CORAL TRIANGLE INITIATIVE
ON CORAL REEFS, FISHERIES AND FOOD SECURITY

Activity Report: Monitoring & Evaluation Manual Development Workshop

Pasig City, Metro Manila, Philippines,April 10-12, 2013

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CTSP
Coral Triangle Support Partnership
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Activity Report:
Monitoring & Evaluation Manual Development Workshop

Pasig City, Metro Manila, Philippines.April 10-12, 2013

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ACRONYMS& ABBREVIATIONS

CCA	climate change adaptation
CMWG	Coordination Mechanisms Working Group
CT	Coral Triangle
CT6	CT Countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, and Timor-Leste)
CTI	abbreviated form of CTI-CFF
CTI-CFF	Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security
CTMPAS	Coral Triangle Marine Protected Area System
CTSP	Coral Triangle Support Partnership
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources (Philippines)
EAFM	ecosystem approach to fisheries management
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GIZ	Deutsche GesellschaftfürInternationaleZusammenarbeit (German Society for International Cooperation)
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MEWG	Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group
MOU	memorandum of understanding
MPA	marine protected area
NCC	National Coordination Committee
PNG	Papua New Guinea
RFMO	Regional Fisheries Management Office
RPOA	Regional Plan of Action (CTI-CFF)
RSCTR	Regional State of the Coral Triangle Report
SCTR	State of the Coral Triangle Report
SOM	Senior Officials Meeting
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
TOR	terms of reference
TWG	technical working group
USCTI	United States Coral Triangle Initiative Support Program

ACTIVITY REPORT

INTRODUCTION

The six member countries of the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF) gathered on 10-12 April 2013 for a workshop hosted by the Government of the Philippines to develop an operations manual for regional monitoring, evaluation and reporting of progress toward the goals of the2010-2020 CTI-CFF Regional Plan of Action (RPOA).

CTI-CFFis composed of Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea (PNG), Philippines, Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste, oftencollectively referred to as the CT6.

The RPOAhas five overall goals, originally agreed at the first Senior Officials Meeting (SOM1) in December 2007, covering (1) priority seascapes; (2) ecosystem approach to managing fisheries and other marine resources (EAFM); (3) marine protected areas (MPAs); (4) climate change adaptation (CCA); and (5) threatened species.A monitoring and evaluation working group (MEWG) has beentasked to develop the indicators for these goals.

This workshop built on the MEWG's work to accomplish the following specific objectives:

1) Identify the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) tasks by country and by thematic technical working group (TWG);
2) Identify and nominate responsible parties for each task;
3) Estimate the cost of the M&E tasks; and
4) Evaluate and assess current capacities and resources to implement the M&E system in each country.

Formed in 2008, MEWG has been coordinating over the last five years with the five thematic TWGs responsible for the corresponding RPOA goals to develop, revise and refine the indicators and define an M&E systemthat includes mechanisms for data collection, storage, retrieval, processing, analysis, and reporting. The draft indicators and M&E system that were presented at SOM8 in November 2012 served as the main inputs to the workshop. At SOM8, in a decision document dated 26 November 2012, the CT6 "endorsed the adoption of the CTI-CFF M&E System with provisions formodification of indicators by respective thematic TWGs for continuing improvement."

The workshop was attended 29 participants, including 14 country-designated technical writers and representatives and 15 resource persons and support staff from development partners (Annex 2 [**A2**]). A formal meeting of the MEWG, convened to formally review and affirm the workshop results, capped the three-day activity.

Participants at the M&E Manual Development Workshop held on April 10-12, 2013 in Pasig City, Metro Manila, Philippines. (Photo: US CTI PI/A Sia)

Held at Malayan Plaza, Pasig City, Metro Manila, Philippines, the workshop was jointly organized by the Philippines' CTI-CFF National Coordination Committee (NCC) and the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), with assistance from the US CTI Support Program (USCTI).

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS

The workshop consisted of plenary and breakout sessions that included expert presentations and participant discussions and activities focused primarily on defining and fleshing out the M&E System, including the process of data collection, storage, retrieval, processing, analysis and reporting, and the key elements of the operations manual.(*See Agenda in Annex 1 [**A1**].*)

Day 1 included 7 sessions, including the opening session and introductions. Presentations included anoverview of the work done by the MEWG and the draft regional framework for the CTI-CFF M&E System Operations Manual. For the most part, however, the day's sessions were about reviewing the draft set of indicators presented and endorsed by the countries at SOM8. Participants worked in two breakout groups to discuss and where necessary streamline the indicators, taking particular note of the need to clarify some indicators for seascapes and EAFM and the opportunity to endorse these indicators for further review and deliberation by the respective TWGsat their upcoming meetings on16-17 April 2013 (Seascapes TWG) and 14-16 May 2013 (EAFM TWG).

On Day 2, participants worked mainly in country groups to review their respective national M&E processes and capacities. Their outputs were summarized in plenary, where presentations and discussions generally centered on capacity gaps at the country level, and how the national M&E data can be rolled up into the regional M&E system (i.e., what will be tracked, how will data flow, who will be responsible for data management at national and regional levels, where will data be stored and who will have access to the data, what types of analysis will be done and how, how will the M&E results feed into the State of the Coral Triangle Report [SCTR]). Plenary discussions also touched on possible platforms for integrating some national indicators into a regional tracking system, including the CTI-CFF-focused Coral Triangle Marine ProtectedAreas System (CTMPAS) and Coral Triangle Atlas (CT Atlas), andothers that cover a similar geographic scope, such asrelevant Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs).

The CTI-CFF RPOA defines CTMPAS as "composed of prioritized individual MPAs and networks of MPAs that are connected, resilient, and sustainably financed, and designed in ways that (i) generate significant income, livelihoods, and food security benefits for coastal communities; and (ii) conserve the region's rich biological diversity." CT Atlas is an online GIS database that provides a centralized system of storing information and cataloguing the different datasets on MPAs and coral reefs and other information required to produce maps for resource management planning and for communicating the issues and challenges that the CT6 face.RFMOs are international organizations formed by countries with fishing interests in an area; each RFMO generally has a scientific committee that gathers data to guide the establishment of sustainable catch levels for various species.

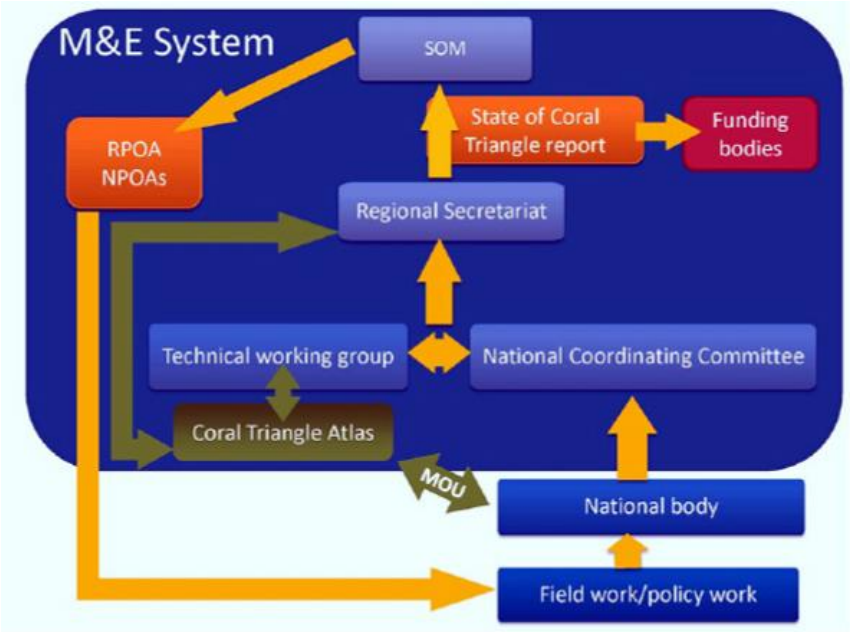
There were twomorning sessions and one afternoon session on Day 3. The morning sessions were focused on developing a working outline for the M&E System Operations Manual and planning the follow-up actions needed to produce the manual and advance the development of the M&E system. The afternoon session was a formal meeting of the MEWG, the third such meeting since the group was organized in April 2012. The meeting formally reviewed and affirmed the workshop results and officially brought the three-day event to a close.

RESULTSAND ACTIONS

The workshop resulted in the following key results and priority actions, which were formally noted and affirmed upon further review and deliberation by the3rdCTI-CFF MEWG meeting (see minutes of meeting in Annex 4 [**A4**]).

1 – Identification of M&E coordination requirements

M&E Coordination Framework. The Resource Team presented the below M&E coordination framework that guided the workshop discussions.



M&E Coordination Framework

Regional M&E Coordinator. In the course of defining the elements of the M&E System and identifying corresponding responsibility centers, the countries noted the specific coordination requirements of the System and agreed to seek SOM endorsement for the engagement of a full-time Regional M&E Coordinator responsible for directing, organizing and ensuring the effective flow of information between all those involved in measuring CTI-CFF progress toward its RPOA goals, including both the sources and users of M&E data and information.

The body also agreed that the endorsement request should be made in consultation with the CTI-CFF Coordination Mechanisms Working Group (CMWG) tasked to develop coordination mechanisms between the CTI-CFF countries.

2 – Refinement of indicator descriptions

Participants reviewed the indicators presented at SOM8 and agreed that the descriptions needed to be clarified to explain more clearly what is being measured and how it should be measured rather than the purpose of the indicators. The revisions are shown in the annotated tables in Annex 5 (**A5**).

For the most part, the body accepted the revisions on the indicators for Goal 3 (MPA) and Goal 4 (CCA) but raised several questions about the indicators for seascapes (Goal 1), EAFM (Goal 2) threatened species (Goal 5). These questions are contained in the referral notes shown in Annex 6 (**A6**), which will be submitted by the MEWG Chair (Philippines) to the concerned TWGs with a request for the TWGs to review the indicators.

In general, the group noted that:

1) The indicators for seascapes are too broad and difficult to report against.

2) There is some ambiguity in how the conservation status of fish stocks should be determined: How is conservation status defined? Who does the assessment? What parameters should be used (e.g. Food and Agriculture Organization [FAO], International Union for Conservation of Nature [IUCN] Red List)?
3) Funding is needed to monitor conservation status, so there may be a need to focus on monitoring only "a couple of species."
4) There was no agreement on a "common fisheries indicator that everyone would like to assess to measure higher level outcomes or impacts." Countries have different ways of measuring fisheries indicators, such as exploitation rate.
5) The use of qualitative indicators to measure food security and other social parameters should be considered but needs further study (socioeconomic perception surveys, for example, do not always generate accurate information and thus need to be validated and can be very expensive).
6) The limited state capacity of some countries for fish stock assessment in particular and socioeconomic impact assessment in general will make it difficult for them to track some indicators as these are currently defined.
7) The use of data sources "not within the usual mechanisms for tracking impacts," such as regional reports on incidence of poverty and malnutrition in developing countries, should be considered to allow low capacity countries to maximize their limited resources while meeting the many reporting requirements that are placed on them.

3 – National M&E operational workflow and capacity assessment

To map out the flow of M&E data and information at the country level and identify the responsibility centers for data collection, the countries each filled out the process tables shown in **Annex 7** (**A7**). The exercise also helped the countries identify capacity gaps at the national level as also shown in the process tables. The countries noted that the information, particularly those pertaining to agencies that were not represented in the workshop, need to be further validated with the agencies concerned. In general there was expressed need for capacity building, including for those indicators for which there is current capacity but the capacity resides outside government (i.e., with assisting organizations).

4 – Regional M&E process tables

The body discussed at length ways by which country level indicators can be rolled up into a regional M&E system. The regional process tables that resulted from an analysis of the country processes and subsequent discussions on key elements of the regional M&E system are shown in **Annex 8**(**A8**). General issues highlighted during the plenary discussion are shown below, and the more indicator-specific discussion points are included in**Annex 8** (**A8**) and**Annex 5** (**A5**). Relevant points have also been collated thematically in referral notes to the TWGs for Seascapes, EAFM and Threatened Species (**Annex 6** [**A6**]).

1) Differences in M&E processes between countries can be expected but need to be examined more closely: Are they the result of different interpretations of the indicators? Are countries using different methods of measurement? Or are the differences simply due to poorly defined indicators?
2) As a general rule, the M&E System should make use of M&E and reporting systems that are already in place in each country. For CCA, for example, local governments in the Philippines are required to submit an annual "state report" that the CCA benchmarking checklist (for Indicator 4.1.3) "can easily plug into."
3) Where possible, data collection methods should be homogenized to improve comparability.
4) Differences in data collection and reporting cycles between the countries presentsome coordination challenges at the regional level.

5) Most of the issues relate to generating regional indicator data for fisheries, particularly for fish stock and conservation status assessment. Countries need more instructions on how to assess "conservation status."
6) The requirements for socioeconomic monitoring need to be clarified further. There was general agreement to use available national official socioeconomic indicators to the extent that these are applicable. The challenge is how to aggregate the national indicators into a regional indicator and until the countries agree on a way to do this, these indicators will have to be reported in their current, disaggregated form -- for example, percent change in average income and fish consumption per capita are currently reported in the Regional SCTR (RSCTR) on a per country basis.
7) Coordination mechanisms should be defined to clarify the roles of and relationships between the NCCs, MEWG, TWGs and the Regional Secretariat. For example, Indicator 5.1.2 for threatened species could be taken up by the MPA TWG and included in their monitoring. Indicator 5.1.2 tracks the area of protected marine habitat that contributes to conservation of threatened and endangered species.
8) The CMWG should be engaged in discussions relating to the development of the M&E coordination mechanisms.

5 – Cost of M&E

Unable to provide numerical estimates, participants opted to use "relative estimates" to indicate the cost of tracking each indicator at both country and regional levels. There was consensus that the countries will need either technical or financial assistance (or both) to establish and maintain the system.

6 – M&E System Operations Manual outline and production timetable

The countries reviewed and accepted with modification a working outline developed by the MEWG Secretariat forthe M&E System Operations Manual. The outline, as revised during the workshop and adopted by the MEWG at their 3rd formal meeting on 12 April 2012, is shown in **Annex 9** (**A9**).

It was agreed that the manual should be targeted at the "primary users of the M&E system." Currently, the MEWG is the lead group for the M&E System, but it is assumed that the M&E function will eventually be lodged in the Regional Secretariat. Recognizing this, the countries agreed that the manual should be written with the Regional Secretariat in mind as primary user, while noting the separation of M&E functions for RPOA monitoring and CTI-CFF activities.

The body also agreed that the manual should also provide enough guidance for other contributors to the M&E system at both the country and regional levels.

Annex 9 (**A9**) also includes the timetable for the production of the manual, which is targeted for presentation at the next SOM (SOM9) tentatively set for October 2013 in the Philippines. The first draft is expected to be completed by 1 July 2013.Production of the manual will be supported by USCTI (through the Coral Triangle Support Partnership [CTSP]/The Nature Conservancy [TNC]).

7 – Follow-up actions on development of M&E System

The workshop identified four immediate steps to push forward the development of the M&E System. These are shown in **Annex 10** (**A10**).

8 – Role of CT Atlas and data sharing issues

Participants acknowledged that SOM8 recognized the CT Atlas "as integral to the implementation of the CTI-CFF M&E System" and encouraged the countries "to share relevant data with CT Atlas through appropriate mechanisms."They also noted that:

1) While CT Atlas is designed primarily for spatial data, it can also hold and allow tracking and analysis of non-spatial data.
2) The CT Atlas MPA database is now up and running and serves as the main CTI-CFF database for tracking CTMPAS in particular and MPAs in general.
3) CT Atlas provides data analysis on request by the TWGs.
4) A memorandum of understanding (MOU) between CT Atlas and each country defines the terms of data sharing, specifying, for example, who owns the data (the country remains the owner) and what data can be shared publicly. Analyses using data that are not public cannot be made public without the country's permission.
5) Timor-Leste has signed their MOU with CT Atlas, the first country to do so, and Malaysia "is very close to signing."
6) All CT Atlas data that are published as "official data" should carry the concerned governments' imprimatur and therefore should go through the TWG or NCC before they can be included in the CT Atlas.
7) In addition to the CT Atlas, other database systems, including those of the RFMOs, can provide useful information for M&E purposes and should be considered for use in the M&E System.

9 – Other TWG decisions/actions

In addition to affirming the workshop outputs, the 3rd MEWG formal meeting produced the following results:

a. ***Update on RSCTR.*** The Chair reported that:

(1) The ADB group that is working on the RSCTR has already requested the countries to submit their comments on the latest draft RSCTR.
(2) The plan is to present the RSCTR at SOM9.

Action items:

(1) MEWG Chair will formally request ADB to provide the MEWGwith an update on the RSCTR.
(2) Countries that have not already submitted their comments are encouraged to do so "because the group that is working on [the RSCTR] is about to wind up their program."

b. ***Resolution on sustainability of the M&E System***. The MEWG recognized that the sustainability issue should be addressed as an important priority particularly at this time when the CTI-CFF development partners are winding down support for the program. They noted efforts by CTI-CFF development partners to explore opportunities for support, and that the German Society for International Cooperation (GIZ) has expressed interest in supporting the regional coordinator for M&E.

Action items:

(1) The M&E Resource Team will draft in behalf of the MEWG a proposal for GIZ assistance.
(2) The Chair will communicate with GIZ on the proposal.

(3) The MEWG will communicate the need for a regional coordinator for M&E to the CMWG tasked with developing coordination mechanisms between the CTI-CFF countries.

c. ***Endorsement to SOM9 of M&E System Manual of Operations.*** The MEWG approved a proposal to endorse the manual to SOM9. The manual of operations is targeted for completion by 30 September 2013 "in time for SOM9."

d. ***MEWG Priorities***. The group agreed to prioritize activities that promote sustainability of the M&E System.

Action item:

(1) Present priorities at the Regional Priorities Workshop on 22-24 August 2013 based on the following recommendations:

- At the regional level, the top three priorities should be capacity development, regional coordination and sustainability of the MEWG.
- Capacity development should focus on training people at the regional level to bridge capacity gapd at the country level, while the countries must focus on taking action on the ground.
- The NCCs should be provided training on M&E, including how to use the CT Atlas as a tool for data storage, processing, analysis, and reporting.
- The M&E System and Operations Manual should be brought down to and implemented at the country level in order to narrow down differences between the M&E processes of the different countries. To do this, resources are needed to build national capacity to implement regional M&E guidelines.
- The M&E system, including the indicators, should be adaptive to changes in priorities (i.e. new indicators could be added to measure the outputs and outcomes of priority activities that are not specifically addressed in the RPOA).

