



Definitions List

Learning Hub	A learning hub is a virtual and/or physical facility providing formal and informal opportunities for learners (community groups, local/regional fisheries managers, local leaders, community facilitators) to access and share learnings and experiences through workshops, trainings or focused learning exchanges." These hubs are existing training and capacity building institutions. Learning hubs will be identified through a) evidence of their track record to deliver capacity building activities in the area of ocean conservation and management and/or community governance and development; b) their influence and reach including existing relevant networks and ability to deliver appropriate capacity building to remote communities with limited literacy. New hubs will only be established in the absence of any existing institution.
Number of people benefitting from learning opportunities (e.g. workshops, learning journeys, exchanges etc)	Number of people benefitting from learning opportunities (e.g. workshops, learning journeys, exchanges etc)
Direct beneficiaries	Direct beneficiaries can be defined as those who will participate directly in the project, and thus benefit from its existence. e.g. community directly involved in LMMA or CBFM; women directly involved in financial literacy trainings and/or in saving schemes. Ideally disaggregated by male and female.
Indirect beneficiaries	Indirect beneficiaries can be defined as those who will not participate directly in the project, but will still benefit from it. This could be other members of the community within the project location, neighbouring communities or family members of the direct beneficiaries. Ideally disaggregated by male and female.
Area influenced (km2)	Area in km2 that the project aims to influence e.g. by improving governance, fisheries and/or management practices. If working with SSF - then it will be the area covered by their fishing activities.
Ecological monitoring	CPUE or other type of ecological monitoring tool used.
Food security (Months of Adequate Food Nutrition Security (MAHFP))	# of months with hunger and with enough food – to measure Food security
Food security (Household Dietary Diversity Index (HDDI))	# of food groups consumed – to measure food nutrition
Awareness and change of attitude toward conservation	Perception of improved wellbeing as a result of CBNRM incl LMMAs & fisheries measures put in place by the community ; % of people changing attitudes toward conservation of coastal and marine resources
Wealth (Household Asset Index, Households Income Index, Households Access to Finance and Access to Credit)	% increase in asset accumulation for male and female
Wealth (Household Asset Index, Households Income Index, Households Access to Finance and Access to Credit)	# of Saving groups created
Wealth (Household Asset Index, Households Income Index, Households Access to Finance and Access to Credit)	Amount of money saved and loans taken by X saving groups in USD
Women participation in decision making (Women	# of men and women direct beneficiaries

participation in decision making)	
Women participation in decision making (% of Women in different activities and their participation in decisions board)	% of women participation in decision making positions in Community-based Organizations
No. of Co-management units influenced	e.g. BMUs, cooperatives, LMMAs
Management effectiveness monitored (Type of measure used)	METT / CRG / other (Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool / Community Resource Governance etc.)
Enterprise dev/income improvement Categories	Current list: waste management and recycling, fisheries value chain development, aquaculture/mariculture, energy efficiency, ecotourism, artisanal products and handicrafts, habitat restoration, climate adaptation, agriculture, transport, skills trade
Enterprise dev/income improvement	Number of enterprises developed
Household	A household is defined by all members in a home who live and cook together.
Prototype site	A prototype site is a defined coastal location where one or several communities or villages are participating in the project (e.g. through co-management). The pilot sites were identified according to the following criteria: 1) established presence of WWF or trusted partner 2) established relationship with community/ies (community buy-in for project) 3) financial and HR capacity in place for at least 2 years and 4) site demonstrates evidence of success or promising signs of success, making it a good candidate for replication or upscaling