure of this evaluation will be determined in advance between the Contractor, ICF and the COTR. Items to be reviewed will include but not be limited to: adherence to the original pilot program design; progress on an item by item basis; technical quality of the work done to date; the impact of the activities vis a vis their intended effect; and lessons learned.</p> <p>Upon agreeing to the evaluation methodology, the Contractor shall lead the evaluation, working closely with ICF and the co-management groups.</p> <p>The findings of the evaluation will be documented in a report, to be published with ICF and presented in a public workshop.</p>
Units of Measure: Pilot Program Designs; Evaluations
Disaggregated by: Ecosystem type (marine, wetland, riparian) and participating PA
Justification & Management Utility: Without the pilot programs, the actual effectiveness of the guidelines and the ability of the relevant parties to implement them cannot be determined. Pilot programs can help identify weaknesses in the guidelines, enabling subsequent improvement, as well as test whether or not the guidelines are pragmatic and operationally feasible from an institutional and financial perspective.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION					
Data collection method: The pilot programs will be designed using a participatory process led by the Contractor, ICF and the respective co-management groups. As the Contractor will be an active participant in the process, all data needed to produce the pilot program designs should be readily accessible and/or self-generated.					
Data necessary for the evaluation process will be obtained reviewing pilot program planning and implementation documents (technical, administrative, financial). These documents will most likely be in the control of ICF, the co-management groups and any third party implementers of pilot program activities. This document review will be supplemented by key informant interviews, field investigations, surveys, and other tools deemed necessary by the evaluation team.					
Data Sources: Contractor, ICF, Co-Management groups					
Method of data acquisition by ProParque: Self-Generated; collaboration with ICF and co-managers					
Method of data acquisition by USAID: Activity specific reports, Quarterly and Annual Reports, delivery of guideline documents to USAID by contractor					
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by ProParque: As milestones are reached					
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by USAID: As milestones are reached; no less frequently than annually					
Budget mechanism: Included in the cost of the contract					
Individual responsible in ProParque: Component Two Team Lead (Primary); M&E Team Lead (Secondary)					
Individual responsible at USAID: COTR					
Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: COP					
Location of Data Storage: TAMIS, hard and soft copies					
DATA QUALITY ISSUES					
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: November 2011					
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): None foreseen					
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: None Foreseen					
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: 2014					
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: The Data Quality Assessment methodology is detailed in the DQA Worksheet (addendum to the PMP). The COTR will review reports and, if considered necessary, will request a DQA.					
Explanatory Notes: These deliverables are primarily output indicators, therefore no data quality issues are foreseen as long as the products meet pre-identified characteristics.					
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES – (pilot programs)					
Year	Target		Actual		Notes
	Annual	Cumulative	Annual	Cumulative	
2012					
2013					.
2014	3				Pilot program designs approved
2015					
2016	3				Pilot Program Progress Evaluations Completed
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April 7, 2012					

Percentage Change in US\$ Value of SINAPH Budget Revenues as a Result of USG Assistance			
Name of Assistance Objective: AO2 – Poverty Reduced through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth			
Name of Intermediate Result: IR 2.2 – Honduran Biodiversity and Natural Resources Conserved as a result of USG assistance			
Name of Sub-Intermediate Result: Sub-IR 2.2.1 More Effective Management of National Protected Areas System as a result of USG assistance			
Name of Indicator: Percentage change in US\$ value of SINAPH budget revenues as a result of USG assistance			
Geographic Focus: Targeted Protected Areas			
Is this a STANDARD indicator? No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> FAF Program Element: 4.8.1 Natural Resources and Biodiversity			
DESCRIPTION			
Precise Definition(s): Revenues refer to all sources of funding (visitor and users fees, central budget, donors, PA activities, etc.) that co-managers receive in a given fiscal year specifically for the protected areas chosen for this program. Park refers to the protected areas. Revenues for this year will be compared to revenues for previous year. $[(\text{Revenues in year T} - \text{Revenue in year T-1}) / \text{Revenue in year T-1}]$, resulting in a percent change.			
Unit of Measure: Percent			
Disaggregated by: Revenue source, protected area			
Justification & Management Utility: The indicator will show that as protected areas are managed more effectively they will obtain higher revenues due to better fund raising and budgetary support, increased numbers of visitors, and decrease in mismanagement issues and losses. Higher levels of funding will in turn improve the protected areas' management by allowing the co-managers to do more activities.			
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID			
Data collection method: The contractor will develop a baseline for collecting the budget revenue information, and financial and accounting reports per targeted protected area. The contractor will monitor this information every three months.			
Data Source: Protected area co-managers, ICF			
Method of data acquisition by ProParque: Co-management group reporting			
Method of data acquisition by USAID: Implementing partner reporting			
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by ProParque: Quarterly			
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by USAID: Quarterly			
Budget mechanism: Included in the overall program cost			
Individual responsible in ProParque: Component Two Team Leader (Primary); M&E Team Leader (Secondary)			
Individual responsible at USAID: COTR			
Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: COP			
Location of Data Storage: TAMIS, hard and soft copies, ICF and co-management group archives			
DATA QUALITY ISSUES			
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: Nov 2011			
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Since the co-managers will be providing this information there could exist an incentive to report higher numbers (to be judged outstanding), but also to report lower numbers (to attract more assistance). Validity of numbers could also be questioned if accounting systems are not up to acceptable standards.			
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Financial reports will be validated; unexpected visits to the co-managers will be done to review the accounting; accounting systems will be reviewed during the process of setting the baseline and any deficiencies noted/corrected.			
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Nov 2014 (every three years based on ADS)			
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: The Data Quality Assessment methodology is detailed in the DQA Worksheet (addendum to the PMP). The COTR will review reports and decide if a DQA is required before the three year period.			
Explanatory Notes:			

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES – (percent change)			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes

	Annual	Cumulative	Annual	Cumulative	
2012	0%	0%			
2013	15%	15%			Over baseline
2014	10%	25%			Over preceding yr.
2015	10%	35%			Over preceding yr.
2016	10%	45%			Over preceding yr.
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April 7, 2012.					

Percentage Change in the Number of Visitors to Protected Areas as a Result of USG Assistance
Name of Assistance Objective: AO2 – Poverty Reduced through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth
Name of Intermediate Result: IR 2.2 – Honduran Biodiversity and Natural Resources Conserved as a result of USG assistance
Name of Sub-Intermediate Result: Sub-IR 2.2.1 More Effective Management of National Protected Areas System as a result of USG assistance
Name of Indicator: Percentage change in the number of visitors to protected areas
Geographic Focus: Targeted Protected Areas
Is this a STANDARD indicator? No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> FAF Program Element: 4.8.1. Natural Resources and Biodiversity, 4.6.1. Private Sector Competitiveness
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): Visitors are defined as people paying a fee to go to the protected areas. With USG assistance, ICF and the co-managers will put in place to measure park visitation across the entire SINAPH. The Contractor and ICF will monitor visitation trends for all of SINAPH, but will specifically focus on visitation numbers for the 10 ProParque target PAs. The number of Visitors for this year will be compared to visitors for the previous year. [(Visitors in year T- Visitors in year T-1)/ Visitors in year T-1]. The resulting percentage will be the indicator result.</p> <p>The target percentage will be a weighted average measured across all 10 PAs.</p> <p>An improved park visitation measurement system will be considered to be in place when a universal system is adopted by ICF and the co-management groups as part of their operational policies and procedures and written documentation is presented to validate such adoption.</p> <p>“As a result of USG assistance” means any ProParque technical assistance that contributes to an increase in verifiable visitors, including marketing assistance, tourism sector development, improvements in park facilities that may serve as an incentive for increased visitation, improved visitation measurement systems, etc...</p>
Unit of Measure: Percent
Disaggregated by: sex, age groups , international/national and protected area
Justification & Management Utility: An increase in the number of visitors to protected areas shows that the protected areas are better meeting market requirements and improving customer satisfaction.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID
<p>Data collection method: The Contractor, in collaboration with ICF and the co-managers, will design an improved park visitation measurement system. This system will include standard formats for reporting the number of visitor disaggregated as much as feasible (gender, origin, gender, repeat visit, etc.). This format will be initially used in all PAs under USG assistance, and then system wide. The COTR will review these formats and will approve them to make sure that the information collected is answering the indicator and that it is useful for decision makers. ICF and the co-managers will collect and analyze the information regularly and will provide to the contractor quarterly reports of visitor information. . Afterwards the contractor will analyze the information and will send it to USAID as part of the quarterly report comparing the indicator to the last quarterly report and to the initial data.</p>
Data Sources: Co-managers, ICF
Method of data acquisition by ProParque: Analysis of co-management group data
Method of data acquisition by USAID: Contractor report
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by ProParque: Quarterly, annual reporting
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by USAID: Quarterly, annual reporting
Budget mechanism: Included in the cost of the overall program
Individual responsible in ProParque: Component Two Team Leader (Primary); M&E Team Leader (Secondary)
Individual responsible at USAID: COTR
Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: COP
Location of Data Storage: TAMIS, hard and soft copies, co-management and ICF archives

DATA QUALITY ISSUES					
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: Nov 2011					
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Resource constraints could affect application of the measurement system; co-managers could exaggerate or minimize visitation numbers if it suited them.					
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Careful consideration of available resources and operational realities in designing measurement system; Unexpected supervision on-site to assure that information is being collected properly					
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Nov 2014					
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: The Data Quality Assessment methodology is detailed in the DQA Worksheet (addendum to the PMP). The COTR will review reports and decide if a DQA is required before the three year period.					
Explanatory Notes:					
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES – PROPARQUE					
Year	Target		Actual		Notes
	Annual	Cumulative	Annual	Cumulative	
2012					
2013	+15%	+15%			Over Baseline
2014	+15%	+30%			Over Baseline; Option A target
2015	+10%	+40%			Over Baseline
2016	+10%	+50%			Over Baseline; cumulative target for Option A + Option B
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April 7, 2012					

SINAPH Tourism Strategy Developed in Consultation with Private Sector & Civil Society (Option A)
Name of Assistance Objective: Poverty Reduce through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth
Name of Intermediate Result: 2.2 Honduran biodiversity
Name of Sub-Intermediate Result: 2.2.1: More Effective Management of National Protected Areas System.
Name of Indicator: SINAPH Tourism Strategy Developed in consultation with private sector & civil society.
Geographic Focus: National
Is this an F STANDARD indicator? No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> FAF Program Element: 4.8.1. Natural Resources and Biodiversity, 4.6.1. Private Sector Competitiveness
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): The Contractor will work with ICF, park co-managers, IHT, and CONATURH to develop a SINAPH tourism strategy and action plan consistent with SINAPH park regulations and capacity, as well as with the established national Ecotourism and Sustainable Tourism Strategies.</p> <p>To be counted towards this indicator, this strategy must define the relative roles of the National Protected Area Service, co-managers, municipalities and the private sector in growing the tourism sector through protected area opportunities. The strategy must include criteria and mechanisms for evaluating the quality of visitor experience and efforts to improve services based on this feedback. The role of the private sector in parks through ecologically responsible concessions must be clear.</p> <p>The strategy will be considered to be developed when it has been drafted in a format that is acceptable for the review and subsequently adopted by the relevant GOH authorities.</p> <p>The strategy will be considered to be adopted when the approval process for the strategy's final format (i.e. policy or regulation) has been completed (i.e. congressional action or decree) and documented (such as publically disseminated in The Gazette).</p>
Unit of Measure: Strategy
Disaggregated by: NA
Justification & Management Utility: A system-wide tourism strategy will ensure that SINAPH efforts are in complementary to and synergetic with those of the IHT, the goals of the National Plan (Plan de la Nación), municipal-level strategies and the interests and capabilities of the private sector and the needs and concerns of civil society. A system-wide strategy will also provide the framework for the design of PA-specific tourism strategies, thus ensuring coherence and a common vision across all PAs.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data collection method: The Contractor will be a major facilitator and provider of technical assistance in the strategy formulation process, and will have an MOU with ICF in which this activity is specifically mentioned. Once the strategy is developed, the Contractor will obtain the final version in soft and hard copy from ICF. Once the strategy has been adopted, the Contractor shall obtain all written verification of said adoption from ICF and public sources (i.e. The Gazette).
Data Sources: ICF, public records and documents
Method of data acquisition by ProParque: Direct participation in process; ICF delivery of key documents and documentation
Method of data acquisition by USAID: Quarterly and Annual reports, issue specific updates, presentation of final documents
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by ProParque: Quarterly, per milestone
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by USAID: Quarterly, per milestone
Budget mechanism: Included in cost of contract
Individual responsible in ProParque: Component One Team Leader (Primary), Component Two Team Leader and M&E Team Leader (Secondary)
Individual responsible at USAID: COTR.
Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: COP
Location of Data Storage: TAMIS, Hard Copy, Electronic Copy.

DATA QUALITY ISSUES					
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: November 2011					
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): None foreseen					
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: None programmed					
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: 2014					
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: These deliverables are primarily output indicators, therefore no data quality issues are foreseen as long as the products meet pre-identified characteristics.					
Explanatory Notes:					
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES – (strategy)					
Year	Target		Actual		Notes
	Annual	Cumulative	Annual	Cumulative	
2012					
2013	1				National PA tourism Strategy Developed and Adopted
2014					
2015					
2016					
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April 7, 2012					

SINAPH Tourism Strategy Developed in Consultation with Private Sector & Civil Society (Option B)
Name of Assistance Objective: Poverty Reduce through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth
Name of Intermediate Result: 2.2 Honduran biodiversity
Name of Sub-Intermediate Result: 2.2.1: More Effective Management of National Protected Areas System.
Name of Indicator: SINAPH Tourism Strategy Developed in consultation with private sector & civil society.
Geographic Focus: ProParque priority protected areas
Is this an F STANDARD indicator? No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> FAF Program Element: 4.8.1. Natural Resources and Biodiversity, 4.6.1. Private Sector Competitiveness
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): Under the base period of the contract, the Contractor will have worked work with ICF, park co-managers, IHT, and CONATURH to develop and have formally adopted a SINAPH tourism strategy and action plan consistent with SINAPH park regulations and capacity, as well as with the established national Ecotourism and Sustainable Tourism Strategies. In the Option Period of the Contract (corresponding to Option B for this indicator), the Contractor will assist ICF and the co-managers of the 5 PAs identified as tourism priorities under the Contract to develop PA-specific tourism strategies. These parks are: a) Cuero y Salado NP; b) Pico Bonito NP; c) Cerro Azul Meambar NP; d) La Tigra NP; and e) Celaque NP.</p> <p>The characteristics of these strategies must be aligned with the overall SINAPH tourism strategy, including clear definition of the roles of the National Protected Area Service, co-managers, municipalities and the private sector in growing the tourism sector for the relevant protected area. The strategies will include criteria and mechanisms for evaluating the quality of visitor experience and efforts to improve services based on this feedback. The role of the private sector in the parks through ecologically responsible concessions must be clear. Furthermore, strategy documents must be clearly operational in nature, including implementation strategies, specific actions and timelines, and proposed budgets and financing mechanisms.</p> <p>PA-specific tourism strategies will be considered to have been developed when they are in a format that is sufficiently detailed for the relevant organizations (i.e. ICF, co-managers) to adopt them. This will include a narrative description of the strategy, clear definition of quantifiable and qualitative objectives an implementation action plan, and a budget.</p> <p>PA-specific tourism strategies will be considered to have been adopted when formal documentation attesting to such status is produced (i.e. resolution, decree, inclusion in Annual Work Plan or Co-Management agreement, etc...).</p> <p>PA-specific tourism strategies will be considered to be in an implementation phase when key activities are underway, either by the direct action of ICF, the co-management group, or a third party; with dedicated institutional, financial and/or human resources assigned to the execution, and progress is considered to be in line with the strategy's implementation calendar.</p> <p>For parks that already have a tourism strategy developed, the contractor will assist ICF and the co-management group to evaluate the strategy, make any adjustments needed to align it with the new SINHAP strategy, achieve formal adoption of the strategy and then move it forward into the implementation phase. For parks that already have strategies that are adopted, well aligned, and underway, the Contractor will evaluate the co-manager's implementation performance of the strategy and suggest adjustments/improvements (if needed). In all of these instances, moving the co-manager from one phase to the next (i.e. from "developed but not adopted" to "adopted") will count as success in meeting the objectives of this indicator.</p>
Unit of Measure: Strategy
Disaggregated by: ProParque Tourism Focus Protected Area
Justification & Management Utility: PA-specific tourism strategies are necessary to translate the national level strategic objectives to an operational level and to achieve true impact at a landscape and PA level. Lessons learned at a PA level can then in turn inform improvements and revisions to the national strategy.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION					
Data collection method: The Contractor will be a major facilitator and provider of technical assistance in the strategy formulation process, and will have MOUs with ICF and the co-management groups in which this activity is specifically mentioned. Once strategies are developed, the Contractor will obtain the final versions in soft and hard copy from ICF. Once the strategies have been adopted, the Contractor shall obtain all written verification of said adoption from ICF, the co-management group, or other relevant body. Proof of implementation will be obtained by a review of ICF and co-management group planning and operational documents.					
Data Sources: ICF, co-management groups					
Method of data acquisition by ProParque: Direct participation in process; ICF and co-management groups' delivery of key documents and documentation					
Method of data acquisition by USAID: Quarterly and Annual reports, issue specific updates, presentation of final documents					
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by ProParque: Quarterly, per milestone					
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by USAID: Quarterly, per milestone					
Budget mechanism: Included in cost of contract					
Individual responsible in ProParque: Component One Team Leader (Primary), Component Two Team Leader and M&E Team Leader (Secondary)					
Individual responsible at USAID: COTR.					
Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: COP					
Location of Data Storage: TAMIS, Hard Copy, Electronic Copy.					
DATA QUALITY ISSUES					
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: November 2011					
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): None foreseen					
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: None programmed					
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: 2014					
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: These deliverables are primarily output indicators, therefore no data quality issues are foreseen as long as the products meet pre-identified characteristics.					
Explanatory Notes:					
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES – (strategy)					
Year	Target		Actual		Notes
	Annual	Cumulative	Annual	Cumulative	
2012					
2013	5	5			tourism strategies developed in 5 targeted tourism parks
2014	5	5			tourism strategies adopted in 5 targeted tourism parks
2015					
2016	5	5			tourism strategies implemented in 5 targeted tourism parks
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April 7, 2012					

Sub-IR 2.2.2
Productive Landscape Conservation
Promoted

Number Of Payment-For-Environmental-Services Agreements Operational as a Result of USG Assistance
Name of Assistance Objective: AO2 – Poverty Reduced through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth
Name of Intermediate Result: IR 2.2 – Honduran Biodiversity and Natural Resources Conserved as a result of USG assistance
Name of Sub-Intermediate Result: IR 2.2.2 – Productive Landscape Conservation Promoted as a result of USG assistance
Name of Indicator: Number of payment-for-environmental-services (PES) agreements operational as a result of USG assistance
Geographic Focus: ProParque’s Sustainable Productive Landscapes (SPLs); associated municipalities and protected areas
Is this a STANDARD indicator? No <input type="checkbox"/> X <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> FAF Program Element: 4.8.1. Natural Resources and Biodiversity
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): PES agreements shall be established for various types of resources (scenic view, water, carbon, etc.). The goal of these systems is to provide direct, market-based financial incentives for the conservation of natural habitat, in general, and natural forest, in particular. It is assumed that parks may participate in these agreements, but the use of the financial revenues to the park must be clearly identified and accounted for in the SINAPH financial system. No USAID funds shall be used to directly subsidize payment to landowners for these services. PES agreements based on hydroelectric generation facilities are particularly encouraged.</p> <p>A Payment-for-environmental Services (PES) is a voluntary transaction where a well-defined Environmental Service (water environmental service, scenic beauty/recreational, carbon sequestration, biodiversity conservation) is being ‘bought’ by a (minimum of one) Environmental Services buyer from a (minimum of one) Environmental Service provider if and only if the Environmental Service provider secures the Environmental Service provision (conditionality). These agreements may include conservation easements (tax exemptions), watershed protection arrangements associated with hydroelectric projects, and Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD) carbon credit initiatives from good practices in agriculture that are proven to reduce deforestation.</p> <p>Operational means that the buyer is paying monthly (or at a pre-agreed upon frequency) to the local organization in charge of administrating the money and that the provider is proven to be implementing what was agreed in the agreement (conservation measures in the case of REDD or just protecting the forest in the case of water environmental services). In this sense, water quality analysis and water flow measurements can serve as proof that measures are being implemented. To be counted as operational, the contractor should provide evidence (bank account, receipts, local regulations in place, etc.) that the PES is being sustained over a period of a year (a way to control that it is a systematic process and not a one-time thing) and requires COTR approval.</p> <p>“Result of USG assistance” is defined as any direct or indirect assistance provided by ProParque to the GOH, ICF, municipalities, communities, co-management groups or private land owners that contributes to making a specific PES agreement operational. This can include but is not limited to policy or regulatory improvements relevant to the PES mechanism, capacity building and technical assistance provided to PES participants, and serving as a broker or facilitator to the PES agreement itself.</p>
Unit of Measure: Number of operational PES agreements
Disaggregated by: SPL, PA, types of environmental services (i.e. scenic beauty, biodiversity, water, carbon sequestration and storage)
Justification & Management Utility: The goal of PES agreements is to provide direct, market-based financial incentives for the conservation of natural habitat and natural forest. An increase in the number of payment for environmental services agreements in operation will demonstrate that a sustainable financial mechanism is in place to implement protection and conservation activities in private or municipal lands which constitute buffer zones for watershed and/or protected areas.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID

Data collection method: The contractor will develop a quick assessment to analyze the feasibility of implementing a PES. If there is a favorable environment, the contractor will develop a study to estimate the value of the environmental service (water, scenic beauty/recreation, biodiversity, carbon sequestration) and will promote a strategy of implementation. After implementation, on site visits and surveys will be carried out to review progress in the implementation of the PES, meetings with the local organization in charge of administrating the funds will be held to review the number of buyers that are actually paying and to see how the providers are implementing actions. A quarterly report will be prepared to the community to promote transparency in the use of funds.

Data Sources: PES participants' and regulatory/oversight agencies' documentation (work plans, contracts and agreements, accounting records, etc...)

Method of data acquisition by ProParque: Direct interaction with PES participants and agencies

Method of data acquisition by USAID: Quarterly and annual Reports; PES-specific reports

Frequency and timing of data acquisition by ProParque: Quarterly; annual; upon completion of milestones

Frequency and timing of data acquisition by USAID: Quarterly and annual reports, upon delivery of PES-specific reports by Contractor

Budget mechanism: Included in the overall cost of the program

Individual responsible in ProParque: DCOP (Primary); M&E Team Leader (Secondary)

Individual responsible at USAID: COTR

Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: COP

Location of Data Storage: TAMIS, hard and soft copies of supporting documentation

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: Nov 2011

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): The business management capacity of less sophisticated PES agreement participants (i.e. communities, rural water users associations) can make verification that the financial aspects of a PES agreement are being implemented properly. The effectiveness of technical aspects of PES agreements can be hard to quantify and assess from a quality and impact perspective. They can also have long time horizons (beyond the life of the program), or be costly to measure/evaluate.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: The program will work with all PES participants, beginning at the initial feasibility stage, to assess institutional capacity for effective PES management and implementation. Deficiencies will be noted and only PES agreements that have met an acceptable level of operational feasibility will continue to receive program assistance. Given the moderate lifespan of the program, financial flows will be the primary indicator of PES agreement effectiveness. For each PES assisted by the program, the Contractor and the COTR will also mutually agree upon a set of technical parameters to use to evaluate the operational status of the agreement.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: 2014

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: These deliverables are primarily output indicators, therefore no data quality issues are foreseen as long as the products meet pre-identified characteristics.

Explanatory Notes:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES – (PSA agreements)

Year	Target		Actual		Notes
	Annual	Cumulative	Annual	Cumulative	
2012					
2013	8	8			
2014	12	20			Option A target
2015	10	30			Cumulative target for Option A + Option B
2016					

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON April 7, 2012.

Number of Local Municipal Governments Effectively Implementing Natural Resource Management Policies as a Result of USG Assistance
Name of Assistance Objective: AO2 – Poverty Reduced through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth
Name of Intermediate Result: IR 2.2 – Honduran Biodiversity and Natural Resources Conserved as a result of USG assistance
Name of Sub-Intermediate Result: IR 2.2.2 – Productive Landscape Conservation Promoted as a result of USG assistance
Name of Indicator: Number of local municipal governments effectively implementing natural resources management policies as a result of USG assistance
Geographic Focus: ProParque’s Sustainable Productive Landscapes (SPLs); associated municipalities and protected areas
Is this a STANDARD indicator? No <u>X</u> Yes ___ FAF Program Element: 4.8.1. Natural Resources and Biodiversity
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): The contractor will evaluate the municipalities around the priority protected areas and identify those that need improvement in the area of effectively implementing natural resource policies or regulations. The needs assessment will be based upon the evaluation of the municipalities’ effectiveness in applying a core set of key environmental NRM management policies. To be counted towards this indicator, the accepted minimum set of policies will be defined by the Contractor and approved by the COTR. The contractor will provide then provide targeted TA to the municipalities’ Environmental Management Units (UMAs) in the preparation, approval, enforcement, and monitoring of local policies.</p> <p>Natural resources management policies refers to ordinances, municipal accords, watershed management plans, municipal programs, declaration of water sources protection, forest fire prevention, reforestation, etc. that have been approved by the municipality as a result of direct TA from the contractor. Specific emphasis will be put on ordinances that comprise meaningful/significant policy tools to protect parks and protected areas in thematic areas that include but are not limited to: 1) logging 2) burning 3) hunting 4) land invasion. The Contractor must also work with ICF and municipalities to revise and clarify and/or establish regulations that stipulate the jurisdiction of ICF and municipalities over Parks and natural resource management.</p> <p>Effectively implementing refers to the enforcement of these policies after their approval by the municipality. Implementation may include the application of fines and any other evidence that the regulations are actually being put into practice. Enforcement must be coordinated with new park guard service, local police authorities and the environmental prosecutor of the Public Ministry.</p> <p>For a municipality to be counted towards this indicator they should be implementing and enforcing 100% of the minimum acceptable package of core policies and at least 70 percent of the total number of policies/activities established by the contractor and the COTR for the Municipality.</p>
Unit of Measure: Number of municipal governments
Disaggregated by: SPL, municipality, threat category, protected area
Justification & Management Utility: The indicator will show that as municipalities are enforcing natural resources management policies, natural resources and biodiversity are being conserved and protected.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID
<p>Data collection method: The contractor will establish a baseline during the initial assessment of each municipality’s current effectiveness and future needs. The baseline will include a register of the current policies and regulations, documentation of policy gaps, number of enforcement or regulatory actions undertaken in the previous year, and any financial associated financial data.</p> <p>On an annual basis, the Contractor will review the municipality’s statutes and policies to ascertain that new management policies have been adopted and approved. The Contractor will also review the municipality’s public records to quantify the number of enforcement or regulatory actions enacted in during the year, as well as the financial aspects (fines, fees, etc.....) of said implementation.</p>
Data Source: municipalities’ public records, fine reports (or other applicable report TBD with implementer)
Method of data acquisition by ProParque: Document and record review of municipal archives, reports
Method of data acquisition by USAID: Annual reports, contractor activity-specific progress reports
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by ProParque: Annual
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by USAID: Annual

Budget mechanism: Included in the program cost					
Individual responsible in USAID: M&E Team Leader (Primary); Component Two Team Leader (Secondary)					
Individual responsible at USAID: COTR					
Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: COP					
Location of Data Storage: TAMIS, hard and soft copies, municipal archives.					
DATA QUALITY ISSUES					
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: Beginning 2012					
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): We need to understand exactly how the municipalities will report the effective implementation to identify DQA issues i.e. "fine" reports					
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: TBD					
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: 2015					
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: The COTR will decide if a DQA is needed before 2015					
Explanatory Notes: The evaluation process, ordinance/policy package design and approval activities, and training program design will occur in 2012.					
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES – (number of municipalities)					
Year	Target		Actual		Notes
	Annual	Cumulative	Annual	Cumulative	
2012					
2013	10	10			
2014	10	20			Option A target
2015	5	25			
2016	5	30			Cumulative target for Option A + Option B
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April 7, 2012					

Number of Companies That Have Made Conservation Friendly Changes in Their Business Practices as a Result of USG Assistance	
Name of Assistance Objective:	AO2 – Poverty Reduced through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth
Name of Intermediate Result:	IR 2.2 – Honduran Biodiversity and Natural Resources Conserved as a result of USG assistance
Name of Sub-Intermediate Result:	IR 2.2.2 – Productive Landscape Conservation Promoted as a result of USG assistance
Name of Indicator:	Number of companies that have made conservation friendly changes in their business practices as a result of USG assistance
Geographic Focus:	ProParque’s Sustainable Productive Landscapes (SPLs) and priority protected areas
Is this a STANDARD indicator?	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> FAF Program Element: 4.8.1. Natural Resources and Biodiversity
DESCRIPTION	
<p>Precise Definition(s): The Contractor will carry out threat assessments for each protected area and associated buffer zones as part of activity 2.2.1.1. Part of this process will be to prepare a criteria list to identify companies within the target area that cause high negative impacts on natural resources. These criteria will be reviewed and approved by the COTR. Based on the assessment and on the criteria list, companies will be identified and selected for the implementation of conservation friendly changes. The priority will be medium to large scale businesses whose adoption of conservation friendly changes in business practices will have a significant impact at a large scale, and who can also influence the behavior of associated businesses through their value chain and business cluster connections. Smaller companies will be targeted when it is clear that they are the principal source of an identified threat, or when the local context is devoid of larger actors.</p> <p>To be counted towards this indicator, companies identified in the protected area threat assessments must implement conservation-friendly practices to minimize the impact of their operations on biodiversity conservation efforts in the regions where they are operating. A minimum package of conservation-friendly changes will be defined by the Contractor and the company, and approved by COTR. The contractor will then provide TA to assist the company to successfully implement the plans. Companies (including farms and/or producer associations) will be counted only once upon the adoption of the minimum package. To be counted, the companies must have received at least 6 months of assistance.</p> <p>Conservation friendly changes may include implementation of the approved National Cleaner Production Regulations and Best Practices Guides, adoption of “green” certification practices, implementation of improved supply chain management systems that confront illegal logging, etc...Conservation-friendly changes are also defined as the use of resources without risk of degradation and without compromising current and future natural resources, which are the base for economic activities (production, processing, etc.). Conservation-friendly mitigation measures relevant to farms include improved management of irrigation water resources (such as water source protection, riparian buffers and reforestation); control of soil erosion (including the planting of permanent live barriers); waste and pollution management, recycling and re-use (including working with coffee growers/processors to avoid water pollution during coffee bean processing); and wildlife and conservation plans (that aim to enhance habitats and maintain biodiversity on-farm).</p> <p>Companies related to the indicator “Number of MSMEs that have successfully adopted new inputs, technologies and practices” are not included in this definition to avoid double counting.</p> <p>Large companies actively participating in the SINAPH Alliance can also be counted towards this indicator.</p>	
Unit of Measure:	Number of companies
Disaggregated by:	SPL, protected area, sector (i.e. forestry, agroforestry, tourism, etc....), enterprise size

Justification & Management Utility: The best of NRM and protected area management policies can be undermined if the private sector in and around the protected areas does not operate in a harmonious “conservation-friendly” manner. Businesses that are resource-dependent, or that have the potential to harm protected area resources, environmental values, or overall viability must apply environmentally sound best practices in a consistent and effective manner. By focusing on the business practices and corporate mentality of medium to large scale businesses in and around the protected areas, the program can diminish specific biodiversity conservation threats at a significant scale while also promoting the adoption and consolidation of a pro-conservation, “pro-parque” business attitude. A focus on medium to large scale companies also can contribute to a “ripple effect” throughout a value chain or business cluster, especially when conservation friendly practices are formalized as part of business agreements or accepted norms. For production-oriented MSMEs around the protected areas, long-term sustainability depends on increased use of NRM practices to maintain or enhance soil fertility, improve crop quality and livestock fodder, and enhance soil and water management and conservation. Incorporating good environmental practices into agroforestry and forestry production programs ensures soil and water conservation that contributes to longer-term economic viability – and also provides small farmers with adaptation techniques to reduce climate change vulnerabilities. In addition, companies (farmers and MSMEs) will obtain higher revenues due to better use of resources (water, soil, energy, etc.), reducing costs and increasing productivity, a “win – win situation”. Higher levels of revenues will in turn improve the quality of life of people, and allow them to diversify their business and invest in conservation as part of their operation plan.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID

Data collection method: Contractor will produce the baseline directly. Intention to adopt conservation friendly practices will be documented through MOUs. Adoption and implementation of the agreed upon practices, strategies, etc....will be verified by review of business plans, key informant interviews, and field visits.