The minutes of the 3rdCTI-CFF MEWG formal meeting are appended in this report as **Annex 4** (**A4**), A7A7A7

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A1: AGENDA

(As published; does not reflect changes made during the conduct of the workshop)

Day 1: Wednesday, April 10		**Malayan Plaza**	**Pasig City, Metro Manila, Philippines**
9:00-10:00	**SESSION 1.1: Opening and introductions** ▪ Welcome and Message: Philippines NCC and CTI MEWG TWG ▪ Message: CTI Regional Secretariat ▪ Expectations (W. Jatulan) ▪ Workshop overview and introductions ▪ Example: CTMPAs process for tracking indicators (A. White)		MC: William Jatulan MEWG Chair Regional Secretariat William Jatulan Alan White
10:00-10:30	**SESSION 1.2a** ▪ Introduction & Instructions (L. Baskinas) ▪ Review of Input Documents by CT6 and Advisors o Set of RPOA Indicators based on October workshop and feedback from CT6 and CTI Thematic Working Group	Split into 2 groups Group1: MPA, CCA, Endangered Species Group2: Fisheries, Seascapes	*Facilitator Group 1:* Luz Baskiñas and Kitty Courtney *Facilitator Group 2:*AnnickCros
TEA BREAK			
11:00-12:00	**SESSION 1.2b** ▪ Review of definition of indicators ▪ Review of the relationships between activities, outputs and outcomes ▪ In plenary, present updates.	Split into 2 groups; Report back in plenary	*Facilitator Group 1:* Luz Baskiñas and Kitty Courtney *Facilitator Group 2:*AnnickCros
LUNCH			
1:00-1:30	**SESSION 1.3a** ▪ Draft Regional Framework for CTI M&E System Operations Manual (L. Baskinas) ▪ Presentation of the CTI M&E system and M&E table (A. Cros) Notes: The framework elements of operation manual: ▪ well-defined conceptual measures and definitions, along with baseline values; ▪ the monitoring schedule; ▪ a list of data sources to be used; ▪ cost estimates for the M&E activities; ▪ a list of the partnerships and collaborations that will help achieve the desired results; and ▪ a plan for the dissemination and utilization of the information gained.	Plenary	Luz Baskiñas AnnickCros
1:30-3:00	**SESSION 1.3b** ▪ Review of the Regional Framework for M&E Systems Operation Manual ▪ Review of the M&E Table ▪ Discuss in Plenary	Split into 2 groups; report back in plenary	*Facilitator Group 1:* Luz Baskiñas and Kitty Courtney *Facilitator Group 2*AnnickCros
TEA BREAK			

Day 1: Wednesday, April 10		Malayan Plaza	Pasig City, Metro Manila, Philippines
3:30-4:30	**SESSION 1.4a** ▪ Introduction and Instruction (L. Baskinas) ▪ NPOA M&E System in place ○ Working with the template throughout the workshop ○ Making the link from NPOA to RPOA ▪ Capacity Assessment	Plenary Breakout by country	Luz Baskiñas *Facilitators:* AnnickCros, Alan White, Luz Baskiñas, Kitty Courtney, and William Jatulan
4:30-5:30	**SESSION 1.4b** ▪ Feedback, review and questions	Plenary	MEWG TWG

hDay 2: Thursday, April 11		Malayan Plaza	Pasig City, Metro Manila, Philippines
9:00-10:00	**SESSION 2.1** ▪ Summary of Day 1 ▪ Presentation of the reviewed M&E table (from day 1) ▪ Instructions for the morning	Plenary	William Jatulan AnnickCros William Jatulan
TEA BREAK			
10:30-12:00	**SESSION 2.2a.** ▪ Reviewed/completed regional M&E tables	Split into 2 groups	*Facilitators:* AnnickCros& Luz Baskiñas and Kitty Courtney
LUNCH			
13:00-14:00	**SESSION 2.2a. continued** ▪ Reviewed/completed regional M&E tables	Split into 2 groups	*Facilitators:* AnnickCros& Luz Baskiñas and Kitty Courtney
14:00-14:30	**SESSION 2.2b.** ▪ Feedback, summary of countries capacity and needs for regional M&E.	Plenary	*Facilitators:* AnnickCros& Luz Baskiñas and Kitty Courtney
14:30- 15:45	**SESSION 2.3** ▪ Complete capacity need scoresheet ▪ Complete National M&E table	Breakout by country	*Facilitators:* AnnickCros& Luz Baskiñas and Kitty Courtney
TEA BREAK			
16:00- 17:00	**SESSION 2.4** ▪ Presentation of National M&E table in plenary ○ Capturing differences ▪ Summary of countries capacity and needs for NPOA M&E	Plenary	MEWG TWG

Day 3: Friday, April 12	Malayan Plaza	Pasig City, Metro Manila, Philippines

Day 3: Friday, April 12		Malayan Plaza	Pasig City, Metro Manila, Philippines
9:00-10:00	**SESSION 3.1** ▪ CTMPAs –Example (A. White & A. Cros) ▪ Discussion on data management, access and storage ▪ Discussion on Mechanism to Update the Operations Manual ▪ Discussion on the Outline of the Operations Manual: goal, objective, main purpose (audience). ▪ Institutional mechanisms for M&E	Plenary	Alan White &AnnickCros Luz Baskiñas
TEA BREAK			
10:30-12:00	**SESSION 3.2** ▪ Calendar of Activities/ Next Steps ▪ Discussion on SOM8 Presentation and Decisions Required ▪ Agenda for TWG	Plenary	William Jatulan
LUNCH			
13:00-17:00	**SESSION 3.3** • CTI-CFF MEWG Meeting		Chairperson, CTI-CFF MEWG

A2: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS AND RESOURCE PERSONS

INDONESIA

Arifin, Zainal
Director, Research Center, Indonesia Institute of Sciences (LIPI)
JL.Bappenas A2 KaretSemanggi, Jakarta Indonesia
Tel: +628 11907027
Email: arifinz2010@gmail.com

Budiastuti, Tri Iswari
Coordinator, National Secretariat of CTI-CFF Indonesia,
NCC CTI-CFF Indonesia
Jl.Cemara G26 Komp.
PerwiraAngkatanDaratCijantung II Jakarta 13760
Tel: +62 8111891023
Email: iswari2301@gmail.com

MALAYSIA

Dacho, Norasma
Fisheries Officer, Department of Fisheries Sabah
Level 4, Block B, WismaPeranian Sabah,
88624 Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia
Tel: +6088242766
Email: norasmadacho@gmail.com,
norasma.dacho@sabah.gov.my

Subramaniam, Chitdrakantan
Assistant Secretary , National Oceanography Directorate,
Ministry of Science, Technology & Innovation
Level 6, Block C4, Complex C,
Federal Government Administrative Centre, 62662 Putrajaya, Malaysia
Tel: +60388858207
Email: schitdra@mosti.gov.my

PHILIPPINES

Arcamo, Sandra Victoria R.
Chief, Fisheries Resource Management Division
Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
3rd Floor PCA Annex Building, Commonwealth Avenue
Diliman, Quezon City, Philippines

Baskinas, Luz Teresa
Vice-President for Project Development
WWF Philippines 4th FL. JBD Plaza,
65 Mindanao Avenue BagongPag-asa,
Mindanao Avenue, Philippines
Tel: +639 18 9100 250 / +632 920 7923
Email: lbaskinas@wwf.org.ph

Hacia, Imee S.
Project Evaluation Officer
Department of Environment and Natural Resources
Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau
Coastal and Marine Managemetn Office
Ninoy Aquino Parks and Wildlife Center
Diliman, Quezon City
Tel: 0917 8824633
Email: imeesioco@gmail.com

Laroya, Lynette Trofeo
Senior Ecosystem Management Specialist,
Department of Environment and Natural
Ninoy Aquino Parks and Wildlife Resource Center,
Diliman, Quezon City, 1100
Tel: +632 9258948
Email: lynette_laroya@yahoo.com

Meimban, Jacob F.
Executive Director,
Coastal and Marine Management Office
Ninoy Aquino Parks and Wildlife Rescue Center,
North Ave., Diliman, Quezon City
Tel: +632 925 89 48
Email: jakemeimban@yahoo.com

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Genia, Viniu
Marine Program Officer Marine Protected Areas Branch,
Department of Environment and Conservation
P.O. Box 6601 Boroko National Capital District PNG
Tel: +675 766 17137
Email: viniugenia@ymail.com

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Vave-Karamui ,Agnetha Zima
Chief Conservation Officer, Ministry of Environment, Climate Change,
Disaster Management and Meteorology
P.O. Box 21 Vavaya Ridge Honiara, Solomon Island
Tel: +677 23031/2 Ext 206
Email: Agnetha.vavekaramui@gmail.com

Wini, LysaOrodo
CTI National Officer, Ministry of Environment, Climate Change,
Disaster Management and Meteorology & WWF

P.O. Box 21 Vavaya Ridge Honiara,
Solomon Island
Tel: +677 23031/2 Ext 206
Email: Lysa.wini@gmail.com

TIMOR-LESTE

Marques, Fidelino Sousa
CTI National Focal Point for Timor-Leste,
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MMAF)
RuaNicolauLobato No.5 Comoro Dili Timor-Leste
Tel: +670 7727 9546
Email: fismar79@yahoo.com

Martins, Lino de Jesus
Fisheries Staff, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MMAF)
RuaNicolauLobato No.5 Comoro Dili Timor-Leste
Tel: +670 7781 1651
Email: martinslino@yahoo.com

INTERIM CTI-CFF REGIONAL SECRETARIAT

Agung Tri Prasetyo
Interim Regional Secretariat
Jl. Medan MerdekaTimuor No. 16, Jakarta
Gedung Mina Bahari I Lantan I
Tel:
Email: bilateral.puskita@gmail.com

PARTNERS

Alava, MoonyeenNida R.
Senior Adviser, Adaptation to Climate Change in coastal Areas (ACCOAST)
Protected Area Management Enhancement (PAME)
Deutsche Gessellschaft fur InternationaleZusammenarbeit (GIZ) Gant (German Development Cooperation)
GIZ – BMU Office, DENR PAWB, Ninoy Aquino Park, and Wildlife Center
North Avenue, Diliman 1101, Quezon City, Philippines
Tel: (63) 02 4418440 / 63 917 8520672
Email: moonyeen.alava@giz.de

Christie, Patrick
Professor
University of Washington, School of Marine and Environmental Affairs
3707 Brooklyn Ave NE Seattle, 98105-6715
Washington DC, USA
Tel: +1 206 6856661, 206 4636344
Email: patrickc@u.washington.edu

Cros, Annick
Team Leader, Asia-Pacific Program,
CT Atlas, The Nature Conservancy, USA
Tel: +1 808 5876208
Email: acros@tnc.org

Fabunan, Dolores Ariadne D. Diamante
Senior Adviser, GIZ ACCOAST
GIZ – BMU Office, DENR PAWB, Ninoy Aquino Park, and Wildlife Center
North Avenue, Diliman 1101, Quezon City, Philippines
Tel. 63 2 4418440 / 63 9178317195
Email: Dolores.fabunan@giz.de

Ibuna, Ma. Nancy Puig
Senior Adviser, GIZ-SSME Project
GIZ-BMU Office, Ninoy Aquino Parks and Wildlife Center
North Avenue, Quezon City, Philippines
Tel: 63 917 8520681
Email: maria.ibuna@giz.de

Mancenido, Blademir L.
Executive Coordinator
League of Municipalities of the Philippines
265 Ermin Garcia Street, Cubao, Quezon City 1109 Philippines
Tel: 63 2 9135737 – 38 / 63 917 8606313
Email: bladylm@yahoo.com

Pietri , Diana Mercedes
US Student Fullbright Scholar, University of Washington, Philippine-American Educational Foundation
c/o Coastal Conservation and Education Foundation, Room 3/F PDI Condominiums, Archbishop Reyes Ave., Banilad, Cebu City 6000 Philippines
Tel: +639 16 707 9295
Email: dianap@uw.edu

Read, Tory
Consultant, CTSP
887 55th Street, Oakland, CA 94608
Tel: +1 303 9103524
Email: tory@toryread.com

White, Alan
Senior Scientist
The Nature Conservancy
Honolulu, Hawaii
Email: alan_white@tnc.org

US CTI SUPPORT PROGRAM INTEGRATOR

Courtney, Kitty
USCTI Support Program Integrator
Senior Marine Environmental Scientist

737 Bishop St. Suite 3010,
Honolulu, HI 96813 USA
Tel: +1 808 441 6612, +1 808 839 1689
Email: kitty.courtney@tetratech.com

Jatulan, William
Senior Regional Coordinator
US CTI Support Program Integrator
Suite 307 & 308, 3/F A. Geson Bldg.,
D. Jakosalem St., Cebu City 6000 Philippines
Tel: +639 17 3217592
Email: wjatulan@uscti.org

Lim, Astrid
Program Specialist,
5/F CIFC Towers, J Luna cor. JL BrionesSts,
North Reclamation Area Cebu City 6000 Philippines
Tel: +63-2238-9232, +63 412 0487 89,+63 8 32 232 1825
Email: racvlim@yahoo.com, alim@uscti.org

Pakzad, Amin
Finance Manager
US CTI Support Program Integrator
Chartered Square Building 29th Floor, Unit 2902
152 North Sathorn Road, Bangrak,
Bangkok 10500 , Thailand
Tel: 662-637-8517/18/19 Fax: 662-637-8520
Email: amin.pakzad@tetratech.com

Sia, Asuncion
Fisheries Improved for Sustainable Harvest Project (FISH)
Consultant / IEC Specialist
Philippines
Tel: + 6332 2321821 M:+0917 3248703
Email: overseas@oneocean.org,
ciony.sia@gmail.com

A3: PARTICIPANTS BREAKDOWN BY GENDER AND ORGANIZATION

A.4.1. Gender

Country Delegates		
Male	5	36%
Female	9	64%
TOTAL	14	100%
Partners/Resource Persons		
Male	6	40%
Female	9	60%
TOTAL	15	100%
OVERALL TOTAL		
Male	11	38%
Female	18	62%
TOTAL	29	100%

A4.2.Country Delegates' Institutions

Government	13	45%
Academe, private sector, NGOs and CBOs	16	55%
TOTAL	29	100%

A4: MINUTES OF THE CTI-CFF MEWG 3RD FORMAL MEETING

Minutes of 3rd CTI-CFF MEWG Formal Meeting
Malayan Plaza, Pasig City, Philippines
12 April 2013

TWG members and partners present:

Ms Tri IswariBudiastuti (Indonesia)
Dr.ZainalArifin (Indonesia)
Dr.NorasmaDacho (Malaysia)
Mr ChitdrakantanSubramaniam (Malaysia)
Ms ViniuGenia (PNG)
Ms Luz Teresa Baskinas (Philippines/MEWG Secretariat)
Mr Jacob F. Meimban (Philippines/Chair)
Ms Lynette Laroya (Philippines)
Ms AgnethaVave-Karamui (Solomon Islands)
Ms LysaWini (Solomon Islands)
Mr Lino De Jesus Martins (Timor-Leste)
Mr Fidelino Sousa Marques (Timor-Leste)
Mr Agung Tri Prasetyo (CTI-CFF Interim Regional Secretariat)
Dr. Alan T. White (USCTI/TNC)
Ms AnnickCros (USCTI/TNC)
Ms Dolores Ariadne D. Fabunan (GIZ)
Dr. Patrick Christie (University of Washington)
Dr. Catherine Courtney (USCTI/PI)
Mr. William Jatulan (USCTI/PI)

Proceedings:

The meeting of the CTI-CFF Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group (MEWG) was hosted by the Philippines and presided by Mr Jacob Meimban, representing the Philippines as MEWG Chair, with Mr.Agung Tri Prasetyo of the CTI-CFF Interim Regional Secretariat co-chairing. All six CTI-CFF member countries were represented. The meeting was called to order at 1:20p.m.

1) **Background**. This meeting was called to formally review and affirm the results of the CTI-CFF M&E Manual Development Workshop held on 10-12 April 2012 in Pasig City, Metro Manila, Philippines.

   a. **Opening.** The Chair congratulated the group for accomplishing the "difficult task" of creating consensus on and finalizing the M&E indicators and declared the meeting officially open.

   b. **Agenda.** The Chair requested the meeting secretariat (Mr. William Jatulan, PI) to present the meeting agenda, which was adopted by the body with no opposition. The agenda is shown below as it was presented during the meeting, with some explanatory notes (shown in italics) where appropriate:

      (1) Approval of the agenda
      "Agenda" refers to the agenda for this meeting.
      (2) Approval of minutes of meeting last October 2012
      "Minutes" refers to the minutes of the MEWG 2nd formal meeting held in Jakarta, Indonesia on 25 October 2012.
      (3) Matters arising from the minutes
      This agenda item covered any new concerns emerging from the consideration of the last meeting's minutes.
      (4) Presentation of M&E Manual Development Workshop Outputs: a) Outline of the manual; and (b) Regional M&E process table
      Under this agenda item, the body would deliberate on the outputs of the workshop, primarily toward approving or endorsing the manual outline and

production timetable and noting progress made in the development of the regional M&E process table.

(5) Update on the Regional State of the Coral Triangle Report (RSCTR)

Discussions under this agenda item were primarily about informing the countries on the progress of work on the RSCTR.

(6) Sustainability of the M&E System

This agenda item tackled concerns about the sustainability of the M&E system and the need for partners to continue supporting the countries in the development of the system.

(7) Endorsement to SOM9 of M&E System Manual of Operations

This wasa proposal for the MEWG to officially endorse the M&E System Manual of Operations at this year's SOM9.

(8) Approval of Next Steps

Next steps" refers to the follow-up actions that the countries agreed during the workshop to undertake toward completion of the M&E System Manual of Operations and further development of the M&E system.

(9) Other Matters

This item included other issues brought up during the meeting.

2) **Discussion**

a. Minutes of last meeting. The meeting secretariat informed the Chair that the minutes of the 2nd MEWG meeting (25 October 2013) had been fully reviewed and deliberated on by the MEWG. Noting this, the Chair started the discussion on the fourth item on the agenda (*Presentation of the M&E Manual Development Workshop Outputs*).

b. Presentation of M&E Manual Development Workshop Outputs

(1) **Outline of the Manual and Production Timetable.** Upon request by the Chair, Ms Luz Teresa Baskinas (Philippines/MEWG Secretariat) presented the manual outline developed at the just concluded workshop. Ms Baskinas also presented the timetable for the production of the manual (appended here as Annex 9 [A9]).

- The presentation and succeeding discussion highlighted the following key points:

  - Chapter III (The CTI-CFF RPOA Hierarchy of Objectives and Corresponding Indicators and their Descriptions) requires further work, primarily to refine/enhance the descriptions of some indicators.
  - The M&E information system will include CT Atlas and other databases such as the FAO database.
  - Capacity assessment should cover the need for a full-time M&E coordinator.
  - Ms AnnickCros (TNC) has been designated to consolidate the workshop outputs into an operations manual, which will be circulated in the coming months among the MEWG members for review.
  - Target release date for the manual (final print copies) is 30 September 2013 "in time for SOM9."

- The Chair formally announced the Philippine Government's offer to host SOM9 and that the Philippines would officially submit to the Interim Regional Secretariat their intention to host the SOM. Mr Agung Tri

Prasetyo (Interim Regional Secretariat) thanked the Chair for the offer, and said he would relay the offer to the Interim Regional Secretariat.

- The Chair called for the body's endorsement of the manual outline and production timetable. Noting no objections, he declared the manual outline and production timetable formally approved.

(2) **Regional M&E Process Tables.** Upon request by the Chair, Ms Cros (TNC) presented the M&E process table developed at the just concluded workshop (appended here as Annex 5 [A5]).

