

Development strategic objectives (*1)	Mid-term objectives	Sub-targets of mid-term objectives	Types of infrastructure	Indicator examples		Policy and methods for setting indicators	Country name	Project name	FY of evaluation	
1. Effective utilization of fishery resources (stable food supply)	1-1. Increase in fishery production	1-1-2. Dissemination of appropriate fishing technology	Vessels for skipjack pole and line fishing, fishery guidance vessels used for training, equipment for repairing outboard motors, etc.	Operation indicators	<b>Basic indicators</b> The monthly average operating rate of fishing vessels	(This column explains how to set each indicator, calculation standards, and points to note when setting the indicators, among others.)	The Solomon Islands	The Project for Rehabilitation of the Domestic Tuna Fishery	2009	
				Effect indicators	<b>Basic indicators</b> An increase in landed volume of fish  <b>Supplementary indicators</b> An increase in the number of motorised pirogues		Panama	The Small-scale Fishery Development Project	2007	
							Cameroon	The Project for the Improvement of Small-scale Fishery Center	2009	
	1-4. The improvement of fish processing and distribution, the improvement of fishery infrastructure	1-4-1. The improvement of technologies for fish processing and quality control	Fishery inspection laboratories (Hygiene testing )		Operation indicators	<b>Basic indicators</b> The number of hygiene tests performed in the laboratory The number of HACCP workshops held The number of test parameters The number of samples analysed (per year)		Antigua and Barbuda	The Project for Construction of Fisheries Center	2009
					Effect indicators	<b>Basic indicators</b> The number of those who have passed the HACCP course examination which is an examination on the food hygiene management system		St. Vincent	The Project for Re-Modeling of New Kingstown Fish Market	2008
								Senegal	The Project for the Construction of National Analysis Laboratory for Fishery Products	2022
				Fresh fish retailing facilities	Operation indicators	<b>Basic indicators</b> The utilization rate for retail booths		Guinea	The Project for Construction of Fish Market at Kenien in Conakry	2007
					Effect indicators	<b>Basic indicators</b> A reduction in (illegal) sales by street stalls A reduction in the amount of fish rejected due to quality deterioration The improvement in freshness and hygiene conditions during sale				
	Freezers and refrigerators	Operation indicators	<b>Basic indicators</b> The volume of fish stored The number of facility users	Guinea	The Project for Construction of Fish Market at Kenien in Conakry	2007				
		Effect indicators	<b>Basic indicators</b> A reduction in volume of fish rejected due to quality deterioration The stable supply of fishery products in fishery off-seasons	Mozambique	The Project for Rehabilitation of Maputo Fishing Port (Phase II)					
			1-4-1. The improvement of technologies for fish processing and quality control	Ice making and storage facilities	Operation indicators	<b>Basic indicators</b> The operating rate of ice makers (amount of ice production)  <b>Supplementary indicators</b> Cumulative hours of operation for emergency generators		St. Vincent	The Project for Re-Modeling of New Kingstown Fish Market	2008
Effect indicators					<b>Basic indicators</b> An increase in volume of fresh fish handled The volume of frozen fish distributed to inland areas The volume of fresh fish exported <b>Supplementary indicators</b> A drop in the price of ice The volume of ice sold at fishing ports	St. Lucia		The Project for Construction of Vieux Fort Fishery Complex	2005	
						Cape Verde		The Project for Extension of Fishing Port Infrastructure in Praia (Phase II)	2007	
						Nicaragua		The Project for Improvement of Fishery Facilities at San Juan del Sur Port	2010	