Data Sources: Contractor, businesses

Method of data acquisition by ProParque: Document reviews, direct interviews and on-site visits

Method of data acquisition by USAID: Contractor quarterly and annual reports; activity-specific reports

Frequency and timing of data acquisition by ProParque: Quarterly, annual reporting; by milestone

Frequency and timing of data acquisition by USAID: Quarterly and annual reporting

Budget mechanism: Included in the overall program cost

Individual responsible at ProParque: COP (Primary); M&E Team Leader (Secondary)

Individual responsible at USAID: COTR

Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: COP

Location of Data Storage: TAMIS, hard and soft copies of reports and back-up documents

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: 2012

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): A potential data limitation may be access to business records that can clearly confirm that conservation friendly practices have indeed been implemented.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Access to the core set of information necessary for validating the adoption of conservation friendly changes will be a specific item in the MOUs between the Contractor and the assisted businesses.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: 2014

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: COTR will evaluate quarterly reports and reports from on-site visits to decide if a DQA is required before 2015.

Explanatory Notes:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES – (companies)

Year	Target		Actual		Notes
	Annual	Cumulative	Annual	Cumulative	
2012					
2013	15	15			
2014	10	25			Option A target
2015	10	35			Cumulative target for Option A + Option B
2016					

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April 7, 2012

Intermediate Result 2.3
Capacity to Mitigate and Adapt to Climate
Change Strengthened

Quantity of Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Measured In Metric Tons of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent, Reduced or Sequestered as a Result Of USG Assistance
Name of Assistance Objective: AO2 – Poverty Reduced through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth
Name of Intermediate Result: IR 2.3 – Capacity to Mitigate and Adapt to Climate Change Strengthened as a result of USG assistance
Name of Sub-Intermediate Result: Sub-IR 2.3.1 – GOH Climate Change Policy Established and Implemented as a result of USG assistance
Name of Indicator: Quantity of greenhouse gas emissions, measured in metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent, reduced or sequestered as a result Of USG assistance
Geographic Focus: ProParque’s Sustainable Productive Landscapes (SPLs) and priority protected areas
Is this a STANDARD indicator? No ___ Yes <u>X</u> FAF Program Element: 4.8.1 Natural Resources and Biodiversity
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): The amount of emissions, in metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e), which is reduced or sequestered as a result of USG programs in ProParque SPLs and protected areas.</p> <p>Carbon sequestration refers to removing CO₂ from the atmosphere, either from enhancing natural sequestration (through carbon sinks such as oceans and plants) or artificially capturing and storing carbon. Reducing greenhouse gas emissions refers to measurable reductions of GGE in processes such as value added processing and manufacturing, energy generation (i.e. conversion to clean or renewable energy generation as opposed to fossil fuels, energy use (i.e. improved wood burning stoves), and avoided deforestation.</p> <p>Metric tons of carbon sequestered will be measured using UNFCC Gold Standard Protocols or IPCC Tier 2 or Tier 3 approved methodologies, whichever is appropriate for the intervention being assessed.</p> <p>“As a result of USG assistance” means reductions in CO₂e emissions or measurable amounts sequestered that can be directly attributable to ProParque interventions such as the facilitation of REDD+ pilot programs, improved wood burning cook stove TA programs, the corresponding reduction in emissions as a result of clean energy facility implementation, the adoption of clean production standards and certifications, and other such technical assistance.</p>
Unit of Measure: Metric tons of CO ₂ equivalent
Disaggregated by: Reduced or sequestered CO ₂ e per SPL, per protected area
Justification & Management Utility: CO ₂ equivalent is now the world-wide standard measure of carbon emissions reductions or sequestration and represents the effectiveness and scale of USG program impacts designed to reduce levels of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID
Data collection method: The contractor will develop a baseline that is recognized by the UNFCC that measures CO ₂ e emission and estimates future sequestration and reduction. Upon implementation of projects, the contractor will verify the amount of CO ₂ e metric tons sequestered and reduced. The verification will be made every two years, while progress will be reported quarterly.
Data Source: Analytical inputs will be obtained from implementing partners
Method of data acquisition by ProParque: Self-generated using internationally accepted methodologies
Method of data acquisition by USAID: Contractor’s quarterly and annual reports
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by ProParque: Quarterly; annually
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by USAID: Quarterly; annually
Budget mechanism: Included in total project cost
Individual responsible in ProParque: DCOP (Primary); M&E Team Leader (Secondary)
Individual responsible at USAID: COTR
Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: COP
Location of Data Storage: TAMIS, hard and soft copies of inputs, analytical documents
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: 2011
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Cost of verification may be very high; calculation of actual amounts of CO ₂ e sequestered and reduced can vary depending upon methodology used

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Limit scale of sample. Agree upon measurement methodology with COTR for each type of activity prior to establishing baseline. The COTR will verify the methodology by participating in one calculation for each application.					
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: 2014					
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: The Data Quality Assessment methodology is detailed in the DQA Worksheet (addendum to the PMP). The COTR will review reports and decide if a DQA is required before the three year period.					
Explanatory Notes:					
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES – (metric tons)					
Year	Target		Actual		Notes
	Annual	Cumulative	Annual	Cumulative	
2012					
2013					
2014	9.5	9.5			Option A target
2015					
2016	9.5	19.0			Cumulative target for Option A + Option B
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April 7, 2012					

Number of Megawatts of Clean/Renewable Energy to Come On Line As a Result Of USG Assistance
Name of Assistance Objective: AO2 – Poverty Reduced through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth
Name of Intermediate Result: IR 2.3 – Capacity to Mitigate and Adapt to Climate Change Strengthened as a result of USG assistance
Name of Sub-Intermediate Result:
Name of Indicator: Number of megawatts of clean/renewable energy to come on line as a result of USG assistance
Geographic Focus: ProParque’s Sustainable Productive Landscapes (SPLs) and priority protected areas
Is this a STANDARD indicator? No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> FAF Program Element: 4.8.1 Natural Resources and Biodiversity
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): This indicator is focused on the national private sector renewable energy project contribution to the overall energy supply. Based on projects permitted and licensed. Contractor technical assistance to SERNA must contribute to resolving bottlenecks in the approval process.</p> <p>Clean/renewable energy is generated from natural resources such as water, sun, wind, etc. To come online means that energy is being generated and utilized by the beneficiaries.</p> <p>To be counted towards this indicator, the megawatts must be produced as a result of USG assistance. As a result of USG means that ProParque assistance has been provided in the design, socialization, management agreements, construction and operation of the system. USG Assistance can also be defined as project TA that helps remove a policy, regulatory, technical, financial or social constraint and directly contributes to the subsequent generation of clean/renewable energy.</p> <p>The contractor will constantly monitor the systems once placed in operation to assure that the systems are working. To be counted, megawatts should be generated consistently and in adequate supply for the projects’ system users’ demands. The total number of megawatts is the sum of the megawatts generated for each operating project implemented as a result of USG assistance.</p>
Data sources: Entities responsible for operation of energy generating facilities
Unit of Measure: Number of Megawatts
Disaggregated by: Source type, SPL, protected area
Justification & Management Utility: Generating clean/renewable energy will have a positive impact on the environment, improve the quality of life, and help ensure good environmental practices.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID
Data collection method: The contractor shall ensure that he facility operators have a precise record of the energy generated and the amount of investment in each project. This information will be monitored on a regular basis. The contractor should document each phase of the process.
Data Sources: Facility operators
Method of data acquisition by ProParque: Review and analysis of facility operators’ records
Method of data acquisition by USAID: Contractor’s reports
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by ProParque: Every six months
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by USAID: Every six months
Budget mechanism: Included in total project cost
Individual responsible in ProParque: Clean/Renewable Energy Advisor(Primary); M&E Team Leader (Secondary)
Individual responsible at USAID: COTR
Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: COP
Location of Data Storage: TAMIS, hard and soft copies of input documents and analytical calculations

DATA QUALITY ISSUES					
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: 2011					
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Possible record keeping deficiencies by micro-generation facility operators					
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Facility operations and management capacity building provided concurrent with system design and implementation for micro-generation facility owners/operators					
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: 2014					
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: The Data Quality Assessment methodology is detailed in the DQA Worksheet (addendum to the PMP). The COTR will review reports and decide if a DQA is required before the three year period.					
Explanatory Notes:					
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES – (megawatts)					
Year	Target		Actual		Notes
	Annual	Cumulative	Annual	Cumulative	
2012					
2013					
2014	20	20			Option A target
2015					
2016	10	30			Cumulative target for Option A + Option B
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April 7, 2012					

Sub-IR 2.3.1
**GOH Climate Change Policy Established &
Implemented**

National Landscape Based Carbon Sequestration (REDD+) Strategy Implemented
Name of Assistance Objective: AO2 – Poverty Reduced through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth
Name of Intermediate Result: IR 2.3 – Capacity to Mitigate and Adapt to Climate Change Strengthened as a result of USG assistance
Name of Sub-Intermediate Result: Sub-IR 2.3.1 – GOH Climate Change Policy Established and Implemented as a result of USG assistance
Name of Indicator: National Landscape Based Carbon Sequestration (REDD+) Strategy implemented
Geographic Focus: National
Is this a STANDARD indicator? No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> FAF Program Element: 4.8.1 Natural Resources and Biodiversity
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): The National Landscape Based Carbon Sequestration (REDD+) Strategy is a document prepared by the government of Honduras that lays out actions necessary to reduce emissions due to deforestation. By the time of the award of the contract, the document should be approved by SERNA and ICF.</p> <p>The Contractor must work with the GOH and coordinate with other involved donors to implement the approved REDD+ strategy and identify and resolve constraints to Honduras's participation in international REDD+ opportunities. To achieve this, the contractor will identify and prioritize with SERNA and ICF a list of actions that will count as ProParque's contribution to the implementation of the National Strategy. Each action will clearly define an objective and any relevant products or outputs. Multiyear actions will include annual objectives and targets. The COTR will review and approve these actions before implementation starts.</p> <p>Actions will be considered "completed" when the objective of the action has been achieved and documented, and all products and/or outputs have been approved by the GOH and the COTR.</p> <p>Many of the results under the biodiversity conservation IR 2.2 have direct relevance to this strategy. No activities beyond those planned under IR 2.2 are necessary to meet this target. The key is to link them to the strategy.</p>
Unit of Measure: Completed actions
Disaggregated by: Thematic contribution to the National Strategy
Justification & Management Utility: A national strategy to implement REDD+ provides incentives directly to forest owners and users to better manage and protect their forests. REDD+ can generate large, cheap, and quick greenhouse gas emission reductions on a local and global scale. It can also provide income or economic opportunity for impoverished populations. Of particular interest for meeting the objectives of ProParque, REDD+ schemes based around protected areas or private reserves can provide a revenue stream for the SINAHF and thus contribute to the financial sustainability of the system while contributing to the sustainability of PPS.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID
Data collection method: Each action will be review in detail to assure the each of them is successfully contributing to the overall objectives of the strategy. Data necessary to document that the actions have been completed will be obtained by the Contractor.
Data Source: Contractor
Method of data acquisition by ProParque: Self-generated
Method of data acquisition by USAID: Contractor reports
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by ProParque: As milestones are completed
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by USAID: As milestones are completed
Budget mechanism: Included in overall program cost
Individual responsible in ProParque: DCOP (Primary); M&E Team Leader (Secondary)
Individual responsible at USAID: COTR
Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: COP
Location of Data Storage: TAMIS, hard and soft copies of action inputs, reports and process documents
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: Nov 2011

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): None foreseen					
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: None programmed					
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: 2015					
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: COTR will review quarterly reports and decide if a DQA is required before 2015					
Explanatory Notes:					
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES – (strategy)					
Year	Target		Actual		Notes
	Annual	Cumulative	Annual	Cumulative	
2012	2	2			
2013	2	4			
2014	2	6			
2015	1	7			
2016	1	8			
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April 7, 2012					

Number of Hectares Under Pilot REDD+ Activities as a Result of USG Assistance	
Name of Assistance Objective:	AO2 – Poverty Reduced through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth
Name of Intermediate Result:	IR 2.3 – Capacity to Mitigate and Adapt to Climate Change Strengthened as a result of USG assistance
Name of Sub-Intermediate Result:	Sub-IR 2.3.1 – GOH Climate Change Policy Established and Implemented as a result of USG assistance
Name of Indicator:	Number of hectares under pilot REDD+ activities as a result of USG assistance
Geographic Focus:	ProParque’s Sustainable Productive Landscapes (SPLs) and priority protected areas
Is this a STANDARD indicator?	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> FAF Program Element: 4.8.1 Natural Resources and Biodiversity
DESCRIPTION	
Precise Definition(s):	Hectares under pilot REDD+ activities are hectares that are specifically included in REDD+ pilot programs as land area that counts towards the calculation of the project’s impact and benefits. Hectares must be legally described in the project/agreement documents, and verifiable through the use of spatial analysis and GIS. Establishing the baseline of hectares must comply with international standards (VCS, CCB, Plan vivo, according to the desirability) standards recognized by UNFCCC. The carbon market is very strict in the monitoring and verification of carbon measurements, therefore the contractor will have to bring an internationally recognized organization to verify land areas (and subsequent carbon reductions).
	“As a result of USG assistance” means that ProParque will have provided direct and tangible assistance through tasks such as: 1) identifying those areas with high potential to participate in the carbon market, 2) creating a carbon baseline, 3) identifying, involving and committing actors, 4) facilitating the realization of REDD+ pilot project agreements and 5) monitoring the success/failure of the implemented actions. To achieve this, the contractor in coordination with ICF, co-managers and private reserve owners will identify areas with high potential to enter the carbon market. The contractor will list a set of minimum criteria to select areas; this list will be approved by the COTR. After the selection of the area(s), the contractor will start the implementation of actions and the progress will be reported quarterly to USAID. In addition, the contractor will train local partners (municipalities, co-managers, NGOs, etc.) in the design and preparation of a quarterly report for the community in order to promote transparency..
Unit of Measure:	Number of hectares under Pilot REDD+ projects
Disaggregated by:	SPL, municipality, protected area
Justification & Management Utility:	This indicator will contribute to the common knowledge and understanding of the dynamics of REDD+ projects and will provide a series of lessons learned (what worked and did not) for other donors and independent projects. Also will contribute to show internationally the level of preparedness of the country with regards to REDD+ mechanism and the effort of Honduras in combating illegal logging.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID	
Data collection method:	Data supporting the quantification of hectares will be obtained by a combination of project-directed spatial analysis, review of legal land titles and cadastral information and records, and the results of work done by third party certifiers.
Data Sources:	Project implementers, third party certifiers, contractor
Method of data acquisition by ProParque:	Direct analysis, participation in pilot project implementation
Method of data acquisition by USAID:	Quarterly and annual reports; pilot project-specific reports and updates
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by ProParque:	Upon completion of pilot project milestones; quarterly and annual reporting
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by USAID:	Quarterly, Annually
Budget mechanism:	Included in the overall cost of the program; included in the cost of private sector investment in pilot projects
Individual responsible in ProParque:	Climate Change Coordinator (Primary); M&E Team Leader (Secondary)
Individual responsible at USAID:	COTR
Individual responsible for providing data to USAID:	COP
Location of Data Storage:	TAMIS, hard and soft copies of analytical materials, reports, pilot project documents
DATA QUALITY ISSUES	
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment:	Nov 2011
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):	High cost of measurement and/or verification

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Cost control measures will include choosing the most economical yet internationally acceptable measurement and validation methodologies possible. To the extent possible, the cost of measurement and verification shall be built into the financial engineering of the pilot program and thus not represent a project cost.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Nov 2014

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: The Data Quality Assessment methodology is detailed in the DQA Worksheet (addendum to the PMP). The COTR will review reports and decide if a DQA is required before the end of the base period.

Explanatory Notes:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES – (hectares)					
Year	Target		Actual		Notes
	Annual	Cumulative	Annual	Cumulative	
2012					
2013	30,000	30,000			
2014	70,000	100,000			Option A target
2015	50,000	150,000			Cumulative target for Option A + Option B
2016					
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April 7, 2012					

Sub-IR 2.3.2

Clean/Renewable Energy Adopted

Number Of Rural Community Micro-Generation Clean/Renewable Energy Projects Established as a Result of USG Assistance
Name of Assistance Objective: AO2 – Poverty Reduced through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth
Name of Intermediate Result: IR 2.3 – Capacity to Mitigate and Adapt to Climate Change Strengthened as a result of USG assistance
Name of Sub-Intermediate Result: Sub-IR 2.3.2 - Clean/Renewable Energy Adopted as a Result of USG Assistance
Name of Indicator: Number of rural community micro-generation clean/renewable energy projects established as a result of USG assistance
Geographic Focus: ProParque’s Sustainable Productive Landscapes (SPLs) and priority protected areas
Is this a STANDARD indicator? No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> FAF Program Element: 4.8.2. Clean Productive Environment
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): Micro-generation projects are those that generate between 0.1 and 3.0 Megawatts.</p> <p>Clean/renewable energy is energy generated by natural resources such as wind, water, solar, geothermal or biomass. Technologies or project types may include micro-hydro generators, solar panel based systems or windmill based depending on the local circumstances. Efficient wood burning stoves and bio-digester based cooking gas systems may also be supported. For those energy projects requiring implementation at household or small scale level (for example fuel efficient stoves, solar dryers, and zero energy cool huts) the number of units per project will be proposed for COTR approval based on amount of energy saved/generated.</p> <p>To be counted for this indicator a clean renewable energy project is defined as either a community level system installation (i.e. a micro-hydro turbine installation, a wind turbine installation, or a solar panel array); a MSME-level system installation (i.e. biodigesters); or a community level initiative (i.e. multiple clean cookstoves within a single community).</p> <p>Small rural communities are those with less than 5,000 inhabitants that are not connected to the national electric grid and are located around the targeted protected areas.</p> <p>A project will be considered to be established when it produces energy for the recipient community for a minimum period of one year.</p> <p>To be counted “as result of USG assistance” the projects must have been part of the small grants mechanism, or have been implemented by a service provider trained by the program. These grants shall use participation in other program activities as one selection criteria; all projects funded by grants shall adhere to the policies and procedures of the project grants manual, including COR approval. Synergies with other program results must be sought.</p>
Unit of Measure: Number of micro-generation clean/renewable energy projects
Disaggregated by: Energy project type, SPL, municipality, community, protected area
Justification & Management Utility: if renewable energy projects are provided to the communities that currently do not have access to energy, the quality of their life will be improved. In addition, a shift from one type of fuel source to another, or to a technology that reduces the overall fuel consumption demand, can contribute to conservation efforts and reduce threats to protected areas, such as uncontrolled deforestation.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID
Data collection method: Data pertinent to this indicator will be collected as part of the overall management of the ProParque Small Grants Program.
Data Source: Contractor
Method of data acquisition by ProParque: Direct oversight of grants program, field visits, operating records for system
Method of data acquisition by USAID: Quarterly and Annual reports, activity specific reports
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by ProParque: Upon milestone completions, quarterly, annually
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by USAID: Quarterly, annually
Budget mechanism: Included in overall program cost

Individual responsible at ProParque: Clean/Renewable Energy Advisor (Primary); Grants Manager and M&E Team Leader (Secondary)
Individual responsible at USAID: COTR and Eduardo Chirinos
Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: COP
Location of Data Storage: TAMIS, hard and soft copies of project documents, grants program documents

DATA QUALITY ISSUES					
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: Nov 2011					
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): None foreseen					
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: None programmed					
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Nov 2014					
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: COTR will review quarterly reports and decide if a DQA is required before 2015					
Explanatory Notes: The contractor should guarantee the sustainability mechanism per project. Synergies with other program results should be sought.					
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES – (projects)					
Year	Target		Actual		Notes
	Annual	Cumulative	Annual	Cumulative	
2012					
2013	30	30			Option A + Option B target
2014					
2015					
2016					
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April 7, 2012					

Number of Clean/Renewable Energy Projects Licensed and Permitted by SERNA as a Result of USG Assistance
Name of Assistance Objective: AO2 – Poverty Reduced through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth
Name of Intermediate Result: IR 2.3 – Capacity to Mitigate and Adapt to Climate Change Strengthened as a result of USG assistance
Name of Sub-Intermediate Result: Sub- IR 2.3.2 Clean/Renewable Energy Adopted as a result of USG assistance
Name of Indicator: Number of clean/renewable energy projects licensed and permitted by SERNA (all necessary approvals) as a result of USG assistance / percentage of licenses approved of licenses requested.
Geographic Focus: ProParque’s Sustainable Productive Landscapes (SPLs) and priority protected areas
Is this a STANDARD indicator? No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> FAF Program Element: 4.8.2. Clean Productive Environment
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): The Contractor must provide limited, targeted TA to SERNA to resolve bottlenecks in the licensing and approval process for small hydroelectric projects. Project developers, most of who are represented in AHPPER -the association of small renewable energy producers- have had a projects stuck in SERNA for many years. This is only one step in the long road to implementing such projects. These types of projects present a good opportunity for payment for environmental service agreements once implemented. There is a link between ICF and SERNA in this bottleneck have to do with the potential biodiversity impact of the projects. The 8 projects with proposed sites around Pico Bonito National Park shall be considered priorities for assistance.</p> <p>Projects counted towards this indicator shall be different from those under Indicator 2.3.2.1.</p> <p>In certain instances, with prior COTR approval, projects founded on renewable energy sources other than hydro-electric may count towards this indicator. Examples are wind generation and tidal action.</p> <p>”Licensed and Permitted by SERNA” means that the project has received an environmental license which allows it to operate after obtaining other permits from other regulating agencies.</p> <p>”As a result of USG assistance” means that projects can be counted if direct assistance of ProParque helped obtain SERNA licensing and permitting approvals. Such assistance can include policy or regulatory improvements, the provision of TA that successfully removes a licensing or permitting constraint; facilitating the financing of the process, or other such assistance recognized by the COTR.</p>
Unit of Measure: Number of projects
Disaggregated by: SPL, PA, project size (megawatts)
Justification & Management Utility: It will measure the extent to which Honduras transitions into a higher proportion of renewable energy production. The more projects SERNA approves, the larger the pipeline of renewable energy generation capacity in the country becomes. An increase in licensed and approved projects is also a proxy for increasing acceptance of PES arrangements and their potential expansion, as well as a proxy for the successful resolution of jurisdictional conflicts between SERNA and ICF (having to do with the potential biodiversity impact of projects)
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID
Data collection method: A baseline of projects that are in the queue for approval will be made. The forward progress of these projects will then be monitored and used as a benchmark on how project assistance is helping resolve constraints and improve systems and procedures.
Data Source: SERNA
Method of data acquisition by ProParque: From SERNA licensing reports
Method of data acquisition by USAID: From contractor’s progress reports
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by ProParque: Every six months
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by USAID: Every six months
Budget mechanism: Included in overall program cost
Individual responsible in ProParque: Clean/Renewable Energy Advisor (Primary); M&E Team Leader (Secondary)
Individual responsible at USAID: COTR
Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: COP

Location of Data Storage: TAMIS, hard and soft copies of documentation relevant to project interventions, SERNA archives.					
DATA QUALITY ISSUES					
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: beginning 2012					
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): This indicator is pretty straight forward and easily verifiable. What could be the challenge is to determine whether the results are due to USAID assistance.					
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Contractor will prepare a summary of projects that are being tracked for approval, and provide the COTR with a snapshot of the program strategy for moving the project forward. Attribution will be based upon the elements presented to the COTR prior to approval.					
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: 2015					
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: COTR will review quarterly reports and decide if a DQA is required before 2015					
Explanatory Notes:					
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES – (projects)					
Year	Target		Actual		Notes
	Annual	Cumulative	Annual	Cumulative	
2012					
2013	10	10			
2014	10	20			Option A target
2015	10	30			Cumulative target for Option A + Option B
2016					
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April 7, 2012					

Sub-IR 2.3.3

Disaster Vulnerability Reduced

Improved Honduran National Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation Assessment Capacity (Option A)
Name of Assistance Objective: AO2 – Poverty Reduced through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth
Name of Intermediate Result: IR 2.3 – Capacity to Mitigate and Adapt to Climate Change Strengthened as a result of USG assistance
Name of Sub-Intermediate Result: Sub-IR 2.3.3 – Disaster Vulnerability Reduced as a Result of USG Assistance
Name of Indicator: Improved Honduran National Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation Assessment Capacity
Geographic Focus: National, ProParque Sustainable Productive Landscapes (SPLs)
Is this a STANDARD indicator? No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAF Program Element: 4.8.2. Clean Productive Environment
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition: The Contractor must work in close consultation with COPECO, SEPLAN, USAID-OFDA and their technical assistance contractors for Honduras in improving the national assessment tool for assessing disaster preparedness and mitigation capacity. This tool already exists, but is in the process of being improved (to make it a more useful decision making and planning aid) and modified (to better account for climate change).</p> <p>To be counted towards this indicator, in the Base Period of the contract (Option A) the Contractor shall:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Help the GOH finalize a revised/improved assessment tool. The tool shall be considered approved for use when COPECO presents the project with written confirmation that it (the project) can proceed to use the tool to establish baseline scores in selected municipalities and communities. b) Use the new tool to establish baseline scores in 30 municipalities and 180 communities within the SPLs of the program. Communities will be identified giving preference to those located in the municipalities within and around protected areas and those of higher vulnerability. Implementation will start in those communities with highest vulnerability; nevertheless, the work will be carried out in all the municipalities identified. The final list of municipalities and communities shall be approved by the COTR and COPECO
Units of Measure: Assessment scores (baselines)
Disaggregated by: ProParque’s Sustainable Productive Landscapes (SPLs); municipalities; communities
Justification & Management Utility: For a highly vulnerable country such as Honduras, it is of high importance to strengthen disaster risk reduction capacity and maximize the coverage of trained institutions and personnel. Well prepared and trained municipalities and communities are less vulnerable and more resilient. This in turn enables them to focus on priorities such as achieving better living conditions and social equity through sustainable economic development, and in fulfilling their respective roles as stewards of the nation’s natural resources and biodiversity.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID
Data collection method: The contractor will play a direct role in the finalization of the tool, and will be directly responsible for generating the baseline scores using the improved assessment methodology
Data Sources: COPECO, CODEM, CODEL, contractor
Method of data acquisition by ProParque: Direct implementation; oversight of any subcontractors or grantees
Method of data acquisition by USAID: Contractor reports
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by ProParque: Quarterly; upon completion of each assessment
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by USAID: Quarterly
Budget mechanism: Included in overall program cost
Individual responsible in ProParque: DRR Advisor (Primary); M&E Team Leader (Secondary)
Individual responsible at USAID: COTR
Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: COP
Location of Data Storage: TAMIS, hard and soft copies of assessment results; COPECO archives