- The presentation and succeeding discussion highlighted the following key points:
  - The indicators for Goal 1 (on seascapes) and some indicators for Goal 2 (on EAFM) would be transmitted to the concerned TWGs for further review, refinement and endorsement.
  - The specific concerns on the indicators for Goal 1 (on seascapes) are described in a document to be submitted by the MEWG Chair to the Seascapes Woking Group meeting on 16-17 April 2013 in Indonesia. This document is included here as Annex 6(A6).
  - For EAFM, the following issues identified by the MEWG need to be communicated to the EAFM Working Group (see also referral note to the EAFM TWG in Annex 6 [A6]):
    - Policies and regulations: What are the existing policies and what new policies are needed? Provide list to guide "policy gap analysis."
    - % income and fish consumption per capita: Can the national values be aggregated into a regional value to show changes at regional scales? Check FAO work for analysis models/examples.
    - Change in conservation status of tuna and LRFT: What criteria should be used to measure this indicator at the national level and then track it as a regional indicator?
  - Upon the Chair's request, the meeting secretariat (Mr.Jatulan) presented the proposed follow-up actions (action plan) on the M&E system development (Annex 10 [A10]). The Chair noted the urgency of communicating the results of the just concluded workshop to the Seascape Working Group meeting on 16-17 April 2013 and the EAFM Working Group meeting on 14-16 May 2013.
  - The meeting secretariat also called the body's attention to one indicator for Goal 5 (5.1.2, on threatened species) that "could be taken to the MPA Working Group so they can include it in their tracking." (See also referral note to the Threatened Species TWG in Annex 6 [A6])

c. Update on RSCTR. Upon the Chair's request for clarification on this agenda item, Ms Baskinas noted that SOM8 recognized "the need for the National Coordination Committees (NCCs) to review the RSCTR by 30 November 2012" and that she would like to request the MEWG to ask "the group that's doing the work for an update and

when we can expect the RSCTR to be published." In response, the Chair announced that:

- The ADB group that is working on the RSCTR has already requested the countries to submit their comments on the latest draft RSCTR.
- The Philippines submitted their comments "three weeks ago."
- The countries "should submit their comments soon because the group that is working on this is about to wind up their program."
- The plan is to present the RSCTR at SOM9.
- The Philippine SCTR is currently in press.
- The Chair will forward to ADB the MEWG's request for an update on RSCTR.

d. **Sustainability of the M&E System.** Responding to the Chair's request for clarification on this agenda item, Dr. Alan White (USCTI/TNC) explained that with USCTI phasing out this year, there have been concerns about the sustainability of the M&E system. He announced that there are ongoing efforts to explore opportunities for support and that GIZ has expressed interest in supporting the regional coordinator for M&E, "so we are preparing a proposal for that." After deliberation, the body agreed on the following action points:

- The Resource Team led by Dr. White will draft proposal in behalf of the MEWG.
- The Chair will communicate with GIZ on the proposal.
- On suggestion by Solomon Islands (Ms AgnethaVave-Karamui), MEWG will communicate the need for a regional coordinator for M&E to the CMWG tasked with developing coordination mechanisms between the CTI-CFF countries.
- The MEWG recognizes that the sustainability issue should be addressed as an important priority particularly at this time when the CTI-CFF development partners are winding down support for the program.

e. **Endorsement to SOM9 of M&E System Manual of Operations.** Noting that the manual of operations is targeted for completion by 30 September 2013 "in time for SOM9" and hearing no objections from the floor, the Chair declared as approved the proposal to endorse the manual to SOM9.

f. **Approval of Next Steps.** The Chair noted that the MEWG action plan (Annex 10 [A10]) contained items that had already been discussed by the body. The plan was approved without further discussion.

3) **Other Matters**

a. **MEWG Presentation at the Regional Priorities Workshop on 22-24 August 2013.** The group discussed and carried the following as "recommendations":

- At the regional level, the top three priorities should be capacity development, regional coordination and sustainability of the MEWG.
- Capacity development should focus on training people at the regional level to bridge the capacity gap at the country level, while the countries must focus on taking action on the ground.

- The NCCs should be provided training on M&E, including how to use the CT Atlas as a tool for data storage, processing, analysis, and reporting.
- The M&E System and Operations Manual should be brought down to and implemented at the country level in order to develop similar national M&E systems across CTI-CFF. To do this, resources are needed to build national capacity to develop the M&E system.
- The M&E system, including the indicators, should be adaptive to changes in priorities (i.e. new indicators could be added to measure the outputs and outcomes of priority activities that are not specifically addressed in the RPOA).

b. **Recognition of Malaysia for Ratifying Agreement on Establishment of Permanent Regional Secretariat.** On motion of Solomon Islands, the body recognized Malaysia for being the first country to ratify an agreement to establish the CTI-CFF permanent Regional Secretariat. The agreement was signed by four countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste) at the 4th CTI-CFF Ministerial Meeting in Putrajaya, Malaysia last 26 November 2012.

4) **Adjournment.** There being no other business, the meeting was adjourned at 2:45pm.

A5: CTI INDICATORS AND DESCRIPTIONS (AS REVISED DURING THE M&E MANUAL DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP ON 10-12 APRIL 2013)

HIGHER-LEVEL OUTCOME INDICATORS			
#	Indicator	Description	Revisions
A. Coral reef ecosystem integrity and services stabilized / maintained			
1	Condition of coral reef	• Change in percent live coral cover compared to baseline in CTMPAS sites • Threat reduction based on Reefs at Risk	Discussion:
2	Extent of mangroves and seagrass	• Area of mangroves (hectares) based on satellite • Area of seagrass (hectares)	Discussion: national
3	Fish biomass	• Change in reef fish biomass per 500 sq. meters compared to baseline in CTMPAS sites (inside and outside no take zones)	Discussion: all reef fish species
4	Extent of coral reef and associated habitats in full protected areas	• Already covered in MPA indicator 3.1.3	Discussion:
B. Fish stocks improved and sustained (Give to concerned TWG, test indicators)			
1	Change in conservation status (international) of commercially important fish species (demersal and pelagic)	From 3 targets: 2 from EAFM (tuna and live reef fish species (not defined yet)) and 1 from Threatened species. IUCN + a body endorsed by the CTI (no specific example)	These questions need to be presented to the TWG and the Forum Threatened species: related to species status EAFM: related to stock assessment (overfished, etc..) Ask EAFM to list the priority species to track for the change in priority status (both Tuna and Live Reef Fish trade). Ask Threatened species group to list the ones to track.
2	Change in catch per unit effort (CPUE) by gear	Species need to be defined so that it can be reported regionally. Difference between commercial and artisanal fisheries. Definition of type of fishing. Very difficult to monitor small scale fisheries. Needs to be highlighted. – needs to be clear in the definition. Double check what is already reported within the country – use the same indicators (for eg what is reported to FAO). Can it be used at the CT Scale? Per capita and proteins – from State of the Coral Triangle Report.	Solomon doesn't monitor yet – working towards monitoring this. Done for FAD sites. Timor l'Este yes – every year Malaysia – not for all species –only certain species –by projects – ongoing Indonesia – yes: specific commission to monitor stock Philippines – yes. Action: check if this is an indicator from FAO.

HIGHER-LEVEL OUTCOME INDICATORS			
#	**Indicator**	**Description**	**Revisions**
3	Change in species composition relative to trophic level	Not clear. What fisheries are we talking about? Is it coral reef fisheries? Reference to D. Pauly. Specific example, simple protocol. Difficult because more than one agency – third party to do this – not government. Very expensive indicator. First there needs to be a baseline – knowledge of the foodweb (Terry Hughes?) TOO difficult to measure	Not all of the countries have the capacity to monitor this. Very site specific Very difficult to monitor Find academic partners to monitor this? Partnership? Indonesia thinks it's important but doesn't have a monitoring system in place yet. Proposed actions: Delete? Due to difficulty of measuring across all countries. Get idea from the TWG. TWG should ask partners if this is data that could be done by partners. Contact Sea Around Us project - TWG
4	Change in size distribution by Fish species	Specify that this indicator is for TUNA? Both for tuna and demersal reef fish For Tuna: this may be possible through the RFMO & Western Central Pacific Fisheries Commission– with some exception each time.	Not all species and not all time – not part of the regular monitoring. Action step for countries: what is measured and what can be used to look at changes of stock in time????? Solomon: for artisanal fisheries: yes but by landing – not species. Action: check with TWG what "fish" species are targeted here. How relevant this indicator is to demonstrate fish stocks.
5	Change in exploitation status for pelagic and other species	Exploitation status: E=F/Z E: exploitation rate, F: Fishing mortality, Z: total mortality. Based on national stock assessment program of SOME countries Fish species need to be specified.	Indonesia: yes – for commercial species Monitoring to track this indicator not in place in all countries. Solomon: yes for Tuna PNG: to check – for which species. Action: TWG needs to find common species for all countries this can be carried out. Also time interval this needs to be done.

HIGHER-LEVEL OUTCOME INDICATORS			
#	**Indicator**	**Description**	**Revisions**
C. Improvement in the affordability, availability and quality and safety of food coming from coastal and marine – Making use of national assessments			
1	Availability: food sufficiency of fishing household; food consumption of coastal communities	• Availability: Fish consumption per capita • Availability: Fish production – capture fisheries only	
2	Quality and safety: contribution of fish to protein requirement, health of fishing communities	• Protein intake (g) from fish per capita per year	Suggestion1: limit to one indicator
3	Affordability: income of fishers, price	• Income of fishers • Price Index of Fish	

THEMATIC INDICATORS			
#	**Indicator**	**Description**	**Revisions**
Goal 1: Priority Seascapes Designated and Effectively Managed			
Target 1.1 (Intermediate Result): "Priority Seascapes" designated, with investment plans complemented and sequenced by 2012			
1.1.1	Number of priority seascapes designated with investment plans	A seascape is a large marine management area defined by ecological considerations. Designation means that the seascape is recognized by national and/or transboundary/international agreements. The target for this goal is to designate a set of priority seascapes across the Coral Triangle to serve as the geographic focus of major investments and action during 2010 to 2020. Comprehensive *Seascape Investment Plans* for each priority seascape are completed, along with an overall scheme for the sequencing of investments across the 10-year timeframe of the *CTI Plan of Action*. [2012].	**Discussion:** A clearer definition of Priority seascape are (CTI definition) and how they are different from a "seascape" No mention of plan of action – should be the basis for the investment plan. Clarify that investment plan: work and financial plan. Define "investment plan". It needs to be a more inclusive action plan: investment plan + financial plan. SSME: Priority seascape for CCI. Own management bodies, tri national committee: come up with comprehensive action plan: 3 working group MPA, Fisheries and Threatened species. STILL NO CLEAR DEFINITION OF PRIORITY SEASCAPE

THEMATIC INDICATORS			
#	**Indicator**	**Description**	**Revisions**
Target 1.2 (Intermediate Result): Marine and coastal resources within all "Priority Seascapes" are being sustainably managed			
1.2.1	Number of priority seascapes under continuous improved management	Improved management will be defined for each seascape by benchmarks for integrated coastal management that includes criteria for effectively managed -marine protected area management, fisheries management, climate change adaptation, protection of threatened species and enforcement. The existence of and support for management plans that cover all or part of the seascape is also a prerequisite to qualify for "improved management" of the seascape, which as referenced in the RPOA, will draw upon experience, best practices, and lessons learned to date on key elements of seascape programs, such as (but not limited to): (i) governance through appropriate institutions; (ii) marine protected area (MPA) networks; (iii) ecosystem-based management, including an ecosystem approach to fisheries management; (iv) integrated coastal management; (v) private sector engagement; (vi) enabling legal framework (conventions, laws, regulations, and policies); (vii) social andpolitical support/commitment; (viii) sustainable financing; (ix) communications program; and (x) scientific research and monitoring.	**Discussion:** Indicator will be dependent on indicator of other themes: will be a rolled up of indicator of other targets. !!! Very broad!!! ICM- like framework to implement. Adoption in integrated Coastal management. Across countries? Seascapes: offshore/deepwater. Discussion on areas between EEZ. Based this description on RPOA itself – Indicator is too broad, not precise enough, not clear on what to report back. Need to be refined, divided in more precise indicators. Come up with a tool to measure this like CTMPAs, to roll up all the components.
1.2.3	Coordinating body for each "priority seascape" established to guide, monitor and track efforts in the seascape/s	A seascape is a large marine management area defined by ecological considerations. Designation means that the seascape is recognized by national and/or transboundary/international agreements. For each priority seascape, a corresponding body exists for the sole purpose of managing that seascape. These coordinating bodies may be comprised of representatives from government, private sector, academic, civil society and/or other organizations at local, national, and/or regional levels. (***Note:*** This indicator is related to RPOA criteria for improved management 'governance through appropriate institutions'. See description of Indicator 1.2.1.)	**Discussion:** If there is a refinement of the previous indicator. The coordinating body should be included in the management plan (previous indicator). Management body should have been developed with the management plan of the seascape. In the second goal: what has been done in the management plan? What management is in place and what has been improved? Management plan, coordinating body, investment plan – good 3 higher level indicators. 1. Management plan: does it have all the components: coordinating body &investment plan – for Solomon – may be smaller targets for indictors. 2. Implementation? 3. Outcome of plan – result? (Where are we at with the management plan.)

THEMATIC INDICATORS			
#	**Indicator**	**Description**	**Revisions**
Goal 2: Ecosystem approach to management of fisheries and other marine resources is fully applied			
Target 2.1 (Intermediate Result): Strong legislative, policy and regulatory frameworks in place for achieving an ecosystem approach to fisheries management			
2.1.1	Number of policies and regulations promoting EAFM at regional and national levels with regulatory framework and budget allocated for their operationalization	As a general agreement, EAFM is already assumed adopted by the CT6 countries as members of FAO. At the national and regional levels, a strong legislative, policy and regulatory framework must be in place for achieving EAFM as a key st1ep towards addressing common concerns. The policies and legislation need to address the EAFM principles describe in the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF). The policies do not have to be on a one-to-one correspondence with EAFM principles. A policy can address multiple principles and several policies/legislations may need to address a principle. Regulatory framework will cover enforcement and compliance of policies and legislations on EAFM and budget has to be allocated for their effective implementation.	
2.1.3	Number of projects and programs implementing EAFM and components thereof	Projects and programs applying EAFM principles.	
Target 2.2 (Intermediate Result): Improved income, livelihoods and food security of people in coastal communities across the region through a new sustainable coastal fisheries and poverty reduction initiative ("COASTFISH")			
2.2.1	Percent change in average income (fishing and non-fishing) of coastal households compared to baseline	Improving the status of human communities through the application of EAF as a management paradigm is the ultimate objective of Goal 2 of the CTI Regional Plan of Action. There is a need to set-up standard for "worthy" livelihoods linked with improved income. Significant improvement in incomes livelihoods and food security of people living in coastal communities is anticipated. Quantitative goals for each country will be set according to the level of effort anticipated in each country at the coastal and community level for fisheries management implementation.	
2.2.4	Percent contribution of fish to protein requirements		

THEMATIC INDICATORS			
#	**Indicator**	**Description**	**Revisions**
Target 2.3 (Intermediate Result): Effective measures in place to help ensure exploitation of shared tuna stocks is sustainable, with tuna spawning areas and juvenile growth stages adequately protected			
2.3.1	Number of policies and agreements among the CT6 countries for the management of tuna	To move towards EAFM of tuna, national and regional measures will need to be in place to help ensure that exploitation of shared stocks for all species of tuna is sustainable. This includes creating a forum among the CT6 nations to serve as venue to agree on regional measures for the management of tuna. The policies shall include implementing rules and NPOAs adopted by the CT6 to implement regional tuna fisheries policies and agreements, ratification of membership in RFMO, ratification of international laws (UNIA '95), and national legislations on management of tuna species. (***Note:***Include forum in draft CTI EAFM Regional Framework)	
2.3.2	Change in conservation status of tuna	Change in conservation status is an impact indicator which will reflect the overall status of tuna stocks of concern. The standards for the conservation status and the process for listing and delisting are to be decided by CTI as a body or by a forum designated by the CT6 according to IUCN-red list criteria assessment or other criteria to be determined by CTI.	**Discussion:** - Indicators on process to be able to establish a baseline and then a measure of IUCN status (process indicators) - What tuna species are on IUCN redlist? Change in conservation status should be decided by a proposed CTI body/forum, not necessarily based on the IUCN Red List
2.3.3	Number of countries adhering to markets/certification standards of tuna fisheries agreed upon by CT6 countries	To improve management and build a more sustainable trade in tuna, it will be necessary to decrease the level of destructive fishing practices linked to the tuna fisheries. An important action, external to the source countries, is that primary consumption countries agree to standards for the supply of fish. The main standard they need to adopt is the fish were caught using ecological sustainable methods and not destructive means. Such measures will help ensure long-term economic incentives to achieve this target.	**Discussion:** - Consider as additional indicators (1) membership in international or regional fisheries management bodies, and (2) adoption/ratification of international/regional tuna laws or agreements, e.g. Convention on Migratory Species
Target 2.4 (Intermediate Result): A more effective management and more sustainable trade in live-reef fish and reef-based ornaments achieved			
2.4.1	Number of policy/legislation adopted on live reef fish trade to decrease level of destructive fishing practices linked to the trade	To move towards a more effective management and more sustainable trade in live-reef fish and reef-based ornamentals, national and regional measures will need to be in place to help ensure that exploitation is sustainable. This includes creating a forum among the CT6 nations to serve as venue to agree on regional measures for the live reef fisheries management. It is first necessary to decrease the level of destructive fishing practices linked to the live reef fish trade (food and ornamentals). A key step in this process is to provide the legal basis for management through improved policies, laws, agreements and regulations primarily on certification. The policies shall include implementing rules and NPOAs adopted by the CT6 to implement live reef and reef-based ornamentals certification.	**Discussion:** **-** There seemed to be a general agreement among participants that "number of policies" is <u>not</u> a good indicator that "effective management is in place". Spirit of the indicator refers to comprehensive geographic, policy and jurisdictional scope. – need to have the policies in place and then enforce them. Management effectiveness is not measured in number of regulations but enforcement - how to deal with demand markets? - An additional indicator may be needed to show that policies/legislations are being enforced effectively. The MEWG seeks inputs from the LRFT TWG on what is the best indicator to use.

THEMATIC INDICATORS			
#	**Indicator**	**Description**	**Revisions**
2.4.2	Number and area (sq km) of locally managed areas for live reef fish trade	To improve management and build a more sustainable trade in live reef fish and reef-based ornamentals, it will be necessary to decrease the level of destructive fishing practices linked to the live reef fish trade (food and ornamentals). The most essential part in the process to improve practices will be to implement field programs that engage fishing communities in the implementation of best practices in the local context. Such programs will help ensure that locally-destructive fishing practices are minimized.	**Discussion:** **-** The description may prescribe a standard unit of measure for this indicator.
2.4.3	Number of countries adhering to markets/certification (live reef fish and ornamental fisheries) agreed by CTI/CT6	To improve management and build a more sustainable trade in live reef fish and reef-based ornamentals, it will be necessary to decrease the level of destructive fishing practices linked to the live reef fish trade (food and ornamentals). An important action, external to the source countries, is that primary consumption countries agree to standards for the supply of fish, particularly, certification.	**Discussion:** - Replicate (adapt) this indicator in Target 2.3 (tuna)
2.4.4	Change in conservation status of live reef fish species (to be decided by CTI as a body or by a forum designated by the CT6 according to IUCN-red list criteria assessment or other criteria to be determined by CTI)	Change in conservation status is an impact indicator which will reflect the overall status of live reef fish and reef-based ornamentals of concern. The standards for the conservation status and the process for listing and delisting are to be decided by CTI as a body or by a forum designated by the CT6 according to IUCN-red list criteria assessment or other criteria to be determined by CTI.	**Discussion** - What species are on IUCN redlist? Change in conservation status should be decided by a proposed CTI body/forum, not necessarily based on the IUCN Red List
Goal 3: Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) Established and Effectively Managed			
Target 3.1 (Intermediate Result): Region-Wide Coral Triangle MPA System (CTMPAS) in place and fully functional by 2020.			
3.1.1	CTMPAS Framework developed and adopted by CT6	A comprehensive, ecologically representative and well-managed region-wide *Coral Triangle MPA System (CTMPAS) Framework* is a prerequisite to implementation of the CTMPAS –composed of prioritized individual MPAs and networks of MPAs that are connected, resilient, and sustainably financed, and designed in ways that (i) generate significant income, livelihoods, and food security benefits for coastal communities; and (ii) conserve the region's rich biological diversity. Stages in the development and adoption of the CTMPAS Framework include drafting, refining and adopting the CTMPAS Framework by CT6.	
3.1.2	Percent/area of total marine habitat area in CT region in marine protected or managed areas	Marine habitats are designated as marine protected or management areas with legal or traditional protection status to ensure that the long-term integrity of the marine habitats is maintained. Marine protected/managed areas help to minimize threats of all kinds from degrading the areas under management and to maintain sustainable supplies of fisheries and other ecosystem services intact.	

