



**CORAL TRIANGLE  
INITIATIVE**  
ON CORAL REEFS, FISHERIES  
AND FOOD SECURITY



**6<sup>th</sup> CTI-CFF Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM)  
Technical Working Group Meeting**

**Kimberly Hotel  
Tagaytay City, Philippines  
August 3, 2017**

**Minutes of the Meeting**

**Attendees:**

Paul Jay Tua	-	Presiding Chair, Solomon Islands
Horacio dos Santos Guterres	-	Co-Chair, Timor-Leste
Sri Atmini	-	Indonesia
Rizki Yunanto	-	Indonesia
Kun Praseno	-	Indonesia
Norasma Dacho	-	Malaysia
Tan Geik Hong	-	Malaysia
Jeffrey Paul Kinch	-	Papua New Guinea
Rickson Lis	-	Papua New Guinea
Angela Orama Kwapena	-	Papua New Guinea
Efren Hilario	-	Philippines
Mercedita Tan	-	Philippines
Elymi-Ar-J Tunacao	-	Philippines
Jimmy Qoloni Kereseka	-	Solomon Islands
Stephen Mosese	-	Solomon Islands
Zeldalyn Hilly	-	Solomon Islands
Lino de Jesus Martins	-	Timor-Leste
Jose Monteiro	-	Timor-Leste
Astrid Lim	-	Regional Secretariat

**Observers:**

Robert Pomeroy	-	Workshop Facilitator/Resource Speaker
Enrique Nuñez	-	Conservation International-Philippines
Evangeline Miclat	-	Conservation International-Philippines
Victor Tumilba	-	GIZ Philippines
Joeren Yleana	-	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources

**Secretariat:**

Janice Tuante	-	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, DA
Carina Manlapaz	-	Biodiversity Management Bureau, DENR
Jerika Velasco	-	Biodiversity Management Bureau, DENR

**Agenda:**

1. Call to Order
2. Introduction of Delegates
3. Approval of the Agenda
4. EAFM Country Report Presentation
5. Review and finalize the Terms of Reference for the Regional Informal Tuna Forum
6. Present and finalize the FF3 Communiqué
7. Recall the recommendations outlined in the study entitled. Evaluation of Options for a Consultative Forum on the LRFFT in the Coral Triangle Region and Adjacent Areas, and assess the current status and identify the next steps.
8. Review the outputs of the COASTFISH Workshop
9. Review and finalize the EAFM Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators
10. Review of Goal 2 of the RPOA and the EAFM Framework
11. Handover of the EAFM Chairmanship
12. Other matters

**Highlights of the Meeting:**

1. **Call to Order.** On behalf of Solomon Islands as the Chair of EAFM TWG, Mr. Paul Tua formally opened the meeting with a brief opening message and thanked everyone for joining the meeting. He then went straight to the introduction of participants.
2. **Introduction of Delegates.** A quick round of introductions by each country delegate, observers and secretariat was conducted.
3. **Approval of the Agenda.** The Chair presented the proposed 6<sup>th</sup> EAFM TWG meeting agenda and requested everyone to review and provide comments, if any.

**Decision:** The Meeting adopted the proposed EAFM TWG meeting agenda as presented.

4. **EAFM Country Report Presentation.** At this point, each country was requested to present their EAFM country report based on the agreed reporting template starting with Indonesia to Timor-Leste.

**Indonesia**

- National efforts on EAFM was more focused on IUU fishing through greater collaboration, more enforcement activities and awareness raising activities.
- Established species specific management plans for Blue Swimming Crab, Neritic tuna, Skipjack, flying fish, sardines and others.

- Implemented additional 10 EAFM/community resource management plans beginning 2016 at the national and local levels.
- Adopted and implemented laws and policies to alleviate poverty, provide livelihood opportunities and to improve the quality of life of the small-scale fishers.
- Conducted research and capacity building activities, issued decrees and hosted various meetings and conferences to ensure the sustainable utilization of tuna
- Established 26 Learning and Information Centers in different universities to support Indonesia's fisheries management. Also in the process of developing an EAFM website and media communication to facilitate information dissemination.
- Developed a roadmap for reef fish management at the national level.