DATA QUALITY ISSUES					
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: Beginning 2012					
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Until the new tool is tested, the accuracy of the results will not be known					
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: A small sample (size to be determined by COTR) of municipalities and communities will be re-scored by a second team and results compared with the original assessment. This should identify any weaknesses in the tool for bias. Select components of the assessment score will also be analyzed to see if the results obtained accurately reflect the actual situation.					
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: 2015					
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: A Data Quality Assessment methodology will be developed once the new assessment tool is completed. The COTR will review reports and decide if a DQA is required before the end of the base period.					
Explanatory Notes:					
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES – (municipal/community score baselines)					
Year	Target		Actual		Notes
	Annual	Cumulative	Annual	Cumulative	
2012	30/180	30/180			
2013					
2014					
2015					
2016					
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April 7, 2012					

Improved Honduran National Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation Assessment Capacity (Option B)	
Name of Assistance Objective:	AO2 – Poverty Reduced through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth
Name of Intermediate Result:	IR 2.3 – Capacity to Mitigate and Adapt to Climate Change Strengthened as a result of USG assistance
Name of Sub-Intermediate Result:	Sub-IR 2.3.3 – Disaster Vulnerability Reduced as a Result of USG Assistance
Name of Indicator:	Improved Honduran National Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation Assessment Capacity
Geographic Focus:	ProParque™ Sustainable Productive Landscapes
Is this a STANDARD indicator?	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> FAF Program Element: 4.8.2. Clean Productive Environment
DESCRIPTION	
<p>Precise Definition: The Contractor must work in close consultation with COPECO, SEPLAN, USAID-OFDA and their technical assistance contractors for Honduras in improving the national assessment tool for assessing disaster preparedness and mitigation capacity. This tool already exists, but is in the process of being improved (to make it a more useful decision making and planning aid) and modified (to better account for climate change).</p> <p>In the Base Period of the contract (Option A), the Contractor will have helped the GOH finalize a revised/improved assessment tool, and then applied it to establish baseline scores in 30 municipalities and 180 communities within the SPLs of the program.</p> <p>To be counted towards this indicator In the Option Period of the contract (Option B), the Contractor will return to the same municipalities and communities as in Option A and rescore them, using the same assessment tool. Scores must demonstrate an average 20% increase across all participating municipalities; a similar average increase must be obtained across all the scores of all participating communities.</p> <p>Upon completion of the re-evaluations, the Contractor shall prepare a summary report of scores, findings and recommendations and present it in a workshop for COPECO, municipalities and other stakeholders.</p>	
Units of Measure:	Percent change in score over Option A baseline
Disaggregated by:	ProParque’s Sustainable Productive Landscapes (SPLs); municipalities; communities
Justification & Management Utility:	An increase in the score will validate the efforts of the program and other actors (COPECO, USAID-OFDA, the municipalities themselves, etc....) in improving DRR capacity. Lower scores or no increase will identify priority areas geographically. Analysis of the scores by components can show strengths and weaknesses of the national system and/or the capacity building regime, helping guide iterative improvements.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID	
Data collection method:	The contractor will be directly responsible for generating the re-evaluation scores using the previously approved assessment methodology
Data Sources:	COPECO, CODEM, CODEL, contractor
Method of data acquisition by ProParque:	Direct implementation; oversight of any subcontractors or grantees
Method of data acquisition by USAID:	Contractor reports
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by ProParque:	Quarterly; upon completion of each assessment
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by USAID:	Quarterly
Budget mechanism:	Included in overall program cost
Individual responsible in ProParque:	DRR Advisor (Primary); M&E Team Leader (Secondary)
Individual responsible at USAID:	COTR
Individual responsible for providing data to USAID:	COP
Location of Data Storage:	TAMIS, hard and soft copies of assessment results; COPECO archives

DATA QUALITY ISSUES					
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: 2015					
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Any weaknesses in the assessment methodology should have been identified and corrected during the process of setting the baseline.					
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: A small sample (size to be determined by COTR) of municipalities and communities will be re-scored by a second team and results compared with the original assessment. This should identify any weaknesses in the tool for bias. Select components of the assessment score will also be analyzed to see if the results obtained accurately reflect the actual situation.					
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: 2015					
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: The COTR will review reports and decide if a DQA is required.					
Explanatory Notes:					
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES – (percent increase in score over baseline)					
Year	Target		Actual		Notes
	Annual	Cumulative	Annual	Cumulative	
2012					
2013					
2014					
2015					
2016	+20%	+20%			
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April 7, 2012					

Number of Communities in High Vulnerability Municipalities with Adequate Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Capacity as a Result of USG Assistance	
Name of Assistance Objective:	AO2 – Poverty Reduced through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth
Name of Intermediate Result:	IR 2.3 – Capacity to Mitigate and Adapt to Climate Change Strengthened as a result of USG assistance
Name of Sub-Intermediate Result:	Sub-IR 2.3.3 – Disaster Vulnerability Reduced as a result of USG assistance
Name of Indicator:	Number of Communities in High Vulnerability Municipalities with Adequate Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Capacity as a Result of USG Assistance
Geographic Focus:	8 departments of western Honduras and targeted protected areas
Is this a STANDARD indicator?	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> FAF Program Element: 4.8.2. Clean Productive Environment
DESCRIPTION	
Precise Definition(s):	Disaster prevention and mitigation capacity means that the community has the capacity to understand risk maps, prepare contingency plans, design and apply early-warning systems, respond to emergencies (shelters, provision of basic equipment, training of community volunteers, and running simulation drills). A technical package will be prepared considering the results of the baseline capacity assessment undertaken under Activity 2.3.3.1 (Option A) and COPECO and OFDA disaster prevention and mitigation information.
	To be counted towards this indicator, Adequate Disaster and Prevention and Mitigation Capacity is when a community can carry out more than 75% of the TA package by themselves (for example, can prepare and update their contingency plans, etc.). The COTR will review and approve the training package and will select which capabilities represent the 75% of the technical package.
	The tool to measure competencies of the CODEMs will be that developed under Activity 2.3.3.1.
Unit of Measure:	Number of communities in high vulnerability municipalities with adequate disaster prevention and mitigation capacity
Disaggregated by:	per SPL, per municipality and per protected area
Justification & Management Utility:	For a highly vulnerable country such as Honduras, it is of high importance to strengthen disaster risk reduction capacity and maximize the coverage of trained institutions and personnel. Well prepared and trained communities are less vulnerable and more resilient. This in turn enables them to focus on priorities such as achieving better living conditions and social equity through sustainable economic development, and in fulfilling their respective roles as stewards of the nation's natural resources and biodiversity.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID	
Data collection method:	The contractor shall be directly responsible for establishing the capacity baselines, designing the TA packages, tracking the implementation of the TA interventions, and overseeing the e-evaluations.
Data Source:	Contractor
Method of data acquisition by ProParque:	Direct implementation
Method of data acquisition by USAID:	Contractor's reports and on-site visits
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by ProParque:	Quarterly; upon completion of milestones (i.e. baseline and re-evaluation assessments)
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by USAID:	Quarterly
Budget mechanism:	Included in overall program cost
Individual responsible in ProParque:	DRR advisor (Primary); M&E Team Leader (Secondary)
Individual responsible at USAID:	COTR
Individual responsible for providing data to USAID:	COP
Location of Data Storage:	TAMIS, hard and soft copies of assessments, TA designs and implementation documents.

DATA QUALITY ISSUES					
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: Nov 2011					
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Transitory nature of communities and thus personnel involved					
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: TBD					
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Nov 2014					
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: COTR will review quarterly reports and decide if a DQA is required.					
Explanatory Notes:					
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES – (communities)					
Year	Target		Actual		Notes
	Annual	Cumulative	Annual	Cumulative	
2012					
2013					
2014	180	180			Includes Option A targets (120) and Option B targets (60)
2015					
2016					
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April 7, 2012					

Annex 1

Indicator Instruments

The instruments listed presented in this Annex require Contracting Officer Representative (COR) approval. Some of the instruments will be developed during implementation in the base period; therefore not all instruments are being submitted with this edition of the PMP. Additional instruments will be added to this annex in accordance with submission dates agreed upon with the COR.

Instrument - Elements of the data set per each sector/subsector to calculate net income:

Indicator: Improved MSME Profitability (increase in net income)

Name of Intermediate Result: 2.1 Rural Micro Small, and Medium Enterprise (MSME) Growth Increased

Name of Sub-Intermediate Result: 2.1.1 Rural MSMEs Access to Inputs, Practices and Technology for Market Participation Improved.

Description: Improved MSME profitability will be measured by calculating the increased net income of project-assisted MSMEs, as a percentage increase over a baseline net income, and as a percentage increase over each preceding year's actual net income. Net income is defined as the gross cash income of the MSME derived from the sales of products, goods, or services, minus operational expenditures. The data set required for calculating net income will be determined by: 1) the size of business; and 2) the normative business model of the sector or sub-sector. A simplified data set of financial information will be used for microenterprises and nascent or village level producers, while larger, more commercially experienced firms will be required to present a more sophisticated range of analytical data. In the case of microenterprises or rural producers, the entire economic activity of the enterprise will be considered; for MSMEs with multiple business lines, only the commercial activity related to project will be counted.

The key elements of the data sets by sector/subsector are:

Tourism

Hotels:

Operational Expenditures - staff salaries, maintenance costs, utilities (water and sewage, electricity), all other daily operational costs; promotional and marketing expenditures

Income – revenue obtained through sale of beds, rental of facilities for events, sales related to core guest services (i.e. restaurant)

Restaurants:

Operational Expenditures - staff salaries, maintenance costs, utilities (water and sewage, electricity, gas), purchase of menu inputs, all other daily operational costs; promotional and marketing expenditures

Income – revenue obtained through sale of meals and beverages, rental of facilities for events

Tour Operators/Brokers:

Operational Expenditures - staff salaries, promotional and marketing expenditures, core operational platforms expenses (internet connections), dues or fees paid to networks or other professional groups, office costs (rent, electricity, etc...)

Income – revenue obtained through sale of tour packages or any other service

Guide Services:

Operational Expenditures - staff salaries, promotional and marketing expenditures; core operational platforms expenses (internet connections); dues or fees paid to networks or other professional groups; office costs if relevant (rent, electricity, etc...); operations costs such as gas, vehicles, insurance, etc...; incidental costs such as access rights.

Income – revenue obtained through sale of tour packages and guide services

Agroforestry and Forestry

Small Producers

Operational Expenditures – production inputs, fees paid for technical assistance, equipment costs, value of labor, postharvest expenditures (i.e. packaging); transportation to point of sale

Income – revenue obtained through sale of product or commodity

Producer Groups

Operational Expenditures – production inputs, fees paid for technical assistance, equipment costs, value of labor, postharvest expenditures (i.e. packaging), transport to point of sale; administrative

expenditures of organization – salaries, office or facility costs; promotional and/or marketing expenses

Income – revenue obtained through sale of product or commodity

Brokers/Wholesalers and Value Added Processors

Operational Expenditures – transport costs to/from point of sale; storage and handling costs;

administrative expenditures of organization – salaries, office or facility costs (facility maintenance and ops, water, electricity, etc....); promotional and/or marketing expenses

Income – revenue obtained through sale of product or commodity

BDS and Technical Assistance Providers

Operational Expenditures – salaries, office or facility costs (facility maintenance and ops, water, electricity, etc....); promotional and/or marketing expenses; logistical costs (vehicles, gas, maintenance, etc...); inputs and equipment (if relevant)

Income – revenue obtained through sale of services

Instrument – Criteria for the selection of the organizations/companies that will be supported

Indicator: Number of Organizations/Companies Providing Business Development/Extension Services to MSMEs as a Result of USG Assistance

Name of Intermediate Result: IR 2.1 – Rural Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise (MSME) Growth Increased as a result of USG assistance

Name of Sub-Intermediate Result: IR 2.1.1 – Rural MSMEs’ Access to Inputs, Practices, and Technology for Market Participation Improved as a result of USG assistance

Description: The Contractor must identify & partner with organizations and companies interested in providing business development services to target MSMEs in the tourism and forestry/agroforestry sectors. The primary criteria to be used in selecting BDS providers are:

- Must be legally established
- Must have a documented business and operational plan
- Must have proven track record in relevant business development and extension services for at least the previous year
- Must be providing the required business development/extension services unsubsidized or provided on a cost-recovery basis
- Must have a current presence in the geographic target area, or be willing and capable to establish such as presence without subsidy
- Must be able to verify through commercial and or other legally binding documents that the organization/company has entered into the sufficient number of service provision agreements to be considered a sustainable and reliable provider of said services
- Must pass a field verification through site visits, interviews and document reviews that the offered services are indeed being provided and are of acceptable quality

Instrument – Set of technical parameters to use to evaluate the operational status of PES agreements

Indicator: # of Payment-For-Environmental-Services Agreements Operational as a Result of USG Assistance

Name of Intermediate Result: IR 2.2 – Honduran Biodiversity and Natural Resources Conserved as a result of USG assistance

Name of Sub-Intermediate Result: IR 2.2.2 – Productive Landscape Conservation Promoted as a result of USG assistance

Description: The technical parameters used to evaluate the operational status of PES agreements will include:

Financial Parameters:

It must be verified that the purchaser of the environmental service is paying the local organization in charge of administrating the service at: a) the agreed upon frequency; b) at the agreed upon amount; and c) for a minimum period of one year. Evidence of payment (bank records, receipts) must be provided and cross-checked with the financial terms set forth in the agreement. The degree of adherence to these elements will factor in to the determination of the operational status of the PES agreement.

Technical Parameters:

It must be verified that the service provider is: a) implementing what was agreed in the agreement and, b) that the desired impact is being achieved. This will vary by the nature of the PES agreement (i.e. conservation measures in the case of REDD or just protecting the forest in the case of water environmental services). The primary technical evaluation aspects will therefore be:

- Demonstrated adherence to the activities and actions described in the PES agreement, in terms of quantity, timeliness, magnitude and technical specifications. This will be done by appropriate document reviews and field visits.
- Quality and magnitude of desired impact of the PES agreement. An impact evaluation will be made after a minimum of one year of PES agreement implementation, or within 6 months of the end of the project, whichever comes first. The impact evaluation elements will depend upon the nature of the PES agreement, with illustrative examples given below:
 - Water-oriented PES agreements: acceptable water quality, acceptable flow levels for designated use at the required times.
 - REDD+ PES agreements: decrease or cessation of deforestation rates; stable land cover percentages; decrease or elimination of fire incidents, sequestration of target carbon quantities.
 - Viewsheds or Tourism-related PES agreements: verifiable preservation of view or attraction.

Sustainability Parameters:

In addition to the one year minimum operational threshold mentioned under Financial Parameters, evidence must be presented that gives adequate confidence that the PES agreement will continue to be operational in the future. Acceptable evidence includes:

- Inclusion of PES expenditures for the following year in the operational budgets of both the service provider(s) and the service purchaser(s)
- Inclusion of PES activities in the Annual Operational Plan of the service provider(s).

Instrument – Criteria to identify companies that cause significant negative impacts on natural resources

Indicator: Number of Companies That Have Made Conservation Friendly Changes in Their Business Practices as a Result of USG Assistance

Name of Intermediate Result: IR 2.2 – Honduran Biodiversity and Natural Resources Conserved as a result of USG assistance

Name of Sub-Intermediate Result: IR 2.2.2 – Productive Landscape Conservation Promoted as a result of USG assistance

Description: The criteria for to be used for identifying the target companies are:

- Size of operations - The priority will be medium to large scale businesses whose adoption of conservation friendly changes in business practices will have a significant impact at a large scale
- Degree to which the company directly or indirectly utilizes or impacts the natural resource base as a source of raw material (i.e. timber) or operational inputs (i.e. water, fuel wood).
- Physical proximity to PA – preference will be given to involving companies whose operations have a direct ecological and physical relation to the PAs
- Potential for the company to influence the behavior or operational standards of associated businesses through their value chain and business cluster connections.
- Relationship of the company and its operations vis a vis the priority threats as identified in the initial and in-depth threat assessments of the 10 priority PAs.

Instrument – Menu (package) of conservation friendly changes for companies

Indicator: Number of Companies That Have Made Conservation Friendly Changes in Their Business Practices as a Result of USG Assistance

Name of Intermediate Result: IR 2.2 – Honduran Biodiversity and Natural Resources Conserved as a result of USG assistance

Name of Sub-Intermediate Result: IR 2.2.2 – Productive Landscape Conservation Promoted as a result of USG assistance

Description: Specific conservation friendly changes will vary according to industry, but the general package of actions/initiatives will be drawn from the following categories:

- Increased energy and water use efficiency
- Replacement of traditional energy sources with clean/renewable alternatives
- Technological applications/process improvements that reduce raw material and chemical inputs per unit
- Recycling, re-use and improved solid waste management
- Engagement in PES agreements that contribute to conservation of relevant PA and/or source location of any raw materials
- Implementation of approved National Cleaner Production Regulations and Best Practices Guides
- Adoption of “green” certification practices
- Adoption of strategic business plans that “flow down” relevant aspects of the aforementioned categories to other value chain actors/supply chain partners

Instrument – Criteria for selection of municipalities and communities

Indicator 1: Improved Honduran National Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation Assessment Capacity

Name of Intermediate Result: IR 2.3 – Capacity to Mitigate and Adapt to Climate Change Strengthened as a result of USG assistance

Name of Sub-Intermediate Result: Sub-IR 2.3.3 – Disaster Vulnerability Reduced as a Result of USG Assistance

Indicator 2: Number of Local Municipal Governments Effectively Implementing Natural Resource Management Policies as a Result of USG Assistance

Name of Intermediate Result: IR 2.2 – Honduran Biodiversity and Natural Resources Conserved as a result of USG assistance

Name of Sub-Intermediate Result: IR 2.2.2 – Productive Landscape Conservation Promoted as a result of USG assistance

Description: The objective of Indicator 1 is to work with at least 30 municipalities and 180 communities, and of Indicator 2 to work with 30 municipalities. An initial list of potential municipalities is provided in Annex 3 of the PMP. The final selection of the specific municipalities and communities will be based upon the following criteria.

For Indicator 1:

- Land area (in hectares) of relevant PA that lies within municipal boundaries, and the percentage of the total PA land area that lies within the municipal boundaries
- Score on baseline assessment – priority will be given to municipalities and communities with lowest capacity/highest vulnerability scores. Vulnerability and capacity parameters include poverty levels, institutional capacity, available resources (human and financial) and physical threats.
- Presence of COPECO, other donors and the degree to which the municipality/community is or is not receiving assistance at the present, or has or has not in the past.

For Indicator 2:

- Land area (in hectares) of relevant PA that lies within municipal boundaries, and the percentage of the total PA land area that lies within the municipal boundaries
- Correlation of the source of PA threats to the jurisdictional boundaries of the municipality
- Assessment of current UMA capacity as determined by the AHMON and SERNA evaluations, with priority given to UMAs with most significant weaknesses.
- Degree to which the UMA is or is not receiving assistance at present, or has or has not in the past.

Annex 2

Data Quality Assessment Tables

Intermediate Result 2.1

Rural Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise (MSME) Growth Increased

Data Quality Assessment Worksheet.			
AO or IR: Poverty Reduce through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth. 2.1: Rural Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise (MSME) Growth Increased as a result of USG assistance			
Indicator: New net sales of participating rural MSMEs as a result of USG assistance.			
Date Reviewed: November 2011			
Data Source: MIPYMES			
Is the Indicator Reported to USAID/W? Yes			
Criterion	Definition	Y/N	Explanation
1. Validity	<p>Do the data clearly and adequately represent the intended result? Some issues to consider are: Face Validity: Would an outsider or an expert in the field agree that the indicator is a valid and logical measure for the stated result?</p> <p>Attribution: Does the indicator measure the contribution of the project?</p> <p>Measurement Error. Are there any measurement errors that could affect the data? Both sampling and non-sampling error should be reviewed.</p>	Y	<p>Este Indicador es una medida valida de los resultados esperados. Errores de muestreo no aplican. En Instrumento estructurado ProParque recoge y registra los datos del valor de las ventas, tipos de ventas, fechas de las ventas de las MIPYMES y se desglosan por Area Protegida, Municipio, Sector, Categoría de MIPYME, sexo del dueño/ jefe de la MIPYME. ProParque verifica los datos en los registros de las MIPYMES. ProParque genera el reporte de seguimiento semestral y lo incluye en el informe del periodo enviado a la USAID. El punto de partida para medir el avance en este indicador es la información de base levantada por ProParque. Las nuevas ventas de las MIPYMES se incluye en el reporte anual enviado a la USAID en el Año Fiscal, según definición aprobada por la USAID.</p>
2. Integrity	<p>Do the data collected, analyzed and reported have established mechanisms in place to reduce manipulation or simple errors in transcription?</p>	Y	<p>En general, la integridad de los datos para este indicador se mantiene en forma satisfactoria. Errores de transcripción se minimizan a través de controles sobre el terreno y las comparaciones periódicas a través de informes anteriores. Errores de transcripción no pueden ser eliminada por completo, se debe asegurar que las MIPYMES cuentan con los sistemas contables básicos al día.</p>
3. Precision	<p>Are data sufficiently precise to present a fair picture of performance and enable management decision-making at the appropriate levels?</p>	Y	<p>Los errores por transcripción, se encuentra dentro del margen aceptable; aunque el seguimiento y registros de las nuevas ventas por las MIPYMES representa un reto, esto también tiene un margen de error aceptable.</p>
4. Reliability	<p>Do data reflect stable and consistent data collection processes and analysis methods over time?</p>	Y	<p>El establecimiento de procesos continuos de control para recoger los datos y análisis periódicos, permiten la consistencia de los datos en el tiempo.</p>

5.Timeliness	Are data timely enough to influence management decision-making (i.e. in terms of frequency and currency)?	Y	ProParque recoge la información y incluye la información en el informe del periodo enviado a la USAID. El indicador final es el resultado de las New net sales of participating rural MSMEs, que cumplen en el año fiscal con la definición estándar.
A Summary of Key Issues and Recommendations: El valor de las nuevas ventas netas indica el valor del importe total vendido, en relación con un año base: Ventas Pre-existentes no se cuentan, sólo las ventas incrementadas producto de la asistencia de ProParque			

Data Quality Assessment Worksheet			
AO or IR: Poverty Reduce through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth. IR 2.1 – Rural Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise (MSME) Growth Increased as a result of USG assistance			
Indicator: New employment created in participating rural MSME (Full Time Equivalents - FTEs) as a result of USG assistance			
Date Reviewed: November 2011			
Data Source: MIPYMES			
Is the Indicator Reported to USAID/W? Yes			
Criterion	Definition	Y/N	Explanation
1. Validity	<p>Do the data clearly and adequately represent the intended result? Some issues to consider are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Face Validity: Would an outsider or an expert in the field agree that the indicator is a valid and logical measure for the stated result? • Attribution: Does the indicator measure the contribution of the project? • Measurement Error. Are there any measurement errors that could affect the data? Both sampling and non-sampling error should be reviewed. 	Y	En general, este indicador es una medida válida de los resultados esperados. Encuesta estructurada sobre nuevos empleos generados por las MIPYMES es levantada por ProParque los datos se desglosan según AP, sector, Municipio, MIPYME, sexo. Los datos son transcritos se verifica la información se genera el reporte y se incluye en el informe enviado a la USAID en el período correspondiente. El punto de partida para medir el avance en el indicador es la información de base. También los nuevos empleos se incluye en el reporte anual enviado a la USAID en el Año Fiscal, según definición aprobada por la USAID.
2. Integrity	Do the data collected, analyzed and reported have established mechanisms in place to reduce manipulation or simple errors in transcription?	Y	Los errores por transcripción son minimizados mediante el acompañamiento en terreno haciendo verificaciones diarias de los instrumentos, reuniones de re-estandarización al equipo que recoge los datos. Se debe dar seguimiento a las MIPYMES para asegurar que los empleos solo se cuenten una vez. La integridad se mantiene de manera satisfactoria para este indicador.
3. Precision	Are data sufficiently precise to present a fair picture of performance and enable management decision-making at the appropriate levels?	Y	Los errores por transcripción, se encuentra dentro del margen aceptable. Aunque el seguimiento y registro nuevos empleos representa un desafío esto también tiene un margen de error aceptable.
4. Reliability	Do data reflect stable and consistent data collection processes and analysis methods over time?	Y	Permanencia de los métodos y procesos existentes para recopilar y analizar los datos. Controles sobre el terreno y las comparaciones de datos a través del tiempo también ayudan a mantener la coherencia.
5. Timeliness	Are data timely enough to influence management decision-making (i.e. in terms of frequency and currency)?	Y	ProParque recoge los datos 10 días después de terminado cada semestre correspondiente, ProParque incluye esta información en el informe del período enviado a la USAID. El Indicador final es el resultado de New employment created in

			participating rural MSME (Full Time Equivalent - FTEs) que cumple con la definición.
<p>A Summary of Key Issues and Recommendations: Se cuenta el número de nuevos empleos creados en el año en empresas que han recibido asistencia de ProParque dentro de los seis meses de su participación. Se hará énfasis en la creación de oportunidades de empleo para las mujeres.</p>			

Sub-IR 2.1.1

Rural MSMEs' Access to Inputs, Practices, and Technology for Market Participation Improved

Data Quality Assessment Worksheet			
AO or IR: Poverty Reduce through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth. IR 2.1. – Rural Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise (MSME) Growth Increased as a result of USG assistance. Sub-IR 2.1.1 – Rural MSMEs' Access to Inputs, Practices, and Technology for Market Participation Improved as a result of USG assistance			
Indicator: US\$ new MSME investment as a result of USG assistance.			
Date Reviewed: November 2011			
Data Source: MIPYME.			
Is the Indicator Reported to USAID/W? Yes			
Criterion	Definition	Y/N	Explanation
1. Validity	<p>Do the data clearly and adequately represent the intended result? Some issues to consider are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Face Validity: Would an outsider or an expert in the field agree that the indicator is a valid and logical measure for the stated result? • Attribution: Does the indicator measure the contribution of the project? • Measurement Error. Are there any measurement errors that could affect the data? Both sampling and non-sampling error should be reviewed. 	Y	<p>En general, este indicador es una medida válida de los resultados esperados, errores de muestreo no aplican, errores ajenos al muestreo pueden presentarse dentro del margen aceptable. En instrumento estructurado ProParque, recoge los datos sobre las inversiones de las MIPYMEs, los datos se desglosan según Area protegida, tipo de MIPYME, tipo de inversión, valor de la inversión, fecha de la inversión. Se revisan los datos se llevan a cabo controles en terreno. ProParque los transcribe, analiza y genera el informe. Esta información ProParque la incluye en los informes trimestrales enviados a la USAID. El punto de partida para medir el avance en el indicador es la información de base levantada por ProParque. Las nuevas inversiones en US\$ de las MIPYMEs, se incluye en el reporte anual enviado a la USAID en el Año Fiscal, según definición aprobada por la USAID.</p>
2. Integrity	<p>Do the data collected, analyzed and reported have established mechanisms in place to reduce manipulation or simple errors in transcription?</p>	Y	<p>En general, la integridad de los datos para este indicador se mantiene en forma satisfactoria. Errores de transcripción se minimizan a través de controles sobre el terreno. Se debe asegurar con las MIPYMEs el registro básico de la información financiera.</p>
3. Precision	<p>Are data sufficiently precise to present a fair picture of performance and enable management decision-making at the appropriate levels?</p>	Y	<p>Los errores de transcripción se minimizan mediante verificaciones en terreno, aunque el seguimiento y registro en los sistemas contables de las MIPYMEs presenta desafíos, esto también se encuentra dentro del margen aceptable.</p>
4. Reliability	<p>Do data reflect stable and</p>	Y	<p>El establecimiento de procesos de control</p>

	consistent data collection processes and analysis methods over time?		permanentes comparaciones y análisis periódicos, permitirá la consistencia de los datos en el tiempo.
5.Timeliness	Are data timely enough to influence management decision-making (i.e. in terms of frequency and currency)?	Y	ProParque asegura la información 15 días después de finalizado el trimestre e incluye esta información en los informes trimestrales enviados a la USAID. El Indicador final es las US\$ new MSME investment que cumplen con la definición aprobada.
A Summary of Key Issues and Recommendations: Investment is defined as any use of resources intended to increase future production output or income. Include any type of agricultural capital used in the agricultural production process			

Data Quality Assessment Worksheet			
AO or IR: Poverty Reduce through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth. Intermediate Result:2.1 Rural Micro Small, and Medium Enterprise (MSME) Growth Increased			
Sub-Intermediate Result: 2.1.1 Rural MSMEs Access to Inputs, Practices and Technology for Market Participation Improved.			
Name of Indicator: 2.1.1.11: Improved MSME Profitability (increase in Net income)			
Date Reviewed: November 2011			
Data Source: MIPYMEs			
Is the Indicator Reported to USAID/W? Yes			
Criterion	Definition	Y/N	Explanation
1. Validity	Do the data clearly and adequately represent the intended result? Some issues to consider are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Face Validity: Would an outsider or an expert in the field agree that the indicator is a valid and logical measure for the stated result? • Attribution: Does the indicator measure the contribution of the project? • Measurement Error. Are there any measurement errors that could affect the data? Both sampling and non-sampling error should be reviewed. 	Y	Este indicador es una medida valida, La posibilidad de errores de muestreo no existe. En instrumento estructurada se capturan los datos relativos al ingreso de las MSME en el año de referencia, Las empresas están registradas con su respectiva codificación y categorización, los datos se desglosan por tipo de MIPYMEs, PPS, Sector, subsector y área geográfica, tipo de ingresos, la información se actualiza cada semestre, el sistema contable de donde proviene la información esta estandarizada a nivel de cada empresa con la información básica. ProParque recoge los datos semestrales e incluye la información en el informe enviado a la USAID. También los nuevos ingresos son incluidos en el reporte anual de acuerdo a la definición aprobada por la USAID.
2. Integrity	Do the data collected, analyzed and reported have established mechanisms in place to reduce manipulation or simple errors in transcription?	Y	La integridad de los datos en este indicador se mantiene a través de acciones de control establecidas en el proceso. Los errores de transcripción y manipulación se minimizan a través del fortalecimiento a los administradores del sistema contable de las MIPYMEs, ya que es la fuente primaria. El sistema de información de ProParque, diseña instrumentos amigables estandarizados para captar y transcribir el dato periódicamente asegurando la coherencia de los datos en su conjunto.
3. Precision	Are data sufficiently precise to present a fair picture of performance and enable management decision-making at the appropriate levels?	Y	Aunque el establecimiento de información contable es un reto, el margen de error de este indicador esta dentro de los niveles aceptables, el esquema de control de varios elementos permite solucionar problemas de interpretación y de oportunidad de los datos para la toma de decisiones.
4. Reliability	Do data reflect stable and consistent data collection processes and analysis methods over time?	Y	El establecimiento de procesos de control, y análisis periódicos, permite la consistencia de los datos en el tiempo.