THEMATIC INDICATORS			
#	**Indicator**	**Description**	**Revisions**
3.1.3	Percent/area of each major marine and coastal habitat type in strictly protected "no-take replenishment zones"	Marine and coastal habitat types include coral reefs, sea grass beds, mangroves and open-water. Strictly no take replenishment zones have legal designation within a marine protected area wherein no extractive activities of any kind are allowed to ensure that marine protected/ managed areas contribute substantially to fisheries production. An essential component of the CTMPAS—composed of prioritized individual MPAs and networks of MPAs that are connected and resilient—is where no extraction is allowed and will provide a "core" conservation and fisheries management tool within the CTMPAS.	
3.1.4	Percent/Area (in hectares) of marine protected areas under "effective" management	Effective management is measured by an accepted protocol for MPA management effectiveness as established/developed by each country and applicable at a regional scale (under development). The comprehensive, ecologically representative and well-managed region-wide *Coral Triangle MPA System (CTMPAS)*—composed of prioritized individual MPAs and networks of MPAs that are connected, resilient, and sustainably financed—will emphasize the contribute to socio-economic benefits of human communities residing in the areas of effective MPAs through improve fish production, enhanced opportunities for tourism and others direct and indirect benefits of healthy coral reef and associated system.	**Discussion:** - Focus on indicator for "effectively managed MPA". What will be the output of "effective managed MPA" directly linked to community's welfare criteria? - Note value of indicator for contribution to socio economic benefits through "effectively managed MPAs" - Under the CTMPAS, there is a need to categorize what is effective MPA management leading to qualifiers for inclusion. Criteria based on the submissions – otherwise the bar might be set too high/low. - The description may prescribe a standard unit of measure for this indicator.
3.1.5	Percent/Area of marine protected/ managed areas included in CTMPAS	The CTMPAS Framework will stipulate the criteria for inclusion of MPAs into the CTMPAS and what constitutes a regional contribution. This indicator will measure the area and/or proportion of all MPAs in the CT that qualify to be included within the CTMPAS Framework as adopted by the CT6.	
Goal 4: Climate Change Adaptation Measures Achieved			
Target 4.1 (Intermediate Result): Region-wide early action plan for climate adaptation for the near-shore marine and coastal environment developed and implemented			
4.1.1	Number of regional agreements/frameworks/ plans (e.g. region-wide early action plan (REAP) developed	Climate change will dramatically affect coastal communities and ecosystems in the Coral Triangle. Understanding the extent of these changes and their impacts and identifying early adaptation actions is essential to protecting communities and marine and coastal resources. The CTI Region-wide Early Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation (CTI REAP-CCA) sets forth urgent and immediate actions that need to be taken across the Coral Triangle to build coastal community and ecological resilience to climate change.	

THEMATIC INDICATORS			
#	**Indicator**	**Description**	**Revisions**
4.1.2	Number of national policies (including national CCA plans and frameworks), laws and regulations on climate change adaptation proposed and adopted	Climate change adaptation measures will need to be locally relevant. Generally, adaptation will be measured through the incorporation of locally appropriate actions as derived from policies, laws, agreements or regulations within local government development and resource management plans as well as technical and financial support from national institutions designated to support adaptation to climate change.	
4.1.3	Percentage of local governments that have integrated climate adaptation into local governance (plans and actions)	Climate change adaptation measures will need to be specified as relevant for locations. Generally, adaptation will be measured through the incorporation of locally appropriate actions within local government development and resource management plans and within MPA management. The plans should consider variation in resilience to climate change and be supported by required budget for implementation.	**Discussion:** - How can we track this?
4.1.4	Area of mangrove (REAP 1&2)	The changing conditions due to climate change impacts increase the vulnerability of ecological and social systems in the Coral Triangle. Coastal communities are dependent on healthy coastal and marine ecosystems. This co-dependency means that their vulnerabilities are also connected. Mangroves are experiencing changes in ecosystem structure, function, and services due to overexploitation from domestic use (firewood) and livelihoods (logging, boat building), exacerbated by increased temperature, sea level risk, and inundation events. The loss of mangroves corresponds to increased ecological vulnerabilities (e.g. losses in fish spawning and nursery grounds) and social vulnerabilities (e.g. food security and livelihoods, safety and infrastructure damage due to storm surge).	
Target 4.2 (Intermediate Result): Networked national centers of excellence on climate change adaptation for marine and coastal environments are established and in full operation			
4.2.1	Number of active members (institutions and organizations) in the CCA Registry	Climate change adaptation measures will need to be specified as relevant for locations. Generally, adaptation will be measured through the incorporation of locally appropriate actions within local government development and resource management plans, and MPAS, as well as technical and financial support derived from national institutions designated to support adaptation to climate change. Institutions must be networked (through moderated communication, sharing expertise via training, etc.) in order to maximize their effectiveness.	

THEMATIC INDICATORS			
#	**Indicator**	**Description**	**Revisions**
Goal 5: Threatened Species Status Improving			
Target 5.1 (Intermediate Result): Improved status of sharks, sea turtles, marine mammals and other identified threatened species.			
5.1.1	Number of new policies or agreements adopted at the regional and national levels that are in compliance with the international agreements on threatened species	Policies, laws, and agreements need to be standardized in relation to the conservation status of the species within each country. Each country must conduct an assessment to determine the status. The agreements, policies, laws or regulations are three-tiered – regional, national and local. The CTI regional agreements and policies should conform to the international agreements on threatened where CT6 countries are signatory to. In addition, the CT6 nations will create a forum to serve as venue to agree on regional measures for the management of threatened species. Subsequently, the national policies, laws, and regulations of CT6 on threatened species should implement the abovementioned agreements and where necessary, local laws or regulations within CT6 need to be adopted to address certain gaps. All these agreements, policies, laws and regulations should also lay out the regulatory framework for enforcement at the regional, national and local levels.	**Discussion:** **-** There seemed to be general agreement among participants that "number of policies" is not a good indicator for effective management
5.1.2	Area (in hectares) of protected marine habitat that contributes to conservation of for threatened and endangered species protected	Area of protected marine habitat that contributes to conservation contains critical habitat, defined by each species as breeding, nesting, nursery, and foraging areas in each country and areas of transnational importance. Protected critical habitat is defined by local and national legislation and transboundary agreements between two or more countries and is enforced. These areas should factor into the establishment of marine protected area networks. (This is a subset of Goal 3 indicator 3.1.1) Note: MPAs where its objectives includes among other protection or conservation of threatened species should be covered by this indicator.	**Discussion:** - Focus on certain protected area especially managed to protect certain species - Since some MPAs already cover protection of species , would this be 'double counting?' No - what needs to be communicated is whether an issue has been addressed or not. - The description may prescribe a standard unit of measure for this indicator.
5.1.3	Number of threatened species with improved status (to be decided by CTI as a body or by a forum designated by the CT6 according to IUCN-red list criteria assessment or other criteria to be determined by CTI)	The status of the species is improving from endangered to threatened or less. The standards for the conservation status and the process for listing and delisting are to be decided by CTI as a body or by a forum designated by the CT6 according to IUCN-red list criteria assessment or other criteria to be determined by CTI for threatened species unique, peculiar or significant to the region.	**Discussion:** - Consider existence of specific programs aimed for specific species - Will need a baseline data on the actual population/stocks for measuring progress of such regulation or projects. - CTI should develop its own list of threatened species that need to be protected and that's unique, peculiar or significant to the region. Focus on sea turtles and marine mammals; priority species to increase over time - Ask ICRI/Kent Carpenter to help identify species - Need to address IUU fishing

A6: REFERRAL NOTES TO TWGS ON SEASCAPES, EAFM AND THREATENED SPECIES

SEASCAPES INDICATORS FOR TWG REVIEW

1.1.1. Number of priority seascapes designated with investment plans

Description: A seascape is a large marine management area defined by ecological considerations. Designation means that the seascape is recognized by national and/or transboundary/international agreements. The target for this goal is to designate a set of priority seascapes across the Coral Triangle to serve as the geographic focus of major investments and action during 2010 to 2020. Comprehensive *Seascape Investment Plans* for each priority seascape are completed, along with an overall scheme for the sequencing of investments across the 10-year timeframe of the *CTI-CFF Plan of Action*. [2012].

Questions and concerns on the indicator:

1. What does priority seascape mean? How is this different from a seascape national priority seascape, large protected seascapes?
2. Describe the element of investment plan. It is suggested to be a more inclusive action plan: investment plan + financial plan.
3. How to report the sub-regional seascapes (i.e. SSME)? Reported nationally (by member countries respectively or sub-regionally as one seascape?

1.2.1 Number of priority seascapes under continuous improved management

Description:Improved management will be defined for each seascape by benchmarks for integrated coastal management that includes criteria for effectively managed -marine protected area management, fisheries management, climate change adaptation, protection of threatened species and enforcement. The existence of and support for management plans that cover all or part of the seascape is also a prerequisite to qualify for "improved management" of the seascape, which as referenced in the RPOA, will draw upon experience, best practices, and lessons learned to date on key elements of seascape programs, such as (but not limited to): (i) governance through appropriate institutions; (ii) marine protected area (MPA) networks; (iii) ecosystem-based management, including an ecosystem approach to fisheries management; (iv) integrated coastal management; (v) private sector engagement; (vi) enabling legal framework (conventions, laws, regulations, and policies); (vii) social andpolitical support/commitment; (viii) sustainable financing; (ix) communications program; and (x) scientific research and monitoring.

Questions and concerns on the indicator:

1. The current indicator and description is very broad and not quite clear on what to report back, thus need to be refined and probably broken down to into a number of indicators to clarify what to report.
2. Define "sustainably managed" based on the seascape pillars cited in the RPOA, and include aspects of threatened species and climate change management initiatives in the design of the seascape
3. Establishment of seascapes have their own goals – implications on sustainability/ effectiveness of management, must align with the qualifier
4. There is a need to for a tool to measure (like CTMPAS) to roll up all the components.
5. ICM is introduced in this indicator. This may need clarification.
6. The description may prescribe a standard unit of measure for this indicator.

1.2.3 Coordinating body for each "priority seascape" established to guide, monitor and track efforts in the seascape/s

Description:A seascape is a large marine management area defined by ecological considerations. Designation means that the seascape is recognized by national and/or transboundary/international agreements. For each priority seascape, a corresponding body exists for the sole purpose of managing that seascape. These coordinating bodies may be comprised of representatives from government, private sector, academic, civil society and/or other organizations at local, national, and/or regional levels. (***Note:*** This indicator is related to RPOA criteria for improved management 'governance through appropriate institutions'. See description of Indicator 1.2.1.)

Questions and concerns on the indicator:

1. This indicator may change if a definition of "priority seascapes" is clarified e.g. management/coordinating body (also investment plan) is already included in the management plan.
2. SSME has a coordinating body as a precedent; intention is to have a coordinating body PER SEASCAPE.
3. Bismarck and Arafura for example are not CTI-CFF achievements – should we consider these?
4. Terminology of 'priority' seascapes; we are only referring to one right now (SSME) but priority seascapes may be added in the future.

EAFM INDICATORS FOR TWG REVIEW

Higher Level Outcomes: Fisheries

B.1. Change in conservation status (international) of commercially important fish species (demersal and pelagic)

Description: From 3 targets: 2 from EAFM (tuna and live reef fish species (not defined yet)) and 1 from Threatened species. IUCN + a body endorsed by the CTI (no specific example)

Questions and concerns on the indicator:

1. These questions need to be presented to the TWG and the Forum
2. Threatened species: related to species status
3. EAFM: related to stock assessment (overfished, etc..)
4. Ask EAFM to list the priority species to track for the change in priority status (both Tuna and Live Reef Fish trade).
5. Ask Threatened species group to list the ones to track.

B.2. Change in catch per unit effort (CPUE) by gear

Description:

- Species need to be defined so that it can be reported regionally.
- Difference between commercial and artisanal fisheries. Definition of type of fishing.
- Very difficult to monitor small scale fisheries. Needs to be highlighted. – needs to be clear in the definition.
- Double check what is already reported within the country – use the same indicators (for eg what is reported to FAO). Can it be used at the CT Scale?
- Per capita and proteins – from State of the Coral Triangle Report.

Questions and concerns on the indicator:

1. **Timor Leste yes – every year**
2. **Malaysia – not for all species –only certain species –by projects – ongoing**
3. **Indonesia – yes: specific commission to monitor stock**
4. **Philippines – yes.**
5. **Action: check if this is an indicator from FAO.**

B.3. Change in species composition relative to trophic level

Description:

- Not clear. What fisheries are we talking about? Is it coral reef fisheries?
- Reference to D. Pauly.
- Specific example, simple protocol.
- Difficult because more than one agency – third party to do this – not government. Very expensive indicator.
- First there needs to be a baseline – knowledge of the foodweb
- TOO difficult to measure

Questions and concerns on the indicator:

1. Not all of the countries have the capacity to monitor this. Very site specific, very difficult to monitor
2. Find academic partners to monitor this? Partnership?
3. Indonesia thinks it's important but doesn't have a monitoring system in place yet.
4. **Proposed actions:**
    a. Delete? Due to difficulty of measuring across all countries.
    b. Get idea from the TWG.
    c. TWG should ask partners if this data that could be done by partners.
    d. Contact Sea Around Us project - TWG

B.4. Change in size distribution by Fish species

Description:

- Specify that this indicator is for TUNA?
- Both for tuna and demersal reef fish?
- For Tuna: this may be possible through the RFMO & Western Central Pacific Fisheries Commission– with some exception each time.

Questions and concerns on the indicator:

1. **Not all species and not all time – not part of the regular monitoring.**
2. **Action step for countries: what is measured and what can be used to look at changes of stock in time?????**
3. **Solomon: for artisanal fisheries: yes but by landing – not species.**
4. **Action: check with TWG what "fish" species are targeted here. How relevant this indicator is to demonstrate fish stocks.**

B.5. Change in exploitation status for pelagic and other species

Description:

- Exploitation status: E=F/Z E: exploitation rate, F: Fishing mortality, Z: total mortality. Based on national stock assessment program of SOME countries
- Fish species need to be specified.

Questions and concerns on the indicator:

1. **Indonesia: yes – for commercial species**
2. **Monitoring to track this indicator not in place in all countries.**
3. **Solomon: yes for Tuna**
4. **PNG: to check – for which species.**
5. **Action: TWG needs to find common species for all countries this can be carried out.**
6. **Also time interval this needs to be done.**

Output Indicators: EAFM

2.1.1 Number of policies and regulations promoting EAFM at regional and national levels with regulatory framework and budget allocated for their operationalization

Description:As a general agreement, EAFM is already assumed adopted by the CT6 countries as members of FAO. At the national and regional levels, a strong legislative, policy and regulatory framework must be in place for achieving EAFM as a key st1ep towards addressing common concerns. The policies and legislation need to address the EAFM principles describe in the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF). The policies do not have to be on a one-to-one correspondence with EAFM principles. A policy can address multiple principles and several policies/legislations may need to address a principle. Regulatory framework will cover enforcement and compliance of policies and legislations on EAFM and budget has to be allocated for their effective implementation.

Questions and concerns on the indicator:

1. Revise description to clearly define what are EAFM policies. What is our definition of EAFM? Use 11 principles (but not necessarily have a one-to-one correspondence between principle and policy/legislation. One policy/legislation can address multiple principles):(1) Avoiding overfishing; (2) Ensuring reversibility and rebuilding; (3) Minimizing fisheries Impact; (4) Considering species interactions; (5) Ensuring compatibility; (6) Applying the precautionary approach; (7) Improving human well-being and equity; (8) Allocating user rights; (9) Promoting sectoral integration; (10) Broadening stakeholders participation; (11) Maintaining ecosystem integrity
2. No requirement for CT6 to adhere to all 11 principles but we need to at least understand which principles each country adheres to?

2.1.2 Number of projects and programs implementing EAFM and components thereof

Description:Projects and programs applying EAFM principles.

Questions and concerns on the indicator:

1. This is a revision from "**Number of projects and programs to implement EAFM"** described as: to put EAFM policies and regulatory activities into operation, projects and programs have to be designed and implemented. Key to this is the establishment of baseline for key project

and program results that will serve as basis for monitoring to see progress in each CT country and for the CT region in general.

2.2.1 Percent change in average income (fishing and non-fishing) of coastal households compared to baseline

Description:Improving the status of human communities through the application of EAF as a management paradigm is the ultimate objective of Goal 2 of the CTI Regional Plan of Action. There is a need to set-up standard for "worthy" livelihoods linked with improved income. Significant improvement in incomes livelihoods and food security of people living in coastal communities is anticipated. Quantitative goals for each country will be set according to the level of effort anticipated in each country at the coastal and community level for fisheries management implementation.

Questions and concerns on the indicator:

From the M&E tables:

1. No consensus on what to report at the regional level. There is a need to check what is already being done in each country and if there can be an existing common methodology to collect "income" or if there is a preferred methodology that can be applied over all countries (diffusion of method)
2. How is the data aggregated from a national to regional indicator???? Need to check this in existing publications/methodologies. Does it make sense to aggregate??????

Note: Participants at the M&E Meeting in Manila agreed to delete Indicators 2.2.2 (Percent change in poverty and food threshold compared to baseline) and 2.2.3 (Stable price of fish)because tracking and reporting these indicators in the six countries may notbe feasible

2.2.4 Percent contribution of fish to protein requirements

Description:Improving the status of human communities through the application of EAF as a management paradigm is the ultimate objective of Goal 2 of the CTI Regional Plan of Action. There is a need to set-up standard for "worthy" livelihoods linked with improved income. Significant improvement in incomes livelihoods and food security of people living in coastal communities is anticipated. Quantitative goals for each country will be set according to the level of effort anticipated in each country at the coastal and community level for fisheries management implementation.

Questions and concerns on the indicator:

From the M&E table:

1. How is the data aggregated from a national to regional indicator???? Need to check this in existing publications/methodologies. Does it make sense to aggregate??????
2. Need to talk to expert/to confirm with EAFM TWG

2.3.1 Number of policies and agreements among the CT6 countries for the management of tuna

Description:To move towards EAFM of tuna, national and regional measures will need to be in place to help ensure that exploitation of shared stocks for all species of tuna is sustainable. This includes creating a forum among the CT6 nations to serve as venue to agree on regional measures for the management of tuna. The policies shall include implementing rules and NPOAs adopted by the CT6 to implement regional tuna fisheries policies and agreements, ratification of membership in RFMO,

ratification of international laws (UNIA '95), and national legislations on management of tuna species. (***Note:***Include forum in draft CTI EAFM Regional Framework)

Questions and concerns on the indicator:

1. The regional policies or agreements may spell out the CTI standards or certification of tuna products from the region
2. There seemed to be a general agreement among participants that "number of policies" is not a good indicator that "effective management is in place." Spirit of the indicator refers to comprehensive geographic, policy and jurisdictional scope.

2.3.2 Change in conservation status of tuna

Description:Change in conservation status is an impact indicator which will reflect the overall status of tuna stocks of concern. The standards for the conservation status and the process for listing and delisting are to be decided by CTI as a body or by a forum designated by the CT6 according to IUCN-red list criteria assessment or other criteria to be determined by CTI.

Questions and concerns on the indicator:

1. Indicators on process to be able to establish a baseline and then a measure of IUCN status (process indicators)
2. What tuna species are on IUCN redlist? Change in conservation status should be decided by a proposed CTI body/forum, not necessarily based on the IUCN Red List
3. **From M&E:** As defined – not measurable – countries don't know what to measure! What do countries need to measure at the national level to assess change of status at the regional level?

2.3.3 Number of countries adhering to markets/certification standards of tuna fisheries agreed upon by CT6 countries

Description:To improve management and build a more sustainable trade in tuna, it will be necessary to decrease the level of destructive fishing practices linked to the tuna fisheries. An important action, external to the source countries, is that primary consumption countries agree to standards for the supply of fish. The main standard they need to adopt is the fish were caught using ecological sustainable methods and not destructive means. Such measures will help ensure long-term economic incentives to achieve this target.