### **Malaysia**

- EAFM Principles is incorporated in 4 national policies in Malaysia.
- Established one (1) pilot project site and 6 replication sites
- To reduce IUU fishing, Malaysia collaborates with other international authorities such as the AFMA and the DAFF. Continuously conduct coordination meetings and trainings at the national level involving maritime enforcement agencies. Conducts training programs in collaboration with AFMA and Interpol.
- Provides direct grant, conduct skills training, study visits and industrial training to improve the livelihood of small-scale fishers.
- Conducted awareness campaign and baseline studies on the impacts of climate change to fisheries and coastal communities.
- EAFM trainings for leaders, executives and decision makers is ongoing. EAFM course is now offered as an elective program in one (1) university (UNiSZA).
- Established MyNODC website, WhatsApp group, and EAFM Comrade Group for collection and sharing of data and information on EAFM.
- Collected a comprehensive baseline information on reef fish. Established close season for catching of live grouper juveniles in 2 states from November to December of each year.

### **Papua New Guinea**

- The 2016 National Beche-de-mer Fishery Management Plan acknowledges EAFM principals and takes a precautionary approach to fisheries management and development in PNG.
- Implementation of EAFM/CBRM is largely done through the support of international NGOs such as the WWF, TNC and WCS.
- IUU issues are addressed through a Vessel Monitoring Scheme and Observer program. In 2016. PNG had its EU Yellow Card lifted after making a concerted effort to rectify deficiencies in its mandated requirements of managing tuna stocks.

- The National Fisheries Authority (NFA) has the Fisheries Information Systems. All catch and export data are reported and recorded by the NFA for regulated fisheries. NFA also conducts Creel Surveys in various targeted areas.
- Various fisheries management plans enforced by the NFA have specific regulations on gears and species.

## **Philippines**

- EAFM is the guiding framework for all the programs and activities of the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) especially as guidelines for planning process and implementation. M-EAFM Teams are already established at the national and regional levels.
- BFAR assists the local government units in developing their ICRM/EAFM plans, conduct of enforcement activities and operations planning, capacity building activities and in strengthening marine protected area management bodies.
- International and Regional Conservation Management Measures are adopted in domestic policies to combat IUU. Established Vessel Monitoring System, Vessel Monitoring Measures and Fisheries Observers Program. In addition, put up Community Fish Landing Centers.
- Provided livelihood opportunities for fish workers during close season through the Cash for Building Livelihood Assets with the Regional Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD).
- Continued the provision of training on proper tuna handling and processing through the Partnership Program Towards Sustainable Tuna; set purse seine management measures; organized the small-scale handline tuna fishers and mapped supply chain and tuna fishery profiling; conducted population genetic connectivity studies for oceanic and neritic tunas in the CTI region.
- Developed and adopted the Climate Change - Disaster Risk Reduction Management Strategic Framework for Philippine Fisheries. Conducted nationwide vulnerability assessments using the CC vulnerability tool (FishVool) to produce color-coded maps for fisheries (ongoing).
- Conducted 15 Essential EAFM Trainings and three (3) Training of Trainers to ensure that EAFM is mainstreamed in local development plans. Inclusion of EAFM in Graduate School courses e.g. University of the Philippines Professional Master's program in Tropical Marine Ecosystem Management (PM-TMEM).
- Regulate live reef fish trade with seasonal spawning closure for four (4) months a year for four (4) grouper species including the coral trout. Ongoing formulation of policy and regulation on capture and transport of live reef fish trade.
- Nationwide ban on modified Danish Seine called "Hulbot-hulbot" is still in effect and implemented.

## **Solomon Islands**

- Enacted the Wildlife Protection Act, Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources Strategy (2017-2019), Offshore Fisheries Regulation 2017, and soon to be finalized is the Inshore Fisheries Regulation.

- Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (MFMR) works directly with coastal communities to facilitate and develop LMMA and MPAs to manage their resources.
- MFMR has increased its human resources recruiting more compliance officers. National Observer's Program covers 100% for purse seine and 5% for longliners. MFMR's National Inspection Plan is in place and Regional Legal Frameworks have been strengthened to better address IUU.
- MFMR has implemented a national nearshore/inshore Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs) programs which aims to make pelagic fish available for food security and livelihood options for communities. Aquaculture livelihood programs include tilapia and seaweed farming. Fisheries Centers are also established in the communities as an avenue for fishers to sell their fish.
- Tuna stocks are managed under the Parties to the Nauru Agreement initiatives (PNA), Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA) and South Pacific Commission (SPC) as the scientific agencies.
- In collaboration with SPREP, SI has implemented climate change and ocean acidification enhancement project called "Ridge to Reef" program in Choiseul and Guadalcanal Provinces.
- LRFFT is currently banned for fishing and trade in SI.