5. Timeliness	Are data timely enough to influence management decision-making (i.e. in terms of frequency and currency)?	Y	El establecer el flujo y la frecuencia en la entrega de los datos junto a las MIPYMES, permite la valoración de los mismos, asegurando que la información es incluida en los informes periódicos enviados a la USAID. El indicador final es el incremento en los ingresos netos de las MSME, que cumple con la definición establecida.
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A Summary of Key Issues and Recommendations:

Es importante mantener que el ingreso neto se define como el ingreso bruto en efectivo de la MIPYME derivado de las ventas de los productos, bienes o servicios, menos los gastos operacionales y que sólo la actividad comercial relacionada con el proyecto se cuenta. Para ser incluidas, las PYMES deben haber sido seleccionados mediante criterios de selección y haber recibido por lo menos 6 meses de asistencia.

Data Quality Assessment Worksheet			
AO or IR: Poverty Reduce through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth. IR 2.1 – Rural Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise (MSME) Growth Increased as a result of USG assistance. IR 2.1.1 – Rural MSMEs' Access to Inputs, Practices, and Technology for Market Participation Improved as a result of USG assistance			
Indicator: Number of MSMEs (farmers, processors, and others) that have successfully adopted new inputs, technologies and practices as a result of USG assistance.			
Date Reviewed: November 2011			
Data Source: MIPYMES			
Is the Indicator Reported to USAID/W? Yes			
Criterion	Definition	Y/N	Explanation
1. Validity	<p>Do the data clearly and adequately represent the intended result? Some issues to consider are:</p> <p>Face Validity: Would an outsider or an expert in the field agree that the indicator is a valid and logical measure for the stated result?</p> <p>Attribution: Does the indicator measure the contribution of the project?</p> <p>Measurement Error. Are there any measurement errors that could affect the data?</p>	Y	El indicador es una medida válida para los resultados esperados. Los errores por muestreo no se aplican. ProParque recoge los datos en instrumentos estandarizados, sobre las nuevas tecnologías y practicas aplicadas por las MIPYMES registradas. Los datos son verificados en terreno y transcritos por personal de ProParque y se desglosan por tipo de tecnología, insumos y prácticas, según categoría de las MIPYMES, Sector, por municipio, APS, PPS. ProParque incluye esta información en el informe trimestral enviado a la USAID y también la incluye en el informe anual enviado a la USAID, contando el número de MIPYMES que implementan nuevas tecnologías y practicas a partir de la Línea de Base, de acuerdo a la definición estándar de la USAID.
2. Integrity	Do the data collected, analyzed and reported have established mechanisms in place to reduce manipulation or simple errors in transcription?	Y	La integridad de los datos se mantiene en forma satisfactoria, Se establecen medios de verificación en terreno, utilizando procedimientos operativos estándares y los errores de transcripción se minimizan realizando chequeos rutinarios para identificación de errores. ProParque asegura que las prácticas y tecnologías solo se cuentan una vez en el sistema.
3. Precision	Are data sufficiently precise to present a fair picture of performance and enable management decision-making at the appropriate levels?	Y	El margen de error de transcripción es aceptable. Aunque el seguimiento a la adopción de nuevas tecnologías y prácticas por las MIPYMES presenta un reto, esto también tiene un margen de error aceptable.
4. Reliability	Do data reflect stable and consistent data collection processes and analysis methods over time?	Y	La estabilidad en los métodos y procesos existentes para recopilar y analizar los datos, mantienen la coherencia a través del tiempo.
5. Timeliness	Are data timely enough to influence management decision-making (i.e. in terms of frequency and currency)?	Y	ProParque asegura la información 15 días después del final de cada trimestre e incluye esta información en los informes trimestrales de la USAID, El indicador final es el resultado del Number of MSMEs that have successfully adopted new inputs, technologies and practices, según la definición

			aprobada.
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A Summary of Key Issues and Recommendations:

Es importante que cuando se cuente el número de MYPIMES que implementan nuevas tecnologías, insumos básicos y prácticas se mantengan la definición aprobada por la USAID, evitando el doble conteo. Este indicador mide el número total de PYMES que están aplicando las nuevas tecnologías, como resultado de la asistencia USG.

Data Quality Assessment Worksheet

AO or IR: Poverty Reduce through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth. IR 2.1 – Rural Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise (MSME) Growth Increased as a result of USG assistance. IR 2.1.1 – Rural MSMEs' Access to Inputs, Practices, and Technology for Market Participation Improved as a result of USG assistance

Indicator: Number of organizations/companies providing business development/extension services to MSMEs as a result of USG assistance.

Date Reviewed: November 2011.

Data Source: Empresas prestadoras de servicios a las MIPYMES.

Is the Indicator Reported to USAID/W? Yes.

Criterion	Definition	Y/N	Explanation
1. Validity	<p>Do the data clearly and adequately represent the intended result? Some issues to consider are:</p> <p>Face Validity: Would an outsider or an expert in the field agree that the indicator is a valid and logical measure for the stated result?</p> <p>Attribution: Does the indicator measure the contribution of the project?</p> <p>Measurement Error. Are there any measurement errors that could affect the data? Both sampling and non-sampling error should be reviewed.</p>	Y	<p>Este Indicador es una medida válida de los resultados esperados. Errores ajenos al muestreo pueden presentarse sin embargo se encuentran dentro de los márgenes aceptables. Se cuenta con un registro estandarizado para cada una de las Empresas /Organizaciones seleccionadas para proveer los servicios. Los datos se capturan y se transcriben por personal de ProParque y se caracterizan por tipo de organización/empresa, tipo de servicio, tiempo del servicio, a quien se esta brindando el servicio. Se hacen los controles en terreno y se genera un reporte, ProParque incluye la información en el informe trimestral enviado a la USAID. Se cuentan las organizaciones/empresas según la definición aprobada en el año Fiscal y se incluye en el reporte anual a la USAID.</p>
2. Integrity	<p>Do the data collected, analyzed and reported have established mechanisms in place to reduce manipulation or simple errors in transcription?</p>	Y	<p>La integridad de los datos se mantiene; los errores de transcripción se minimizan en terreno, mediante pruebas asertivas que permiten determinar donde difieren los datos, antes de que se extiendan por toda la cadena de información.</p>
3. Precision	<p>Are data sufficiently precise to present a fair picture of performance and enable management decision-making at the appropriate levels?</p>	Y	<p>El margen de error de transcripción, es aceptable. La fiabilidad en la calidad de los servicios prestados por las organizaciones/empresas, representa una preocupación, la cual se minimiza mediante la verificación de campo a través de visitas, entrevistas y revisión de documentos sobre los servicios ofrecidos. El sistema de códigos establecidos para cada empresa evita el doble conteo de las variables.</p>
4. Reliability	<p>Do data reflect stable and consistent data collection processes and analysis methods over time?</p>	Y	<p>La estabilidad en los métodos y procesos establecidos para recopilar y analizar los datos, mantienen la coherencia a través del tiempo.</p>
5. Timeliness	<p>Are data timely enough to influence management decision-making (i.e. in terms of frequency and</p>	Y	<p>Quince días después de finalizar el trimestre ProParque asegura la información de las organizaciones/empresas y la incluye en el reporte</p>

	currency)?		trimestral de la USAID. El Indicador final es el resultado del Number of organizations/companies providing business development/extension services to MSMEs que cumplen con la definición estándar en el año Fiscal.
<p>A Summary of Key Issues and Recommendations: Para ser contada, la organización / empresa debe haber proporcionado el desarrollado negocios y servicios de extensión no subvencionado y debe de haber proveído los servicios correspondientes a por lo menos 50 MIPYMES.</p>			

Sub-IR 2.1.2

Rural MSMEs' Access to New Market Opportunities Increased

Data Quality Assessment Worksheet.			
AO or IR: Poverty Reduce through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth. IR 2.1 – Rural Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise (MSME) Growth Increased as a result of USG assistance. IR 2.1.2 – Rural MSMEs' Access to New Market Opportunities Increased as a result of USG assistance			
Indicator: Number of brokers providing market linkages to MSM.			
Date Reviewed: November 2011			
Data Source: MSME's and brokers			
Is the Indicator Reported to USAID/W? Yes.			
Criterion	Definition	Y/N	Explanation
1. Validity	<p>Do the data clearly and adequately represent the intended result? Some issues to consider are:</p> <p>Face Validity: Would an outsider or an expert in the field agree that the indicator is a valid and logical measure for the stated result?</p> <p>Attribution: Does the indicator measure the contribution of the project?</p> <p>Measurement Error. Are there any measurement errors that could affect the data? Both sampling and non-sampling error should be reviewed.</p>	Y	<p>Este indicador es una medida valida de los resultados esperados. Los errores de muestreo no aplican.</p> <p>Se cuenta con Registro estandarizado de los Broker con vínculos a los mercados, en la zona de intervención, Personal de ProParque recoge y transcribe la información sobre el tipo de bróker, caracterizando el tipo de relación, tipo de servicio, tipo de productos, tipo de mercado, sector, sexo del Brokers jefe. Se revisa la precisión de los datos mediante controles en sitio y se cuentan los bróker según definición aprobada por la USAID, se genera el reporte, ProParque lo incluye en el informe trimestral y anual enviado a la USAID en el año Fiscal.</p>
2. Integrity	<p>Do the data collected, analyzed and reported have established mechanisms in place to reduce manipulation or simple errors in transcription?</p>	Y	<p>La integridad de los datos se mantiene dentro de los márgenes aceptables, mecanismos de verificación en terreno están establecidos para este indicador, utilizando procedimientos operativos estándares. Los errores de transcripción se minimizan realizando chequeos rutinarios para identificación de errores, reestandarización periódica al personal que ingresa los datos también es un mecanismo utilizado para reducir los errores de transcripción.</p>
3. Precision	<p>Are data sufficiently precise to present a fair picture of performance and enable management decision-making at the appropriate levels?</p>	Y	<p>El margen de error de transcripción es aceptable. Aunque el registro y el seguimiento de los Broker representa un reto para ProParque, esta dentro un margen de error aceptable. Para esto se cuenta con base de datos libre de entradas duplicadas y alimentada con datos actualizados, coherentes y completos.</p>
4. Reliability	<p>Do data reflect stable and</p>	Y	<p>La eexistencia de métodos y procesos</p>

	consistent data collection processes and analysis methods over time?		permanentes para recopilar y analizar los datos. Controles sobre el terreno y las comparaciones de datos a través del tiempo ayudan a mantener la coherencia.
5.Timeliness	Are data timely enough to influence management decision-making (i.e. in terms of frequency and currency)?	Y	Quince días después de finalizar el trimestre ProParque asegura la información y la incluye en el reporte trimestral de la USAID. El Indicador final es el resultado del Number of brokers providing market linkages to MSM que cumplen con la definición en el año Fiscal.
<p>A Summary of Key Issues and Recommendations: Con el fin de ser contado, un corredor debe proporcionar por lo menos dos transacciones de venta a un mínimo de 10 MIPYMES asistidas por el proyecto. Una vinculación con el mercado se cuenta sólo si el acuerdo se ejecuta.</p>			

Data Quality Assessment Worksheet			
AO or IR: Poverty Reduce through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth. IR 2.1 – Rural Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise (MSME) Growth Increased as a result of USG assistance. IR 2.1.2 – Rural MSMEs' Access to New Market Opportunities Increased as a result of USG assistance			
Indicator: Number of MSMEs that have been verified to meet market standards for their products as a result of USG assistance.			
Date Reviewed: November 2012			
Data Source: MSMEs, certification bodies.			
Is the Indicator Reported to USAID/W? Yes			
Criterion	Definition	Y/N	Explanation
1. Validity	Do the data clearly and adequately represent the intended result? Some issues to consider are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Face Validity: Would an outsider or an expert in the field agree that the indicator is a valid and logical measure for the stated result? • Attribution: Does the indicator measure the contribution of the project? • Measurement Error. Are there any measurement errors that could affect the data? Both sampling and non-sampling error should be reviewed. 	Y	Este indicador es una medida valida de los resultados esperados. Errores de muestreo no aplica. En instrumentos estandarizados, ProParque da seguimiento al proceso de certificación se captura y transcribe los datos y se caracteriza cada MIPYMES según Tipo de certificación, normas establecidas, cumplimiento de las normas, planes de acción elaborados, planes de acción ejecutados, tipo de prácticas implementadas, sistemas de control establecidos. Se revisa la información mediante, controles en terreno. Se genera el reporte de avance, ProParque no solo incluye esta información en su informe trimestral a la USAID, sino que cuenta el número de MIPYMES de acuerdo a la definición aprobada y se incluye en el reporte Anual a la USAID.
2. Integrity	Do the data collected, analyzed and reported have established mechanisms in place to reduce manipulation or simple errors in transcription?	Y	En general, la integridad de los datos para este indicador se mantiene en forma satisfactoria. Errores de transcripción se minimizan a través de controles sobre el terreno y las comparaciones periódicas a través de listas e informes. Errores de transcripción no se puede, sin embargo, ser eliminada por completo.
3. Precision	Are data sufficiently precise to present a fair picture of performance and enable management decision-making at the appropriate levels.	Y	El margen de errores de transcripción, el error más común y predecible, es aceptable. Considerando que el Proceso de certificación es lento se da seguimiento permanente, para mantener el margen aceptable.
4. Reliability	Do data reflect stable and consistent data collection processes and analysis methods over time?	Y	La permanencia de procesos de verificación de documentos y control en terreno dan seguimiento a la implementación de las medidas reglamentarias para alcanzar la certificación. El análisis periódico permite la consistencia de los datos en el tiempo.
5. Timeliness	Are data timely enough to influence management decision-making (i.e. in terms of frequency and	Y	Los datos estarán generados a más tardar 15 días después del final de cada trimestre. ProParque incluye esta información en los informes trimestrales

	currency)?	de la USAID. El indicador final es el resultado del Number of MSMEs that have been verified to meet market standards for their products que cumplen con la definición en el año fiscal de la USAID.
<p>A Summary of Key Issues and Recommendations: MIPYMES se cuentan una vez, incluso si tienen más de un tipo de certificación. Las MIPYMES que alcanzan los estándares del mercado en los años anteriores no se contarán de nuevo si vuelven a certificar.</p>		

Data Quality Assessment Worksheet			
AO or IR: Poverty Reduce through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth. IR 2.1 – Rural Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise (MSME) Growth Increased as a result of USG assistance. IR 2.1.2 – Rural MSMEs' Access to New Market Opportunities Increased as a result of USG assistance			
Indicator: % increase in MSME client satisfaction rate (USGA and increase/change)			
Date Reviewed: November 2012			
Data Source: Survey operators, MSMEs, third party survey collection portals			
Is the Indicator Reported to USAID/W? Yes.			
Criterion	Definition	Y/N	Explanation
1. Validity	<p>Do the data clearly and adequately represent the intended result? Some issues to consider are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Face Validity: Would an outsider or an expert in the field agree that the indicator is a valid and logical measure for the stated result? • Attribution: Does the indicator measure the contribution of the project? • Measurement Error. Are there any measurement errors that could affect the data? Both sampling and non-sampling error should be reviewed. 	Y	El indicador es una medida valida de los resultados esperados. Errores de muestreo pueden presentarse en las encuestas de los clientes, estos están dentro del margen aceptable. En Instrumentos estructurados por sector y subsector de las MIPYMES Personal de ProParque captura y transcribe la información sobre satisfacción de clientes, que proviene de las MIPYMES; la información se desglosa por Sector, subsector, cadena de valor o tipo de servicio, tamaño de la empresa, el género del propietario, PPS, en el municipio, PA. La información se verifica en terreno y se genera el reporte; ProParque la incluye en el reporte trimestral enviado a la USAID, y también la incluye en el reporte anual enviado a la USAID en este indicador se obtiene el porcentaje de incremento en la tasa de satisfacción de los clientes de las MIPYMES según la definición aprobada.
2. Integrity	Do the data collected, analyzed and reported have established mechanisms in place to reduce manipulation or simple errors in transcription?	Y	El establecer procesos de estandarización periódicas a l personal responsable de capturar y transcribir los datos minimiza los errores de transcripción y manipulación.
3. Precision	Are data sufficiently precise to present a fair picture of performance and enable management decision-making at the appropriate levels?	Y	Los errores por transcripción se encuentran dentro del margen aceptable. Las técnicas de triangulación utilizadas, facilita la validación de datos a través de la verificación cruzada de más de dos fuentes.
4. Reliability	Do data reflect stable and consistent data collection processes and analysis methods over time?	Y	La estabilidad en los métodos y procesos existentes para recopilar y analizar los datos, mantienen la coherencia a través del tiempo.
5. Timeliness	Are data timely enough to influence management decision-making (i.e. in terms of frequency and currency)?	Y	A más tardar 15 días después del final de cada trimestre, ProParque asegura la información y la incluye en los informes trimestrales de la USAID. El indicador final es el resultado % increase in MSME client satisfaction rate que cumplen con la definición aprobada en el año fiscal.

A Summary of Key Issues and Recommendations: Las encuestas serán diseñadas en una escala de 1-10, donde 1 es la puntuación más baja (no satisfecho) y 10 la máxima puntuación (muy satisfecho). La línea de base inicial de la satisfacción del cliente se tomará dentro de los primeros 3 meses que una MIPYME entra en una relación de asistencia técnica con ProParque.

Sub-IR 2.1.3 Barriers to Competitiveness of Rural MSMEs Reduced

Data Quality Assessment Worksheet			
AO or IR: Poverty Reduce through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth. IR 2.1 – Rural Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise (MSME) Growth Increased as a result of USG assistance. IR 2.1.3 – Barriers to Competitiveness of Rural MSMEs Reduced as a result of USG assistance			
Indicator: Number of MSMEs accessing market-based financing as a result of USG assistance.			
Date Reviewed: November 2011			
Data Source: MSMEs, formal financial institutions, BDS providers or other non-formal financial institution.			
Is the Indicator Reported to USAID/W? Yes			
Criterion	Definition	Y/N	Explanation
1. Validity	<p>Do the data clearly and adequately represent the intended result? Some issues to consider are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Face Validity: Would an outsider or an expert in the field agree that the indicator is a valid and logical measure for the stated result? • Attribution: Does the indicator measure the contribution of the project? • Measurement Error. Are there any measurement errors that could affect the data? Both sampling and non-sampling error should be reviewed. 	Y	<p>En general La medida es valida de los resultados esperados. Los errores atribuibles al muestreo no aplican. En instrumentos estructurados Personal de ProParque captura los datos de las MYPIMES según tipo de institución que otorga el préstamo. Valor del préstamo. Tipo de contrato, duración del contrato, tipo de servicio financiero. Todos los datos son desagregados por Sector, subsector, la línea de servicio de las MIPYMES, tamaño de la MYPIMES, el sexo de dueño/ titular, PPS. Se validan los datos en sitio y se genera el reporte, esta información ProParque la incluye en el informe trimestral enviado a la USAID; También se cuentan el numero de MIPYMES que recibieron prestamos de acuerdo a la definición aprobada y se incluye en el informe anual enviado a la USAID.</p>
2. Integrity	<p>Do the data collected, analyzed and reported have established mechanisms in place to reduce manipulation or simple errors in transcription?</p>	Y	<p>En general, la integridad de los datos para este indicador se mantiene dentro de parámetros aceptable. Errores de captura y transcripción se minimizan a través de procedimiento operativo estándar establecido (verificación en terreno, comparaciones periódicas, doble entrada, calibración periódica, mantenimiento preventivo). Se debe asegurar con las MIPYMES y las instituciones que otorgan los prestamos (formales e informales) que tengan la documentación de soporte de cada transacción.</p>
3. Precision	<p>Are data sufficiently precise to present a fair picture of performance and enable management decision-making at the appropriate levels?</p>	Y	<p>El margen de error de errores de transcripción, el error más común y predecible, es aceptable. Aunque el seguimiento y registro de las MIPYMES que han recibido préstamo presenta un reto, se encuentra dentro de un margen de error aceptable.</p>

4. Reliability	Do data reflect stable and consistent data collection processes and analysis methods over time?	Y	El establecimiento de procesos de control, y análisis y comparaciones periódicas, permite la consistencia de los datos en el tiempo.
5. Timeliness	Are data timely enough to influence management decision-making (i.e. in terms of frequency and currency)?	Y	La información es generada a más tardar 15 días después del final de cada trimestre. ProParque incluye esta información en los informes trimestrales de la USAID. El indicador final es el resultado del Number of MSMEs accessing market-based financing, que cumplen con la definición en el año fiscal.
<p>A Summary of Key Issues and Recommendations: MIPYMES sólo se cuentan una vez, incluso si reciben múltiples préstamos. La clasificación de los préstamos deben ser; 300 préstamos debe estar entre \$ 1.000 y \$ 5.000 para ser contados, 200 créditos será de entre \$ 5.001 y \$ 10.000, 200 créditos será de entre \$ 10.001 y \$ 20.000, y 50 créditos deben ser de \$ 20.001 o más.</p>			

Data Quality Assessment Worksheet			
AO or IR: Poverty Reduce through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth. IR 2.1 – Rural Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise (MSME) Growth Increased as a result of USG assistance. IR 2.1.3 – Barriers to Competitiveness of Rural MSMEs Reduced as a result of USG assistance			
Indicator: Number of value-added agriculture, tourism and forestry value chain/sector constraints identified and resolved as a result of USG assistance.			
Date Reviewed: November 2011.			
Data Source: GOH agencies and other local governmental bodies; private sector stakeholders			
Is the Indicator Reported to USAID/W? Yes.			
Criterion	Definition	Y/N	Explanation
1. Validity	Do the data clearly and adequately represent the intended result? Some issues to consider are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Face Validity: Would an outsider or an expert in the field agree that the indicator is a valid and logical measure for the stated result? • Attribution: Does the indicator measure the contribution of the project? • Measurement Error. Are there any measurement errors that could affect the data? Both sampling and non-sampling error should be reviewed. 	Y	En general la medida de este indicador es valida de los resultados esperados. Errores ajenos al muestreo pueden presentarse dentro del margen aceptable. En instrumento estructurado, personal de ProParque captura y transcribe los datos sobre el tipo de limitaciones identificadas y se desglosan según tienen plan de acción elaborado, avances en la ejecución del Plan, cambios logrados, donde ocurrió el cambio, Sector, subsector. Se llevan controles en sitio para verificar la información y se genera el reporte, mismo que se incluye en el reporte trimestral y anual enviado a la USAID según definición aprobada en el Año Fiscal.
2. Integrity	Do the data collected, analyzed and reported have established mechanisms in place to reduce manipulation or simple errors in transcription?	Y	En general, la integridad de los datos para este indicador se mantiene en forma satisfactoria. Errores de transcripción se minimizan a través de controles sobre el terreno y las comparaciones periódicas a través de listas e informes. Errores de transcripción no puede ser eliminado por completo. Se debe asegurar con las fuentes de información que se documenten las diferentes etapas en el progreso de cada una de las limitaciones a cambiar.
3. Precision	Are data sufficiently precise to present a fair picture of performance and enable management decision-making at the appropriate levels?	Y	El margen de error de errores de transcripción, el error más común y predecible, es aceptable. Algunas reformas pueden requerir modificaciones a las leyes vigentes que puedan prolongar el proceso y ser difícil de cuantificar, esto también se encuentra dentro del margen aceptable.
4. Reliability	Do data reflect stable and consistent data collection processes and analysis methods over time?	Y	Permanencia de los métodos y procesos existentes para recopilar y analizar los datos. Controles sobre el terreno y las comparaciones de datos a través del tiempo mantienen la coherencia de los datos.
5. Timeliness	Are data timely enough to influence management decision-making (i.e. in terms of frequency and	Y	ProParque asegura la información 15 días después del final de cada trimestre. Incluye esta información en los informes trimestrales de la USAID. El

	currency)?	<p>indicador final es el resultado del Number of value-added agriculture, tourism and forestry value chain/sector constraints identified and resolved que cumplen con la definición en el año fiscal.</p>
<p>A Summary of Key Issues and Recommendations: La resolución de cada restricción no necesariamente tienen que cubrir todo el sector en el área geográfica del proyecto, sin embargo, la resolución de las restricciones del sector debe tener un impacto tan amplio como sea posible. Se desarrollan análisis de la cadena de valor por producto / servicio con el fin de identificar las limitaciones. El estado de estos procesos antes de la implementación comprenderá la línea de base.</p>		

Data Quality Assessment Worksheet			
AO or IR: Poverty Reduce through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth. IR 2.1 – Rural Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise (MSME) Growth Increased as a result of USG assistance. IR 2.1.3 – Barriers to Competitiveness of Rural MSMEs Reduced as a result of USG assistance			
Indicator: Number of relevant business enabling environment legal and institutional reforms implemented as a result of USG assistance.			
Date Reviewed: November 2011			
Data Source: MSMEs, municipalities or other regulatory bodies (for business registration and tax payment), financial institutions (formal and informal).			
Is the Indicator Reported to USAID/W? Yes			
Criterion	Definition	Y/N	Explanation
1. Validity	<p>Do the data clearly and adequately represent the intended result? Some issues to consider are:</p> <p>Face Validity: Would an outsider or an expert in the field agree that the indicator is a valid and logical measure for the stated result?</p> <p>Attribution: Does the indicator measure the contribution of the project?</p> <p>Measurement Error. Are there any measurement errors that could affect the data? Both sampling and non-sampling error should be reviewed.</p>	Y	<p>En general, este indicador es una medida válida de los resultados esperados. Los errores de muestreo no se aplican. Personal de ProParque en instrumentos estructurados y validados se captura y transcribe los datos de las MIPYMES y las caracteriza según Acceso a Financiamiento, registros legal, Título de propiedad de los bienes productivos, pago de impuesto, los datos se desglosan por sector, subsector, tamaño de la MIPYME, sexo del jefe de la MIPYME, municipalidad, se realiza la revisión de la precisión de los datos y se llevan a cabo los controles in sitio. Se genera el reporte y ProParque lo incluye en el informe trimestral enviado a la USAID. Se cuenta las MIPYMES que se han beneficiado de las cuatro áreas prioritarias de negocios según la definición aprobada y también se incluye esta información en el informe anual enviado a la USAID en el año Fiscal.</p>
2. Integrity	<p>Do the data collected, analyzed and reported have established mechanisms in place to reduce manipulation or simple errors in transcription?</p>	Y	<p>La homogenización de criterios y conceptos de manera permanente y coordinada con toda la base de operación y la oficina central alrededor de las situaciones que mas pueden afectar la calidad de los datos, mantiene la integridad de los datos para este indicador. Se debe asegurar con las fuentes, la documentación soporte para poder contar.</p>
3. Precision	<p>Are data sufficiently precise to present a fair picture of performance and enable management decision-making at the appropriate levels?</p>	Y	<p>El margen de error es aceptable, se establecen los criterios de verificación de todos los documentos de soporte, aunque el seguimiento de las cuatro condiciones represente un reto.</p>
4. Reliability	<p>Do data reflect stable and consistent data collection processes and analysis methods over time</p>	Y	<p>Se realizan pruebas que miden la consistencia y estabilidad de los datos a través del tiempo. Se toman todas las previsiones para la revisión de las fuentes según criterios establecidos.</p>
5. Timeliness	<p>Are data timely enough to influence management decision-making (i.e. in terms of frequency and</p>	Y	<p>El Personal responsable genera la información 15 días después de finalizado el trimestre. ProParque incluye esta información en los informes trimestrales</p>

	currency)?	de la USAID. El indicador final es el resultado del Number of relevant business enabling environment legal and institutional reforms implemented, que cumplen con la definición en el año fiscal.
<p>A Summary of Key Issues and Recommendations: Specifically, the contractor shall assist MSMEs to: a) receive market-based finance, b) legally register their businesses, c) obtain clear title to their productive assets, and d) pay their taxes. Assisted MSMEs will be those that are involved in the program's priority sectors, subsectors and value chains and receiving program TA.</p>		

Intermediate Result 2.2: Honduran Biodiversity & Natural Resources Conserved.