Questions and concerns on the indicator:

1. Consider as additional indicators (1) membership in international or regional fisheries management bodies, and (2) adoption/ratification of international/regional tuna laws or agreements, e.g. Convention on Migratory Species
2. **From M&E:** Applicable only to some countries

2.4.1 Number of countries adhering to markets/certification standards of tuna fisheries agreed upon by CT6 countries

Description:To move towards a more effective management and more sustainable trade in live-reef fish and reef-based ornamentals, national and regional measures will need to be in place to help ensure that exploitation is sustainable. This includes creating a forum among the CT6 nations to serve as venue to

agree on regional measures for the live reef fisheries management. It is first necessary to decrease the level of destructive fishing practices linked to the live reef fish trade (food and ornamentals). A key step in this process is to provide the legal basis for management through improved policies, laws, agreements and regulations primarily on certification. The policies shall include implementing rules and NPOAs adopted by the CT6 to implement live reef and reef-based ornamentals certification.

Questions and concerns on the indicator:

1. There seemed to be a general agreement among participants that "number of policies" is not a good indicator that "effective management is in place". Spirit of the indicator refers to comprehensive geographic, policy and jurisdictional scope.
2. need to have the policies in place and then enforce them. Management effectiveness is not measured in number of regulations but enforcement
3. how to deal with demand markets?
4. An additional indicator may be needed to show that policies/legislations are being enforced effectively. The MEWG seeks inputs from the LRFT TWG on what is the best indicator to use.
5. **From M&E:** Need a checklist of policies that need to be in place for effective live reef fish trade

2.4.2 Number and area (sq km) of locally managed areas for live reef fish trade

Description:To improve management and build a more sustainable trade in live reef fish and reef-based ornamentals, it will be necessary to decrease the level of destructive fishing practices linked to the live reef fish trade (food and ornamentals). The most essential part in the process to improve practices will be to implement field programs that engage fishing communities in the implementation of best practices in the local context. Such programs will help ensure that locally-destructive fishing practices are minimized.

Questions and concerns on the indicator:

1. The description may prescribe a standard unit of measure for this indicator

2.4.3 Number of countries adhering to markets/certification (live reef fish and ornamental fisheries) agreed by CTI/CT6

Description:To improve management and build a more sustainable trade in live reef fish and reef-based ornamentals, it will be necessary to decrease the level of destructive fishing practices linked to the live reef fish trade (food and ornamentals). An important action, external to the source countries, is that primary consumption countries agree to standards for the supply of fish, particularly, certification.

Questions and concerns on the indicator:

1. **From M&E:** Only applicable to some countries

2.4.4 Change in conservation status of live reef fish species (to be decided by CTI as a body or by a forum designated by the CT6 according to IUCN-red list criteria assessment or other criteria to be determined by CTI)

Description:Change in conservation status is an impact indicator which will reflect the overall status of live reef fish and reef-based ornamentals of concern. The standards for the conservation status and the process for listing and delisting are to be decided by CTI as a body or by a forum designated by the CT6 according to IUCN-red list criteria assessment or other criteria to be determined by CTI.

Questions and concerns on the indicator:

1. What species are on IUCN redlist? Change in conservation status should be decided by a proposed CTI body/forum, not necessarily based on the IUCN Red List
2. **From M&E:**
   - As is defined – not measurable – countries don't know what to measure!
   - What do countries need to measure at the national level to assess change of status at the regional level?

THREATENED SPECIESINDICATORS FOR TWG REVIEW

Higher Level Outcomes: Threatened Species

B.1. Change in conservation status (international) of commercially important fish species (demersal and pelagic)

Description: From 3 targets: 2 from EAFM (tuna and live reef fish species (not defined yet)) and 1 from Threatened species. IUCN + a body endorsed by the CTI (no specific example)

Questions and concerns on the indicator:

1. These questions need to be presented to the TWG and the Forum
2. Threatened species: related to species status
3. EAFM: related to stock assessment (overfished, etc..)
4. Ask EAFM to list the priority species to track for the change in priority status (both Tuna and Live Reef Fish trade).
5. Ask Threatened species group to list the ones to track.

Output Indicators: Threatened Species

5.1.1 Number of new policies or agreements adopted at the regional and national levels that are in compliance with the international agreements on threatened species

Description: Policies, laws, and agreements need to be standardized in relation to the conservation status of the species within each country. Each country must conduct an assessment to determine the status. The agreements, policies, laws or regulations are three-tiered – regional, national and local. The CTI regional agreements and policies should conform to the international agreements on threatened where CT6 countries are signatory to. In addition, the CT6 nations will create a forum to serve as venue to agree on regional measures for the management of threatened species. Subsequently, the national policies, laws, and regulations of CT6 on threatened species should implement the abovementioned agreements and where necessary, local laws or regulations within CT6 need to be adopted to address certain gaps. All these agreements, policies, laws and regulations should also lay out the regulatory framework for enforcement at the regional, national and local levels.

Questions and concerns on the indicator:

1. There seemed to be general agreement among participants that "number of policies" is not a good indicator for effective management
2. From M&E Table: List against species - the list species needs to be agreed on by TWG.

5.1.2. Area (in hectares) of protected marine habitat that contributes to conservation of for threatened and endangered species protected

Description:Area of protected marine habitat that contributes to conservation contains critical habitat, defined by each species as breeding, nesting, nursery, and foraging areas in each country and areas of transnational importance. Protected critical habitat is defined by local and national legislation and transboundary agreements between two or more countries and is enforced. These areas should factor into the establishment of marine protected area networks. (This is a subset of Goal 3 indicator 3.1.1) Note: MPAs where its objectives include among other protection or conservation of threatened species should be covered by this indicator.

Questions and concerns on the indicator:

1. Focus on certain protected area especially managed to protect certain species
2. Since some MPAs already cover protection of species , would this be 'double counting?' No - what needs to be communicated is whether an issue has been addressed or not.
3. The description may prescribe a standard unit of measure for this indicator.
4. From M&E Table: Who compiles? Regional Secretariat & CT Atlas+TWG???WHAT is the role of TWG?

5.1.3. Number of threatened species with improved status (to be decided by CTI as a body or by a forum designated by the CT6 according to IUCN-red list criteria assessment or other criteria to be determined by CTI)

Description:The status of the species is improving from endangered to threatened or less. The standards for the conservation status and the process for listing and delisting are to be decided by CTI as a body or by a forum designated by the CT6 according to IUCN-red list criteria assessment or other criteria to be determined by CTI for threatened species unique, peculiar or significant to the region.

Questions and concerns on the indicator:

1. Consider existence of specific programs aimed for specific species
2. Will need a baseline data on the actual population/stocks for measuring progress of such regulation or projects.
3. CTI should develop its own list of threatened species that need to be protected and that's unique, peculiar or significant to the region. Focus on sea turtles and marine mammals; priority species to increase over time
4. Ask ICRI/Kent Carpenter to help identify species
5. Need to address IUU fishing
6. From M&E Table: At which level (national, regional or global) are status of species being determined? What information/criteria do the countries need to report against - for a regional indicator/ for the forum.

A7: COUNTRY-LEVEL M&E PROCESS TABLES

INDONESIA										
What is measured?	**Who measures?**	**Who compiles and analyses?**	**What type of analysis is required?**	**Who QC's data and analysis?**	**Where is the data stored?**	**What is reported to regional?** Format?	**Who reports?**	**Reporting Cycle?**	**Cost?**	**Capacity score?**
2.1.1 Number of policies and regulations promoting EAFM at regional and national levels with regulatory framework and budget allocated for their operationalization										
Num Pol and Reg EFM	Min of MoMAF	MoMAF			MoMAF	List of report	NCC	Annually	1$	High
2.1.2 Number of projects and programs implementing EAFM and components thereof										
Num Project and Prog	MoMAF	MoMAF			MoMAF	list of report	NCC	Annually	1$	High
2.2.1 Percent change in average income (fishing and non-fishing) of coastal households by profession compared to baseline										
Fisher exchange index - measure of welfare status	Bureau of Statistics (BS)	Bureau of Statistics	Statisticak Analyses	Bureau of Stats	Bureau of Stats	Summary of fisher welfare status/index	NCC		1$	High
2.2.3 Percent contribution of fish to protein requirements										
fish consumption per capita	BS, MoMAF (PuslitSosekPerikanan)	BS and MoMAF	Statisticak Analyses	BS and MoMAF	BS and MoMAF	Report of fish consumption per capita	NCC	Annually	1$	High
2.3.1 Number of policies and agreements by among CT6 countries for management of tuna										
Number of policy related to TUNA	MoMAF	MoMAF		MoMAF	MoMAF	List of report	NCC	Depend on the need of CTI	1$	High
2.3.2 Change in conservation status of tuna										
CPUE Tuna	MoMAF (SDI)	MoMAF	Statisticak Analyses	MoMAF	MOMAF	Summary of status of Tuna	NCC		2$	High

INDONESIA										
What is measured?	**Who measures?**	**Who compiles and analyses?**	**What type of analysis is required?**	**Who QC's data and analysis?**	**Where is the data stored?**	**What is reported to regional?** Format?	**Who reports?**	**Reporting Cycle?**	**Cost?**	**Capacity score?**
2.4.1 Number of policies and agreements on live reef fish trade among CT6 to decrease level of destructive fishing practices linked to the trade										
Number of policy related to LRFFT	MoMAF (P2HP)	MoMAF (P2HP)		MoMAF (P2HP)	MoMAF (P2HP)	Summary of the policy	NCC	Depend on the need	1$	High
2.4.2 Number and area (km^2) of locally managed areas for live reef fish trade										
N.A										
2.4.3 Number of countries adhering to markets/certification (live reef fish and ornamental fisheries) agreed by CT6										
Number of trade agreements on sustainable LRFF with countries/market	MoMAF (P2HP)	MoMAF (P2HP)		MoMAF (P2HP)	MoMAF (P2HP)	Summary of the policy/docu,emt	NCC	Annually	1$	High
2.4.4 Change in conservation status of live reef fish species (to be decided by CTI as a body or by a forum designated by the CT6 according to IUCN-red list criteria assessment or other criteria determined by CTI)										
N.A										
3.1.2. Percent/Area of total marine habitat area in CT region in marine protected or managed areas										
MPA (in hectares)	Local government, NGOs, MoMAF, MoF	MoMaF, MoF	Spatial, statistical analysis	MoMaF, MoF	MoMaF, MoF	MPA Attributes	NCC	Annually	1$	High
3.1.3. Percent/area of each major marine and coastal habitat type in strictly protected "no-take replenishment zones"										

INDONESIA										
What is measured?	**Who measures?**	**Who compiles and analyses?**	**What type of analysis is required?**	**Who QC's data and analysis?**	**Where is the data stored?**	**What is reported to regional?** Format?	**Who reports?**	**Reporting Cycle?**	**Cost?**	**Capacity score?**
Zones within the MPA	Local government, MoMAF, MoF	Local government, MoMAF, MoF	Spatial, statistical analysis	Local government, MoMAF, MoF	Local government, MoMAF, MoF	MPA Attributes	NCC	Annually	2$	Medium
3.1.4. Percent/Area (in hectare) of marine protected areas under "effective" management										
MPAs (in hectares) effectively managed (level 2 in national ME system)	Local government, MoMAF, MoF	Local government, MoMAF, MoF	Spatial, statistical analysis	Local government, MoMAF, MoF	Local government, MoMAF, MoF	MPA Attributes	NCC	Annually	2$	Medium
3.1.5. Percent/Area of marine protected/ managed areas included in CTMPAS										
MPAs (in hectares) with potential regional significance	Local government, MoMAF, MoF	Local government, MoMAF, MoF	Spatial, statistical analysis	Local government, MoMAF, MoF	Local government, MoMAF, MoF	As reguired by CTMPAS	NCC	Annually	2$	Medium
4.1.1 Number of regional agreements/frameworks/plans (e.g. region-wide early action plan (REAP) developed										
4.1.2 Number of national policies (including national CCA plans and frameworks), laws and regulations on climate change adaptation proposed and adopted										
Policies pertaining to CCA	Geospatial Information Agency, MOE	Geospatial Information Agency, MOE	N.A.	N.A.	Geospatial Information Agency, MOE	Summary of the policy	NCC	depends	1$	High
4.1.3. Percentage of local governments that have integrated climate adaptation into local governance (plans and actions)										
Number of local governments implementing CCA programs	MOE, MoMAF	MOE, MoMAF	Spatial, statistical	MOE, MoMAF	MOE, MoMAF	Summary of the number of local governments	NCC	annually	2$	Medium

INDONESIA										
What is measured?	**Who measures?**	**Who compiles and analyses?**	**What type of analysis is required?**	**Who QC's data and analysis?**	**Where is the data stored?**	**What is reported to regional?** Format?	**Who reports?**	**Reporting Cycle?**	**Cost?**	**Capacity score?**
4.1.4 Area of mangrove (REAP 1&2)										
Area of Mangrove	MOE, MoMAF, NGO	MOE, MoMAF, NGO	Spatial, statistical	MOE, MoMAF, NGO	MOE, MoMAF, NGO	Summary of the area of mangroves	NCC	annually	1$	High
4.2.1 CCA Registry established with institutions and organizations that are working and networking in support of CTI										
List of agencies/organization involved in CCA programs	National Council for Climate Change	National Council for Climate Change	Tabulation	National Council for Climate Change	National Council for Climate Change	the summary of number of agencies involved in CCA	NCC	annually	1$	High
5.1.1 Number of new policies or agreements adopted at the regional and national levels that are in compliance with the international agreements on threatened species										
N.A										
5.1.2 Area (in hectares) of protected marine habitat that contributes to conservation of threatened and endangered species protected										
Area of MPA designated for threatened and endangered species	MoMAF, MoF	MoMAF, MoF, LIPI	Spatial, statistical	MoMAF, MoF, LIPI	MoMAF, MoF	summary of the area of MPA designated for threatened and endangered species	NCC	annually	2$	Medium
5.1.3 Number of threatened species with improved status (to be decided by CTI as a body or by a forum designated by the CT6 according to IUCN-red list criteria assessment or other criteria to be determined by CTI)										

INDONESIA										
What is measured?	**Who measures?**	**Who compiles and analyses?**	**What type of analysis is required?**	**Who QC's data and analysis?**	**Where is the data stored?**	**What is reported to regional?** Format?	**Who reports?**	**Reporting Cycle?**	**Cost?**	**Capacity score?**
Inventory of threatened species	MoMAF, LIPI	MoMAF, LIPI	Statistical	MoMAF, LIPI	MoMAF, LIPI	Summary of the status of the threatened species	NCC	annually	2$	Medium

MALAYSIA										
What is measured?	**Who measures?**	**Who compiles and analyses?**	**What type of analysis is required?**	**Who QC's data and analysis?**	**Where is the data stored?**	**What is reported to regional?** Format?	**Who reports?**	**Reporting Cycle?**	**Cost?**	**Capacity score?**
2.1.1 Number of policies and regulations promoting EAFM at regional and national levels with regulatory framework and budget allocated for their operationalization										
Number and list of policies	Department of Fisheries	Department of Fisheries	Output and outcome againts baseline	Department of Fisheries	Department of Fisheries &myNODC	Number and list of policies (pdf./Ms Excel / Document)	NCC	Annual	$	High
2.1.2 Number of projects and programs implementing EAFM and components thereof										
Number and list of projects	Department of Fisheries	Department of Fisheries	Output and outcome againts baseline	Department of Fisheries	Department of Fisheries &myNODC	number and list of projects (pdf./Ms Excel / Document)	NCC	Annual	$	High
2.2.1 Percent change in average income (fishing and non-fishing) of coastal households by profession compared to baseline										
% of average income	Department of Fisheries	Department of Fisheries	Socio-economic data	Department of Fisheries	Department of Fisheries &myNODC	Socio-econimic Report (Numerical summary)	NCC	Biannual	$$	Medium
2.2.3 Percent contribution of fish to protein requirements										

MALAYSIA										
What is measured?	**Who measures?**	**Who compiles and analyses?**	**What type of analysis is required?**	**Who QC's data and analysis?**	**Where is the data stored?**	**What is reported to regional?** Format?	**Who reports?**	**Reporting Cycle?**	**Cost?**	**Capacity score?**
% of contribution	Department of Fisheries	Department of Fisheries	Socio-economic data	Department of Fisheries	Department of Fisheries &myNODC	Socio-econimic Report (Numerical summary)	NCC	Biannual	$$	Medium
2.3.1 Number of policies and agreements by among CT6 countries for management of tuna										
Number and list of policies Number of agreement	Department of Fisheries	Department of Fisheries	NA	NA	Department of Fisheries &myNODC	Updates on the agreements	NCC	Annual	$	High
2.3.2 Change in conservation status of tuna										
NA										
2.4.1 Number of policies and agreements on live reef fish trade among CT6 to decrease level of destructive fishing practices linked to the trade										
Number and list of policies Number of agreement	Department of Fisheries	Department of Fisheries	NA	NA	Department of Fisheries &myNODC	Updates on the agreements	NCC	Annual	$	High
2.4.2 Number and area (km^2) of locally managed areas for live reef fish trade										
Number and areas in MPA	Sabah Parks & Department of Marine Park Malaysia	Sabah Parks & Department of Marine Park Malaysia	Output and outcome againts baseline	Sabah Parks & Department of Marine Park Malaysia	Sabah Parks & Department of Marine Park Malaysia	Number and list of policies (pdf./Ms Excel / Document)	NCC	Biannual	$	High
2.4.3 Number of countries adhering to markets/certification (live reef fish and ornamental fisheries) agreed by CT6										
NA										
2.4.4 Change in conservation status of live reef fish species (to be decided by CTI as a body or by a forum designated by the CT6 according to IUCN-red list criteria assessment or other criteria										

MALAYSIA										
What is measured?	**Who measures?**	**Who compiles and analyses?**	**What type of analysis is required?**	**Who QC's data and analysis?**	**Where is the data stored?**	**What is reported to regional?** Format?	**Who reports?**	**Reporting Cycle?**	**Cost?**	**Capacity score?**
determined by CTI)										
NA										
3.1.2. Percent/Area of total marine habitat area in CT region in marine protected or managed areas										
MPA Attributes of CT Atlas	Sabah Parks & Department of Marine Park Malaysia	Sabah Parks & Department of Marine Park Malaysia	Percentage of total marine habitat area against baseline in MPAs	Sabah Parks & Department of Marine Park Malaysia	Sabah Parks & Department of Marine Park Malaysia	GIS and reports	NCC	Biannual	$	High
3.1.3. Percent/area of each major marine and coastal habitat type in strictly protected "no-take replenishment zones"										
MPA Attributes of CT Atlas	Sabah Parks & Department of Marine Park Malaysia	Sabah Parks & Department of Marine Park Malaysia	Percentage of total marine habitat in no take MPAs against baseline	Sabah Parks & Department of Marine Park Malaysia	Sabah Parks & Department of Marine Park Malaysia	GIS and reports	NCC	Biannual	$	High
3.1.4. Percent/Area (in hectare) of marine protected areas under "effective" management										
MPA Attributes of CT Atlas	Sabah Parks & Department of Marine Park Malaysia	Sabah Parks & Department of Marine Park Malaysia	Percentage of total marine habitat under effective management of MPAs against baseline	Sabah Parks & Department of Marine Park Malaysia	Sabah Parks & Department of Marine Park Malaysia	GIS and reports	NCC	Biannual	$	High
3.1.5. Percent/Area of marine protected/ managed areas included in CTMPAS										
MPA Attributes of CT Atlas	Sabah Parks & Department of Marine Park Malaysia	Sabah Parks & Department of Marine Park Malaysia	NA (at the regional level)	Sabah Parks & Department of Marine Park Malaysia	Sabah Parks & Department of Marine Park Malaysia	GIS and reports	NCC	Biannual	$	High
4.1.1 Number of regional agreements/frameworks/plans (e.g. region-wide early action plan (REAP) developed										