#### **Timor-Leste**

- The government has yet to approve the Future for Fisheries, which comprises a policy and strategy for responsible development and management of Timor-Leste's fisheries.
- Community-based resource management in TL is focused on developing the ecotourism potential of the areas and in livelihood activities such as seaweed farming, salt production, etc.
- Various international funding agencies are implementing livelihood projects in selected areas in TL such as the salt production and seaweed farming by PEMSEA, the mud crab fattening and fish processing by ATSEA Project and others.
- NOAA deployed a suite of relatively low-budget climate assessment instruments in shallow-water reef areas around Timor-Leste using standardized methods established for use across the U.S. Pacific Islands and elsewhere in the Coral Triangle.

#### **Decision:**

- a. The country reports will be collated and will form part of the EAFM TWG report to SOM13.
5. **Review and Finalize the Terms of Reference for the Regional Informal Tuna Forum.** Chair referred the delegates to the meeting kit for a copy of the TOR and asked them to review and comment. The TOR presented to the body was drafted and agreed by Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, and Timor-Leste during the Tuna Governance Workshop in Iloilo City last July 7, 2017, where the merits of establishing an informal tuna forum was discussed and deliberated. Malaysia was unable to send representatives to the workshop. Partners and collaborators were also at hand to provide technical inputs and guidance.

#### **Comments:**

- Malaysia reminded the body that there are already existing forums (RFMOs and ASEAN) that address the issues and concerns on the management and the sustainable utilization of tunas. They are concern about the duplication of functions if CT will establish another forum. Additionally, the

implication of establishing another forum would mean that countries will be attending two (2) different meetings with the same function.

- Likewise, PNG asked the rationale of creating the informal tuna forum when all CTI countries are already members of RFMOs. *(Note: PNG agreed to establish an informal tuna forum during the Tuna Governance Workshop in July, which was attended by a different set of delegates from the National Fisheries Authority. Further, contrary to what PNG claims, Timor-Leste is not currently a member of any RFMO.)*

#### **Decisions:**

- a. As per feedback from the body, the chair decided to put on hold the TOR (Annex A) until the next EAFM TWG meeting for further discussion and clarification.
- b. PNG to confer with the senior officials who attended the Tuna Governance Workshop in Iloilo City re the creation of an Informal Tuna Forum.

6. **Present and Finalize the FF3 Communique. Chair requested the Secretariat to present the draft FF3 Communique on the wide screen to facilitate the discussion.** The communique was an output of the 3-day CTI Fishers Forum conducted on July 4-6, 2017 in Iloilo City which was attended by all CT6. The communique was drafted based on the discussions and recommendations generated during the event.

#### **Comments:**

- Philippines suggested to consider other threats such as marine pollution, sedimentation and others in addition to IUU fishing. Proposed to use a holistic approach in addressing sustainable management of marine resources.
- Regional Secretariat clarified that the communique was an output during the FF3 where the overarching theme was IUU reduction, catch documentation scheme and traceability.
- Philippines withdrew the suggestion and will communicate their thoughts during the next EAFM TWG regional exchange or event.

#### **Decision:**

- a. The Meeting approved and adopted the FF3 Communique (Annex B) as presented with a minor edit. On #5 under Recommendations, refer WWF as 'Development Partner' in the document.
7. **Recall the recommendations outlined in the study entitled, "Evaluation of Options for a Consultative Forum on the LRFFT in the Coral Triangle Region and Adjacent Areas" and assess the current status and identify the next steps.** The Chair referred the participants to the four (4) recommendations of the study (Annex C) which can be found in the meeting kit.

#### **Comments:**

- Malaysia inquired about the status of the Memorandum of Agreement between the CTI-CFF and SEAFDEC.
- The Regional Secretariat informed the body that the agreement was already signed and the focused of the collaboration is mostly on research, capacity building and information dissemination. But due to funding constraints, the agreement has not been enforced yet. However,

SEAFDEC is currently collaborating, through the Oceans Partnership Project of USAID, with the CTI-CFF under the USDOJ project, “ Strengthening Organizational and Administrative Capacity for Improved Fisheries Management (SOACAP-IFM) which is being implemented in the Southeast Asia member countries of Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines.

**Decision:**

- a. Upon the recommendation of Malaysia, the status of the LRFFT will be one of the agenda in the next EAFM TWG meeting to generate an assessment for this matter. Countries will be requested to report on the status of the LRFFT in order to conduct an assessment.
8. **Review the outputs of the COASTFISH Workshop.** Chair requested the Secretariat to flash on the screen the outputs of the COASTFISH Workshop (Annex D) beginning with the vision of the COASTFISH Initiative, followed by the rationale and purpose, guiding principles, objectives and indicators and end with the roadmap.