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1. Effective utilization of fishery resources (stable food supply)	1-4. The improvement of fish processing and distribution, the improvement of fishery infrastructure	1-4-2. The improvement of fish processing technologies	Fishery processing plants	Operation indicators	<b>Basic indicators</b> The volume of processed fishery products		Antigua and Barbuda	The Project for Construction of Fisheries Center	2009
				Effect indicators	<b>Basic indicators</b> A reduction in post-harvest loss An increase in volume of processed fishery products distributed (sold)  <b>Supplementary indicators</b> An increase in the number of items and types of processed fishery products An improvement in the quality of processed fishery products		Tanzania	The Project for Construction of Kirumba Fish Market in Mwanza	2003
				Operation indicators	<b>Basic indicators</b> The calmness of waters inside the harbor (the total number of days when the wave height was 0.3 m or less)		St. Lucia	The Project for Improvement of Coastal Fisheries Development	2006
				Effect indicators	<b>Basic indicators</b> A reduction in fishing vessel damage caused by rough weather An increase in the number of workable days inside the harbor (a reduction in the impact of waves on work) <b>The number of small-scale fishing vessels moored</b> <b>An improvement in the safety of small-scale fishing vessels by separating fishing ports from commercial ports</b> <b>The elimination of congestion in fishing ports</b>		Togo	<b>Project for Construction of Lome Fishing Port</b>	<b>2016</b>
		1-4-3. The improvement of distribution facilities such as fishing ports and fish markets	Fish-landing piers	Operation indicators	<b>Basic indicators</b> The number of fishing vessels which used piers The occupancy ratio of piers (the actual number of fishing vessels which used piers divided by the planned number of fishing vessels)		St. Lucia	The Project for Improvement of Coastal Fisheries Development	2006
				Effect indicators	<b>Basic indicators</b> A reduction in the congestion rate at the existing piers A reduction in the time spent for landing fish  <b>Supplementary indicators</b> A reduction in the number of workers needed for landing fish from small-scale fishing vessels (an indicator which indirectly indicates the improvement of fish-landing efficiency)				
				Operation indicators	<b>Basic indicators</b> The amount dredged The number of dredging operations An increase in the number of vessels which called at the port An increase in the operating rate of liners		Palau	The Project for the Improvement of North Dock of Peleliu State	2010
				Effect indicators	<b>Basic indicators</b> An increase in the amount of fish-landing work The elimination of waiting times The number of days when fully loaded liners can use the shipping lane A reduction in the time required for liners to pass through the shipping lane				
		1-4-3. The improvement of distribution facilities such as fishing ports and fish markets	The development of fishery complexes (which include storage facilities, administration offices, processing and handling shed, retail markets and meeting rooms), the improvement and development of facilities for fisheries centers	Operation indicators	<b>Basic indicators</b> The number of facility users The number of registered fishers The number of registered fishing vessels The number of fishers  <b>Supplementary indicators</b> The fishers' locker usage rate An increase in the number of commercial fishing vessels	Output = Production volume by fish type x Price by fish type	Cape Verde	The Project for Extension of Fishing Port Infrastructure in Praia (Phase II)	2007
				Effect indicators	<b>Basic indicators</b> An increase in the handling of the catch Fishery production value (*output) *Name changed from 2015. There was no change in the contents, and there was no problem in the time series comparison between them (92nd Statistical Yearbook of Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Statistical Annual Report). Income from facility operations (income from facility use fees, ice sales) A reduction in the time spent for the handling of goods A reduction in the number of days when fish markets were suspended or closed		Benin	The Project for the Improvement of Cotonou Fishing Port	2009
							Samoa	The Project for the Renovation and Extension of Apia Fisheries Wharf and Related Facilities	2010



Examples of Setting Indicators for Each Development Strategic Objective

Financial Assistance Projects/Standard Indicator Reference (Fisheries)

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					due to rain <b>Supplementary indicators</b> A reduction in the volume of fishery products imported An increase in the number of FRP (fiber reinforced plastic) fishing vessels (the number of fishing vessels in operation for each type of vessel (unit: vessels/year))		Côte d'Ivoire	The Project for the Improvement of Wharf Site and the Construction of Central Market for the Development of Commercial Zone in the City of Sassandra	2016
2. Conservation and management of fishery resources	2-1. Fish stock assessment	2-1-1. The establishment of resource survey systems	The provision of research vessels	<b>Operation indicators</b>	<b>Basic indicators</b> The average annual number of voyages by research vessels/the number of days of research voyages per year (days/year) The degree of the utilization of acoustic survey equipment Pelagic fish stocks: 4-frequency acoustic survey distance (nautical miles/year) Demersal fish stocks: the number of deep-sea bottom trawling (times/year)		Senegal	The Project for the Construction of a Fishery Research Vessel	2006
				<b>Effect indicators</b>	<b>Basic indicators</b> The improvement of fishery statistics The number of fish species whose resource evaluation report was updated (once a year) (*target fish species are set according to the region) The number of marine environmental maps (distribution maps of water temperature, salinity, chlorophyll, etc.)		Morocco	The Project for the Construction of a Fishery Research Vessel	2005
		2-1-3. Raising resources management awareness of governments and fishermen	The construction of fishery management training facilities (which include fishery management offices and libraries), the improvement of relevant equipment including training equipment and workshop equipment	<b>Operation indicators</b>	<b>Basic indicators</b> The number of officials who received training on fishery management The number of officials/fishers who have completed training at the training facility The number of training days conducted at the training facility The types of training courses that can be offered		Morocco	Oceanographic and Fishery Research Vessel Construction Project (Japanese ODA loan)	2016
				<b>Effect indicators</b>	<b>Basic indicators</b> The number of fishermen who switched fishing grounds from inside lagoons to offshore		Mauritius	The Project for Upgrading and Renovation of the Management and Training Facilities for Artisanal Fisheries	2008
	2-4. The production and release of eggs and fingerling	2-4-1. The establishment of aquaculture technologies	The improvement of facilities and equipment for conducting aquaculture research and technological development	<b>Operation indicators</b>	<b>Basic indicators</b> The operating rate of research equipment		Vietnam	The Project for Construction of Marine Culture Research and Development Center in Nha Trang	2007
				<b>Effect indicators</b>	<b>Basic indicators</b> The number of broodstock fish raised The number of fingerling produced An increase in the hatching rate An increase in the survival rate				
3. Poverty reduction for fishermen and fishing villages (the promotion of vital fishing villages)	3-1. Increasing fishery income	3-1-1. Increasing the catch	The construction of facilities for small-scale fisheries (the construction of fish markets, ice making facilities, fishing gear warehouses and security light fittings, the provision of equipment such as ice makers, ice tanks, generators, etc.)	<b>Operation indicators</b>	<b>Basic indicators</b> The utilization rate of fish markets The utilization rate of ice making facilities The operating rate of generators		Cape Verde	The Project for Extension of Fishing Port Infrastructure in Praia (Phase II)	2007
				<b>Effect indicators</b>	<b>Basic indicators</b> An increase in the handling of the catch An increase in fishermen's income		Cameroon	The Project for the Improvement of Small-scale Fishery Center	2004