MALAYSIA										
What is measured?	**Who measures?**	**Who compiles and analyses?**	**What type of analysis is required?**	**Who QC's data and analysis?**	**Where is the data stored?**	**What is reported to regional?** Format?	**Who reports?**	**Reporting Cycle?**	**Cost?**	**Capacity score?**
Number and list of agreements/frameworks/plans	National Oceanography Directorate / National Hydraulic Research Institute of Malaysia / Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	National Oceanography Directorate / National Hydraulic Research Institute of Malaysia / Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	NA	National Oceanography Directorate / National Hydraulic Research Institute of Malaysia / Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	National Oceanography Directorate / National Hydraulic Research Institute of Malaysia / Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	Reports/Table/pdf	NCC	Annual	$	High
4.1.2 Number of national policies (including national CCA plans and frameworks), laws and regulations on climate change adaptation proposed and adopted										
Number and list of policies/laws/regulation	National Oceanography Directorate / National Hydraulic Research Institute of Malaysia / Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	National Oceanography Directorate / National Hydraulic Research Institute of Malaysia / Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	NA	National Oceanography Directorate / National Hydraulic Research Institute of Malaysia / Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	National Oceanography Directorate / National Hydraulic Research Institute of Malaysia / Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	Reports/Table/pdf	NCC	Annual	$	High
4.1.3. Percentage of local governments that have integrated climate adaptation into local governance (plans and actions)										

MALAYSIA										
What is measured?	**Who measures?**	**Who compiles and analyses?**	**What type of analysis is required?**	**Who QC's data and analysis?**	**Where is the data stored?**	**What is reported to regional?** Format?	**Who reports?**	**Reporting Cycle?**	**Cost?**	**Capacity score?**
% of local government's involved in CCA	National Oceanography Directorate / National Hydraulic Research Institute of Malaysia / Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	National Oceanography Directorate / National Hydraulic Research Institute of Malaysia / Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	Percentage of local governments against baseline	National Oceanography Directorate / National Hydraulic Research Institute of Malaysia / Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	National Oceanography Directorate / National Hydraulic Research Institute of Malaysia / Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	Numerical / Table	NCC	Biannual	$$$	Low
4.1.4 Area of mangrove (REAP 1&2)										
Area (hectars) of living mangroves forest	Department of Forestry	Department of Forestry	Area against baseline	Department of Forestry	Department of Forestry	Numerical / Table	NCC	Biannual	$	High
4.2.1 CCA Registry established with institutions and organizations that are working and networking in support of CTI										
List of institution and organization contributing towards CCA within the country	National Oceanography Directorate / National Hydraulic Research Institute of Malaysia / Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	National Oceanography Directorate / National Hydraulic Research Institute of Malaysia / Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	NA	National Oceanography Directorate / National Hydraulic Research Institute of Malaysia / Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	National Oceanography Directorate / National Hydraulic Research Institute of Malaysia / Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	Numerical / Table	NCC	Annual	$	High
5.1.1 Number of new policies or agreements adopted at the regional and national levels that are in compliance with the international agreements on threatened species										
Number and list of policies/agreement	Department of Fisheries / Department of Wildlife	Department of Fisheries / Department of Wildlife	NA	Department of Fisheries / Department of Wildlife	Department of Fisheries / Department of Wildlife	List / Table	NCC	Annual	$	High
5.1.2 Area (in hectares) of protected marine habitat that contributes to										

MALAYSIA

What is measured?	Who measures?	Who compiles and analyses?	What type of analysis is required?	Who QC's data and analysis?	Where is the data stored?	What is reported to regional? Format?	Who reports?	Reporting Cycle?	Cost?	Capacity score?
conservation of threatened and endangered species protected										
MPA Attributes for CT Atlas	Department of Fisheries / Department of Wildlife	Department of Fisheries / Department of Wildlife	NA (at the regional level)	Department of Fisheries / Department of Wildlife	Department of Fisheries / Department of Wildlife	GIS and reports	NCC	Biannual	$	High
5.1.3 Number of threatened species with improved status (to be decided by CTI as a body or by a forum designated by the CT6 according to IUCN-red list criteria assessment or other criteria to be determined by CTI)										
Number and list of threatened species	Department of Fisheries / Department of Wildlife	Department of Fisheries / Department of Wildlife	Status at national level	Department of Fisheries / Department of Wildlife	Department of Fisheries / Department of Wildlife	List / Table	NCC	Biannual	$	High

PNG

What is measured?	Who measures?	Who compiles and analyses?	What type of analysis is required?	Who QC's data and analysis?	Where is the data stored?	What is reported to regional? Format?	Who reports to Regional level?	Reporting Cycle?	Cost?	Capacity score?
EAFM										
2.1.1 Number of policies and regulations promoting EAFM at regional and national levels with regulatory framework and budget allocated for their operationalization										
Number of policies, management plans and legislations	National Govt (NFA)	National Govt (NFA)	None	National Govt (NFA)	National Govt (NFA)	|1Number of policies, management plans and legislations |2Copies of documents	NCC (NFA)	Annually?	$	Medium-High
2.1.2 Number of projects and programs implementing EAFM and components thereof										

PNG										
What is measured?	**Who measures?**	**Who compiles and analyses?**	**What type of analysis is required?**	**Who QC's data and analysis?**	**Where is the data stored?**	**What is reported to regional?** **Format?**	**Who reports to Regional level?**	**Reporting Cycle?**	**Cost?**	**Capacity score?**
Number of projects and programs implementing EAFM and components	|1National Govt (NFA) |2Implementing partners? (NGOs, CBOs)	National Govt (NFA)	None	National Govt (NFA)	|1National Govt (NFA) |2Implementing partners? (NGOs, CBOs)	Number of projects and programs implementing EAFM and components	NCC (NFA)	Annually?	$	Medium-High
2.2.1 Percent change in average income (fishing and non-fishing) of coastal households by profession compared to baseline										
Percent change in average income	National Govt (NSO, NFA)	National Govt (NSO, NFA)	Systemised/standardised data	National Govt (NSO, NFA)	National Govt (NSO, NFA)	Percent change in average income	NCC (NFA)	5-10 years (periodic surveys) and NFA Socio-economic surveys?	$	Medium-High
2.2.3 Percent contribution of fish to protein requirements										
Percent contribution of fish to protein requirements	|1National Govt (DOH) |2Development partners	National Govt (DOH)	?	National Govt (DOH)	National Govt (DOH)	Nutrition statistics	NCC (NFA)	5-10 years (periodic surveys) and NFA Socio-economic surveys?	$	Medium?
2.3.1 Number of policies and agreements by among CT6 countries for management of tuna										
Number of policies and agreements by among CT6 countries for management of tuna	National Govt (NFA)	National Govt (NFA)	None	National Govt (NFA)	National Govt (NFA)	|1Number of policies and agreements by among CT6 countries for management of tuna |2Copies of documents	NCC (NFA)	Annually?	$	High
2.3.2 Change in conservation status of tuna										
Change in conservation status of tuna	National Govt (NFA)?	National Govt (NFA)?	None	National Govt (NFA)?	National Govt (NFA)	|1Change in conservation status of tuna |2Reports, maps etc	NCC (NFA)	Annually?	$	High

PNG										
What is measured?	**Who measures?**	**Who compiles and analyses?**	**What type of analysis is required?**	**Who QC's data and analysis?**	**Where is the data stored?**	**What is reported to regional?** **Format?**	**Who reports to Regional level?**	**Reporting Cycle?**	**Cost?**	**Capacity score?**
2.4.1 Number of policies and agreements on live reef fish trade among CT6 to decrease level of destructive fishing practices linked to the trade										
Number of policies and agreements on live reef fish trade among CT6 to decrease level of destructive fishing practices linked to the trade	National Govt (NFA)	National Govt (NFA)	None	National Govt (NFA)	National Govt (NFA)	|1Number of policies and agreements |2Copies of documents	NCC (NFA)	Annually?	$$?	Medium-High
2.4.2 Number and area (km^2) of locally managed areas for live reef fish trade										
Number and area (km^2) of locally managed areas for live reef fish trade	|1Implementing partners (NGOs, CBOs) |2National Govt (NFA)	National Govt (NFA)	None	National Govt (NFA)	National Govt (NFA)	Number and area (km^2) of locally managed areas for live reef fish trade	NCC (NFA)	Annually?	$$	Medium-High
2.4.3 Number of countries adhering to markets/certification (live reef fish and ornamental fisheries) agreed by CT6										
Number of countries adhering to markets/certification (live reef fish and ornamental fisheries) agreed by CT6	National Govt (NFA)	National Govt (NFA)	?	|1National Govt (NFA) |2Regional Secretariat?	National Govt (NFA)	Number of countries adhering to markets/certification (live reef fish and ornamental fisheries) agreed by CT6	NCC (NFA)	? (depends on regional arrangements?)	$	Medium-High
2.4.4 Change in conservation status of live reef fish species (to be decided by CTI as a body or by a forum designated by the CT6 according to IUCN-red list criteria assessment or other criteria determined by CTI)										

PNG										
What is measured?	**Who measures?**	**Who compiles and analyses?**	**What type of analysis is required?**	**Who QC's data and analysis?**	**Where is the data stored?**	**What is reported to regional?** **Format?**	**Who reports to Regional level?**	**Reporting Cycle?**	**Cost?**	**Capacity score?**
Change in conservation status of live reef fish species (to be decided by CTI as a body or by a forum designated by the CT6 according to IUCN-red list criteria assessment	??? Depends on CTI Secretariat and and IUCN/National Govt (NFA)	National Govt (NFA)	|1National Govt (NFA) |2IUCN?	National Govt (NFA)	National Govt (NFA)	Change in conservation status of live reef fish species (to be decided by CTI as a body or by a forum designated by the CT6 according to IUCN-red list criteria assessment	NCC (NFA)	Annuually? (depends on IUCN and funding)	$$?	Medium?
MPA										
3.1.2. Percent/Area of total marine habitat area in CT region in marine protected or managed areas										
New and degazetted MPAs and LMMAs (boundaries)	|1Impelemnting partners (NGOs and CBOs etc) |2National Govt (DEC)	|1Implementing partners |2National Govt (DEC) |3CTAtlas	GIS	National Govt (DEC)?	|1CTAtlas |2National Govt (DEC) and |3Implementing Partners?	|1Total area (Ha) of MPAs and LMMAs |2Report, tables and maps?	NCC (MPATWG)	Annually?	$$	Low-Medium
3.1.3. Percent/area of each major marine and coastal habitat type in strictly protected "no-take replenishment zones"										
New no-take zones in MPAs and LMMAs (areas, boundaries)	|1Impelemnting partners (NGOs and CBOs etc) |2National Govt (DEC)	|1LMMA Advisory Committee |2Implemnting partners |3National Govt (DEC) |4CTAtlas	GIS	National Govt (DEC) and Implementing partners?	|1CTAtlas |2National Govt (DEC) and |3Implementing Partners?	|1Total area (Ha) of no-take zones |2Report, tables and maps?	NCC (MPATWG)	Annually?	$	Low-Medium
3.1.4. Percent/Area (in hectare) of marine protected areas under "effective" management										

PNG										
What is measured?	**Who measures?**	**Who compiles and analyses?**	**What type of analysis is required?**	**Who QC's data and analysis?**	**Where is the data stored?**	**What is reported to regional?** **Format?**	**Who reports to Regional level?**	**Reporting Cycle?**	**Cost?**	**Capacity score?**
Number and names of MPAs and LMMAs under EM and/or qualify for Category 2+	|1Impelemnting partners (NGOs and CBOs etc) |2National Govt (DEC)	|1LMMA Advisory Committee |2Implemnting partners |3National Govt (DEC) |4CTAtlas	GIS	National Govt (DEC) and Implementing partners?	|1CTAtlas |2National Govt (DEC) and |3Implementing Partners?	|1Total area (Ha) of MPA and LMMAs under effective management |2Report, tables and maps?	NCC (MPATWG)	Annualy?	$$	Low-Medoum
3.1.5. Percent/Area of marine protected/ managed areas included in CTMPAS										
Number and names of MPAS and LMMAs qualified for Category 1	|1Impelemnting partners (NGOs and CBOs etc) |2National Govt (DEC)	|1LMMA Advisory Committee |2Implemnting partners |3National Govt (DEC) |4CTAtlas	GIS	National Govt (DEC) and Implementing partners?	|1CTAtlas |2National Govt (DEC) and |3Implementing Partners?	|1Total area (Ha) of MPAs and LMMAs |2Report, tables and maps?	NCC (MPATWG)	Annually?	$$	Medium
CCA										
4.1.1 Number of regional agreements/frameworks/plans (e.g. region-wide early action plan (REAP) developed										
Number of regional agreements/ frameworks/ plans	National Govt (OCCD)	National Govt (OCCD)	None	National Govt (OCCD)	National Govt (OCCD)	|1Number of regional agreements/ frameworks/ plans |2Copies of documents	NCC (OCCD/ CCATWG)	Annualy?	$	Medium
4.1.2 Number of national policies (including national CCA plans and frameworks), laws and regulations on climate change adaptation proposed and adopted										
Number of policies, laws and regulations proposed and adopted	National Govt (OCCD)	National Govt (OCCD)	None	National Govt (OCCD)	National Govt (OCCD)	|1Number of national policies, laws and regulations |2Copies of documents	NCC (OCCD/ CCATWG)	Annualy?	$	Medium-High
4.1.3. Percentage of local governments that have integrated										

PNG										
What is measured?	**Who measures?**	**Who compiles and analyses?**	**What type of analysis is required?**	**Who QC's data and analysis?**	**Where is the data stored?**	**What is reported to regional?** **Format?**	**Who reports to Regional level?**	**Reporting Cycle?**	**Cost?**	**Capacity score?**
climate adaptation into local governance (plans and actions)										
Number of LG integrating CCA into local governance plans	|1Provincial/Local Govts |2Implementing partners	1Provincial/Local Govts 2Implementing partners	None	National Govt (OCCD)	|1Provincial Govts |2National Govt (OCCD)	|1Number of LG integrating CCA into local governance plans |2Copies of documents	NCC (OCCD/ CCATWG)	Annually?	$	Low-Medium
4.1.4 Area of mangrove (REAP 1&2)										
Satellite imagery and terrestrial *truthing*?	|1Implementing partners |2National Govt (OCCD)	|1Implementing partners |2National Govt (OCCD)	GIS	|1Implementing partners |2National Govt (OCCD)	|1CTAtlas |2National Govt (OCCD/DEC) and |3Implementing Partners?	|1Total mangrove cover (Ha) |2Copies of documents	NCC (OCCD/ CCATWG)	?	$	Medium
4.2.1 CCA Registry established with institutions and organizations that are working and networking in support of CTI										
Number of organisations, institutions etc registered	National Govt (OCCD)	National Govt (OCCD)	None	National Govt (OCCD)	|1 National Govt (OCCD)	Number of organisations, institutions etc registered	NCC (OCCD/ CCATWG)	Annually?	$	Medium-High
THREATENED SPECIES										
5.1.1 Number of new policies or agreements adopted at the regional and national levels that are in compliance with the international agreements on threatened species										
Number of new policies or agreements adopted at the regional and national levels	|1Impelemnting partners (NGOs and CBOs etc) |2National Govt (DEC)	|1Impelemnting partners (NGOs and CBOs etc) |2National Govt (DEC)	None	National Govt (DEC)	|1National Govt (DEC) |2Provincial Govts	|1Number of new policies or agreements adopted at the regional and national levels |2Copies of documents	NCC (DEC)	Annually?	$$	Low-Medium

PNG										
What is measured?	**Who measures?**	**Who compiles and analyses?**	**What type of analysis is required?**	**Who QC's data and analysis?**	**Where is the data stored?**	**What is reported to regional?** **Format?**	**Who reports to Regional level?**	**Reporting Cycle?**	**Cost?**	**Capacity score?**
5.1.2 Area (in hectares) of protected marine habitat that contributes to conservation of threatened and endangered species protected										
Presence of endageredspp in MPAs (dugongs)	|1Impelemntin g partners (NGOs and CBOs etc) |2National Govt (DEC)	|1Impelemnting partners (NGOs and CBOs etc) |2National Govt (DEC)	GIS	National Govt (DEC)	|1National Govt (DEC) |2Provincial/LG Govts |3Implementing partners |4CTAtlas	|1Total area (Ha) of protected marine habitats contributing to threatened spp conservation |2Reports, maps etc	NCC (DEC)	?	$$	Low-Medium
5.1.3 Number of threatened species with improved status (to be decided by CTI as a body or by a forum designated by the CT6 according to IUCN-red list criteria assessment or other criteria to be determined by CTI)										
Number of threatened spp with improved status	|1Impelemntin g partners (NGOs and CBOs etc) |2National Govt (DEC)	|1Impelemnting partners (NGOs and CBOs etc) |2National Govt (DEC)	None?	National Govt (DEC)	|1National Govt (DEC) |2Provincial/LG Govts |3Implementing partners |4CTAtlas	|1Number of improved threatened spp with improved status |2Reports, maps etc	NCC (DEC)	Annually?	$$	Low-Medium

PHILIPPINES										
What is measured?	**Who measures?**	**Who compiles and analyses?**	**What type of analysis is required?**	**Who QC's data and analysis?**	**Where is the data stored?**	**What is reported to regional?** **Format?**	**Who reports?**	**Reporting Cycle?**	**Cost?**	**Capacity score?**
2.1.1 Number of policies and regulations promoting EAFM at regional and national levels **W**ith regulatory framework and budget allocated for their operationalization										

PHILIPPINES										
What is measured?	**Who measures?**	**Who compiles and analyses?**	**What type of analysis is required?**	**Who QC's data and analysis?**	**Where is the data stored?**	**What is reported to regional? Format?**	**Who reports?**	**Reporting Cycle?**	**Cost?**	**Capacity score?**
List and copies of policies and regulations	DA-BFAR	DA-BFAR	Aggregation by type of fisheries, demersal or pelagic, by type of gear	internal to DA-BFAR	DA-BFAR (copies in the website)	list and copies of policies (e-copy)	BFAR	Every two years (new policies announced as and when it is adopted)	$	High
2.1.2 Number of projects and programs implementing EAFM and components thereof										
Brief info on projects / programs and EAFM elements in the programs	DA-BFAR	DA-BFAR , NFRDI, DOST-PCAAARD	Consolidation of EAFM elements/ principles demonstrated in projects; EAFM targets/ ouputs	internal to DA-BFAR	DA-BFAR, NCCC CTI Mapping Tool	Number, brief summary/ map of (EAFM) projects	BFAR	Every two years (new policies announced as and when it is adopted)	$$	Medium
2.2.1 Percent change in average income (fishing and non-fishing) of coastal households by profession compared to baseline										
Annual income of coastal households	National Statistics Office	National Statistics Officer	Aggregated by fishing and non-fishing household; Average annual per capita income, aqua and marine capture	NSO	NSO	Average annual household income	NEDA	Every five years	$$$	Low
2.2.3 Percent contribution of fish to protein requirements										
Fish consumption, protein intake	DOH- FNRI	DOH-FNRI	per fish consumption, coastal and non-household, per cent to total protein intake	DOH-FNRI	DOH-FNRI	per capita fish consumption, aqua or marine capture	DOH-FNRI	Every five years	$$$	Medium
2.3.1 Number of policies and agreements by among CT6 countries for management of tuna										
List and copies of policies and agreements	DA-BFAR	DA-BFAR	types of provisions - gears,	DA-BFAR	DA-BFAR	Number/ list of policies	DA-BFAR	Every two years (new policies announced as and when it is adopted)	$	High