Data Quality Assessment Worksheet			
AO or IR: Poverty Reduce through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth. IR 2.2 – Honduran Biodiversity and Natural Resources Conserved as a Result of USG Assistance.			
Indicator: Improved performance on the Honduran National Protected Areas Systems ecological integrity assessment as a result of USG assistance			
Date Reviewed: November 2011.			
Data Source: Ecological Integrity Assessments, contractor's analysis			
Is the Indicator Reported to USAID/W? Yes			
Criterion	Definition	Y/N	Explanation
1. Validity	<p>Do the data clearly and adequately represent the intended result? Some issues to consider are:</p> <p>Face Validity: Would an outsider or an expert in the field agree that the indicator is a valid and logical measure for the stated result?</p> <p>Attribution: Does the indicator measure the contribution of the project?</p> <p>Measurement Error. Are there any measurement errors that could affect the data? Both sampling and non-sampling error should be reviewed.</p>	Y	<p>En general la medida de este indicador es válida para el resultado esperado. Errores ajenos al muestreo pueden presentarse dentro del margen aceptable. Con Instrumento de evaluación ecológica validado, se captura los datos por cada área protegida, se obtiene la información según objetos de conservación, atributos ecológicos claves, índice de integridad ecológica del AP. Como parte del proceso se lleva cabo la verificación de los datos según protocolo, revisando las hojas de campo con el equipo. Los datos finales se presentan por Area Protegida en la matriz de evaluación definida en la metodología y se incluye esta información en el informe trimestral enviado a la USAID. Esta información también ProParque la incluye en informe anual enviado a la USAID en el Año Fiscal, según definición aprobada.</p>
2. Integrity	Do the data collected, analyzed and reported have established mechanisms in place to reduce manipulation or simple errors in transcription?	Y	La re-estandarización permanente, minimiza el sesgo en la puntuación, que puede producirse por manipulación o transcripción, debido a la heterogeneidad de las individualidades de los involucrados.
3. Precision	Are data sufficiently precise to present a fair picture of performance and enable management decision-making at the appropriate levels?	Y	Los rangos de variación permisibles establecidos conlleva a contar con datos precisos para las valoraciones. Aunque los atributos ecológicos son difíciles de cuantificar; este se encuentra dentro del margen de error aceptable. El contar con la geo referencia de los datos agrega valor a al nivel de precisión.
4. Reliability Confiabilidad	Do data reflect stable and consistent data collection processes and analysis methods over time?	Y	La permanencia de los métodos y proceso existentes permite proveer una medida consistente en el espacio y/o tiempo, que permite hacer comparaciones.
5. Timeliness	Are data timely enough to influence management decision-making (i.e. in terms of frequency and currency)?	Y	Basados en los períodos de información establecidos ProParque asegura la información y la incluye en los informes trimestrales de la USAID. El resultado del indicador final es Improved performance on the Honduran National Protected

		<p>Areas Systems ecological integrity assessment as, que cumplen con la definición aprobada en el año Fiscal.</p>
<p>A Summary of Key Issues and Recommendations: Se debe utilizar el proceso de puntuación del SINAPH, para calificar cada una de las áreas protegidas del área de intervención. Las áreas protegidas se organizan por orden de prioridad de acuerdo con esta puntuación, aunque su puntaje podría cambiar en el futuro. Las puntuaciones van de 1 a 4, 1 = pobre, 2 = regular, 3 = buena y 4 = muy bueno. Entre mas alta es la calificación es mejor.</p>		

Data Quality Assessment Worksheet			
AO or IR: Poverty Reduce through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth. IR2.2 Honduran Biodiversity Conserved.			
Indicator: Number of Threat Assessments Conducted For Each Targeted Protected Area.			
Date Reviewed: November 2011.			
Data Source: Contractor; ICF			
Is the Indicator Reported to USAID/W? Yes.			
Criterion	Definition	Y/N	Explanation
1. Validity	<p>Do the data clearly and adequately represent the intended result? Some issues to consider are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Face Validity: Would an outsider or an expert in the field agree that the indicator is a valid and logical measure for the stated result? • Attribution: Does the indicator measure the contribution of the project? • Measurement Error. Are there any measurement errors that could affect the data? Both sampling and non-sampling error should be reviewed. 	Y	<p>Para este indicador los errores de muestreo no aplican, si puede haber errores ajenos al muestreo (sistemático y no sistemático) dentro de los niveles aceptables. Existen guías de recolección de datos previamente establecidas y validadas. Los equipos son estandarizados, en el proceso se aplican herramientas de control con parámetros que permite revisar la validez que lo lleva a convertirse en una medida valida para el resultado. La segregación de los datos se da por cada Área Protegida, por tipo de amenaza, ubicación de la amenaza. ProParque incluye el avance en los informes trimestrales enviados a la USAID. Una vez concluida la identificación y el análisis, se produce el documento final por Área Protegida. El cual es enviado a la USAID. El Number of Threat Assessments Conducted, es incluido en el informe anual que ProParque envía según definición aprobada por la USAID en el año Fiscal.</p>
2. Integrity	<p>Do the data collected, analyzed and reported have established mechanisms in place to reduce manipulation or simple errors in transcription?</p>	Y	<p>Los errores por transcripción se minimizan mediante el acompañamiento en terreno, haciendo verificaciones diarias de los instrumentos, reuniones para re-estandarizar al equipo de investigación incluye el equipo físico de medición y Recurso humano. La integridad se mantiene de manera satisfactoria para este indicador.</p>
3. Precision	<p>Are data sufficiently precise to present a fair picture of performance and enable management decision-making at the appropriate levels.</p>	Y	<p>La precisión de los datos es favorable en este indicador, la actualización de las amenazas en las APs, representa desafíos dentro del margen aceptable. La geo referencia agrega valor de precisión a los datos.</p>
4. Reliability	<p>Do data reflect stable and consistent data collection processes and analysis methods over time?</p>	Y	<p>La actualización de amenazas en AP, se desenvuelve dentro parámetros ya establecidos en versiones nacionales, lo que da un carácter permanente a los métodos y procesos existentes para la recolección y análisis de los datos. Los controles se mantienen en el tiempo facilitando mantener la coherencia en los datos generados.</p>
5. Timeliness	<p>Are data timely enough to influence</p>	Y	<p>A mas tardar en el año uno, se llevan a cabo la</p>

	management decision-making (i.e. in terms of frequency and currency)?	valoración de las amenazas en las 10 Áreas Protegidas del área de intervención de ProParque, según la definición estándar del indicador aprobada por la USAID. Esta información estará incluida en el informe anual del Año Fiscal de la USAID.
A Summary of Key Issues and Recommendation. La definición del proceso de valoración de amenazas esta clarificado por todas las partes involucradas, con un sistema de calificación sencillo.		

Data Quality Assessment Worksheet			
AO or IR: Poverty Reduce through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth. IR 2.2 – Honduran Biodiversity and Natural Resources Conserved as a result of USG assistance. Sub- IR 2.2.2 – Productive Landscape Conservation Promoted as a result of USG assistance			
Indicator: Number of hectares under legal protection on private/municipal lands as a result of USG assistance.			
Date Reviewed: November 2011			
Data Source: ICF, private reserve network, municipalities, contractor's reports			
Is the Indicator Reported to USAID/W? Yes.			
Criterion	Definition	Y/N	Explanation
1. Validity	<p>Do the data clearly and adequately represent the intended result? Some issues to consider are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Face Validity: Would an outsider or an expert in the field agree that the indicator is a valid and logical measure for the stated result? • Attribution: Does the indicator measure the contribution of the project? • Measurement Error. Are there any measurement errors that could affect the data? Both sampling and non-sampling error should be reviewed. 	Y	ProParque recoge y transcribe datos en Instrumentos validados, sobre las tierras privadas dentro de las APs, los datos se desglosan por área protegida, por municipio, cantidad de hectáreas, por sexo de los dueños, estado de la situación Jurídica de las tierras, tipo de acciones de protección que se realizan. Dentro del proceso se realizan controles de verificación in situ para asegurar la precisión del dato. Tablas de reportes son elaboradas y la información se incorpora en los reportes trimestrales y anuales que ProParque envía a la USAID, según definición aprobada por la USAID.
2. Integrity	Do the data collected, analyzed and reported have established mechanisms in place to reduce manipulation or simple errors in transcription?	Y	En término general la integridad de los datos se mantiene en forma satisfactoria, para este indicador, errores de transcripción se minimizan mediante la supervisión y verificación en sitios, control en el programa de ingreso se establecen. Los datos son triangulados con datos de los propietarios y los registros del Gobierno.
3. Precision	Are data sufficiently precise to present a fair picture of performance and enable management decision-making at the appropriate levels?	Y	Se asegura la precisión mediante la triangulación de los datos, con información de los y las propietarias y los registros del ICF; el margen de error se mantiene dentro de los niveles aceptables. La geo referencia agrega valor de precisión a los datos.
4. Reliability	Do data reflect stable and consistent data collection processes and analysis methods over time?	Y	El establecimiento de procesos de control, y análisis periódicos, permitirá la consistencia de los datos en el tiempo.
5. Timeliness	Are data timely enough to influence management decision-making (i.e. in terms of frequency and currency)? Son datos a tiempo suficiente para	Y	La información se actualiza en terreno de 15 días después que termine el trimestre, ProParque incluye esta información en los informes trimestrales de la USAID. El indicador final Number of hectares under legal protection on private/municipal lands.

	influir en la gestión de la toma de decisiones (es decir, en términos de frecuencia y de divisas)?		
<p>A Summary of Key Issues and Recommendations: Las hectáreas para ser consideradas bajo protección legal, debe contar con los documentos emitidos por el ICF, que la respalde y da evidencia de las acciones de Protección que se están llevando a cabo en el área mencionada.</p>			

Data Quality Assessment Worksheet

AO or IR: Poverty Reduce through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth. **IR:** 2.2: Honduran Biodiversity Conserved.

Indicator: Number of legally Declared Private Reserves.

Data reviewed: November 2011.

Data Source: ICF

Is the Indicator Reported to USAID/W? Yes

Criterion	Definition	Y/N	Explanation
1. Validity	<p>Do the data clearly and adequately represent the intended result? Some issues to consider are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Face Validity: Would an outsider or an expert in the field agree that the indicator is a valid and logical measure for the stated result? • Attribution: Does the indicator measure the contribution of the project? • Measurement Error. Are there any measurement errors that could affect the data? Both sampling and non-sampling error should be reviewed. 	Y	En general esta es una medida valida para los resultados esperados. Los errores por muestreo, no aplican. Personal de ProParque con Instrumentos estructurados captura el dato de los registros del ICF, estos datos son desglosados por Número de hectáreas, Por Áreas Protegidas, por municipio, y sexo de los dueños. Se llevan a cabo los controles en terreno se genera el reporte y se incluye esta información en los reportes trimestrales y anual enviado a la USAID.
2. Integrity	Do the data collected, analyzed and reported have established mechanisms in place to reduce manipulation or simple errors in transcription?	Y	Los errores de transcripción se minimizan con comparaciones periódicas, este indicador mantiene su integridad de manera satisfactoria, no existen riesgos de duplicidad de información en el conteo.
3. Precision	Are data sufficiently precise to present a fair picture of performance and enable management decision-making at the appropriate levels	Y	El seguimiento y registros de los datos de este indicador representan un reto ya que provienen de documentos legales del Gobierno, esto se encuentra dentro del margen aceptable. La geo referencia agrega valor a la precisión
4. Reliability	Do data reflect stable and consistent data collection processes and analysis methods over time?	Y	Los métodos de recolección de datos se mantienen así como el análisis de los datos de manera consistente.
5. Timeliness	Are data timely enough to influence management decision-making (i.e. in terms of frequency and currency)?	Y	Se actualiza la información, de acuerdo a frecuencia establecida, la cual es parte de los informes de avances presentados a la USAID. El Resultado final de este indicador es el número de reservas privadas legalmente declaradas que cumple con la definición aprobada en el año Fiscal.

A Summary of Key Issues and Recommendations: El conteo de las reservas se contabiliza hasta que se

verifiquen todos los documentos que la acrediten como declarada y estén en los registros del ICF, el conteo es periódico para ir captando cada nueva reserva declarada en el tiempo.

Data Quality Assessment Worksheet			
AO or IR: Poverty Reduce through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth. IR 2.2 – Honduran Biodiversity and Natural Resources Conserved as a result of USG assistance.			
Indicator: Number of enforcement actions (citations, fines, arrests, and prosecutions) for violations of Protected Area regulations and environmental/Natural Resource Management laws in municipalities bordering parks as a result of USG assistance.			
Date Reviewed: November 2011			
Data Source: ICF, co-management groups, Environmental Attorney's Office, municipalities			
Is the Indicator Reported to USAID/W? Yes			
Criterion	Definition	Y/N	Explanation
1. Validity	<p>Do the data clearly and adequately represent the intended result? Some issues to consider are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Face Validity: Would an outsider or an expert in the field agree that the indicator is a valid and logical measure for the stated result? • Attribution: Does the indicator measure the contribution of the project? • Measurement Error. Are there any measurement errors that could affect the data? Both sampling and non-sampling error should be reviewed. 		<p>Este Indicador es una medida valida para el resultado. Los errores por muestreo no se aplican; ProParque a través de instrumentos estructurados recoge información de las municipalidades del área de intervención sobre las acciones aplicadas por incumplimiento a reglamentos y leyes; los datos son desagregados por área protegida, por Paisaje Productivo, por tipo de acción, Por Institución que aplica la acción, se lleva a cabo la verificación en terreno, para asegurar la validez de los datos. Se genera el reporte, ProParque incluye esta información en el reporte trimestral enviado a la USAID. Se cuenta el número de acciones aplicadas según definición aprobada y se incluye en el informe anual de la USAID.</p>
2. Integrity	<p>Do the data collected, analyzed and reported have established mechanisms in place to reduce manipulation or simple errors in transcription?</p>	Y	<p>En general, la integridad de los datos para este indicador se mantiene en forma satisfactoria. Errores de transcripción se minimizan a través de la estandarización en el manejo del instrumento de recolección, se llevan a cabo controles en terreno y las comparaciones periódicas a través de la lista de informes. En caso de los tipos de acción se registra el número de veces que esa acción se aplica y las nuevas acciones que se van implementando.</p>
3. Precision	<p>Are data sufficiently precise to present a fair picture of performance and enable management decision-making at the appropriate levels?</p>	Y	<p>El seguimiento y registros de los datos se llevan a cabo en el sistema de los gobiernos municipales, para el conteo de este indicador se verifican los documentos de soporte, aunque la obtención del dato representa desafíos, se encuentra dentro del margen permisible.</p>
4. Reliability	<p>Do data reflect stable and consistent data collection processes and analysis methods over time?</p>	Y	<p>Los sistemas de control permiten comparar la calidad general de los datos analizados, mediante índices de consistencia reflejados.</p>
5. Timeliness	<p>Are data timely enough to influence management decision-making (i.e. in terms of frequency and</p>	Y	<p>ProParque asegura la información 15 después de finalizado el trimestre y la incluye en los Informes de avance enviado a la USAID según la frecuencia</p>

	currency)?		establecida.
A Summary of Key Issues and Recommendations: Es importante que las acciones establecidas estén dentro de las normas del SINAPH y la administración de las APs. Las acciones para ser contadas deben estar escritas en el sistema de registro de las instituciones rectoras, como evidencia de que se han realizado.			

Sub-IR 2.2.1 More Effective Management of National Protected Areas System

Data Quality Assessment Worksheet			
AO or IR: Poverty Reduce through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth. IR 2.2 – Honduran Biodiversity and Natural Resources Conserved as a result of USG assistance. 2.2.1: More Effective Management of National Protected Areas System as a result of USG assistance			
Indicator: Score on the Honduran National Protected Areas System's Protected Area Management Scorecard (targeted protected areas).			
Date Reviewed: November 2011			
Data Source: Scorecard reports prepared by ICF and contractor			
Is the Indicator Reported to USAID/W? Yes			
Criterion	Definition	Y/N	Explanation
1. Validity	Do the data clearly and adequately represent the intended result? Some issues to consider are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Face Validity: Would an outsider or an expert in the field agree that the indicator is a valid and logical measure for the stated result? Attribution: Does the indicator measure the contribution of the project? Measurement Error. Are there any measurement errors that could affect the data? Both sampling and non-sampling error should be reviewed. 	Y	Errores ajenos al muestreo pueden presentarse, dentro del margen permisible, por la subjetividad en las respuestas, ya que hay variables que responden a la percepción. Utilizando la herramienta estándar se recogen los datos que miden la efectividad de manejo de cada área protegida. Se verifican documentos como el plan de manejo, informes técnicos y financieros hojas de trabajo de la información cualitativa y descriptiva del equipo recoge los datos. Se vacían los datos en la matriz de evaluación definida por cada área protegida. Esta información ProParque la incluye en el informe trimestral enviado a la USAID, así mismo se incluye en el informe anual según definición aprobada
2. Integrity	Do the data collected, analyzed and reported have established mechanisms in place to reduce manipulation or simple errors in transcription?	Y	La integridad de los datos se mantiene para este indicador de manera satisfactoria; el contar con formato estándar con criterios descriptivos predefinidos, reduce la subjetividad, así como los espacios de estandarización al equipo sobre el manejo de las herramienta también reduce los errores de transcripción y manipulación de los datos.
3. Precision	Are data sufficiently precise to present a fair picture of performance and enable management decision-making at the appropriate levels?	Y	El contar con una metodología flexible a cada realidad local permite generar datos que responden a la situación real de cada área protegida. y a la vez se pueden desagregar variables que identifican fortalezas y debilidades del manejo del área protegida. Aunque integrar los resultados en un solo índice representa un reto, da un nivel de precisión adecuada esto se encuentra dentro el margen permisible.
4. Reliability	Do data reflect stable and	Y	El establecimiento de procesos de control, y análisis

	consistent data collection processes and analysis methods over time?		periódicos, permitirá la consistencia de los datos en el tiempo; así como el proceso metodológico que es compatible con otros sistemas de evaluación, su replicabilidad permite poder realizar comparaciones con el tiempo, todo esto ayuda a mantener la coherencia de los datos.
5. Timeliness	Are data timely enough to influence management decision-making (i.e. in terms of frequency and currency)?	Y	El equipo líder de la evaluación presenta informe a más tardar 15 días después del final de cada trimestre. ProParque incluye esta información en los informes trimestrales de la USAID. El indicador final es Score on the Honduran National Protected Areas System's Protected Area Management Scorecard que cumplen con la definición en el año fiscal.
A Summary of Key Issues and Recommendations: La puntuación se medirá anualmente comparándola con la puntuación del año pasado. [(Puntuación en el año T-Score en el año T-1) / Resultado en el año T-1)]. Cada APs recibe una calificación anual.			

Data Quality Assessment Worksheet (Option A)

AO or IR: Poverty Reduce through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth. **IR:** 2.2: Honduran Biodiversity Conserved. **Sub-IR:2.2.1:** More Effective Management of National Protected Areas System.

Name of Indicator: GOH Establishment of National Parks Service to directly manage the National Park System (SINAPH) (COVENANT 4).

Date Reviewed: November 2011

Data Source: ICF

Is the Indicator Reported to USAID/W? Yes

Criterion	Definition	Y/N	Explanation
1. Validity	<p>Do the data clearly and adequately represent the intended result? Some issues to consider are:</p> <p>Face Validity: Would an outsider or an expert in the field agree that the indicator is a valid and logical measure for the stated result?</p> <p>Attribution: Does the indicator measure the contribution of the project?</p> <p>Measurement Error. Are there any measurement errors that could affect the data? Both sampling and non-sampling error should be reviewed.</p>	Y	<p>El indicador en general es una medida valida de los resultados esperados, errores ajenos al muestreo pueden presentarse dentro del margen permisible En instrumentos estructurados y según categorías de evaluación definidas, se capturan los datos y se desglosan por Categoría, y área protegida. ProParque hace los controles de verificación y validez de los datos en situ y genera el reporte mismo que se incluye la información en el informe enviado a la USAID, también incluye información sobre el establecimiento del SINAPH según definición aprobada en el informe anual enviado a la USAID en año Fiscal.</p>
2. Integrity	<p>Do the data collected, analyzed and reported have established mechanisms in place to reduce manipulation or simple errors in transcription?</p>	Y	<p>Mecanismos para minimizar los errores de transcripción o manipulación de los datos son establecidos, mediante controles, lenguaje de manipulación de datos dentro de la base de datos. Aunque los datos sobre calidad de servicios brindados representan un desafío, este se encuentra dentro de un margen aceptable.</p>
3. Precision	<p>Are data sufficiently precise to present a fair picture of performance and enable management decision-making at the appropriate levels?</p>	Y	<p>Factores críticos intervienen en la precisión por la existencia de un notable grado de subjetividad; para minimizar el margen de error se utilizan pruebas de rendimiento mediante la verificación/comprobación de que el sistema ha sido establecido. Asegurar con el gobierno el acceso a los documentos como un medio de evidencia.</p>
4. Reliability	<p>Do data reflect stable and consistent data collection processes and analysis methods over time?</p>	Y	<p>El establecimiento de procesos de control, y análisis periódicos, comparaciones, permite la consistencia de los datos en el tiempo.</p>
5. Timeliness	<p>Are data timely enough to influence management decision-making (i.e. in terms of frequency and currency)?</p>	Y	<p>15 días después de terminado el trimestre ProParque cuenta con la información, misma que la incluye en el informe trimestral enviado a la USAID. El indicador final es el resultado de GOH</p>

		Establishment of National Parks Service to directly manage the National Park System (SINAPH), según definición aprobada por la USAID.
A Summary of Key Issues and Recommendations: El COVENANT 4 refleja de manera explícita las responsabilidades del Gobierno a través de la ICF y las de USAID ProParque.		

Data Quality Assessment Worksheet (Option B)

AO or IR: Poverty Reduce through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth. **IR:** 2.2: Honduran Biodiversity Conserved. **Sub-IR:2.2.1:** More Effective Management of National Protected Areas System.

Name of Indicator: **GOH Establishment of National Parks Service to directly manage the National Park System (SINAPH) (COVENANT 4).**

Date Reviewed: November 2011

Data Source: ICF

Is the Indicator Reported to USAID/W? Yes.

Criterion	Definition	Y/N	Explanation
1. Validity	<p>Do the data clearly and adequately represent the intended result? Some issues to consider are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Face Validity: Would an outsider or an expert in the field agree that the indicator is a valid and logical measure for the stated result? • Attribution: Does the indicator measure the contribution of the project? • Measurement Error. Are there any measurement errors that could affect the data? Both sampling and non-sampling error should be reviewed. 	Y	<p>El Indicador es una medida valida de los resultados esperados. Instrumentos estructurados, de acuerdo a las variables a evaluar recogen los datos, los cuales son transcritos y procesados por el equipo. Los datos son desglosados por área Protegida, variables relativas al recurso Humano se desglosan por sexo. Errores ajenos al muestreo pueden presentarse dentro de los niveles aceptables. La información ProParque la incluye en los informes trimestrales y el anual enviado a la USAID en el año Fiscal.</p>
2. Integrity	<p>Do the data collected, analyzed and reported have established mechanisms in place to reduce manipulation or simple errors in transcription?</p>	Y	<p>Los errores por manipulación de datos se minimizan mediante la estandarización, revisión de los instrumentos en terreno, por el tipo de información, puede haber sesgo por conducta del que captura los datos dentro del margen aceptable</p>
3. Precision	<p>Are data sufficiently precise to present a fair picture of performance and enable management decision-making at the appropriate levels?</p>	Y	<p>El margen de error se encuentra dentro de los niveles aceptables. Aunque el registro de las categorías para medir el establecimiento del SINAPH presenta un reto, esto también tiene un margen de error aceptable.</p>
4. Reliability	<p>Do data reflect stable and consistent data collection processes and analysis methods over time?</p>	Y	<p>Los sistemas de control permiten comparar la calidad general de los datos analizados, mediante índices de consistencia reflejados.</p>
5. Timeliness	<p>Are data timely enough to influence management decision-making (i.e. in terms of frequency and currency)?</p>	Y	<p>ProParque, incluye esta información en el reporte anual y el informe Final del ciclo de vida del Proyecto. El indicador final es el GOH Establishment of National Parks Service to directly manage the National Park System (SINAPH). Según</p>

			definición aprobada por la USAID.
A Summary of Key Issues and Recommendations: Los criterios de evaluación quedan claramente establecidos en el Protocolo de Evaluación definido.			

Data Quality Assessment Worksheet (Option A).

AO or IR: Poverty Reduce through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth. **IR:** 2.2: Honduran Biodiversity Conserved Sub-IR:2.2.1: More Effective Management of National Protected Areas System.

Name of Indicator: New National Park System (SINAPH) Regulation Established (COVENANT 1).

Date Reviewed: November 2011

Data Source: ICF, Other relevant GOH agencies, regional peer agencies

Is the Indicator Reported to USAID/W?

Criterion	Definition	Y/N	Explanation
1. Validity	<p>Do the data clearly and adequately represent the intended result? Some issues to consider are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Face Validity: Would an outsider or an expert in the field agree that the indicator is a valid and logical measure for the stated result? • Attribution: Does the indicator measure the contribution of the project? • Measurement Error. Are there any measurement errors that could affect the data? Both sampling and non-sampling error should be reviewed. 	Y	<p>El Indicador es una medida de los resultados esperados. Errores por muestreo no se aplican. Mediante técnicas de investigación definidas y validadas, ProParque recoge la información sobre el status de las normas y reglamentos establecidos. Se verifica la precisión de los datos in situ y se vacía en matrices de análisis definidas. Se genera el reporte y esta información se incluye en el informe trimestral enviado a la USAID. También se hace un informe anual que es enviado a la USAID en el año Fiscal.</p>
2. Integrity	<p>Do the data collected, analyzed and reported have established mechanisms in place to reduce manipulation or simple errors in transcription?</p>	Y	<p>En general la integridad de los datos se mantiene de manera satisfactoria para este indicador, los datos difícilmente pueden ser alterados por conducta del que captura los datos, se establecen los parámetros para la verificación de los datos a través de controles periódicos e informes.</p>
3. Precision	<p>Are data sufficiently precise to present a fair picture of performance and enable management decision-making at the appropriate levels?</p>	Y	<p>El margen de error es aceptable, se establecen los criterios de verificación documental que es clave para la precisión de los datos. El desafío para obtener los datos esta presente, sin embargo con las medidas de control se mantiene el nivel de precisión aceptable.</p>
4. Reliability	<p>Do data reflect stable and consistent data collection processes and analysis methods over time?</p>	Y	<p>Se realizan pruebas que miden la consistencia y estabilidad de los datos a través del tiempo. En este caso se toman en cuenta todas las previsiones recomendables para la revisión de las fuentes según criterios establecidos para la revisión de los documentos.</p>
5. Timeliness	<p>Are data timely enough to influence management decision-making (i.e. in terms of frequency and currency).</p>	Y	<p>ProParque asegura la información y la incluye en el informe periódico enviado a la USAID según frecuencia establecida. El Indicador Final es el New National Park System (SINAPH) Regulation</p>

			Established que cumple con la definición aprobada.
A Summary of Key Issues and Recommendations: Las responsabilidades del Gobierno y USAID ProParque, deben estar claramente establecidas en el COVENANT 1.			

Data Quality Assessment Worksheet (Option B).

AO or IR: Poverty Reduce through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth. **IR:** 2.2: Honduran Biodiversity Conserved.

Sub-IR:2.2.1: More Effective Management of National Protected Areas System.

Name of Indicator: New National Park System (SINAPH) Regulation Established (CONVENANT 1).