**Decision:** The meeting adopted the outputs with minor comments:

- a. Delete the first four (4) words of the vision statement. The revised vision statement will now read:  
*Resilient and self-sustaining coastal communities in the Coral Triangle region supported by sustainable livelihoods that maintain ecological integrity.*
- b. Under Objective #4, Activity 4 is a sub-activity of Activity 2.
9. **Review and finalize the EAFM Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators.** The Chair referred everyone to the meeting kit for a copy of the EAFM monitoring and evaluation indicators. He asked everyone to review the document and provide comments or recommendations.

**Decision:** The meeting approved and adopted the draft monitoring and evaluation indicators with the following recommendation:

- a. Retain all Priority 1 and 2 indicators and delete all Priority 3 indicators. (Annex E) Review of Goal 2 of the RPOA and the EAFM Framework
10. **Review of Goal 2 of the RPOA and the EAFM Framework.** Chair requested the Secretariat to distribute copies of the EAFM Regional Framework (Annex F) for review and quick assessment. The meeting focused the discussion on item #7 which is the Objectives and Indicators.

**Comments:**

- The meeting agreed that all activities under Objective 1 are already accomplished.
- The meeting further agreed that all activities under Objective 2 are ongoing except for Activity 1 which is to convene a technical workshop on scientific guidance incorporating climate change and ocean acidification into EAFM framework. The working group is yet to undertake this activity.
- For Objective 4, all activities are either done or initiated except for Activity 8 which is to conduct regional analysis on fisheries prioritization exercise. Conservation International - Philippines shared to the group that they have an ongoing project with GIZ called ‘Sulu-Sulawesi Seascape Project’ where one of the components is EAFM. Under this component, the project is working on the ground to integrate EAFM approaches to fisheries management plans and programs.
- For Objective 5, all activities are ongoing in each country.

**Decision:**

- a. For Objective 3, RS is tasked to contact NOAA and ask about the status of the activities under this objective particularly on MCS.
- b. It was recommended to review the EAFM framework in more detail in the next EAFM TWG meeting and determine the next steps for Goal 4.

11. **Handover of the EAFM Chairmanship.** The Chair announced that based on the EAFM Terms of Reference under the section on Membership and Structure, the term of the Chairmanship is only for two (2) years, thus, the term of Solomon Islands as the Chair of the EAFM TWG will end this year. He also added that in the TOR, it is indicated that the Co-Chair will now become the new Chair and the WG will elect a new Co-Chair.

**Decision:**

- a. Timor-Leste as the current Co-Chair of the EAFM WG was nominated to be the next Chair and it was accepted.
- b. Malaysia was nominated to be the next Co-Chair and was accepted as well.
- c. Working group to endorse the handover of the EAFM Chairmanship and Co-Chairmanship to SOM13 in November 2017.

12. **Other Matters.** There being no other items to be discussed, the Chair wrapped up the meeting and thanked everyone for their participation and contribution to the discussions. Meeting adjourned at 4:30 pm.

**Annex A:**  
**Terms of Reference**  
**Informal Consultative Forum on Tuna Governance**

**I. Background**

Tunas are recognized in the Coral Triangle as a very important food resource, a source of income and provider of livelihoods. To sustain the economic and societal benefits from tuna exploitation, effective management of tuna fisheries is pivotal. In the sovereign countries of the Coral Triangle region, a large responsibility resides with national governments to manage these highly valued and very complex fisheries and to ensure compliance from the many stakeholders in the tuna industry with national laws and local regulations. Global and regional collaboration for shared tuna stocks - mostly in international waters - is organized through RFMOs but collaboration at the sub-regional level for coastal tuna management is recommended for its potential added value to national efforts.

As such, several regional initiatives have been undertaken to date in support of national and multi-national tuna fisheries management in this important region. In 2008, an APEC-WWF conference was held in Indonesia on “Economic Security and Sustainable Fisheries of the Coral Triangle”. Attended by 56 participants from nine APEC economies, the workshop generated important awareness on the significance of the region for its contribution to the global tuna production and hence on the significance of effective tuna management at national and sub-regional levels. The workshop identified the need to understand more critical information that would ensure continuous profitability of tuna fishing arising from well managed resources. A communique from this 2008 workshop was provided to the second CTI-CFF Senior Officials Meeting (SOM) in June 2008 outlining the significance of the region’s tuna production for food security and economies and livelihoods in CT countries. The communique suggested actions for Coral Triangle tuna management that were included in the development of the CTI-CFF RPOA.

Goal 2 of the CTI-CFF Regional Plan of Action reflects the importance of tuna among the Coral Triangle countries as an economic driver, an important food security stabilizer and provider of livelihoods to significant numbers of small scale fishers.