PHILIPPINES										
What is measured?	**Who measures?**	**Who compiles and analyses?**	**What type of analysis is required?**	**Who QC's data and analysis?**	**Where is the data stored?**	**What is reported to regional? Format?**	**Who reports?**	**Reporting Cycle?**	**Cost?**	**Capacity score?**
2.3.2 Change in conservation status of tuna										
conservation status of tuna	DA-BFAR	DA-BFAR	by species	DA-BFAR	DA-BFAR	conservation status by species	DA-BFAR	Every five years	$$$	Medium
2.4.1 Number of policies and agreements on live reef fish trade among CT6 to decrease level of destructive fishing practices linked to the trade										
list and copies of policies and agreements	DENR, DA-BFAR, NFRDI	DA-BFAR	by threat reduction threats, acceptable harvest size	DA-BFAR	DA-BFAR	number/ list of policies	DA-BFAR	Every two years (new policies announced as and when it is adopted)	$$	High
2.4.2 Number and area (km^2) of locally managed areas for live reef fish trade										
LRFT managed area attributes	DA-BFAR	DA-BFAR	number and area, by species, by LGU	DA-BFAR	DA-BFAR	total number, area and map of LRF managed areas	DA-BFAR	Every two years	$$$	Medium
2.4.3 Number of countries adhering to markets/certification (live reef fish and ornamental fisheries) agreed by CT6										
status of certification process/ applications in country	DA-BFAR	DA-BFAR	progress on the process/ application/	DA-BFAR	DA-BFAR	status report on process/ application	DA-BFAR	Every two years	$	High
2.4.4 Change in conservation status of live reef fish species (to be decided by CTI as a body or by a forum designated by the CT6 according to IUCN-red list criteria assessment or other criteria determined by CTI)										
conservation status of LRF species	DA-BFAR	DA-BFAR	by species	DA-BFAR	DA-BFAR	conservation status by species	DA-BFAR	Every five years	$$$	Low

PHILIPPINES										
What is measured?	**Who measures?**	**Who compiles and analyses?**	**What type of analysis is required?**	**Who QC's data and analysis?**	**Where is the data stored?**	**What is reported to regional? Format?**	**Who reports?**	**Reporting Cycle?**	**Cost?**	**Capacity score?**
3.1.2. Percent/Area of total marine habitat area in CT region in marine protected or managed areas										
MPA attributes	DA-BFAR, DENR, MSN	DA-BFAR, DENR	total area, percent, habitat represented, NIPAS or locally managed and private	DA-BFAR, DENR	DA-BFAR, DENR	area, percent, habitat representation	DA-BFAR, DENR	Every two years	$$	Medium
3.1.3. Percent/area of each major marine and coastal habitat type in strictly protected "no-take replenishment zones"										
MPA attributes	DA-BFAR, DENR, MSN	DA-BFAR, DENR	total area, percent, habitat represented, NIPAS or locally managed and private , (all in no-take replenishment zone)	DA-BFAR, DENR	DA-BFAR, DENR	area, percent, habitat representation	DA-BFAR, DENR	Every two years	$$	Medium
3.1.4. Percent/Area (in hectare) of marine protected areas under "effective" management										
MPA attributes, ME scores	DA-BFAR, DENR, MSN	DA-BFAR, DENR	total area, percent, habitat represented, NIPAS or locally managed and private , (all in no-take replenishment zone)	DA-BFAR, DENR	DA-BFAR, DENR	area, percent, habitat representation	DA-BFAR, DENR	Every two years	$$	Medium
3.1.5. Percent/Area of marine protected/ managed areas included in CTMPAS										
MPA attributes, ME scores for MPAs covered by CTMPAS	DA-BFAR, DENR, MSN	DA-BFAR, DENR	total area, percent, habitat represented, NIPAS or locally managed and private , (all in no-take replenishment zone)	DA-BFAR, DENR	DA-BFAR, DENR	area, percent, habitat representation	DA-BFAR, DENR	Every two years	$$	Medium

PHILIPPINES										
What is measured?	**Who measures?**	**Who compiles and analyses?**	**What type of analysis is required?**	**Who QC's data and analysis?**	**Where is the data stored?**	**What is reported to regional? Format?**	**Who reports?**	**Reporting Cycle?**	**Cost?**	**Capacity score?**
4.1.1 Number of regional agreements/frameworks/plans (e.g. region-wide early action plan (REAP) developed										
list/ copies of regional agreements/ frameworks	DENR	DENR	by type of call to action	DENR	DENR	list and copies of policies (e-copy)	DENR	Every two years	$	High
4.1.2 Number of national policies (including national CCA plans and frameworks), laws and regulations on climate change adaptation proposed and adopted										
list/ copies of national agreements/ frameworks	DENR, CCC	DENR, CCC	by type of call to action	DENR, CCC	DENR, CCC	list and copies of policies (e-copy)	DENR, CCC	Every two years	$	High
4.1.3. Percentage of local governments that have integrated climate adaptation into local governance (plans and actions)										
list/ copies of local governments plans integrating CCA	DILG, NDRRMC, CCC	DILG, NDRRMC, CCC	by CCA actions/ measures, status of implementation	DILG, NDRRMC, CCC	DILG, NDRRMC, CCC	list of LGUs with local plans integrating CCA measures	DILG, NDRRMC, CCC	Every three years	$$$	Medium
4.1.4 Area of mangrove (REAP 1&2)										
map, size, description, species mix, mangrove attributes	DENR - FMB, DA_BFAR, various private sector led projects	DENR-FMB, DA-BFAR	by species, by sector who carried out the mangrove refo action, survival rate, protected or not protected,	DENR-FMB, DA-BFAR	DENR-FMB, DA-BFAR	area, map	DENR-FMB, DA-BFAR	Every three years	$$$	Medium
4.2.1 CCA Registry established with institutions and organizations that are working and networking in support of CTI										
list of CCA-supporting institutions and organizations	DENR, CCC,	DENR, CCC,	by sector , by type of expertise/ assistance, by geographic focus of operations,	DENR, CCC	DENR, CCC	registry	DENR CCC	Every four years	$$$	Low

PHILIPPINES										
What is measured?	**Who measures?**	**Who compiles and analyses?**	**What type of analysis is required?**	**Who QC's data and analysis?**	**Where is the data stored?**	**What is reported to regional?** / **Format?**	**Who reports?**	**Reporting Cycle?**	**Cost?**	**Capacity score?**
5.1.1 Number of new policies or agreements adopted at the regional and national levels that are in compliance with the international agreements on threatened species										
list/ copies of polices	DENR, DA-BFAR, NFRDI	DENR, DA-BFAR, NFRDI	by species, by status	DENR, DA-BFAR, NFRDI	DENR, DA-BFAR, NFRDI	list and copy of policies	DENR, DA-BFAR, NFRDI	Every two years	$	High
5.1.2 Area (in hectares) of protected marine habitat that contributes to conservation of threatened and endangered species protected										
MPA attributes, number and list of MPAs	DENR, DA-BFAR, NFRDI	DENR, DA-BFAR, NFRDI	by habitat type, by species, status of management	DENR, DA-BFAR, NFRDI	DENR, DA-BFAR, NFRDI	list/ map/ area of MPAs	DENR, DA-BFAR, NFRDI	Every two years	$$$	Medium
5.1.3 Number of threatened species with improved status (to be decided by CTI as a body or by a forum designated by the CT6 according to IUCN-red list criteria assessment or other criteria to be determined by CTI)										
list and status of species	DENR, DA-BFAR, NFRDI	DENR, DA-BFAR, NFRDI	by status by species,	DENR, DA-BFAR, NFRDI	DENR, DA-BFAR, NFRDI	list and status of species	DENR, DA-BFAR, NFRDI	Every two years	$$$	Low

SOLOMON ISLANDS										
What is measured?	**Who measures?**	**Who compiles and analyses?**	**What type of analysis is required?**	**Who QC's data and analysis?**	**Where is the data stored?**	**What is reported to regional?** / **Format?**	**Who reports?**	**Reporting Cycle?**	**Cost?**	**Capacity score?**
2.1.1 Number of policies and regulations promoting EAFM at regional and national levels with regulatory framework and budget allocated for their operationalization										

SOLOMON ISLANDS										
What is measured?	**Who measures?**	**Who compiles and analyses?**	**What type of analysis is required?**	**Who QC's data and analysis?**	**Where is the data stored?**	**What is reported to regional? Format?**	**Who reports?**	**Reporting Cycle?**	**Cost?**	**Capacity score?**
Number of policies and regulations	Ministry of Environment; Ministry of Fisheries, Provincial Government	Ministry of Environment; Ministry of Fisheries, Ministry of Planning	Compilation in database with copies of each document	Ministry of Environment; Ministry of Fisheries, Ministry of Planning; Partners	Ministry of Environment; Ministry of Fisheries, Ministry of Planning	Number of policies	NCC	Annual	$	Medium
2.1.2 Number of projects and programs implementing EAFM and components thereof										
Number of projects and programs (title, sites, scope, duration, budget, and implementing agencies)	Ministry of Environment; Ministry of Fisheries, Provincial Government	Ministry of Environment; Ministry of Fisheries, Ministry of Planning	Compilation in database with copies of each document	Ministry of Environment; Ministry of Fisheries, Ministry of Planning; Partners	Ministry of Environment; Ministry of Fisheries, Ministry of Planning	Number of projects and programs	NCC	Annual	$	Medium
2.2.1 Percent change in average income (fishing and non-fishing) of coastal households by profession compared to baseline										
Household income (disaggregated by profession)	Ministry of Finance (National Statistics Office); partners working at site level	Ministry of Finance (National Statistics Office), Partners analyse results at site level	Statistics	Ministry of Finance and partners	Ministry of Finance	Average income for coastal households at national, provincial levels	NCC	Annual	$	Medium
2.2.3 Percent contribution of fish to protein requirements										
Fish consumption by ward and province (check units)	Ministry of Fisheries, Ministry of Finance (National Statistics Office); Ministry of Agriculture and Health? SPC	Ministry of Fisheries, Ministry of Finance (National Statistics Office); Ministry of Agriculture and Health? SPC	Percentage of fish consumed compared to other food products	Ministry of Fisheries, Ministry of Finance (National Statistics Office); Ministry of Agriculture and Health? SPC	Ministry of Fisheries, Ministry of Finance (National Statistics Office); Ministry of Agriculture and Health? SPC	fish consumptions (need to find out units)	NCC	last assessment in 1999	$$$	Low

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What is measured?	**Who measures?**	**Who compiles and analyses?**	**What type of analysis is required?**	**Who QC's data and analysis?**	**Where is the data stored?**	**What is reported to regional?** **Format?**	**Who reports?**	**Reporting Cycle?**	**Cost?**	**Capacity score?**
2.3.1 Number of policies and agreements by among CT6 countries for management of tuna										
Number of policies and agreements	Ministry of Fisheries	Ministry of Fisheries, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Forum Fisheries Agency (regional agency), Parties to Nauru Agreement (PNA), Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission	Compilation in database with copies of each document	Ministry of Fisheries, FFA	Ministry of Fisheries, FFA	Number of policies and agreements	NCC (Ministry of Fisheries)	Annual	$	High
2.3.2 Change in conservation status of tuna										
Stock assessment?? Total Annual Catch/species/vessel (domestic and foreign), Market for tuna and tuna products	SPC, FFA, Ministry of Fisheries	SPC, FFA, Ministry of Fisheries, WCPFC	Statistics	SPC, FFA, WCPFC	SPC, FFA, WCPFC	Statistics	NCC (Ministry of Fisheries)	Annual	$	High
2.4.1 Number of policies and agreements on live reef fish trade among CT6 to decrease level of destructive fishing practices linked to the trade										
Number of policies and agreements	Ministry of Fisheries, Ministry of Environment	Ministry of Fisheries, Ministry of Environment	Compilation in database with copies of each document	Ministry of Fisheries, Ministry of Environment	Ministry of Fisheries, Ministry of Environment	Number of policies and agreements	NCC (Ministry of Fisheries, Ministry of Environment)	Annual	$	High
2.4.2 Number and area (km^2) of locally managed areas for live reef fish trade										
Not collecting this										

SOLOMON ISLANDS										
What is measured?	**Who measures?**	**Who compiles and analyses?**	**What type of analysis is required?**	**Who QC's data and analysis?**	**Where is the data stored?**	**What is reported to regional?** **Format?**	**Who reports?**	**Reporting Cycle?**	**Cost?**	**Capacity score?**
2.4.3 Number of countries adhering to markets/certification (live reef fish and ornamental fisheries) agreed by CT6										
Number of ornamental fish exported by species (CITES) [Ban in place for live reef trade, no certification for ornamental]	Ministry of Fisheries, Ministry of Environment	Ministry of Fisheries, Ministry of Environment	Compilation in database, trends, statistics	Ministry of Fisheries, Ministry of Environment	Ministry of Fisheries, Ministry of Environment	Number of fish exported by species	NCC (Ministry of Fisheries, Ministry of Environment)	Annual	$$	Medium
2.4.4 Change in conservation status of live reef fish species (to be decided by CTI as a body or by a forum designated by the CT6 according to IUCN-red list criteria assessment or other criteria determined by CTI)										
Stock assessment	NGO partners, Ministry of Fisheries, SPC, University	NGO partners, Ministry of Fisheries, SPC, University	Population statistics	NGO partners, Ministry of Fisheries, SPC, University	NGO partners, Ministry of Fisheries, SPC, University	Population statistics	NCC	Periodic	$$$	Low
3.1.2. Percent/Area of total marine habitat area in CT region in marine protected or managed areas										
Number and area of MPAs (estimated)	NGO partners, MPA managers	Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Fisheries, SILMMA, CT Atlas	Compiled into database; CT Atlas	CT Atlas, SILMMA-MFMR	SILMMA-MFMR, CT Atlas	MPA attributes	NCC through MPA focal point	Annual	$	Medium
3.1.3. Percent/area of each major marine and coastal habitat type in strictly protected "no-take replenishment zones"										
Number and area of MPAs (estimated)	NGO partners, MPA managers	Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Fisheries, SILMMA, CT Atlas	Compiled into database; CT Atlas	CT Atlas, SILMMA-MFMR	SILMMA-MFMR, CT Atlas	MPA attributes	NCC through MPA focal point	Annual	$	Medium

SOLOMON ISLANDS										
What is measured?	**Who measures?**	**Who compiles and analyses?**	**What type of analysis is required?**	**Who QC's data and analysis?**	**Where is the data stored?**	**What is reported to regional?** **Format?**	**Who reports?**	**Reporting Cycle?**	**Cost?**	**Capacity score?**
3.1.4. Percent/Area (in hectare) of marine protected areas under "effective" management										
Number and area of MPAs (estimated)	NGO partners, MPA managers; SILMMA	Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Fisheries, SILMMA, CT Atlas	Compiled into database; CT Atlas	CT Atlas, SILMMA-MFMR	SILMMA-MFMR, CT Atlas	MPA attributes	NCC through MPA focal point	Annual	$$$	Low
3.1.5. Percent/Area of marine protected/ managed areas included in CTMPAS										
Number and area of MPAs (estimated)	NGO partners, MPA managers, SILMMA	Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Fisheries, SILMMA, CT Atlas	Compiled into database; CT Atlas	CT Atlas, SILMMA-MFMR	SILMMA-MFMR, CT Atlas	MPA attributes	NCC through MPA focal point	Annual	$	Medium
4.1.1 Number of regional agreements/frameworks/plans (e.g. region-wide early action plan (REAP) developed										
4.1.2 Number of national policies (including national CCA plans and frameworks), laws and regulations on climate change adaptation proposed and adopted										
Number of policies	Ministry of Environment	Ministry of Environment	Compilation in database with copies of each document	Ministry of Environment	Ministry of Environment	Number of policies	NCC	Annual	$	Medium
4.1.3. Percentage of local governments that have integrated climate adaptation into local governance (plans and actions)										
Number of provincial governments having climate change policies, programs, and projects	Ministry of Environment	Ministry of Environment	Percentage compared to total number of provincial governments (10)	Ministry of Environment	Ministry of Environment	Percentage	NCC	Annual	$$	Medium
4.1.4 Area of mangrove (REAP 1&2)										

SOLOMON ISLANDS										
What is measured?	**Who measures?**	**Who compiles and analyses?**	**What type of analysis is required?**	**Who QC's data and analysis?**	**Where is the data stored?**	**What is reported to regional? Format?**	**Who reports?**	**Reporting Cycle?**	**Cost?**	**Capacity score?**
Area of mangrove in hectares	CT Atlas from satellite imagery	CT Atlas	GIS analysis and mapping, groundtruthing	Ministry of Environment	CT Atlas	Area	NCC	3 years	$$$	Medium
4.2.1 CCA Registry established with institutions and organizations that are working and networking in support of CTI										
Names of institutions and organizations supporting CCA	Ministry of Environment	Ministry of Environment	Compilation in database	Ministry of Environment	Ministry of Environment	List of names	NCC	Annual	$	High
5.1.1 Number of new policies or agreements adopted at the regional and national levels that are in compliance with the international agreements on threatened species										
Number of policies and agreements	Ministry of Environment	Ministry of Environment	Compilation in database with copies of each document	Ministry of Environment	Ministry of Environment; SPREP	Number of policies	NCC	Annual	$	Medium
5.1.2 Area (in hectares) of protected marine habitat that contributes to conservation of threatened and endangered species protected										
Number of MPAs and species protected	NGO partners	NGO partners	Compilation in database, estimated area of habitat protected for T&E species, trends in T&E population, movement, habitat use	NGO partners	NGO partners	Hectares, number of MPA sites and species protected	NCC	Annual	$$	Low
5.1.3 Number of threatened species with improved status (to be decided by CTI as a body or by a forum designated by the CT6 according to IUCN-red list criteria assessment or other criteria to be determined by CTI)										

SOLOMON ISLANDS										
What is measured?	**Who measures?**	**Who compiles and analyses?**	**What type of analysis is required?**	**Who QC's data and analysis?**	**Where is the data stored?**	**What is reported to regional?** **Format?**	**Who reports?**	**Reporting Cycle?**	**Cost?**	**Capacity score?**
Population studies for dugongs (and assessment of seagrass habitat), turtles, bumphead parrotfish	NGO partners, Ministry of Fisheries, Ministry of Environment	NGO partners, SPREP, Universities, Convention on Migratory Species (dugong)	Population parameters, trends	NGO partners, SPREP, Universities, Convention on Migratory Species (dugong)	NGO partners, SPREP, Universities, Convention on Migratory Species (dugong)	Population trends	NCC	Annual	$$$	Low

TIMOR-L:ESTE										
What is measured?	**Who measures?**	**Who compiles and analyses?**	**What type of analysis is required?**	**Who QC's data and analysis?**	**Where is the data stored?**	**What is reported to regional?** Format?	**Who reports?**	**Reporting Cycle?**	**Cost?**	**Capacity score?**
2.1.1 Number of policies and regulations promoting EAFM at regional and national levels with regulatory framework and budget allocated for their operationalization										
# policies & regulation	National directory of Fisheries and Aquaculture	National directory of Fisheries and Aquaculture	N/A	N/A	National directory of Fisheries and Aquaculture	# policies & regulation	NCC	year	$	Medium - need to hire res-ponsible
2.1.2 Number of projects and programs implementing EAFM and components thereof										
# projects & programs	National directory of Fisheries and Aquaculture	National directory of Fisheries and Aquaculture	N/A	N/A	National directory of Fisheries and Aquaculture	# projects & programs	NCC	year	$	Medium - need to hire res-ponsible
2.2.1 Percent change in average income (fishing and non-fishing) of coastal households by profession compared to baseline										
Income	National directory of Fisheries and Aquaculture	National directory of Fisheries and Aquaculture	Statistics % change	National directory of Fisheries and Aquaculture	National directory of Fisheries and Aquaculture	Percent change in average income	NCC	year	$$$	Low