Date Reviewed . November 2011

Data Source: ICF, other relevant GOH agencies, regional peer agencies

Is the Indicator Reported to USAID/W? Yes

Criterion	Definition	Y/N	Explanation
1. Validity	<p>Do the data clearly and adequately represent the intended result? Some issues to consider are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Face Validity: Would an outsider or an expert in the field agree that the indicator is a valid and logical measure for the stated result? • Attribution: Does the indicator measure the contribution of the project? • Measurement Error. Are there any measurement errors that could affect the data? Both sampling and non-sampling error should be reviewed. 	Y	<p>En general este indicador es una medida valida para el resultado. Errores ajenos al muestreo aplican dentro del margen de error aceptable. En instrumentos estructurados se recogen los datos en base a las categorías establecidas en el protocolo de evaluación. La información se desagrega según nivel de implementación de normas y reglamentos implementados; se lleva a cabo la supervisión y sistema de control en terreno que asegura la precisión de los datos. ProParque Genera el reporte que corresponde al período y esta información se incluye se en informe trimestral enviado a la USAID. También la información se incluye en el informe anual que es enviado a la USAID en el año Fiscal.</p>
2. Integrity	<p>Do the data collected, analyzed and reported have established mechanisms in place to reduce manipulation or simple errors in transcription?</p>	Y	<p>En general, la integridad de los datos para este indicador se mantiene en forma satisfactoria. Errores de manipulación se minimizan a través de controles en el terreno. Errores de transcripción se minimizan mediante controles de calidad en el sistema.</p>
3. Precision	<p>Are data sufficiently precise to present a fair picture of performance and enable management decision-making at the appropriate levels?</p>	Y	<p>Los errores por transcripción y manipulación se minimizan mediante sistema de verificación y control en el terreno. La verificación de información representa un reto dentro del margen aceptable.</p>
4. Reliability	<p>Do data reflect stable and consistent data collection processes and analysis methods over time?</p>	Y	<p>Los sistemas de control permiten comparar la calidad general de los datos analizados, mediante índices de consistencia reflejados.</p>
5. Timeliness	<p>Are data timely enough to influence management decision-making (i.e. in terms of frequency and currency)?</p>	Y	<p>ProParque, asegura la información en el periodo establecido y la incluye en el informe trimestral. El indicador final es New National Park System (SINAPH) Regulation Established que cumple con la definición aprobada por la USAID.</p>

A Summary of Key Issues and Recommendations: Los criterios de medición del indicador, quedan establecidos en el protocolo de evaluación establecido.

Data Quality Assessment Worksheet (Option A)

AO or IR: Poverty Reduce through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth. **IR:** 2.2: Honduran Biodiversity Conserved **Sub-IR:2.2.1:** More Effective Management of National Protected Areas System.

Name of Indicator: SINAPH National Park Service Park Manager/ Chief Ranger and Park Ranger Guard Functions established (COVENANT 5).

Date Reviewed: November 2011

Data Source: ICF, co-managers, SEFIN, USNPS, subcontracted expertise

Is the Indicator Reported to USAID/W? Yes

Criterion	Definition	Y/N	Explanation
1. Validity	<p>Do the data clearly and adequately represent the intended result? Some issues to consider are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Face Validity: Would an outsider or an expert in the field agree that the indicator is a valid and logical measure for the stated result? • Attribution: Does the indicator measure the contribution of the project? • Measurement Error. Are there any measurement errors that could affect the data? Both sampling and non-sampling error should be reviewed. 	Y	<p>La validez del indicador radica en que es una medida objetiva y lógica para el resultado. Errores atribuibles a muestreo no aplica. En instrumento estructurado ProParque, capturan los datos sobre el número y tipo de personal contratado los datos se desagregan por tipo de puesto, sexo, tiempo de trabajo y área protegida, se verifican los datos para ver que el personal ha sido contratado según procedimientos, así como el establecimiento de funciones según contempla el plan Maestro Aprobado. Se genera el reporte y la información se incluye en el informe trimestral enviado a la USAID, ProParque también incluye esta información en el informe anual enviado a la USAID en el Año Fiscal.</p>
2. Integrity	<p>Do the data collected, analyzed and reported have established mechanisms in place to reduce manipulation or simple errors in transcription?</p>	Y	<p>Las fichas de verificación previamente estructuradas minimizaran los errores por conducta de la persona que captura el dato, se asegura evitar el doble conteo de personas en el proceso de capacitación, los errores de transcripción se minimiza mediante sistema de limpieza y comparación.</p>
3. Precision	<p>Are data sufficiently precise to present a fair picture of performance and enable management decision-making at the appropriate levels?</p>	Y	<p>Mediante la verificación/comprobación de que se ha cumplido con el proceso establecido refleja un buen rendimiento del indicador. La fuente de información se convierte en un desafío dentro de el margen aceptable.</p>
4. Reliability	<p>Do data reflect stable and consistent data collection processes and analysis methods over time?</p>	Y	<p>El establecimiento de procesos de control, y análisis periódicos, permitirá la consistencia de los datos en el tiempo.</p>
5. Timeliness	<p>Are data timely enough to influence management decision-making (i.e. in terms of frequency and currency)?</p>	Y	<p>El dato se genera 15 días después del corte del trimestre, ProParque incluye esta información en el informe trimestral enviado a la USAID. El indicador final es SINAPH National Park Service Park Manager/ Chief Ranger and Park Ranger Guard Functions established, según definición aprobada</p>

			por la USAID en año Fiscal.
<p>A Summary of Key Issues and Recommendations: Las funciones del personal que trabajara en el SINAPH están claramente definidas en documento legalmente aprobado por el Gobierno.</p> <p>In this phase, the first cohort would consist of 10 Park Managers/Chief Rangers and a minimum of 50 Park Rangers/Guards.</p>			

Data Quality Assessment Worksheet (Option B)

AO or IR: Poverty Reduce through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth. **IR:** 2.2: Honduran Biodiversity Conserved **Sub-IR:2.2.1:** More Effective Management of National Protected Areas System.

Name of Indicator: SINAPH National Park Service Park Manager/ Chief Ranger and Park Ranger Guard Functions established (COVENANT 5).

Date Reviewed: November 2011

Data Source: ICF, co-managers, SEFIN, USNPS, subcontracted expertise

Is the Indicator Reported to USAID/W?

Criterion	Definition	Y/N	Explanation
1. Validity	Do the data clearly and adequately represent the intended result? Some issues to consider are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Face Validity: Would an outsider or an expert in the field agree that the indicator is a valid and logical measure for the stated result? Attribution: Does the indicator measure the contribution of the project? Measurement Error. Are there any measurement errors that could affect the data? Both sampling and non-sampling error should be reviewed. 	Y	La validez del indicador radica en que es una medida objetiva y lógica para el resultado. Contratos del personal son verificados en terreno la información es desglosados por sexo, meses trabajado y por área protegida, mediante instrumentos de verificación previamente estructurados se hace el control el proceso de contratación, y de las funciones establecidas en el Plan Maestro, se genera el reporte y la información se incluye en el informe trimestral enviado a la USAID. También se incluye la información en el informe anual enviado a la USAID en el año Fiscal según definición aprobada.
2. Integrity	Do the data collected, analyzed and reported have established mechanisms in place to reduce manipulation or simple errors in transcription?	Y	Las fichas de verificación previamente estructuradas minimizaran los errores de captura, se asegura evitar el doble conteo. Los errores de transcripción se minimizan mediante sistema de limpieza y comparación.
3. Precision	Are data sufficiently precise to present a fair picture of performance and enable management decision-making at the appropriate levels?	Y	Mediante la verificación/comprobación de que las personas se encuentran en sus puestos de trabajo refleja un buen rendimiento del indicador. La fuente de información se convierte en un desafío dentro de el margen aceptable.
4. Reliability	Do data reflect stable and consistent data collection processes and analysis methods over time?	Y	El establecimiento de procesos de control, y análisis permite la consistencia de los datos en el tiempo.
5. Timeliness	Are data timely enough to influence management decision-making (i.e. in terms of frequency and currency)?	Y	ProParque asegura los datos en el período establecido e incluye esta información en el informe trimestral enviado a la USAID. El indicador final es SINAPH National Park Service Park Manager/ Chief Ranger and Park Ranger Guard Functions established según definición aprobada por la USAID.

<p>A Summary of Key Issues and Recommendations: Criterios de contratación están definidos, se consideran contratados el personal que esta laborando a la fecha de que se captura el dato de los registros del Gobierno. The targeted staffing levels to be obtained by the end of the program's option period (Option B) are to have 100% of the fully staffed field structure as originally envisioned in place for the program's 10 priority protected areas.</p>			

Data Quality Assessment Worksheet

AO or IR: Poverty Reduce through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth. **IR:** 2.2: Honduran Biodiversity Conserved. **Sub-IR:2.2.1:** More Effective Management of National Protected Areas System.

Name of Indicator: ICF/DAPVS Redefine Role of ONG/University Co Managers Based on New National Parks Services Model.

Date Reviewed: November 2011

Data Source: ICF, co-management groups

Is the Indicator Reported to USAID/W?

Criterion	Definition	Y/N	Explanation
1. Validity	<p>Do the data clearly and adequately represent the intended result? Some issues to consider are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Face Validity: Would an outsider or an expert in the field agree that the indicator is a valid and logical measure for the stated result? • Attribution: Does the indicator measure the contribution of the project? • Measurement Error. Are there any measurement errors that could affect the data? Both sampling and non-sampling error should be reviewed. 	Y	<p>El indicador es valido para el resultado. Los errores por muestreo no aplican, con diferentes técnicas recolección de datos se da seguimiento a la aplicación de los Acuerdos establecidos entre el Gobierno y las ONGs, Universidades y Co manejadores, los datos están desglosados por tipo de acuerdos, Por tipo de organización por área protegida. Se genera el reporte y la información es incluida en los informes trimestrales que ProParque envía a la USAID. También incluye esta información en el informe anual enviado a la USAID en el año fiscal, según definición aprobada.</p>
2. Integrity	<p>Do the data collected, analyzed and reported have established mechanisms in place to reduce manipulation or simple errors in transcription?</p>	Y	<p>Los instrumentos previamente estructurados y validados minimizan los errores por interpretación de parte de la persona que captura los datos, los errores por transcripción son minimizados mediante campos de control establecidos en el sistema, Los errores por duplicidad de información esta dentro de los márgenes esperados.</p>
3. Precision	<p>Are data sufficiently precise to present a fair picture of performance and enable management decision-making at the appropriate levels?</p>	Y	<p>El margen de error en este indicador esta en los niveles aceptables aunque representa un reto acceder a la fuente de datos.</p>
4. Reliability	<p>Do data reflect stable and consistent data collection processes and analysis methods over time?</p>	Y	<p>Los controles se mantendrán en el tiempo facilitando mantener la coherencia en los datos generados.</p>
5. Timeliness	<p>Are data timely enough to influence management decision-making (i.e. in terms of frequency and currency)?</p>	Y	<p>Con el Gobierno se establecen mecanismos de frecuencia que aseguren que los acuerdos estén accesibles en el periodo que ProParque requiere generar el reporte el cual es incluido en el reporte trimestral enviado a la USAID. El indicador final es ICF/DAPVS Redefine Role of ONG/University Co Managers Based on New National Parks Services</p>

			Model, según definición aprobada por la USAID en el año fiscal.
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A Summary of Key Issues and Recommendations:

Los acuerdos establecidos con las ONGs, Universidades y Comanejadores, estarán basados en Regulación del SINAPH aprobada. Al final se renegociará al menos 10 Acuerdos para el comanejo de los Parques en las áreas protegidas seleccionadas, los cuales estarán firmados y respaldados legalmente por autoridades del ICF.

Data Quality Assessment Worksheet (Option A).

AO or IR: Poverty Reduce through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth. **IR:** 2.2: Honduran Biodiversity Conserved. **Sub-IR:2.2.1:** More Effective Management of National Protected Areas System.

Name of Indicator: SINAPH/GOH Parks Categorization Harmonized With the IUCN Categorization System.

Date Reviewed: November 2011

Data Source: ICF, Co-management groups

Is the Indicator Reported to USAID/W? Yes

Criterion	Definition	Y/N	Explanation
1. Validity	<p>Do the data clearly and adequately represent the intended result? Some issues to consider are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Face Validity: Would an outsider or an expert in the field agree that the indicator is a valid and logical measure for the stated result? • Attribution: Does the indicator measure the contribution of the project? • Measurement Error. Are there any measurement errors that could affect the data? Both sampling and non-sampling error should be reviewed. 	Y	<p>Este indicador es una medida valida de los resultados esperados. Errores ajenos al muestreo pueden presentarse dentro de los niveles aceptables. Según metodología estándar se aplican herramientas que capturan los datos según categorización definidas, los datos se capturan por área protegida con parámetros establecidos que permitan asegurar la validez. Se llevan a cabo los controles de verificación en terreno y se generan las tablas resúmenes de las categorías propuestas y aprobadas; esta información ProParque la incluye en los informes trimestrales enviados a la USAID. ProParque también incluye esta información en el informe anual enviado a la USAID en el año fiscal, según definición aprobada.</p>
2. Integrity	<p>Do the data collected, analyzed and reported have established mechanisms in place to reduce manipulation or simple errors in transcription?</p>	Y	<p>Los errores por transcripción serán minimizados mediante el acompañamiento en terreno. Los errores por manipulación se encuentran dentro de los niveles aceptables. La integridad de los datos se mantiene de manera satisfactoria.</p>
3. Precision	<p>Are data sufficiently precise to present a fair picture of performance and enable management decision-making at the appropriate levels?</p>	Y	<p>Mediante la verificación/comprobación de que se ha cumplido con el proceso establecido refleja un buen rendimiento del indicador. La fuente de información se convierte en un desafío dentro del margen aceptable. Se debe asegurar la documentación que respalda la precisión de los datos.</p>
4. Reliability	<p>Do data reflect stable and consistent data collection processes and analysis methods over time?</p>	Y	<p>Se realizan pruebas que miden la consistencia y estabilidad de los datos a través del tiempo. En el este caso se toman en cuenta todas las previsiones recomendables para la revisión de las fuentes según criterios establecidos para la revisión de los documentos.</p>
5. Timeliness	<p>Are data timely enough to influence management decision-making (i.e. in terms of frequency and currency)?</p>	Y	<p>Quince días después de terminado el trimestre ProParque asegura la información del período, misma que incluye en el informe trimestral enviado a la USAID. El indicador final es el resultado de SINAPH/GOH Parks Categorization Harmonized With the IUCN Categorization System, según</p>

			definición aprobada por la USAID en el año Fiscal.
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A Summary of Key Issues and Recommendations:

El proceso de revisión y definición de las categorías esta basado en la metodología de la UICN. ProParque trabajara con la ICF y el GDH para obtener la aprobación y adopción del plan de armonización.

Data Quality Assessment Worksheet (Option B)

AO or IR: Poverty Reduce through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth. **IR:** 2.2: Honduran Biodiversity Conserved. **Sub-IR:2.2.1:** More Effective Management of National Protected Areas System.

Name of Indicator: SINAPH/GOH Parks Categorization Harmonized With the IUCN Categorization System.

Date Reviewed: November 2011

Data Source: ICF, Co-management groups

Is the Indicator Reported to USAID/W?

Criterion	Definition	Y/N	Explanation
1. Validity	<p>Do the data clearly and adequately represent the intended result? Some issues to consider are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Face Validity: Would an outsider or an expert in the field agree that the indicator is a valid and logical measure for the stated result? • Attribution: Does the indicator measure the contribution of the project? • Measurement Error. Are there any measurement errors that could affect the data? Both sampling and non-sampling error should be reviewed. 	Y	El Indicador es una medida valida para el resultado, Errores por muestreo no aplica. Instrumentos estándar recogen los datos sobre las categorías implementadas, los datos se desglosan por tipo de categoría y área protegida. Los datos se incluyen en tablas de análisis y se genera el reporte. ProParque incluye esta información en el informe trimestral enviado a la USAID. También incluye esta información en el informe anual enviado a la USAID en el año fiscal según definición aprobada
2. Integrity	Do the data collected, analyzed and reported have established mechanisms in place to reduce manipulation or simple errors in transcription?	Y	Los errores por transcripción serán minimizados mediante campos de control establecidos en el sistema, los errores por duplicidad de información no existe.
3. Precision	Are data sufficiently precise to present a fair picture of performance and enable management decision-making at the appropriate levels?	Y	Los errores por transcripción están dentro de los niveles aceptables. El tipo de información requerida representa un reto esto también se encuentra dentro del margen aceptable. Se debe asegurar la documentación que asegura la verificación de los datos.
4. Reliability	Do data reflect stable and consistent data collection processes and analysis methods over time?	Y	El establecimiento de procesos de control en el terreno, permite la consistencia de los datos en el tiempo.
5. Timeliness	Are data timely enough to influence management decision-making (i.e. in terms of frequency and currency)?	Y	ProParque, asegura los datos en el trimestre correspondiente e incluye esta información en el informe trimestral enviado a la USAID. El indicador final es SINAPH/GOH Parks Categorization Harmonized With the IUCN Categorization System, según definición aprobada.

A Summary of Key Issues and Recommendations: In the Option Period (Option B), the Contractor must

evaluate the progress of ICF and the co-management groups in applying the new classification to the priority PAs of ProParque.

Data Quality Assessment Worksheet (Option A)

AO or IR: Poverty Reduce through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth. **IR:** 2.2: Honduran Biodiversity Conserved. **Sub-IR:2.2.1:** More Effective Management of National Protected Areas System.

Name of Indicator: SINAPH Guidelines for Marine, Wetland and Riparian Ecosystem Management Established.

Date Reviewed: November 2011

Data Source: ICF

Is the Indicator Reported to USAID/W?

Criterion	Definition	Y/N	Explanation
1. Validity	<p>Do the data clearly and adequately represent the intended result? Some issues to consider are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Face Validity: Would an outsider or an expert in the field agree that the indicator is a valid and logical measure for the stated result? • Attribution: Does the indicator measure the contribution of the project? • Measurement Error. Are there any measurement errors that could affect the data? Both sampling and non-sampling error should be reviewed. 	Y	<p>El indicador de manera general se considera una medida valida del resultado esperado. Puede haber errores ajenos al muestreo dentro de los márgenes aceptables. Mediante técnicas de investigación validadas y en Instrumentos validados se capturan los datos sobre el estatus de las guías y se desagrega por A P y tipo de ecosistema, La información es revisada y se establecen controles in situ que aseguran la precisión de los datos. Se genera el documento de reporte, cuya información se incluye en los informes periódicos enviados por ProParque a la USAID. ProParque también incluye esta información en el reporte anual enviado a la USAID en el año fiscal según definición aprobada.</p>
2. Integrity	<p>Do the data collected, analyzed and reported have established mechanisms in place to reduce manipulation or simple errors in transcription?</p>	Y	<p>Los errores por transcripción se minimizan mediante comparaciones periódicas de los datos, en general se mantiene la integridad de este indicador. Las capacitaciones al equipo que recoge los datos controla los errores por transcripción.</p>
3. Precision	<p>Are data sufficiently precise to present a fair picture of performance and enable management decision-making at the appropriate levels?</p>	Y	<p>La comprobación de las guías y la revisión de archivos y documentos legales de respaldo es una clara evidencia del alcance de este indicador, El número de Guías establecidas es un dato clave en el rendimiento de este indicador.</p>
4. Reliability	<p>Do data reflect stable and consistent data collection processes and analysis methods over time?</p>	Y	<p>La estabilidad en el proceso de generación del dato se mantiene, el establecimiento de procesos de control, y análisis periódicos, permite la consistencia de los datos en el tiempo.</p>
5. Timeliness	<p>Are data timely enough to influence management decision-making (i.e. in terms of frequency and currency)?</p>	Y	<p>ProParque, asegura la información en el periodo correspondiente la información sobre el avance de este indicador es incluido en el informe enviado a la USAID en cada período de trimestre. Al final el indicador esperado es, SINAPH Guidelines for Marine, Wetland and Riparian Ecosystem</p>

			Management Established. Según definición aprobada por la USAID.
A Summary of Key Issues and Recommendations: Las Guías cuentan claramente con los lineamientos, regulaciones, responsabilidades, Mecanismos de Coordinación, Manejo técnico de las áreas protegidas, mecanismo financiero, Proceso de rendición de cuentas.			

Data Quality Assessment Worksheet (Option B)

AO or IR: Poverty Reduce through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth. **IR:** 2.2: Honduran Biodiversity Conserved. **Sub-IR:2.2.1:** More Effective Management of National Protected Areas System.

Name of Indicator: SINAPH Guidelines for Marine, Wetland and Riparian Ecosystem Management Established.

Date Reviewed: November 2011

Data Source: ICF

Is the Indicator Reported to USAID/W? Yes

Criterion	Definition	Y/N	Explanation
1. Validity	<p>Do the data clearly and adequately represent the intended result? Some issues to consider are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Face Validity: Would an outsider or an expert in the field agree that the indicator is a valid and logical measure for the stated result? • Attribution: Does the indicator measure the contribution of the project? • Measurement Error. Are there any measurement errors that could affect the data? Both sampling and non-sampling error should be reviewed. 	Y	<p>Errores ajenos al muestreo pueden presentarse dentro del margen aceptable. En Instrumentos estandarizados para dar seguimiento a la implementación del programa piloto se capturan los datos, según protocolo definido, se genera el documento de reporte y la información se incluye en los reportes anuales enviados a la USAID. ProParque también incluye esta información en el informe anual enviado a la USAID en el año fiscal según definición aprobada.</p>
2. Integrity	<p>Do the data collected, analyzed and reported have established mechanisms in place to reduce manipulation or simple errors in transcription?</p>	Y	<p>Sistema de control en terreno son establecidos, Los errores por transcripción se minimizan en el proceso. Pueden encontrarse unidades vacías dentro del margen de error aceptable. Situaciones de duplicidad de información no aplica.</p>
3. Precision	<p>Are data sufficiently precise to present a fair picture of performance and enable management decision-making at the appropriate levels?</p>	Y	<p>Los controles establecidos permiten mantener el indicador dentro de los márgenes aceptables, asegurando con esto la precisión de los datos. La fuente de los datos sigue siendo un reto para este indicador dentro del margen de error esperado.</p>
4. Reliability	<p>Do data reflect stable and consistent data collection processes and analysis methods over time?</p>	Y	<p>El establecimiento de procesos de control, y análisis periódicos, permitirá la consistencia de los datos.</p>
5. Timeliness	<p>Are data timely enough to influence management decision-making (i.e. in terms of frequency and currency)?</p>	Y	<p>Informe trimestral es enviado a la USAID dentro del tiempo estipulado. El Indicador final es la evaluación de las guías implementadas en programa piloto</p>

A Summary of Key Issues and Recommendations: Option B targets, the Contractor shall work with ICF and the co-management groups to design pilot programs for the application of the management guidelines adopted in

the Base Period.

Data Quality Assessment Worksheet			
AO or IR: Poverty Reduce through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth. IR 2.2 – Honduran Biodiversity and Natural Resources Conserved as a result of USG assistance. Sub-IR 2.2.1 More Effective Management of National Protected Areas System as a result of USG assistance			
Indicator: percentage change in US\$ value of SINAPH budget revenues as a result of USG assistance			
Date Reviewed: November 2011			
Data Source: Protected area co-managers, ICF			
Is the Indicator Reported to USAID/W? Yes.			
Criterion	Definition	Y/N	Explanation
1. Validity	<p>Do the data clearly and adequately represent the intended result? Some issues to consider are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Face Validity: Would an outsider or an expert in the field agree that the indicator is a valid and logical measure for the stated result? • Attribution: Does the indicator measure the contribution of the project? • Measurement Error. Are there any measurement errors that could affect the data? Both sampling and non-sampling error should be reviewed. 	Y	El Indicador es una medida valida para el Resultado. Errores por muestreo no aplican; con instrumento estructurado ProParque captura los datos sobre los ingresos del SINAPH, estos son desglosados por APs, sector, por ingresos del año pasado, Ingresos actuales, Tipo de ingresos; ProParque verifica los datos de los registros e informes financieros y genera el reporte del periodo esta información ProParque la incluya en los informes trimestrales enviados a la USAID. ProParque también incluye esta información en el informe anual enviado a la USAID en año fiscal según definición aprobada.
2. Integrity	Do the data collected, analyzed and reported have established mechanisms in place to reduce manipulation or simple errors in transcription?	Y	Los errores por transcripción se minimizan mediante el acompañamiento y verificación en terreno, así como las comparaciones periódicas. Los errores por manipulación se encuentran dentro de los niveles aceptables. La integridad de los datos se mantiene de manera satisfactoria.
3. Precision	Are data sufficiently precise to present a fair picture of performance and enable management decision-making at the appropriate levels?	Y	El seguimiento y revisión de los registros presentan un reto, Unidades vacías pueden encontrarse, esto también esta dentro de un margen aceptable. Se debe asegurar la información de registros contables confiables. La verificación documentos de soporte es la base en la precisión de los datos.
4. Reliability	Do data reflect stable and consistent data collection processes and analysis methods over time?	Y	Permanencia de los métodos y procesos existentes para recopilar y analizar los datos. Controles sobre el terreno y las comparaciones de datos a través del tiempo también ayudan a mantener la coherencia.
5. Timeliness	Are data timely enough to influence management decision-making (i.e. in terms of frequency and currency)?	Y	ProParque, recoge los datos 15 días después del final de cada trimestre e incluye esta información en el reporte trimestral que envía a la USAID. Al final el indicador es el percentage change in US\$ value of SINAPH budget revenues, según definición aprobada por la USAID.

<p>A Summary of Key Issues and Recommendations: Los ingresos se refieren a todas las fuentes de financiamiento (de pago, el presupuesto central, los donantes, las actividades de AP, etc...) que se reciben en un año fiscal. Revenues for this year will be compared to revenues for previous year. [(Revenues in year T- Revenue in year T-1)/ Revenue in year T-1]</p>			

Data Quality Assessment Worksheet (Option A).

AO or IR: Poverty Reduce through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth. **IR:** 2.2: Honduran Biodiversity Conserved. **Sub-IR:2.2.1:** More Effective Management of National Protected Areas System.

Name of Indicator: New SINAPH Finance System designed and established (COVENANT 2)

Date Reviewed: November 2011

Data Source: Protected area co-managers, ICF.

Is the Indicator Reported to USAID/W? Yes

Criterion	Definition	Y/N	Explanation
1. Validity	<p>Do the data clearly and adequately represent the intended result? Some issues to consider are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Face Validity: Would an outsider or an expert in the field agree that the indicator is a valid and logical measure for the stated result? • Attribution: Does the indicator measure the contribution of the project? • Measurement Error. Are there any measurement errors that could affect the data? Both sampling and non-sampling error should be reviewed. 	Y	<p>Este indicador es una medida valida de los resultados esperados. Errores ajenos al muestreo pueden presentarse dentro del margen error aceptable. Con Instrumentos estructurados ProParque captura los datos sobre el establecimiento del sistema financiero, los datos son analizados por fuente de ingreso, valor de los ingresos, fecha de ingreso. ProParque lleva a cabo los controles in situ y verifica la precisión de los datos. Se genera el reporte y ProParque incluye la información en el reporte trimestral enviado a la USAID. También esta información se incluye en el informe anual de año fiscal enviado a la USAID según definición aprobada.</p>
2. Integrity	<p>Do the data collected, analyzed and reported have established mechanisms in place to reduce manipulation or simple errors in transcription?</p>	Y	<p>Los errores se minimizan mediante sistemas de control y comparación permanentes en el terreno, se harán controles de doble entrada en el sistema contable, para minimizar los errores por transcripción, y mantener la integridad de los datos.</p>
3. Precision	<p>Are data sufficiently precise to present a fair picture of performance and enable management decision-making at the appropriate levels?.</p>	Y	<p>Aunque el seguimiento al establecimiento del sistema financiero representa un desafío también tiene un margen de error aceptable. Los mecanismos de control establecidos a nivel central y en terreno permiten la precisión de los datos. Se debe asegurar el buen funcionamiento del sistema de contabilidad ya que es clave para la precisión de los datos.</p>
4. Reliability	<p>Do data reflect stable and consistent data collection processes and analysis methods over time?</p>	Y	<p>El establecimiento de procesos de control, y análisis periódicos, permite la consistencia de los datos en el tiempo.</p>
5. Timeliness	<p>Are data timely enough to influence management decision-making (i.e. in terms of frequency and currency)?</p>	Y	<p>Los informes serán presentados dentro de la frecuencia establecida, ProParque Incluye la información en el informe enviado a la USAID. Al final el indicador es New SINAPH Finance System designed and established según definición aprobada</p>

			por la USAID.
A Summary of Key Issues and Recommendations: La funcionalidad del sistema financiero es cuando cubre los costos operativos del SINAPH, Regulando todas las fuentes de financiamiento, reflejando como los fondos son distribuidos a los Parques, de acuerdo a su Tasas, tamaño, y prioridad ecológica.			

Data Quality Assessment Worksheet (Option B)			
AO or IR: Poverty Reduce through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth. IR: 2.2: Honduran Biodiversity Conserved. Sub-IR:2.2.1: More Effective Management of National Protected Areas System.			
Name of Indicator: New SINAPH Finance System designed and established (COVENANT 2)			
Date Reviewed: November 2011			
Data Source: Co-Management groups, ICF, SERNA, SEFIN, contracted experts			
Is the Indicator Reported to USAID/W? Yes			
Criterion	Definition	Y/N	Explanation
1. Validity	Do the data clearly and adequately represent the intended result? Some issues to consider are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Face Validity: Would an outsider or an expert in the field agree that the indicator is a valid and logical measure for the stated result? • Attribution: Does the indicator measure the contribution of the project? • Measurement Error. Are there any measurement errors that could affect the data? Both sampling and non-sampling error should be reviewed. 	Y	En general, este indicador es una medida válida de los resultados esperados. Errores por muestreo no aplica. A través de Guías de verificación estandarizadas, ProParque captura los datos sobre la operación del sistema financiero del SINAPH. Los datos son analizados según categorías de efectividad definidas; los datos se analizan por tipos de ingresos, por fuente de ingreso, valor de los ingresos, fecha de ingreso, opinión de los actores. La verificación de la transcripción de los datos se hace en terreno. Se genera el reporte y la información se incluye en el informe trimestral enviado a la USAID. La información también se incluye en el informe anual enviado a la USAID en el año fiscal, según definición aprobada por la USAID.
2. Integrity	Do the data collected, analyzed and reported have established mechanisms in place to reduce manipulation or simple errors in transcription?	Y	Mecanismos de control se establecen mediante controles de operación en terreno. Los riesgos por el doble conteo se minimizan con sistemas de doble entrada.
3. Precision	Are data sufficiently precise to present a fair picture of performance and enable management decision-making at the appropriate levels?	Y	Los controles establecidos permiten mantener el indicador dentro de los márgenes aceptables, aunque la fuente de información representa un reto esta dentro de los márgenes aceptables.
4. Reliability	Do data reflect stable and consistent data collection processes and analysis methods over time?	Y	El establecimiento de procesos de control, y pruebas detalladas, permite la consistencia de los datos.
5. Timeliness	Are data timely enough to influence management decision-making (i.e. in terms of frequency and currency)?	Y	ProParque asegura la información en el período establecido e incluye esta información en el informe trimestral enviado la USAID. El Indicador final es sistema Financiero del SINAPH Efectivo
A Summary of Key Issues and Recommendations: Las Categorías de Evaluación están definidas partiendo del Sistema Financiero aprobado por el Gobierno y de los criterios sobre efectividad establecidos.			