The economic value of tunas in the Coral Triangle is staggering with exports alone placed at close to USD 1 Billion in 2011 (FAO-FIGIS). These export values revolve around canned skipjack tuna, fresh, chilled and frozen yellowfin and bigeye. The total volume of nominal landings of CT countries from the Central and Western Pacific and the Indian Ocean is 994,473 metric tons (WCPFC, IOTC 2013 yearbooks). These figures, while significant, are probably underestimates arising from the volume of unreported and under reported catch.

Unique and arguably a recent trend in the tuna fisheries of the Coral Triangle, is the growing small-scale fishing sector, particularly those targeting the large tunas thus benefitting communities and addressing food security, livelihoods and well-being. Catching the large mature tunas using a single hook and dropstone, this fishing method which started in the Philippines, has gained popularity among the small -scale fishers of Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, and Brunei Darussalam. This development allows small-scale fishers in the Coral Triangle to catch large tunas

for export and to supply the fresh and chilled sashimi markets in Japan, USA and Europe. By targeting the large, mature yellowfin and bigeye tunas, small-scale tuna handline fishers earn far more than those in other fisheries as reported in a study in Mindoro, Philippines (Trinidad, 2011). In this study, the average income was between USD 70-100 per trip, which is many times the national average income of fishers. While highly profitable, the fishery has remained highly unregulated which undermines tuna sustainability and hence long-term or future profitability.

Managing the small-scale tuna fisheries sector is therefore unique in the Coral Triangle as it operates predominantly in archipelagic waters located in the sovereign area of the countries where the WCPFC has highly limited governance influence. As tunas are migratory and straddling between the CT countries, there is a need for a regional cooperation to discuss issues and strategize collective actions in order to find integrated solutions that will create better benefits, empower the small-scale tuna fishers with the goal of maintaining the tuna resources of each country at healthy levels.

It is imperative that CT governments pay critical attention to ensure a balance between economic profitability and resource sustainability. Aside from overfishing, there are other attendant issues such as excessive juvenile catch by both the industrial and artisanal sectors, low quality of tunas arising from inadequate post-harvest handling and complexities on addressing IUU fishing. Whether it is the large principal species for export or the small species for domestic consumption, tuna resources in the Coral Triangle are shared, straddling and highly migratory stocks, requiring regional or bilateral cooperation between and among the CT countries as well as neighboring countries (e.g Australia, Thailand).

Therefore, there exists a need for CT member countries to come together and discuss how to put forward the uniqueness and complexity of tuna management for archipelagic states where tunas are a significant economic driver, a livelihood generator and are critical for regional food security, particularly the growing sector of tuna handline fishing. There is a need to establish a platform that will serve as an informal dialogue and partnership mechanism to share information, advance the work program, and develop and promote practical solutions toward sustainable management of shared, straddling and highly migratory stocks. The establishment of an informal CTI Forum on tuna governance is the second regional action under Target 3 of Goal 2 of the RPOA.

Further, during the Second Regional Priorities Setting Workshop in 2013, two (2) priority actions were identified under Goal 2 of the RPOA:

1. Target 3 RA1: Develop a collaborative work program that covers a wide range of activities, such as jointly support research information-sharing, strategies for protection of spawning and juvenile growth areas, and financing.
2. Target 3 RA 2: Establish an informal consultative forum on Tuna Governance.

The RPW2 also identified specific actions under Regional Section 1:

1. Support regional tuna research (juveniles, nursery grounds);
2. Introduce and familiarize Payment for Ecosystem Services, especially on tuna;
3. Build capacity for tuna stock assessment.

The World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) had previously developed and submitted a discussion paper on the Development of an Informal Regional Governance Mechanism on Tuna in the Coral Triangle which was discussed thoroughly during the 5th EAFM TWG meeting in 2015. The WG then recommended to conduct a regional workshop to further the discussion on the proposed informal tuna governance mechanism for CT-member states in coordination with the Regional Secretariat. Such event was endorsed and approved during the 11<sup>th</sup> Senior Officials Meeting (SOM11) in 2015. Meanwhile, discussions with a number of EAFM representatives from the CT member states were made to clarify the purpose of a CT regional tuna mechanism. From these discussions WWF provided a revised discussion paper for SOM12 in 2016 to address the concerns of the member countries. Additionally, in December 2016 a CTI-CFF consultation meeting in Bali requested for a revised draft Terms of Reference to include the scope, objectives, functions and membership of the platform. This final document was the basis for discussion during the 7 July 2017 Regional Workshop on the Sustainable Management of Shared, Straddling and Highly Migratory Fish in the Coral Triangle Region in Iloilo City, Philippines. In that workshop the objectives, functions, scope and membership were revised as follows:

## **II. Objectives of the Informal Forum**

The objectives of the informal forum are shown below in no particular order. The working group agreed that all the objectives are equally important:

- Foster a collaborative and cooperative approach to fisheries management of straddling and highly migratory species in the Coral Triangle;
- Strategize collective actions to find integrated solutions that will promote food security and livelihood through: increased social and economic and environmental benefits to the fishing industry, governments and coastal communities; empowerment of small-scale tuna fishers; and restoration and maintenance of tuna resources of each country at sustainable levels;
- Provide an avenue to discuss, empower and collectively communicate, and take leadership to the RFMOs considering individual country needs and policies.

## **III. Functions of the Informal Forum**

1. Identify priority issues for sustainable artisanal and commercial tuna fisheries management and develop solutions;
2. Increase influence on RFMOs, acting collaboratively as a collective voice e.g. on other attendant issues arising from application of the EAFM approach'
3. Discuss attendant issues / solutions on tuna management challenges unique to CT member states e.g. 1) the archipelagic nature, ii) the importance of small scale fishing, iii) the presence of straddling species; and iv) the significance of small tunas and neritic species that are not addressed by RFMOs;
4. Develop a collaborative work program on fishery issues and providing incentives in the protection of spawning and nursery areas, financing mechanism, research and information sharing. One of the incentive mechanism may be in the form of preferential access on tuna fishing grounds.

5. Identify, explore, secure resources to address management, research and capacity needs for tuna stock recovery and sustainable management.
6. Develop a strategy to strengthen the fisheries sector learning from the experience of the Pacific region as it gears up as a single economic bloc under ASEAN integration.
7. Provide platform for relevant and appropriate information sharing and support
8. Contribute to food security and livelihood generation for artisanal tuna fisheries and communities.

#### **IV. Scope and Membership of the Informal Forum**

The Informal Forum was agreed to be a sub-group of the CTI EAFM TWG. The sub-group can be a different set of focal points from the EAFM TWG and maybe composed of government representatives working on tuna. Further, the outcomes of the regional workshop included recommendations for the membership and a roadmap that will lead to the establishment of the informal forum for tuna governance.

1. Core platform members could be official representatives, technical advisers, resource persons, and / or focal point for EAFM of Coral Triangle country national fisheries agencies.
2. Additional members could include national fisheries agency representatives from neighboring countries for bilateral and multilateral cooperation.
3. Technical support could be achieved through participation by national fisheries research organizations and regional organizations e.g. the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC), Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA), the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), and Parties to the Nauru Agreement (PNA).
4. Technical support provided by Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), fishing industries and relevant stakeholders.

#### **V. Roadmap towards the establishment of the Informal Forum for Tuna Governance**

A roadmap was developed to identify the different events and activities that will lead towards the establishment of the informal consultative forum that is fully operational / functional by 2020.

2017	2018	2019	2020
TWG to agree on Terms of Reference	Initial meeting of informal consultative tuna governance mechanism	CTI members trained on stock assessment	Platform fully operational
Agree and finalize Terms of Reference	SPC agrees to conduct stock assessment training for CTI member countries to build capacity	Policy and livelihood requirements developed	Conference outcomes of all CTI countries
Consultation with all stakeholders of CT6	Attendance and participation at WCPFC	All RFMOs inviting CT6 tuna participation	Full implementation of the actions

Report to SOM the (1) results of the informal meeting, and (2) proposed workplan	Budget developed and funding to support workplan secured	Implementation of the Plan of Action	Informal platform adopted as a formal platform
Develop rules of procedure	Undertake all research requirements	Continue and improve assessment on the actions	
Organize a conference to address issues of regional fisheries operations	Conduct meeting to share lessons learned and funding strategy	Workshop to assess/ follow-up on proposed activities in workplan	
Present this concept to individual member country's competent authority to gain support for tuna governance in the CTI region	Identify and implement actions to address issues of regional fisheries operations		
SOM to endorse the (1) result of the informal meeting, (2) Tuna Working Group under EAFM Working Group, and (3) workplan and fundraising strategy	Establish informal tuna consultative (development) committee		
CTI Secretariat to endorse documents to governments	Ministerial endorsement		
TOR endorsed by SOM	Identify priority issues for sustainability		
Country representatives/focals identified and authorized	Develop solutions to address issues		
	Develop regional plan of actions		
	Propose budgeting		
	Tuna conference		
	CTI Secretariat endorse to RFMOs		

## **Annex B: FF3 Communiqué**

### **The Third Coral Triangle Fishers Forum Communiqué**

We the participants of the Third Coral Triangle Fishers Forum:

**Acknowledging** that Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing remains one of the challenges to sustainable fisheries in the CTI region

**Recognizing** that digital, electronic or satellite-based technologies can be some of the measures to address IUU fishing.