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3. Poverty reduction for fishermen and fishing villages (the promotion of vital fishing villages)	3-1. Increasing fishery income	3-1-2. Normalization of the price of the catch and increase in its value	The improvement of fish-landing and distribution facilities and facilities for supporting fishermen's activities, the improvement of storage for price adjustment	<b>Effect indicators</b>	<b>Basic indicators</b> An increase in the price of fish by the efficient, hygienic and fair trading of fish (auction) An increase in fishermen's income		St. Lucia	The Project for Construction of Vieux Fort Fishery Complex	1997
							Morocco	The Project for Developing an Artisanal Fishery Village in Sidi Hsaine (Phase I and Phase II)	2002
	3-1-3. The reduction of fishing costs	The construction of breakwaters and quays for coastal fishing vessels, the provision of seawater pumps, security and tower lighting equipment	<b>Operation indicators</b>	<b>Basic indicators</b> The fishing port utilization rate by small-scale fishing vessels	Ghana		The Project for Construction of Sekondi Fishing Port	2006	
			<b>Effect indicators</b>	<b>Basic indicators</b> A reduction in vessel-body repair costs An increase in fishery income due to a reduction in the vessel-body repair costs An increase in fishermen's income					
3-2. Income source diversification	3-2-1. Income increase through aquaculture	The improvement of facilities and equipment for conducting aquaculture research and technological development	<b>Effect indicators</b>	<b>Basic indicators</b> An increase in fishermen's income		Vietnam	The Project for Construction of Marine Culture Research and Development Center in Nha Trang	2002	
4. Capacity development	4-1. Fishery administrative	4-1-1. Enhancing the abilities of fishery administrative officers	The construction of fishery management training facilities (which include fishery management offices and libraries), the improvement of relevant equipment including training equipment and workshop equipment	<b>Operation indicators</b>	<b>Basic indicators</b> The number of officials who received training dedicated to government officials engaged in on fishery management		Mauritius	The Project for Upgrading and Renovation of the Management and Training Facilities for Artisanal Fisheries	2007

(\*1) The mid-term objectives and the sub-targets of mid-term objectives which do not apply to grant aid projects were omitted.

[Reference]

UN SDG Indicator: 14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels

UN SDG Indicator: 14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing states, least developed countries and all countries

UN SDG Indicator: 14. a.1 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology

UN SDG Indicator: 14. b.1 Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework that recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries

[Reference]

JAPAN The SDGs Implementation Guiding Principles: Number of projects made in consideration of SDGs

[Reference]

Indicators of JICA 4th Medium-term Objectives: Implementation of Assistance for the Utilization of Fishery Resources Contributing to Food Security

(Implementation of cross-sectoral and private-sector assistance that contributes to the improvement of nutritional status) → \*Although it is Goal 2 of the SDGs and not related to fisheries (Goal 14), it is included because it has a deep relationship with nutritional improvement through sustainable protein intake via inland water aquaculture, etc.