Data Quality Assessment Worksheet			
AO or IR: Poverty Reduce through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth. IR 2.2 – Honduran Biodiversity and Natural Resources Conserved as a result of USG assistance. Sub-IR 2.2.1 More Effective Management of National Protected Areas System as a result of USG assistance			
Indicator: Percentage change in the number of visitors to protected areas.			
Date Reviewed: November 2011			
Data Source: Comanejadores, ICF.			
Is the Indicator Reported to USAID/W?			
Criterion	Definition	Y/N	Explanation
1. Validity	Do the data clearly and adequately represent the intended result? Some issues to consider are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Face Validity: Would an outsider or an expert in the field agree that the indicator is a valid and logical measure for the stated result? • Attribution: Does the indicator measure the contribution of the project? • Measurement Error. Are there any measurement errors that could affect the data? Both sampling and non-sampling error should be reviewed. 	Y	El indicador es una medida valida para el resultado. Con instrumento estructurado los Comanejadores recogen transcribe y analizan los datos sobre los visitantes de las APs según sexo, Edad, nacionalidad, numero visitantes (nueva/subsiguiente) APS. Tanto los instrumentos como el informe son enviados a ProParque de manera trimestral, ProParque revisa la información y realiza controles en terreno. ProParque genera tablas de reportes e incluye esta información en los informes trimestrales enviados a la USAID. También incluye esta información en el informe anual I enviado a la USAID en el año fiscal, según definición aprobada.
2. Integrity	Do the data collected, analyzed and reported have established mechanisms in place to reduce manipulation or simple errors in transcription?	Y	Para minimizar los errores se lleva a cabo procesos de estandarización a los Comanejadores, tanto para la recolección de los datos, como para la transcripción; controles periódicos en terreno se lleva a cabo asegurando evitar el doble conteo de visitantes.
3. Precision	Are data sufficiently precise to present a fair picture of performance and enable management decision-making at the appropriate levels?	Y	El margen por errores ajenos al muestreo es aceptable, aunque el registro de visitantes representa un reto en las APs, tiene un margen de error aceptable.
4. Reliability	Do data reflect stable and consistent data collection processes and analysis methods over time?	Y	Procesos de control, análisis periódicos y las comparaciones con informes anteriores, permiten la consistencia de los datos en el tiempo.
5. Timeliness	Are data timely enough to influence management decision-making (i.e. in terms of frequency and currency)?.	Y	Los Comanejadores preparan el informe 15 días después del final de cada trimestre. ProParque Incluye la información en el informe enviado a la USAID. El indicador final es Percentage change in the number of visitors to protected areas.
A Summary of Key Issues and Recommendations: Los y las visitantes son personas que pagan una cuota para ir a las áreas protegidas seleccionadas. Los visitantes del año actual se comparan con los visitantes del año anterior, variables sensibles al género son analizadas. Los visitantes de este año se comparan con los			

visitantes del año pasado. [(Los visitantes en el año T-visitantes en el año T-1) / de los visitantes en el año t-1)].

Data Quality Assessment Worksheet (Option A)

AO or IR: Poverty Reduce through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth. **IR:** 2.2: Honduran Biodiversity Conserved. **Sub-IR:2.2.1:** More Effective Management of National Protected Areas System.

Name of Indicator: SINAPH Tourism Strategy Developed in consultation W/Private sector & civil Society.

Date Reviewed: November 2011

Data Source: ICF

Is the Indicator Reported to USAID/W?

Criterion	Definition	Y/N	Explanation
1. Validity	<p>Do the data clearly and adequately represent the intended result? Some issues to consider are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Face Validity: Would an outsider or an expert in the field agree that the indicator is a valid and logical measure for the stated result? • Attribution: Does the indicator measure the contribution of the project? • Measurement Error. Are there any measurement errors that could affect the data? Both sampling and non-sampling error should be reviewed. 	Y	<p>El indicador no representa errores por muestreo, pueden existir errores ajenos al muestreo ejemplo Unidades Vacías esto también tiene un margen error aceptable. Basados en parámetros establecidos para medir el desarrollo de la estrategia se recoge los datos en Instrumentos estructurados y Guías semi-estructuradas. Se revisa la precisión de los datos y se genera el reporte de avances según criterios establecidos. La información se incluye en el informe trimestral que ProParque envía a la USAID. El indicador no representa errores por muestreo, pueden existir errores ajenos al muestreo ejemplo Unidades Vacías esto también tiene un margen error aceptable.</p>
2. Integrity	<p>Do the data collected, analyzed and reported have established mechanisms in place to reduce manipulation or simple errors in transcription?</p>	Y	<p>Se llevaran a cabo comparación de datos de manera periódica. Existen mecanismo de control para minimizar manipulación por conducta de las personas que recogen los datos; la transcripción se minimiza mediante sistemas de control interno; en este indicador no existe el riesgo de Unidades repetidas de datos.</p>
3. Precision	<p>Are data sufficiently precise to present a fair picture of performance and enable management decision-making at the appropriate levels?</p>	Y	<p>Los controles de calidad establecidos en el proceso permite la precisión del dato. La obtención del dato a través de la fuente representa un desafío dentro del margen aceptable.</p>
4. Reliability	<p>Do data reflect stable and consistent data collection processes and analysis methods over time?</p>	Y	<p>La permanencia de los métodos y procesos existentes para recopilar y analizar los datos. Controles sobre el terreno y las comparaciones de datos a través del tiempo ayudan a mantener la coherencia.</p>
5. Timeliness	<p>Are data timely enough to influence management decision-making (i.e. in terms of frequency and currency)?</p>	Y	<p>De acuerdo a la frecuencia establecida ProParque asegura la información y la incluye en el informe enviado a la USAID en el trimestre. El indicador final es SINAPH Tourism Strategy Developed in consultation W/Private sector & civil Society, según definición aprobada por la USAID en el año fiscal.</p>

A Summary of Key Issues and Recommendations: La estrategia Incluye los criterios y mecanismos para la evaluación de la calidad de la experiencia del visitante y los esfuerzos para mejorar servicios basados en esta información. Queda completamente claro El Rol del sector privado en parques a través de concesiones ecológicamente responsable.

Data Quality Assessment Worksheet (Option B)

AO or IR: Poverty Reduce through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth. **IR:** 2.2: Honduran Biodiversity Conserved. **Sub-IR:2.2.1:** More Effective Management of National Protected Areas System.

Name of Indicator: SINAPH Tourism Strategy Developed in consultation W/Private sector & civil Society.

Date Reviewed: November 2011

Data Source: ICF

Is the Indicator Reported to USAID/W?

Criterion	Definition	Y/N	Explanation
1. Validity	<p>Do the data clearly and adequately represent the intended result? Some issues to consider are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Face Validity: Would an outsider or an expert in the field agree that the indicator is a valid and logical measure for the stated result? • Attribution: Does the indicator measure the contribution of the project? • Measurement Error. Are there any measurement errors that could affect the data? Both sampling and non-sampling error should be reviewed. 	Y	<p>El Indicador es una medida valida para el resultado. En los Instrumentos de recolección de datos definidos el equipo recoge los datos en los sitios donde se ha implementado la Estrategia aprobada. Los datos se desglosan por área protegida, Por tipo de actividad; los datos relativos a satisfacción de clientes serán desagregados por sexo y nacionalidad. Errores por muestreo (carácter aleatorio) y ajenos al muestreo pueden presentarse dentro del margen aceptable. Se presentan avances sobre el proceso y se incluye en el informe trimestral enviado a la USAID. También ProParque incluye la información en el información anual enviado a la USAID en el año fiscal, según definición aprobada.</p>
2. Integrity	<p>Do the data collected, analyzed and reported have established mechanisms in place to reduce manipulation or simple errors in transcription?</p>	Y	<p>En general, la integridad de los datos para este indicador se mantiene en forma satisfactoria. Los errores de transcripción se minimizan mediante supervisión en terreno, revisión de los datos en terreno. Se capacita el equipo que recoge la información para minimizar errores por unidades vacías, por conducta del que recoge los datos.</p>
3. Precision	<p>Are data sufficiently precise to present a fair picture of performance and enable management decision-making at the appropriate levels?</p>	Y	<p>Los controles establecidos permiten mantener el indicador dentro de los márgenes aceptables, asegurando con esto la precisión de los datos. La fuente de los datos sigue siendo un reto para este indicador dentro del margen de error esperado.</p>
4. Reliability	<p>Do data reflect stable and consistent data collection processes and analysis methods over time?</p>	Y	<p>El establecimiento de procesos de control, y análisis periódicos, permiten la consistencia de los datos</p>
5. Timeliness	<p>Are data timely enough to influence management decision-making (i.e. in terms of frequency and currency)?</p>	Y	<p>Según frecuencia establecida ProParque asegura la información y la incluye en el reporte enviado a la USAID en el trimestre. El indicador final es el resultado de la implementación de la Estrategia de Turismo en las áreas metas según definición aprobada.</p>

A Summary of Key Issues and Recommendations: El seguimiento a la implementación de la Estrategia de Turismo es un proceso claramente definido y aprobado.

Data Quality Assessment Worksheet (Option A).

AO or IR: Poverty Reduce through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth. **IR:** 2.2: Honduran Biodiversity Conserved. **Sub-IR:2.2.1:** More Effective Management of National Protected Areas System.

Name of Indicator: SINAPH regulation for Private sector Concession for tourism Facilities Established (Covenant3).

Date Reviewed: November 2011.

Data Source: ICF

Is the Indicator Reported to USAID/W?

Criterion	Definition	Y/N	Explanation
1. Validity	<p>Do the data clearly and adequately represent the intended result? Some issues to consider are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Face Validity: Would an outsider or an expert in the field agree that the indicator is a valid and logical measure for the stated result? • Attribution: Does the indicator measure the contribution of the project? • Measurement Error. Are there any measurement errors that could affect the data? Both sampling and non-sampling error should be reviewed. 	Y	<p>Los errores por muestreo no aplican, instrumentos estructurado previamente validados, recogen información sobre el modelo de concesiones establecido, se verifica in situ los documentos que sustenta este modelo así como el documento de aprobación por el Gobierno. Una vez generado el reporte ProParque incluye la información sobre el avance en este indicador en los informes trimestrales enviados a la USAID. También se envía información en el informe anual enviado a la USAID en el año fiscal según definición aprobada.</p>
2. Integrity	<p>Do the data collected, analyzed and reported have established mechanisms in place to reduce manipulation or simple errors in transcription?</p>	Y	<p>De manera permanente existen mecanismos de control y comparación que permiten homogenizar los conceptos y criterios que vienen a minimizar errores de interpretación y manipulación. Este indicador no representa riesgo de duplicidad de información.</p>
3. Precision	<p>Are data sufficiently precise to present a fair picture of performance and enable management decision-making at the appropriate levels?</p>	Y	<p>Los controles establecidos permiten mantener el indicador dentro de los márgenes aceptables, asegurando con esto la precisión de los datos. La fuente de los datos sigue siendo un reto para este indicador dentro del margen de error esperado.</p>
4. Reliability	<p>Do data reflect stable and consistent data collection processes and analysis methods over time?</p>	Y	<p>El establecimiento de procesos de control, y análisis periódicos, permitirá la consistencia de los datos en el tiempo.</p>
5. Timeliness	<p>Are data timely enough to influence management decision-making (i.e. in terms of frequency and currency)?</p>	Y	<p>Los informes serán presentados dentro de la frecuencia establecida, ProParque Incluye la información en el informe trimestral enviado a la USAID. El indicador final es el resultado SINAPH</p>

		regulation for Private sector Concession for tourism Facilities Established, según definición aprobada por la USAID.
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A Summary of Key Issues and Recommendations: El Modelo de Concesiones tiene explicito aspectos de planificación, Mejoramiento profesional, Manejo técnico de las áreas protegidas, Tipos de Servicios, Tarifas de entrada; así como el sistema de Evaluación de las concesiones.

Data Quality Assessment Worksheet (Option B).

AO or IR: Poverty Reduce through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth. **IR:** 2.2: Honduran Biodiversity Conserved.

Sub-IR:2.2.1: More Effective Management of National Protected Areas System.

Name of Indicator: SINAPH regulation for Private sector Concession for tourism Facilities Established (Covenant 3).

Date Reviewed: November 2011.

Data Source: ICF

Is the Indicator Reported to USAID/W?

Criterion	Definition	Y/N	Explanation
1. Validity	<p>Do the data clearly and adequately represent the intended result? Some issues to consider are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Face Validity: Would an outsider or an expert in the field agree that the indicator is a valid and logical measure for the stated result? • Attribution: Does the indicator measure the contribution of the project? • Measurement Error. Are there any measurement errors that could affect the data? Both sampling and non-sampling error should be reviewed. 	Y	<p>El Indicador es una medida valida para el resultado, pueden presentarse errores ajenos al muestreo dentro de los márgenes aceptables. La información se captura en Instrumentos estructurados y validados y se analiza por tipo de concesiones, Tipo de Servicios, por tipo de concesionario los datos se producen por área protegida. La información es revisada mediante controles In terreno. Toda la información generada se incluye en los informes trimestrales enviados por ProParque a la USAID. También se incluye en informe anual enviado ala USAID en el año fiscal según definición aprobada.</p>
2. Integrity	<p>Do the data collected, analyzed and reported have established mechanisms in place to reduce manipulation or simple errors in transcription?</p>	Y	<p>En general, la integridad de los datos para este indicador se mantiene en forma satisfactoria. Errores de manipulación y transcripción se minimizan a través de controles en el terreno y controles de calidad en el sistema.</p>
3. Precision	<p>Are data sufficiently precise to present a fair picture of performance and enable management decision-making at the appropriate levels?</p>	Y	<p>Los controles establecidos permiten mantener el indicador dentro de los márgenes aceptables, asegurando con esto la precisión de los datos. Aunque la captura de los datos representa un reto se encuentra dentro del margen permisible.</p>
4. Reliability	<p>Do data reflect stable and consistent data collection processes and analysis methods over time?</p>	Y	<p>Los sistemas de control permiten comparar la calidad general de los datos analizados, mediante índices de consistencia reflejados.</p>
5. Timeliness	<p>Are data timely enough to influence management decision-making (i.e. in terms of frequency and currency)?</p>	Y	<p>ProParque registra y analiza los datos en el tiempo establecido, esta información la incluye en el informe periódico de la USAID. El Indicador final es Piloto de concesiones implementado según</p>

			definición aprobada.
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A Summary of Key Issues and Recommendations: El Programa Piloto para el modelo de concesiones tiene claro las responsabilidades, del Concesionario y el Gobierno. Un sistema de Seguimiento es establecido durante el proceso.

Sub-IR 2.2.2 Productive Landscape Conservation Promoted

Data Quality Assessment Worksheet			
AO or IR: Poverty Reduce through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth. IR 2.2 – Honduran Biodiversity and Natural Resources Conserved as a result of USG assistance. IR 2.2.2 – Productive Landscape Conservation Promoted as a result of USG assistance.			
Indicator: Number of payment-for-environmental-services (PES) agreements operational as a result of USG assistance			
Date Reviewed: November 2011			
Data Source: Organizaciones Locales.			
Is the Indicator Reported to USAID/W?			
Criterion	Definition	Y/N	Explanation
1. Validity	<p>Do the data clearly and adequately represent the intended result? Some issues to consider are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Face Validity: Would an outsider or an expert in the field agree that the indicator is a valid and logical measure for the stated result? • Attribution: Does the indicator measure the contribution of the project? • Measurement Error. Are there any measurement errors that could affect the data? Both sampling and non-sampling error should be reviewed. 	Y	<p>En general este indicador es una medida válida de los resultados esperados. Los errores de muestreo no se aplican. Los datos ProParque los recoge en boleta trimestral estructurada, los datos se presentan por Área Protegida, municipalidad, número de acuerdo operativos, número de proveedores, tipo de servicio, área de conservación, tipo de medidas de conservación aplicadas, compradores del servicio, Total recaudado por la venta de servicios, informe de transparencia presentado a la comunidad. ProParque realiza la Verificación in situ (revisión de las cuentas bancarias y documentos que respaldan el manejo del fondo generado). ProParque transcribe y analiza los datos generando reportes de avances; esta información es incluida en el informe trimestral y anual enviado a la USAID en el año Fiscal, basados en la definición aprobada.</p>
2. Integrity	Do the data collected, analyzed and reported have established mechanisms in place to reduce manipulation or simple errors in transcription?	Y	En general, la integridad de los datos para este indicador se mantiene en forma satisfactoria. Errores de transcripción se minimizan a través de controles sobre el terreno y las comparaciones periódicas de los informes.
3. Precision	Are data sufficiently precise to present a fair picture of performance and enable management decision-making at the appropriate levels?	Y	Los errores por transcripción se encuentran dentro de los márgenes aceptables. Registro de compradores representa un reto esto también tiene un margen de error aceptable.
4. Reliability	Do data reflect stable and consistent data collection processes and analysis methods over time?	Y	Permanencia de los métodos y procesos existentes para recopilar y analizar los datos. Controles sobre el terreno y las comparaciones de datos a través del tiempo también mantienen la coherencia.
5. Timeliness	Are data timely enough to influence management decision-making (i.e. in terms of frequency and currency)?	Y	ProParque asegura la información 15 días después de terminado el trimestre; ProParque incluye esta información en los informes trimestrales enviados a la USAID. El indicador final es el resultado del

		Number of payment-for-environmental-services (PES) agreements operational, según definición aprobada por la USAID.
<p>A Summary of Key Issues and Recommendations: El comprador es el que realiza el pago mensual a la organización local a cargo de administrar el dinero, este debe ser contado solo una vez. El proveedor tiene que demostrar que ha aplicado las medidas de conservación según lo contemplado en el Acuerdo firmado.</p>		

Data Quality Assessment Worksheet			
AO or IR: Poverty Reduce through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth. IR 2.2 – Honduran Biodiversity and Natural Resources Conserved as a result of USG assistance. IR 2.2.2 – Productive Landscape Conservation Promoted as a result of USG assistance.			
Indicator: Number of local municipal governments effectively implementing natural resources management policies as a result of USG assistance.			
Date Reviewed: November 2011			
Data Source: Municipalidades			
Is the Indicator Reported to USAID/W? Yes			
Criterion	Definition	Y/N	Explanation
1. Validity	Do the data clearly and adequately represent the intended result? Some issues to consider are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Face Validity: Would an outsider or an expert in the field agree that the indicator is a valid and logical measure for the stated result? • Attribution: Does the indicator measure the contribution of the project? • Measurement Error. Are there any measurement errors that could affect the data? Both sampling and non-sampling error should be reviewed. 	Y	En boletas estructuradas ProParque recoge los datos en las municipalidades sobre las políticas ambientales aplicadas en cada municipio del área de intervención de ProParque; los datos se desagregan por área protegida, por municipio, Numero de políticas elaboradas/revisadas, tipo de políticas aplicadas, valor de fondos recaudados como producto de la aplicación de la política, ProParque verifica en terreno el sistema local sobre el Uso y manejo de los fondos recaudados y realiza análisis de acuerdo a los criterios de efectividad establecidos se produce un reporte y esta información la incluye en el informe trimestral enviado la USAID; Se cuenta el numero de Gobierno Municipales que implementan políticas de manejo efectivo de recursos naturales, según definición aprobada y también lo incluye en el informe anual de Año Fiscal enviado a la USAID.
2. Integrity	Do the data collected, analyzed and reported have established mechanisms in place to reduce manipulation or simple errors in transcription?	Y	Mecanismos de control son establecidos en terreno y comparaciones periódicas se realizan con los datos anteriores, se asegura la no duplicidad en el conteo de las políticas locales.
3. Precision	Are data sufficiently precise to present a fair picture of performance and enable management decision-making at the appropriate levels?	Y	Los errores por transcripción se minimizan, aunque el registro a nivel de las municipalidades representa un reto esto se encuentra dentro de los niveles aceptables.
4. Reliability	Do data reflect stable and consistent data collection processes and analysis methods over time?	Y	El establecimiento de procesos de control, análisis periódicos y comparaciones de los datos, permite la consistencia en el tiempo. Se debe asegurar con las municipalidades el sistema de registro que es clave para la confiabilidad de los datos.
5. Timeliness	Are data timely enough to influence management decision-making (i.e. in terms of frequency and currency)?	Y	Toda la información generada en el trimestre correspondiente ProParque la incluye en el informe trimestral enviado a la USAID, El indicador final es el Número gobiernos municipales que aplican las

			políticas ambientales de manera efectiva.
A Summary of Key Issues and Recommendations: Las políticas son las que han sido aprobados por la Corporación Municipal como consecuencia de la asistencia técnica directa de ProParque. La aplicación efectiva se refiere a la aplicación de estas políticas tras su aprobación por la Corporación Municipal.			

Data Quality Assessment Worksheet			
AO or IR: Poverty Reduce through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth. IR 2.2 – Honduran Biodiversity and Natural Resources Conserved as a result of USG assistance. IR 2.2.2 – Productive Landscape Conservation Promoted as a result of USG assistance			
Indicator: Number of companies that have made conservation friendly changes in their business practices as a result of USG assistance			
Date Reviewed: November 2011			
Data Source: Contractor, businesses			
Is the Indicator Reported to USAID/W? Yes			
Criterion	Definition	Y/N	Explanation
1. Validity	<p>Do the data clearly and adequately represent the intended result? Some issues to consider are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Face Validity: Would an outsider or an expert in the field agree that the indicator is a valid and logical measure for the stated result? • Attribution: Does the indicator measure the contribution of the project? • Measurement Error. Are there any measurement errors that could affect the data? Both sampling and non-sampling error should be reviewed. 	Y	En general este indicado es una medida valida de los resultados esperados. Los errores por muestreo no aplican. ProParque en Boleta trimestral recoge y transcribe datos de las empresas debidamente identificadas, que están haciendo cambios en la conservación del ambiente, los datos se caracterizan por Sector, Tipo de empresa, Tipo de tecnología, Sexo, Empresas nuevas en el periodo/seguimiento; se revisa la precisión de los datos y se realizan controles en terreno. ProParque genera tablas de reportes producto del análisis e incluye esta información en el reporte enviado a la USAID en el trimestre y en el informe anual según definición aprobada.
2. Integrity	Do the data collected, analyzed and reported have established mechanisms in place to reduce manipulation or simple errors in transcription?	Y	En general, la integridad de los datos para este indicador se mantiene en forma satisfactoria. La supervisión y la verificación en terreno minimizan los errores por manipulación y transcripción de los datos, así como las comparaciones periódicas. Se asegura que las empresas sean contadas solo una vez lo mismo que las tecnologías aplicadas por empresa.
3. Precision	Are data sufficiently precise to present a fair picture of performance and enable management decision-making at the appropriate levels?	Y	Las comparaciones periódicas permiten un margen de precisión. La no duplicidad de los datos representa un reto dentro de los márgenes de error aceptable.
4. Reliability	Do data reflect stable and consistent data collection processes and analysis methods over time?	Y	El establecimiento de procesos de control, y análisis periódicos, permitirá la consistencia de los datos en el tiempo.
5. Timeliness	Are data timely enough to influence management decision-making (i.e. in terms of frequency and currency)? Son datos a tiempo suficiente para	Y	Los datos son capturados 15 días después de finalizado el trimestre. Con la información generada, ProParque la incluye en el informe enviado a USAID . El indicador final es el Número de empresas que han hecho cambios en la conservación del ambiente en sus prácticas de

	influir en la gestión de la toma de decisiones (es decir, en términos de frecuencia y de divisas)?		negocios
<p>A Summary of Key Issues and Recommendations: La definición del paquete mínimo de tecnologías de conservación del ambiente es debidamente aprobados la USAID. Es claro que el conteo de las Empresas se hace sólo una vez; Para el conteo de la adopción del paquete mínimo las empresas deben haber recibido al menos 6 meses de asistencia directa de ProParque.</p>			

Intermediate Result 2.3

Capacity to Mitigate and Adapt to Climate Change Strengthened.

Data Quality Assessment Worksheet			
AO or IR: Poverty Reduce through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth. IR 2.3 – Capacity to Mitigate and Adapt to Climate Change Strengthened as a result of USG assistance. Sub-IR 2.3.1 – GOH Climate Change Policy Established and Implemented as a result of USG assistance			
Indicator: Quantity of greenhouse gas emissions, measured in metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent, reduced or sequestered as a result Of USG assistance.			
Date Reviewed: November 2011			
Data Source: Implementer, contractor.			
Is the Indicator Reported to USAID/W? Yes			
Criterion	Definition	Y/N	Explanation
1. Validity	<p>Do the data clearly and adequately represent the intended result? Some issues to consider are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Face Validity: Would an outsider or an expert in the field agree that the indicator is a valid and logical measure for the stated result? • Attribution: Does the indicator measure the contribution of the project? • Measurement Error. Are there any measurement errors that could affect the data? Both sampling and non-sampling error should be reviewed. 	Y	<p>Esta es una medida valida para el resultado esperado. Errores ajenos al muestreo pueden presentarse dentro de los márgenes permisibles. La base para calcular este indicador son los datos que ProParque ya tiene registrados en el Sistema de Información de los proyectos de energía renovable y los pilotos REDD; con estos datos se estima la reducción de emisiones de CO₂e mediante la metodología de IPCC (Panel intergubernamental cambio climático). Una vez verificada la información, ProParque no solo incluye este valor en el informe trimestral enviado a la USAID sino que cuenta la reducción de emisiones de CO₂ según definición aprobada y lo incluye en el informe anual enviado a la USAID en al Año Fiscal.</p>
2. Integrity	<p>Do the data collected, analyzed and reported have established mechanisms in place to reduce manipulation or simple errors in transcription?</p>	Y	<p>La integridad de los datos para este indicador se mantiene en forma satisfactoria; errores en la manipulación de herramientas internacionales pueden presentarse dentro de los parámetros aceptables. También la misma metodología identifica un porcentaje de incertidumbre aceptado por la CMNUCC.</p>
3. Precision	<p>Are data sufficiently precise to present a fair picture of performance and enable management decision-making at the appropriate levels?</p>	Y	<p>El basar el cálculo de este indicador en el estándar, refleja de manera apropiada la reducción de emisiones CO₂ en un nivel de precisión aceptable. El Mapeo de áreas de secuestro de carbono y fuentes de reducción de emisiones le dan valor a la precisión de los datos.</p>
4. Reliability	<p>Do data reflect stable and consistent data collection processes and analysis methods over time?</p>	Y	<p>La consistencia en las herramientas metodológicas utilizadas, permite hacer comparaciones consistentes en el tiempo.</p>
5. Timeliness	<p>Are data timely enough to influence management decision-making (i.e.</p>	Y	<p>Los implementadores proveen los datos en formato estándar, a más tardar 15 días después del final de</p>

	in terms of frequency and currency)?	cada trimestre. ProParque incluye esta información en los informes trimestrales de la USAID. El indicador final es el resultado de Quantity of greenhouse gas emissions, measured in metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent, reduced or sequestered que cumplen con la definición en el año fiscal.
<p>A Summary of Key Issues and Recommendations: Tras la ejecución de proyectos, ProParque verifica la cantidad de toneladas métricas de CO2e secuestrado y reducido. La verificación se lleva a cabo cada dos años, mientras que el progreso será informado trimestralmente.</p>		

Data Quality Assessment Worksheet			
AO or IR: Poverty Reduce through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth. IR 2.3 – Capacity to Mitigate and Adapt to Climate Change Strengthened as a result of USG assistance			
Indicator: Number of megawatts of clean/renewable energy to come on line as a result of USG assistance			
Date Reviewed: November 2011			
Data Source: Facility operators			
Is the Indicator Reported to USAID/W? Yes			
Criterion	Definition	Y/N	Explanation
1. Validity	<p>Do the data clearly and adequately represent the intended result? Some issues to consider are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Face Validity: Would an outsider or an expert in the field agree that the indicator is a valid and logical measure for the stated result? • Attribution: Does the indicator measure the contribution of the project? • Measurement Error. Are there any measurement errors that could affect the data? Both sampling and non-sampling error should be reviewed. 	Y	Esta es una medida valida de los resultados esperados. ProParque en herramienta estructurada, recoge los datos que provienen de los operadores de las instalaciones, se registra el número de megavatios generados, los datos se desagregan por tipo de proyecto, paisaje productivo, Area Protegida. Errores de muestreo no aplican. ProParque verifica la información en sitio y documenta los avances esta información se incluye en los informes trimestrales enviados a la USAID. Se cuenta los megavatios de energía limpia/renovable según definición aprobada y la incluye en el Reporte anual enviado a al USAID en el Año Fiscal.
2. Integrity	Do the data collected, analyzed and reported have established mechanisms in place to reduce manipulation or simple errors in transcription?	Y	En general, la integridad de los datos para este indicador se mantiene en forma satisfactoria. Errores de transcripción se minimizan a través de las comparaciones periódicas.
3. Precision	Are data sufficiently precise to present a fair picture of performance and enable management decision-making at the appropriate levels.	Y	El margen de error por transcripción es aceptable. Aunque el seguimiento y registro de megavatios representa desafíos, tiene un margen de error aceptable. Se asegura con los operadores que se cumpla la cantidad de megavatios estipulados en el contrato. El contar con la geo referencia de los sitios, nos proporciona una ubicación precisa de donde se esta generando la energía.
4. Reliability	Do data reflect stable and consistent data collection processes and analysis methods over time?	Y	El establecimiento de procesos de control, y análisis periódicos, permitirá la consistencia de los datos en el tiempo.
5. Timelines	<p>Are data timely enough to influence management decision-making (i.e. in terms of frequency and currency)?</p> <p>Son datos a tiempo suficiente para influir en la gestión de la toma de decisiones (es decir, en términos</p>	Y	La Empresas administradora de la energía genera reportes más tardar 10 días después del final de cada trimestre. ProParque, incluye esta información en los informes trimestrales de la USAID. El indicador final es el resultado del número total de megavatios de energía limpia /renovable generados.

	de frecuencia y de divisas)?		
A Summary of Key Issues and Recommendations: El dato para ser contado debe haber generado megavatios al menos 6 meses a partir de la instalación del sistema. Durante el proceso ProParque envía reportes trimestrales a la USAID.			