**Accepting** that fish catch documentation and traceability promotes sustainable fisheries and therefore contributes to combatting IUU fishing.

**Developing appreciation and noting** that Fisheries Improvement Projects (FIPs) could be one of the broad-based participatory strategy for more responsible fishing and ecological well-being.

**Knowing** that EAFM is the overarching framework adopted by the CTI to integrate combatting IUU, catch documentation and traceability schemes and other sustainable fishing practices.

**Acknowledging** that there are inherent challenges common to Coral Triangle countries such as:

1. IUU fishing is a complex issue that has socio-cultural, political, economic, geographic, financial and technological aspects and therefore requires a more creative approach by all governments within the Coral Triangle
2. Many technologies available to combat IUU fishing are sophisticated and costly to be acquired, utilized and maintained
3. Existing catch documentation schemes are mostly paper-based and could be improved to ensure accuracy, reliability, timeliness and traceability
4. Market requirements such as catch certification, eco labeling still remain a challenge for fish industries because of very low incentives they receive from buyers.
5. Instituting FIPs have technical and logistical aspects that cannot be easily undertaken by most governments

**Recommending** therefore that the following steps be undertaken

1. Document, disseminate, replicate or scale up best practices in combatting IUU fishing especially those that employ creative and cost-effective strategies, approaches and technologies in all of the CTI countries
2. Provide venues and platforms for continuing sharing of information, expertise, protocols and technologies between and among CT countries and their stakeholders on a regular basis
3. Pilot-test or subsidize technologies or applications that convert and analyzes information from paper-based catch documentations to electronic or digital format subject to national consensus and funding availability
4. Research and publicize funding opportunities either through grants, loans, bonds, partnership agreements, public private partnerships or other facilities to support combatting IUU fishing campaigns, catch documentation schemes and traceability mechanisms

5. Request Development partners to provide documents on different existing FIP models and socialize the FIP concept to CT6
6. Promote model policies, legislations and legal instruments that support cost-effective combatting IUU fishing technologies, electronic catch monitoring and traceability subject to national consensus and funding availability
7. Integrate catch documentation and traceability systems in discussions on EAFM in the CT6 when relevant
8. Advocate for a global standard on catch monitoring and traceability mechanisms

**6 July 2017**

**Iloilo City Philippines**

### **Annex C: Recommendations from the LRFFT Study**

1. That the RFMO model for the consultative regional forum is not appropriate at this time for a variety of reasons relating to time (and cost) required to develop and enter into force the necessary legal Convention as its foundation, the complexity of the LRFFT itself and the number of issues to be resolved before an RFMO could be considered. Reassurance would also need to be provided concerning the level of high level commitment and political will necessary to support the RFMO model going forward.
2. That the progress made to convene an inaugural forum in the 'regional advisory body with Secretariat' format should be maintained, with SEAFDEC proceeding to be proactive in "drafting the roadmap, developing the terms of reference (TOR), and identifying the organizational requirements of the Forum", assuming that an MOU between CTI-CFF Secretariat and SEAFDEC will be approved and approved instruments of cooperation signed.
3. That the national fora envisioned as key parts of the consultative forum process should be scoped and developed as soon as possible, preferably in the first half of 2014, and possibly involving Indonesia, Philippines and Malaysia in the first instance. These fora may have local sub-divisions as required.
4. That the first regional forum be convened before the end of 2014, following all necessary approvals for partnership agreements, TOR, structure and functions, with national fora also having been convened and providing initial input to the first regional forum.

## **Annex D: Draft COASTFISH Initiative Regional Framework**

### **I. INTRODUCTION**

On May 15, 2009, the leaders of the six Coral Triangle (CT6) countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste) met for a summit in Manado, Indonesia and signed the declaration launching the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF) and endorsed its Regional Plan of Action (RPOA). This event marked the culmination of a process launched by Indonesian President Yudhoyono in 2007 to bring the CT6 countries together in a multilateral partnership to sustain the extraordinary marine and coastal resources of the CT region by addressing crucial issues such as food security, climate change, fisheries and marine biodiversity. Member nations of the Coral Triangle have committed to implement the Five Goals of the CTI Regional (RPOA) and National Plans of Action (NPOA). The five conservation goals laid out in the RPOA present clear goals and targets necessary to achieve local, national and regional outcomes within 10 to 15 years. These five CTI goals are:

- Priority Seascapes Designated and Effectively Managed
- Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) and Other Marine Resources Fully Applied
- Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) Established and Effectively Managed
- Climate Change Adaptation Measures Achieved
- Threatened Species Status Improving

Within the broad framework of the CTI RPOA, the CT6 countries have developed national strategies and action plans, as well as working together to identify and implement those actions that require regional cooperation. CTI thus encompasses a distinctively regional approach, building on country-driven priorities and actions. Management of the CTI is led by a Regional Secretariat, based in Indonesia.