TIMOR-L:ESTE										
What is measured?	**Who measures?**	**Who compiles and analyses?**	**What type of analysis is required?**	**Who QC's data and analysis?**	**Where is the data stored?**	**What is reported to regional?** Format?	**Who reports?**	**Reporting Cycle?**	**Cost?**	**Capacity score?**
2.2.3 Percent contribution of fish to protein requirements										
Fish consumption per capita per year	National directory of Fisheries and Aquaculture	National directory of Fisheries and Aquaculture	?	National directory of Fisheries and Aquaculture	National directory of Fisheries and Aquaculture	Fish consumption per capita per year???	NCC	year	$$$	Low
2.3.1 Number of policies and agreements among CT6 countries for management of tuna										
# of policies										
2.3.2 Change in conservation status of tuna										
2.4.1 Number of policies and agreements on live reef fish trade among CT6 to decrease level of destructive fishing practices linked to the trade										
2.4.2 Number and area (km^2) of locally managed areas for live reef fish trade										
2.4.3 Number of countries adhering to markets/certification (live reef fish and ornamental fisheries) agreed by CT6										
2.4.4 Change in conservation status of live reef fish species (to be decided by CTI as a body or by a forum designated by the CT6 according to IUCN-red list criteria assessment or other criteria determined by CTI)										
3.1.2. Percent/Area of total marine habitat area in CT region in marine protected or managed areas										

TIMOR-L:ESTE										
What is measured?	**Who measures?**	**Who compiles and analyses?**	**What type of analysis is required?**	**Who QC's data and analysis?**	**Where is the data stored?**	**What is reported to regional?** Format?	**Who reports?**	**Reporting Cycle?**	**Cost?**	**Capacity score?**
MPA boundary	NDFA	NDFA (GIS department)/ CT Atlas	GIS analysis of area	NDFA	NDFA/ CT Atlas	MPA boundary/ Area	NCC	year	$	High
3.1.3. Percent/area of each major marine and coastal habitat type in strictly protected "no-take replenishment zones"										
No take boundaries	NDFA	NDFA/ CT Atlas	GIS analysis of area	NDFA	NDFA/ CT Atlas	Area	NCC	year	$	High
3.1.4. Percent/Area (in hectare) of marine protected areas under "effective" management										
# of MPA under effective management	NDFA	NDFA/ CT Atlas	GIS analysis of area	NDFA	NDFA/ CT Atlas	Area	NCC	year	$	High
3.1.5. Percent/Area of marine protected/ managed areas included in CTMPAS										
# MPA	NDFA	NDFA/ CT Atlas	GIS analysis of area	NDFA	NDFA/ CT Atlas	Area	NCC	year	$	High
4.1.1 Number of regional agreements/frameworks/plans (e.g. region-wide early action plan (REAP) developed										
4.1.2 Number of national policies (including national CCA plans and frameworks), laws and regulations on climate change adaptation proposed and adopted										
# policies	Directory National Environment	Directory National Environment	N/A	N/A	Directory National Environment	# policies	NCC	year	$	High
4.1.3. Percentage of local governments that have integrated climate adaptation into local governance (plans and actions)										
# local government	Directory National Environment	Directory National Environment	N/A	N/A	Directory National Environment	# local government	NCC	year	$	High
4.1.4 Area of mangrove (REAP 1&2)										

TIMOR-L:ESTE										
What is measured?	**Who measures?**	**Who compiles and analyses?**	**What type of analysis is required?**	**Who QC's data and analysis?**	**Where is the data stored?**	**What is reported to regional?** Format?	**Who reports?**	**Reporting Cycle?**	**Cost?**	**Capacity score?**
areal area of mangrove +terrestrial	Ministry of agriculture and Fisheries - Directory of Forestry - GIS	Ministry of agriculture and Fisheries - Directory of Forestry - GIS	GIS	Ministry of agriculture and Fisheries - Directory of Forestry - GIS	Ministry of agriculture and Fisheries - Directory of Forestry - GIS/ CT Atlas	Area of Mangrove/year	NCC	year	$	High
4.2.1 CCA Registry established with institutions and organizations that are working and networking in support of CTI										
yes/no	Directory National Environment	Directory National Environment	N/A	N/A	Directory National Environment	yes/no	NCC	year	$	High
5.1.1 Number of new policies or agreements adopted at the regional and national levels that are in compliance with the international agreements on threatened species										
# agreements	NDFA	NDFA	N/A	N/A	NDFA	# agreements + copy of agreememts	NCC	year	$	High
5.1.2 Area (in hectares) of protected marine habitat that contributes to conservation of threatened and endangered species protected										
5.1.3 Number of threatened species with improved status (to be decided by CTI as a body or by a forum designated by the CT6 according to IUCN-red list criteria assessment or other criteria to be determined by CTI)										

A8: REGIONAL M&E PROCESS TABLES

What is reported?	Who reports?	Who compiles?	Where is data stored?	Who has access to data?	What is reported?	Who reports	Added analyses? Time series?	Freq	Cost	Baseline	Notes	Capacity
2.1.1 Number of policies and regulations promoting EAFM at regional and national levels with regulatory framework and budget allocated for their operationalization												
# policies & regulation @ national level & list of reports	NCC	Regional Secretariat + TWG	Regional Secretariat	Regional Secretariat + NCC+TWG + implementing partners	Summary of all the policies and regulations@ national and Regional and result of gap analysis for policies	Summarize National and count and information from TWG to report for the regional policies. Added gap analysis to inform where there still needs to be policies at the national and regional level.	Gap analysis done by the TWG	Yearly	$	SCTR 2013	Q: does this require a processing of the list to match with the Regional framework	
2.1.2 Number of projects and programs implementing EAFM and components thereof												
# projects & programs & list	NCC	Regional Secretariat + TWG	Regional Secretariat	Regional Secretariat + NCC+TWG + implementing partners	# projects & programs & list + areas of complementation	Analysis of areas of complementation of projects at regional level.	TWG	Yearly	$	?		
2.2.1 Percent change in average income (fishing and non-fishing) of coastal households by profession compared to												
Not a consensus on what to report to regional	NCC	Regional Secretariat + TWG	Regional Secretariat	Regional Secretariat + NCC+TWG + implementing partners IF the data is aligned to global - could contribute to global databases	*** Disaggregated table per country	Need to check how the data is aggregated from a national to regional indicator in existing publications/methodlogies. Does it make sense to aggregate??????	????????	Yearly	$$$?	No	Check by countries what is already being done and if there can be an existing common methodology or if there is a prefered methodology that can be applied over all countries (diffusion of method)	
2.2.3 Percent contribution of fish to protein requirements												
Fish consumption per capita	NCC	Regional Secretariat + TWG	Regional Secretariat	Regional Secretariat + NCC+TWG + implementing partners	*** Disaggregated table per country	Need to check how the data is aggregated from a national to regional indicator in existing publications/methodlogies. Does it make sense to aggregate??????	????????	Yearly	$$$?	No	Talk to experts for food security!!!!!	

What is reported?	Who reports?	Who compiles?	Where is data stored?	Who has access to data?	What is reported?	Who reports	Added analyses? Time series?	Freq	Cost	Baseline	Notes	Capacity
2.3.1 Number of policies and agreements among CT6 countries for management of tuna												
# policies & agreements and list @ national level	NCC	Regional Secretariat + TWG	Regional Secretariat	Regional Secretariat + NCC+TWG + implementing partners	Addition of national and regional policy & list. Proposed: analysis of the policies against the WCPFC	Proposed: analysis of the policies against the WCPFC	??????? Independent body - 3rd party.	Yearly	SSS?	No		
2.3.2 Change in conservation status of tuna (INDICATOR NEEDS TO BE REVISED. WHAT IS NEEDED FROM NATIONAL TO ASSESS CHANGE OF STATUS AT REGIONAL. NEED A LIST OF BACKGROUND DATA)												
2.4.1 Number of policies and agreements on live reef fish trade among CT6 to decrease level of destructive fishing												
# of policies & agreements + list	NCC	Regional Secretariat + TWG	Regional Secretariat	Regional Secretariat + NCC+TWG + implementing partners	If checklist of policy proposals for LRFT exists - comparison against checklist.	No checklist of policy proposals for LRFT to compare the list of reated policies. Part of the TWG responsibility to develop it.	TWG would be responsible of analysis.	Yearly	$$	No		
2.4.2 Number and area (km2) of locally managed areas for live reef fish trade												
Only applicable for 3 countries. Area of MAPs for LRFT & delineation (zone)	NCC	Regional Secretariat + TWG + CT Atlas	CT Atlas + Regionl secretariat	Regional Secretariat + NCC+TWG + implementing partners + public	Total area of MPA managed for LRFT	GIS	CT Atlas	Yearly	$$	No		
2.4.3 Number of countries adhering to markets/certification (live reef fish and ornamental fisheries) agreed by CT6												
Only applicable for 3 countries. (maybe Timor L'Este)	NCC	Regional Secretariat + TWG	Regional Secretariat	Regional Secretariat + NCC+TWG + implementing partners	Number of countries	NO	N/A	Yearly	$	No		
2.4.4 Change in conservation status of live reef fish species (to be decided by CTI-CFF as a body or by a forum designated by the CT6 according to IUCN-red list criteria assessment or other criteria determined by CTI-CFF. (INDICATOR NEEDS TO BE REVISED. WHAT IS NEEDED FROM NATIONAL TO ASSESS CHANGE OF STATUS AT REGIONAL)												

What is reported?	Who reports ?	Who compiles?	Where is data stored?	Who has access to data?	What is reported?	Who reports	Added analyses? Time series?	Freq	Cost	Baseline	Notes	Capacity
3.1.1. CTMPAS developed												
Adoption of framework by SOM	MPA TWG	MPA TWG	CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat, CT Atlas/database	Public	Resolution and copy of document		none	once	a lot	0		high
3.1.2. Percent/Area of total marine habitat area in CT region in marine protected or managed areas												
MPA attributes	NCC	MPA TWG, CTI-CFF MPA Coordinator, CT Atlas	CT Atlas	Public	Area in MPAs and MPAs as a percent of total marine habitat in EEZ		Yes, trends,	2 years	CTI-CFF MPA Coordinator and CT Atlas cost	Reference CTMPAS table in RSCTR, 2012		CT Atlas
3.1.3. Percent/area of each major marine and coastal habitat type in strictly protected "no-take replenishment zones"												
MPA attributes that include zoning information	NCC	MPA TWG, CTI-CFF MPA Coordinator, CT Atlas	CT Atlas	Public	Area in MPAs and MPAs as a percent of total marine habitat in EEZ		Yes, trends,	2 years	CTI-CFF MPA Coordinator and CT Atlas cost	Reference CTMPAS table in RSCTR, 2012		CT Atlas
3.1.4. Percent/Area (in hectare) of marine protected areas under "effective" management												
Precent/area a at all levels	NCC	MPA TWG, CTI-CFF MPA Coordinator , CT Atlas	CT Atlas	Public	Percent/area at Level 2		Trends in area, change in level	2 years	CTI-CFF MPA Coordinator and CT Atlas cost	No baseline using CTMPAS tool		CT Atlas, full time CTI-CFF CCA Coordinator
3.1.5. Percent/Area of marine protected/ managed areas included in CTMPAS												
MPA attributes	NCC	MPA TWG, CTI-CFF MPA Coordinator, CT Atlas	CT Atlas	Public	Percent/Area in MPAs in CTMPAS		Yes, trends,	2 years	CTI-CFF MPA Coordinator and CT Atlas cost	0		CT Atlas, full time CTI-CFF CCA Coordinator
4.1.1 Number of regional agreements/frameworks/plans (e.g. region-wide early action plan (REAP) developed and adopted by two or more CT countries												
List and copies of regional agreements, frameworks developed and adopted	CCA Focal Points	CTI-CFF CCA Coordinator	CT Atlas	Public	Number of regional agreements		none	Annual	CTI-CFF CCA Coordinator, CT Atlas cost	0 - 2009		CT Atlas, full time CTI-CFF CCA Coordinator

What is reported?	Who reports?	Who compiles?	Where is data stored?	Who has access to data?	What is reported?	Who reports	Added analyses? Time series?	Freq	Cost	Baseline	Notes	Capacity
4.1.2 Number of national policies (including national CCA plans and frameworks), laws and regulations on climate												
List and copies of national policies	NCC	CTI-CFF CCA Coordinator	CT Atlas	Public	List and copies		Trends, regional compilation of activities prioritized by each country	Annual	CTI-CFF CCA Coordinator, CT Atlas cost	0 at 2009		CT Atlas, full time CTI-CFF CCA Coordinator
4.1.3. Percentage of local governments that have integrated climate adaptation into local governance (plans and actions)												
CCA Benchmark Checklist	CCA Focal Points	CTI-CFF CCA Coordinator	CT Atlas	Public	Percent of local governments achieving benchmarks disaggrated by level		Trends	2 years	CTI-CFF CCA Coordinator, CT Atlas cost	0 at 2009		CT Atlas, full time CTI-CFF CCA Coordinator
4.1.4 Area of mangrove (REAP 1&2)												
Area of mangrove (hectares)	NCC	CTI-CFF CCA Coordinator	CT Atlas	Public	area of mangroves		trend	5 years	remote sensing	Data in CT Atlas		CT Atlas, full time CTI-CFF CCA Coordinator, remote sensing in each country
4.2.1 Number of active members (institutions and organizations) in the CCA Registry												
List and mini-profile of institutions and organizations and city where organizations are located supporting CCA in the region	NCC	CTI-CFF CCA Coordinator	CT Atlas	Public	Number of active members		none	Annual	CTI-CFF CCA Coordinator, CT Atlas cost	0		CT Atlas, full time CTI-CFF CCA Coordinator

What is reported?	*Who reports?*	*Who compiles?*	*Where is data stored?*	*Who has access to data?*	*What is reported?*	*Who reports*	*Added analyses? Time series?*	*Freq*	*Cost*	*Baseline*	*Notes*	*Capacity*
5.1.1 Number of new policies or agreements adopted at the regional and national levels that are in compliance with the international agreements on threatened species												
# policies & agreement + list	NCC	Regional Secretariat + TWG	Regional Secretariat	Regional Secretariat + NCC+TWG + implementing partners	# and List of policies	List against species - the list species needs to be agreed on by TWG.	TWG	Yearly	$	Yes		
5.1.2 Area (in hectares) of protected marine habitat that contributes to conservation of threatened and endangered species protected												
# and name of MPA with threatened species. Needs additional definition.	NCC	Regional Secretariat & CT Atlas+TWG???WHAT is the role of TWG?	Regional Secretariat + CT Atlas	Regional Secretariat + NCC+TWG + implementing partners	Area + species	GIS	CT Atlas	Yearly	$$	No		
5.1.3 Number of threatened species with improved status (to be decided by CTI-CFF as a body or by a forum designated by the CT6 according to IUCN-red list criteria assessment or other criteria to be determined by CTI-CFF. (At which level (national, regional or global) are status of species being determined? What information/criteria do the Nations need to report against - for a regional indicator/ for the forum.)												

A9: M&E SYSTEM OPERATIONS MANUAL OUTLINE AND PRODUCTION TIMETABLE

Manual Outline	Writer/ Responsible Person	Deadline for first draft	Notes
Acronyms and Abbreviations Acknowledgments Message – Chairperson and Co-Chairperson, M&E Working Group Message – Chairperson, Interim Regional Secretariat Executive Summary	AnnickCros IRS	July 1	
I. Introduction A. The CTI-CFF B. The Regional Plan of Action C. Purpose of Monitoring and Evaluation System in the CTI-CFF and CT6 (this will also capture the target users of the M&E Manual, to add here Terms of Reference)	AnnickCros	July 1	• The main users of the M&E System are the target users of the manual. Currently, the MEWG is the lead group for M&E in CTI-CFF but the plan is to lodge the M&E function in the Regional Secretariat, so the manual should be written with the Regional Secretariat as user in mind. • The countries are also important target users.
II The M&E System Framework (this section is short narrative about the diagram on M&E system process flow	AnnickCros	July 1	
III The CTI-CFF RPOA Hierarchy of Objectives and Corresponding Indicators and their Descriptions	AnnickCros	July 1	• There are some indicators that are captured only at the regional level (i.e. not rolled up from the countries) • Add footnote saying indicators will be regularly reviewed
IV Indicators – Data Management – for now CTATLAS A. Data Collection Methods B. Data Storage C. Data Access – access to implementing partners, data sharing protocols D. Data Analysis E. Data Reporting	AnnickCros	July 1	• Detailed tables, including country process tables, to be appended as annex: Chapter 5 will include only a description of the process flow at the regional level and a general description of how the national will feed into the regional.
V Organization and Management at National and Regional Levels	AnnickCros	July 1	• Link to M&E role of the Regional Secretariat and proposed illustrative diagram of who does what • Does not have to be in long text, could be a diagram
VI Information Management System	AnnickCros	July 1	• The chapter states that there are other systems and that CTI-CFF will be inclusive, to capture other systems. for example, for fisheries, the FAO database. Also, the partners

Manual Outline	Writer/ Responsible Person	Deadline for first draft	Notes
			of CT Atlas, including Reefs At Risk, will be included in this chapter (IMS)
VII Communicating M&E A. M&E WG B. Regional State of the Coral Triangle Report C. CTI-CFF Website D. Others	AnnickCros	July 1	
VIII Capacity Assessment and Needs	AnnickCros	July 1	• Emphasize need for full time M&ECoordinator • Describe role of M&E Coordinator and how it fits in the system. • Refer to the organizational structure of the Regional Secretariat because the Regional Secretariat has several M&E functions. Note separation of M&E functions for RPOA monitoring and CTI-CFF activities (e.g. regional meetings, etc.). • Use detailed process tables to build chapter, qualifying that capacities were assessed by categorizing them as low, medium or high
IX M&E System Action Plan	AnnickCros	July 1	
X Concluding Remarks	AnnickCros	July 1	
Annex: REX Participants and Contact Information	AnnickCros	July 1	
Follow up Activities on Manual Development			
1. Submission of reviews by the NCCs/Countries	Country Focal Point	July 30	Return document to Annick in tracking mode.
2. Review by the core MEWG of 2nd draft		August 15	
3. Presentation of the 2nd draft to the RPW	MEWG Chair	August 22	
4. Incorporate comments from RPW, other TWGs (3rd draft)	AnnickCros	September 15	
5. Editing, layout and printing		September 30	

A10: MEWG ACTION PLAN FOR FOLLOWING UP ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE M&E SYSTEM

Action	Timeframe	Responsible Person
Communicate with the Seascape Working Group to review	Today	MEWG Chair
Communicate with the EAFM Working Group to review current draft and seek inputs	Today	MEWG Chair
Review of the Workshop/Activity Report	April 25	MEWG Chair
• Review and submit the National M&E Table per country to Annick	June 1	National M&E Focal Persons
• Review of the Regional M&E Table per theme specifically Goals 1, 2 and 5	June 1	Thematic TWG Chairs
Coordinate/communicate with the CMWG re: role of regional secretariat in M&E system implementation and recommendations for assigning dedicated thematic coordinators	Today	MEWG Chair

A11. LIST OF PRESENTATIONS

Presentations from the M&E Manual Development Workshop can be viewed electronically at the US CTI Support Program Integration Portal at **www.uscti.org** under the Workspaces Section. Photos from the Exchange can also be viewed at the Document Library Section under the Photo Gallery folder and Events sub-folder. To access the portallog in through username: **coral** and password: **triangle** (non-case sensitive).

1) Overview
   Presented by: Mr. William Jatulan (USCTI)

2) Background on the MEWG
   Presented by Ms Luz Teresa Baskina, WWF-Philippines

3) Workshop Agenda Day 2
   Presented by: Mr. William Jatulan (USCTI)

4) M&E Manual Outline
   Presented by Ms Luz Teresa Baskina, WWF-Philippines

5) MPA Goal and Indicator Tracking—Progress and Lessons
   Presented by: Dr. Alan T. White (USCTI/TNC)