Sub-IR 2.3.1 GOH Climate Change Policy Established & Implemented.

Data Quality Assessment Worksheet Option A.			
AO or IR: Poverty Reduce through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth. IR 2.3 – Capacity to Mitigate and Adapt to Climate Change Strengthened as a result of USG assistance. Sub-IR 2.3.1 – GOH Climate Change Policy Established and Implemented as a result of USG assistance			
Indicator: National Landscape Based Carbon Sequestration (REDD+) Strategy implemented. Secuestro de carbono a base de Paisaje Nacional (REDD +) Estrategia de ejecución.			
Date Reviewed: November 2011			
Data Source: Contractor			
Is the Indicator Reported to USAID/W? Yes			
Criterion	Definition	Y/N	Explanation
1. Validity	<p>Do the data clearly and adequately represent the intended result? Some issues to consider are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Face Validity: Would an outsider or an expert in the field agree that the indicator is a valid and logical measure for the stated result? • Attribution: Does the indicator measure the contribution of the project? • Measurement Error. Are there any measurement errors that could affect the data? Both sampling and non-sampling error should be reviewed. 	Y	<p>Los errores atribuibles al muestreo no se aplican para este indicador.</p> <p>En herramienta estructurada se da seguimiento a la ejecución de las actividades concertadas como parte del seguimiento a la implementación de la estrategia. ProParque verifica la información genera el reporte de avances y la incluye en sus informes trimestrales enviados a la USAID, también incluye esta información de avances en ejecución de la estrategia en el informe anual enviado a la USAID, según definición aprobada.</p>
2. Integrity	<p>Do the data collected, analyzed and reported have established mechanisms in place to reduce manipulation or simple errors in transcription?</p>	Y	<p>En general, la integridad de los datos para este indicador se mantiene en forma satisfactoria. Errores se minimizan a través de controles sobre el terreno y las comparaciones periódicas. Se aseguran parámetros para determinar el nivel de avance de una actividad de la estrategia.</p>
3. Precision	<p>Are data sufficiently precise to present a fair picture of performance and enable management decision-making at the appropriate levels?</p>	Y	<p>Pueden presentarse márgenes de error dentro de los niveles permisibles. Aunque el seguimiento a las actividades de la estrategia representa desafíos se encuentra dentro un margen de error aceptable.</p>
4. Reliability	<p>Do data reflect stable and consistent data collection processes and analysis methods over time?</p>	Y	<p>El establecimiento de procesos de control, y análisis periódicos, permitirá la consistencia de los datos en el tiempo.</p>
5. Timelines	<p>Are data timely enough to influence management decision-making (i.e. in terms of frequency and currency)?</p>	Y	<p>ProParque asegura a información sobre el nivel de avances en las actividades de la estrategia a más tardar 15 días después del final de cada trimestre se incluye esta información en los informes trimestrales de la USAID. El indicador final es el resultado que</p>

			cumplen con la definición en el año fiscal.
<p>A Summary of Key Issues and Recommendations: El COTR revisará y aprobará estas acciones antes de que comience la ejecución. Las acciones se consideran "completado" cuando el objetivo de la acción se ha logrado y documentado, y todos los productos y / o los productos han sido aprobados por el GDH y la COTR.</p>			

Data Quality Assessment Worksheet (Option B)

AO or IR: Poverty Reduce through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth. IR2.3: Climate Change Mitigation & adaptation Strengthened. 2.3.1: GOH Climate Change Policy Established and implemented.

Indicator: 2.3.1.1: National Landscape Based Carbon Sequestration (REDD+) Strategy implemented.
Paisaje Nacional basada en el secuestro de carbono (REDD +) estrategia implementada

Date Reviewed: November 2011

Data Source: ICF

Is the Indicator Reported to USAID/W? Yes

Criterion	Definition	Y/N	Explanation
1. Validity	<p>Do the data clearly and adequately represent the intended result? Some issues to consider are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Face Validity: Would an outsider or an expert in the field agree that the indicator is a valid and logical measure for the stated result? • Attribution: Does the indicator measure the contribution of the project? • Measurement Error. Are there any measurement errors that could affect the data? Both sampling and non-sampling error should be reviewed. 	Y	<p>Los errores de muestreo no se aplican. En herramienta estructurada ProParque da seguimiento a la ejecución de las actividades contempladas en el plan de acción, se verifican los datos según criterios de ejecución establecidos se genera el reporte de avance de la estrategia según plan aprobado y ProParque incluye esta información en el reporte trimestral enviado a la USAID también la incluye en el informe anual según definición aprobada.</p>
2. Integrity	<p>Do the data collected, analyzed and reported have established mechanisms in place to reduce manipulation or simple errors in transcription?</p>	Y	<p>En general, la integridad de los datos para este indicador se mantiene en forma satisfactoria. Errores de transcripción se minimizan a través de controles sobre el terreno y las comparaciones periódicas. Errores de transcripción no se puede, sin embargo, ser eliminada por completo. Entre los socios locales se asegura la precisión en los reportes de avance mediante espacios de capacitación</p>
3. Precision	<p>Are data sufficiently precise to present a fair picture of performance and enable management decision-making at the appropriate levels?</p>	Y	<p>Se da seguimiento para que cada una de las actividades para mantener el estándar en la metodología aplicada. Se llevan a cabo ejercicios periódicos de actualización de herramientas de reporte con los socios lo que permite que el nivel de precisión se mantenga dentro del margen.</p>
4. Reliability	<p>Do data reflect stable and consistent data collection processes and analysis methods over time?</p>	Y	<p>Permanencia de los métodos y procesos existentes para recopilar y analizar los datos. Controles sobre el terreno y las comparaciones de datos a través del tiempo también ayudan a mantener la coherencia.</p>
5.	<p>Are data timely enough to influence management decision-making (i.e.</p>	Y	<p>ProParque asegura con los socios la información en la frecuencia establecida e incluye esta información</p>

Timeliness	<p>in terms of frequency and currency)?</p> <p>Son datos a tiempo suficiente para influir en la gestión de la toma de decisiones (es decir, en términos de frecuencia y de divisas)?</p>		<p>en el reporte trimestral enviado a USAID. El indicador final es el resultado National Landscape Based Carbon Sequestration (REDD+) Strategy implemented según la definición aprobada por la USAID en el año fiscal.</p>
<p>A Summary of Key Issues and Recommendations: USAID ProParque y el ICF identifican las zonas donde se van implementar las actividades de la estrategia REDD.</p>			

Data Quality Assessment Worksheet

AO or IR: Poverty Reduce through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth. IR 2.3 – Capacity to Mitigate and Adapt to Climate Change Strengthened as a result of USG assistance. Sub-IR 2.3.1 – GOH Climate Change Policy Established and Implemented as a result of USG assistance.

Indicator: Number of hectares under pilot REDD+ activities as a result of USG assistance.

Date Reviewed: November 2011

Data Source: Project Implementers, contractor.

Is the Indicator Reported to USAID/W? Yes.

Criterion	Definition	Y/N	Explanation
1. Validity	<p>Do the data clearly and adequately represent the intended result? Some issues to consider are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Face Validity: Would an outsider or an expert in the field agree that the indicator is a valid and logical measure for the stated result? • Attribution: Does the indicator measure the contribution of the project? • Measurement Error. Are there any measurement errors that could affect the data? Both sampling and non-sampling error should be reviewed. 	Y	<p>En general el Indicador es una medida valida de los resultados esperados. Errores ajenos al muestreo pueden presentarse en el momento de la estimación de las emisiones dentro del margen permisible. Una vez definidas las hectáreas pilotos REDD los desarrolladores presentan el documento de proyecto REDD, según estándares del mercado de carbono definido para REDD Plus en el mercado voluntario. Personal de ProParque verifica la validez de las hectáreas en el piloto según criterios establecidos; genera el reporte y no solo incluye esta información en sus informes trimestrales enviados a la USAID, sino que también cuenta el numero de hectáreas del Piloto REDD de acuerdo a la definición de la USAID, e incluye esta información en su informe anual enviado a la USAID.</p>
2. Integrity	<p>Do the data collected, analyzed and reported have established mechanisms in place to reduce manipulation or simple errors in transcription?</p>	Y	<p>En general, la integridad de los datos para este indicador se mantiene en forma satisfactoria. Errores de transcripción se minimizan a través de controles sobre el terreno y las comparaciones periódicas; el contar con un estándar aceptado por el CMNUCC asegura que no exista el doble conteo. Entre los implementadores se asegura la capacitación en la manejo de la metodología</p>
3. Precision	<p>Are data sufficiently precise to present a fair picture of performance and enable management decision-making at the appropriate levels?</p>	Y	<p>Se da seguimiento para que cada uno de los sitios pilotos implementen la metodología que sumadas llevan al total de reducción meta. Se llevan a cabo ejercicios periódicos de actualización de herramientas de estimación lo que permite que el nivel de precisión se mantenga dentro de lo permisible.</p>
4. Reliability	<p>Do data reflect stable and consistent data collection processes and analysis methods over time?</p>	Y	<p>Mediante el establecimiento de procesos de control, y análisis periódicos, permite la consistencia de los datos en el tiempo. Asegurando en el conteo de hectáreas que es un proyecto de REDD</p>
5. Timeliness	<p>Are data timely enough to influence management decision-making (i.e. in terms of frequency and</p>	Y	<p>A mas tardar 15 días después del trimestre los implementadores entregan avances en la formulación e identificación de áreas pilotos REDD. ProParque incluye esta información en el informe</p>

	currency)?	trimestral de la USAID. El indicador final es Number of hectares under pilot REDD+ activities que cumple con la definición estándar en el año Fiscal.
<p>A Summary of Key Issues and Recommendations: El mercado de carbono es muy estricto en el seguimiento y la verificación de las mediciones de carbono, por lo tanto, se asegura la presencia de una organización reconocida internacionalmente para verificar las reducciones de carbono.</p>		

Sub-IR 2.3.2 Clean/Renewable Energy Adopted

Data Quality Assessment Worksheet			
AO or IR: Poverty Reduce through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth. IR 2.3 – Capacity to Mitigate and Adapt to Climate Change Strengthened as a result of USG assistance. Sub-IR 2.3.2 - Clean/Renewable Energy Adopted as a Result of USG Assistance.			
Indicator: Number of rural community micro-generation clean/renewable energy projects established as a result of USG assistance. Número de la comunidad rural de micro-generación de proyectos de energías limpias / renovables establecidos como resultado de la asistencia			
Date Reviewed: November 2011			
Data Source: Organizaciones locales implementadoras			
Is the Indicator Reported to USAID/W? Yes			
Criterion	Definition	Y/N	Explanation
1. Validity	<p>Do the data clearly and adequately represent the intended result? Some issues to consider are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Face Validity: Would an outsider or an expert in the field agree that the indicator is a valid and logical measure for the stated result? • Attribution: Does the indicator measure the contribution of the project? • Measurement Error. Are there any measurement errors that could affect the data? Both sampling and non-sampling error should be reviewed. 	Y	<p>El Indicador es una medida valida para el resultado. Errores por muestreo no aplican. Listas de Micro proyectos de generación de energía limpia /renovable son registrados. Los datos son desagregados por Área Protegida, por comunidad por tipo de Micro proyecto, tipo de organización implementadora, por sexo del beneficiario. Las organizaciones implementadoras proveen los datos; una vez verificados los datos in situ ProParque los registra en el sistema de información y genera el reporte. La información generada se incluye en el reporte trimestral enviado por ProParque a la USAID, contando el número de Micro proyectos según la definición aprobada por la USAID, también ProParque la incluye en el reporte anual enviado a la USAID en año Fiscal.</p>
2. Integrity	Do the data collected, analyzed and reported have established mechanisms in place to reduce manipulation or simple errors in transcription?	Y	Los controles en terreno y las comparaciones periódicas minimizan los errores de transcripción. Se debe asegurar que los beneficiarios de los Micro proyectos se registren solo una vez.
3. Precision	Are data sufficiently precise to present a fair picture of performance and enable management decision-making at the appropriate levels?	Y	El margen de error de transcripción es aceptable. El obtener la información de las fuentes puede resultar difícil, esto se da dentro del margen aceptable. El contar con los micro proyectos geo referenciados, le agrega valor de precisión.
4. Reliability	Do data reflect stable and consistent data collection processes and analysis methods over time?	Y	El establecimiento de procesos de control y análisis periódicos, permitirá la consistencia de los datos en el tiempo.
5. Timeliness	Are data timely enough to influence management decision-making (i.e. in terms of frequency and currency)?	Y	ProParque recoge la información de las organizaciones implementadoras de los Micro Proyectos a más tardar 15 días después del final de cada trimestre. ProParque incluye esta información en los informes trimestrales enviados a la USAID. El indicador final es el Number of rural community

			micro-generation clean/renewable energy projects; que cumplan con la definición aprobada.
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A Summary of Key Issues and Recommendations: Micro-proyectos son los que proveen el servicio eléctrico mínimo (luces, de carga de teléfonos celulares, radios de emergencia, etc...) a partir de fuentes energía limpia y renovable. Para ser contado los trabajos deben haber sido parte del mecanismo de pequeñas donaciones, o hayan sido ejecutados por un proveedor de servicios capacitados por el programa.

Data Quality Assessment Worksheet			
AO or IR: Poverty Reduce through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth. IR 2.3 – Capacity to Mitigate and Adapt to Climate Change Strengthened as a result of USG assistance. Sub- IR 2.3.2 Clean/Renewable Energy Adopted as a result of USG assistance.			
Indicator: Number of clean/renewable energy projects licensed and permitted by SERNA (all necessary approvals) as a result of USG assistance / percentage of licenses approved of licenses requested.			
Date Reviewed: November 2011			
Data Source: SERNA.			
Is the Indicator Reported to USAID/W? Yes			
Criterion	Definition	Y/N	Explanation
1. Validity	Do the data clearly and adequately represent the intended result? Some issues to consider are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Face Validity: Would an outsider or an expert in the field agree that the indicator is a valid and logical measure for the stated result? • Attribution: Does the indicator measure the contribution of the project? • Measurement Error. Are there any measurement errors that could affect the data? Both sampling and non-sampling error should be reviewed. 	Y	ProParque en instrumento estructurado captura la Información de los proponentes que han sometido proyectos para ser aprobados por SERNA, para conocer el status del proceso los proponentes registran los datos sobre la categoría del proyecto, fecha sometida la solicitud, fecha del dictamen técnico de DECA, Fecha del dictamen legal de la dirección legal de SERNA, Fecha de aprobación de Secretaría. La información se desglosa por paisaje productivo, por Área protegida y por tamaño del proyecto. ProParque verifica los datos en terreno, genera el reporte y lo incluye en el informe trimestral enviado a la USAID. También cuenta el Numero de proyectos licenciados según definición aprobada y lo incluye en el informe anual enviado a la USAID en el año Fiscal.
2. Integrity	Do the data collected, analyzed and reported have established mechanisms in place to reduce manipulation or simple errors in transcription?	Y	En general, la integridad de los datos para este indicador se mantiene en forma satisfactoria. Aunque el seguimiento a los proyectos representa un reto esta dentro del margen permisible. Se debe dar asistencia a los proyectos identificados para que cumplan con todos los requerimientos para obtener la aprobación.
3. Precision	Are data sufficiently precise to present a fair picture of performance and enable management decision-making at the appropriate levels?	Y	El margen de errores de transcripción, el error más común y predecible, es aceptable. Considerando que el Proceso de obtener la licencia es lento se da seguimiento permanente, para mantener el margen aceptable.
4. Reliability	Do data reflect stable and consistent data collection processes and analysis methods over time?	Y	La permanencia de procesos de verificación de documentos dan seguimiento a la aprobación de las licencias. El análisis periódico permite la consistencia de los datos en el tiempo.
5. Timeliness	Are data timely enough to influence management decision-making (i.e. in terms of frequency and currency)? Son datos a tiempo suficiente para	Y	La información ProParque la asegura a más tardar 15 días después del final de cada trimestre y la incluye en los informes trimestrales de la USAID. El indicador final es el resultado Number of clean/renewable energy projects licensed and

	influir en la gestión de la toma de decisiones (es decir, en términos de frecuencia y de divisas)?		permitted by SERNA que cumplen con la definición en el año fiscal.
A Summary of Key Issues and Recommendations: Asegurar en el conteo de los proyectos que no se incluyan proyectos contados en el indicador 2.3.2.1			

Sub-IR 2.3.3 Disaster Vulnerability Reduced

Data Quality Assessment Worksheet (Option A)			
AO or IR: Poverty Reduce through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth. IR 2.3 – Capacity to Mitigate and Adapt to Climate Change Strengthened as a result of USG assistance. Sub-IR 2.3.3 – Disaster Vulnerability Reduced as a Result of USG Assistance.			
Indicator: Honduras National Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation Assessed Capacity Score			
Date Reviewed: November 2011			
Data Source: COPECO, CODEM, CODEL			
Is the Indicator Reported to USAID/W? Yes			
Criterion	Definition	Y/N	Explanation
1. Validity	<p>Do the data clearly and adequately represent the intended result? Some issues to consider are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Face Validity: Would an outsider or an expert in the field agree that the indicator is a valid and logical measure for the stated result? • Attribution: Does the indicator measure the contribution of the project? • Measurement Error. Are there any measurement errors that could affect the data? Both sampling and non-sampling error should be reviewed. 	Y	<p>En general, este indicador es una medida válida de los resultados esperados. Los errores ajenos al muestreo pueden presentarse por subjetividad de la persona que recoge la información sin embargo esto se encuentra dentro del margen permisible. Con herramientas estandarizadas y aprobadas se recogen los datos para valorar las capacidades que tienen las municipalidades y las comunidades para la mitigación y respuesta a desastre. Los controles en terreno se llevan a cabo por personal de ProParque se genera el documento de reporte, según estructura aprobada y esta información ProParque la incluye en el reporte trimestral enviado a la USAID. También la información se incluye en el reporte anual enviado a la USAID en el año fiscal según definición aprobada.</p>
2. Integrity	<p>Do the data collected, analyzed and reported have established mechanisms in place to reduce manipulation or simple errors in transcription?</p>	Y	<p>En general, la integridad de los datos para este indicador se mantiene en forma satisfactoria. Errores de transcripción se minimizan a través de controles sobre el terreno mediante la revisión de las hojas de trabajo diarias. Errores de transcripción no puede ser eliminada por completo sin embargo entre los socios se deben asegurar el manejo de una metodología estándar al momento de la aplicación de las herramientas en terreno.</p>
3. Precision	<p>Are data sufficiently precise to present a fair picture of performance and enable management decision-making at the appropriate levels?</p>	Y	<p>El margen de error de errores de transcripción, el error más común y predecible, es aceptable. La transcripción de datos cualitativos representa un reto esto también tiene un margen de error aceptable.</p>
4. Reliability	<p>Do data reflect stable and consistent data collection processes and analysis methods</p>	Y	<p>Permanencia de los métodos y procesos existentes para recopilar y analizar los datos. Controles sobre el terreno y las comparaciones de datos a través del</p>

	over time?		tiempo también ayudan a mantener la coherencia.
5. Timeliness	Are data timely enough to influence management decision-making (i.e. in terms of frequency and currency)?	Y	ProParque asegura la información dentro del periodo establecido y la incluye en los informes trimestrales enviados a la USAID. El indicador final es el resultado Honduras National Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation Assessed Capacity Score que cumplen con la definición aprobada en el año fiscal.
A Summary of Key Issues and Recommendations: El punto de partida para los datos de Baseline es revisión y estandarización del paquete de herramientas ya utilizados por el GOH, USAID/OFDA, y ONGs del consorcio las cuales serán mejoradas en consulta con USAID/OFDA.			

Data Quality Assessment Worksheet (Option B)

AO or IR: Poverty Reduce through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth. IR2.3: Climate Change Mitigation & adaptation Strengthened. 2.3.3 Disaster Vulnerability Reduced.

Indicator: Honduras National Disaster preparedness and Mitigation assessed Capacity Score

Date Reviewed: November 2011

Data Source: CODEM, CODELES.

Is the Indicator Reported to USAID/W?

Criterion	Definition	Y/N	Explanation
1. Validity	<p>Do the data clearly and adequately represent the intended result? Some issues to consider are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Face Validity: Would an outsider or an expert in the field agree that the indicator is a valid and logical measure for the stated result? • Attribution: Does the indicator measure the contribution of the project? • Measurement Error. Are there any measurement errors that could affect the data? Both sampling and non-sampling error should be reviewed. 	Y	<p>En general, este indicador es una medida válida de los resultados esperados. Equipo de investigación recoge y transcribe los datos en Instrumentos consensuados, los datos son desagregados por municipio, comunidades, tipo de organización, Área protegida. Se revisa la información sobre la precisión de la información realizando controles en terreno. Se producen reportes de avance y se envían a la USAID.</p>
2. Integrity	<p>Do the data collected, analyzed and reported have established mechanisms in place to reduce manipulation or simple errors in transcription?</p>	Y	<p>En general, la integridad de los datos para este indicador se mantiene en forma satisfactoria. La estandarización, supervisión y verificación en terreno e informes de inconsistencia, minimizan los errores por transcripción y manipulación de los datos.</p>
3. Precision	<p>Are data sufficiently precise to present a fair picture of performance and enable management decision-making at the appropriate levels?</p>	Y	<p>Aunque el dato sobre fortalecimiento de capacidades presenta un reto, esto también tiene un margen de error aceptable. Los controles establecidos permiten mantener el indicador dentro de los márgenes aceptables, asegurando con esto la precisión de los datos.</p>
4. Reliability	<p>Do data reflect stable and consistent data collection processes and analysis methods over time?</p>	Y	<p>Permanencia de los métodos y procesos existentes para recopilar y analizar los datos. Controles sobre el terreno y las comparaciones de datos a través del tiempo también ayudan a mantener la coherencia.</p>
5. Timeliness	<p>Are data timely enough to influence</p>	Y	<p>ProParque asegura los datos. El informe de</p>

	management decision-making (i.e. in terms of frequency and currency)?		evaluación serán presentado dentro del periodo establecido, ProParque incluye la información en el informe trimestral enviado a la USAID. El indicador final es indicador Honduras National Disaster preparedness and Mitigation assessed Capacity Score, según definición aprobada.
<p>A Summary of Key Issues and Recommendations: Las herramienta serán usadas para establecer las puntuaciones de referencia en municipios y Comunidades identificados, dando preferencia a los ubicados en los municipios dentro y alrededor de las áreas protegidas y las de mayor vulnerabilidad. La lista definitiva de los municipios y las comunidades, deben ser aprobados por el USAID y COPECO.</p>			

Data Quality Assessment Worksheet			
AO or IR: Poverty Reduce through Sustainable Broad-Based Economic Growth. IR 2.3 – Capacity to Mitigate and Adapt to Climate Change Strengthened as a result of USG assistance. Sub-IR 2.3.3 – Disaster Vulnerability Reduced as a result of USG assistance			
Indicator: Number of Communities in High Vulnerability Municipalities with Adequate Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Capacity as a Result of USG Assistance			
Date Reviewed: November 2011			
Data Source: Comités locales de Respuesta a Emergencia			
Is the Indicator Reported to USAID/W?			
Criterion	Definition	Y/N	Explanation
1. Validity	Do the data clearly and adequately represent the intended result? Some issues to consider are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Face Validity: Would an outsider or an expert in the field agree that the indicator is a valid and logical measure for the stated result? • Attribution: Does the indicator measure the contribution of the project? • Measurement Error. 	Y	ProParque con Herramientas estandarizadas recogen datos de las acciones desarrolladas con los Comités Locales de Respuesta a Emergencia. Los datos serán desagregados por Área Protegida, por municipios, por sexo de los capacitados, tipo de capacitación, tipo de acciones realizadas. Los Comités Locales proveen la información; ProParque una vez que realiza controles en terreno registra los datos y genera el informe. ProParque incluye esta información en el reporte trimestral enviado a la USAID. ProParque incluye en el informe el avance en el desarrollo del Paquete de asistencia técnica aprobado por la USAID.
2. Integrity	Do the data collected, analyzed and reported have established mechanisms in place to reduce manipulation or simple errors in transcription?	Y	En general, la integridad de los datos para este indicador se mantiene en forma satisfactoria. Errores de transcripción se minimizan a través de controles sobre el terreno y las comparaciones periódicas. Errores de transcripción no se puede, sin embargo, ser eliminada por completo. Se debe asegurar que los participantes en las capacitaciones se cuentan y se registran solo una vez.
3. Precision	Are data sufficiently precise to present a fair picture of performance and enable management decision-making at the appropriate levels?	Y	El margen de errores de transcripción, es aceptable. Aunque el seguimiento y registro de capacitaciones representa un reto, esto también tiene un margen de error aceptable.
4. Reliability	Do data reflect stable and consistent data collection processes and analysis methods over time?	Y	El establecimiento de procesos de control y análisis periódicos, permite la consistencia de los datos en el tiempo.
5. Timeliness	Are data timely enough to influence management decision-making (i.e. in terms of frequency and currency)? Son datos a tiempo suficiente para influir en la gestión de la toma de decisiones (es decir, en términos	Y	ProParque registra la información a más tardar 15 días después del final de cada trimestre e incluye esta información en los informes trimestrales enviados a la USAID. El indicador final es el resultado del Number of Communities in High Vulnerability Municipalities with Adequate Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Capacity

	de frecuencia y de divisas)?		
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A Summary of Key Issues and Recommendations: Prevención de desastres y la capacidad de mitigación significa que la comunidad tiene la capacidad de entender los mapas de riesgos, preparar planes de contingencia, diseñar y aplicar sistemas de alerta temprana y la respuesta a emergencias. Una herramienta se desarrolla para medir las competencias en los municipios seleccionados.

Annex 3

Potential Target Municipalities

USAID/ProParque			
Priority Municipalities			
No.	Protected Area	Municipality	Department
1	Agalta	Catacamas	Olancho
2	Agalta	Gualaco	Olancho
3	Agalta	San Esteban	Olancho
4	Agalta	Santa María del Real	Olancho
5	Agalta/Río Plátano	Dulce Nombre de Culmí	Olancho
6	Celaque	Corquín	Copán
7	Celaque	Gracias	Lempira
8	Celaque	San Manuel Colohete	Lempira
9	Celaque	Belén Gualcho	Ocotepeque
10	Colibrí	Arenal	Yoro
11	Colibrí	Olanchito	Yoro
12	Cuero y Salado	Esparta	Atlántida
13	Islas de la Bahía	José Santos Guardiola	Islas de la Bahía
14	Islas de la Bahía	Roatán	Islas de la Bahía
15	Islas de la Bahía	Utila	Islas de la Bahía
16	La Tigra	Cantarranas	Francisco Morazán
17	La Tigra	Distrito Central	Francisco Morazán
18	La Tigra	Santa Lucía	Francisco Morazán
19	La Tigra	Valle de Ángeles	Francisco Morazán
20	Cerro Azul Meambar	Meámbar	Comayagua
21	Cerro Azul Meambar	Siguatepeque	Comayagua
22	Cerro Azul Meambar	Taulabé	Comayagua
23	Cerro Azul Meambar	Santa Cruz de Yojoa	Cortés
24	Pico Bonito / Cuero y Salado	El Porvenir	Atlántida
25	Pico Bonito / Cuero y Salado	La Ceiba	Atlántida
26	Pico Bonito / Cuero y Salado	La Masica	Atlántida
27	Pico Bonito / Cuero y Salado	San Francisco	Atlántida
28	PNJK	Tela	Atlántida
29	PNJK	Puerto Cortés	Cortés
30	Río Plátano	Iriona	Gracias a Dios
31	Río Plátano	Juan Francisco Bulnes	Gracias a Dios