This COASTFISH Regional Framework was developed through a consultative process among members of the EAFM Technical Working Group representing the six CT countries.

### **II. MANDATE FOR THE FRAMEWORK**

Under the CTI-CFF Regional Plan of Action (RPOA), Goal 2 is applying an ecosystem approach to fisheries management (EAFM). The second target of Goal 2 reads: "Through a new, collaborative Sustainable Coastal Fisheries and Poverty Reduction Initiative ('COASTFISH') designed to apply an EAFM, a significant improvement has been achieved in the incomes, livelihoods and food security of millions of people living in targeted coastal communities." (CTI-CFF 2009). Applying an ecosystem approach to fisheries management (EAFM) is considered the preferred option and best practice for the long-term sustainability of fisheries and the services that fisheries ecosystems provide to society (e.g., food security, livelihoods, economic security, coastal protection, human health and well-being) in the Coral Triangle region. COASTFISH is meant to present guidance for including considerations of livelihoods in an EAFM.

The overall goal of this Initiative will be to enhance food security, income, and sustainable livelihoods of targeted coastal communities, through application of an EAFM. As such, COASTFISH has the potential to contribute significantly to achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in all six CT countries. This will require well-informed, customized, and sophisticated strategies and programs, supported by large scale levels of investments in targeted coastal regions particularly dependent on coastal fisheries. Such investments will need to include both domestic and external sources of funding.

Numerous coastal fisheries projects and programs are already underway in our countries, designed to promote more sustainable fisheries. Building on these activities, COASTFISH will be designed to demonstrate successful models and significantly “scale up” and expand proven models. In each country, specific “COASTFISH Sites” will be identified and targeted for investment and action, based on poverty and biodiversity criteria.

**COASTFISH will be implemented through three Regional actions:**

**Regional Action 1:** Design and launch a region-wide CTI COASTFISH Initiative. Collaborate on designing a “common regional framework for the CTI COASTFISH Initiative”. Drawing on this framework, complete the design of national COASTFISH Programs in each CT6 country, and launch the CTI COASTFISH Initiative. This would include guidelines for EAFM and livelihoods, maps of COASTFISH sites/regions, and COASTFISH investment plans.

**Regional Action 2:** Collaborate around the mobilization of significant new financial investments to support COASTFISH. To complement country-specific financing sources, mobilize multi-country financing such as investor forums, joint approaches to individual public funding agencies, regional COASTFISH fund and small-scale funding mechanisms for fishers.

**Regional Action 3:** Collaborate around technology and information sharing, lessons learned, and joint marketing of common products. As appropriate, collaborate around mobilizing significant technical support by scientific institutions, NGOs, private sector actors, and others, particularly those interested in supporting COASTFISH at the multi-country and regional levels. Among the CT6, share technologies, techniques, methodologies, and approaches through such activities as: seminars, workshops, exchange visits, internet list serves, and lessons learned documents. As appropriate, collaborate around joint marketing by CT6 countries of common products (e.g., tuna, seaweed, certified products for the live reef food fish and ornamentals trade).

### **III. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS**

The Coral Triangle is the most biologically and economically valuable marine ecosystem on the planet. Covering just three percent of the globe, the region represents more than half of the world’s reefs and boasts 76 percent of its known coral species. Sustaining more than 130 million people who rely directly on the marine ecosystems for their livelihoods and food, the marine habitats of the Coral Triangle also contribute an estimated US\$2.3 billion each year towards the economies of the region.

While the environmental imperative for preserving this “Amazon of the Sea” is obvious, the pressures of widespread poverty, rapid development, and global demands continue to place enormous strain on the natural marine resources of the Coral Triangle. There is an urgent need for improvements in management over the last 40 years, more than 40% of the reef and mangroves in the region have disappeared, leaving many habitats and species extremely vulnerable to extinction. Overfishing, destructive fishing practices, pollution, and climate change and ocean acidification all threaten the future of this precious seascape and its inhabitants.

A transition to EAFM, with its broadened attention to ecosystem effects and interactions with other economic sectors, may well have both positive and negative impacts on employment, livelihoods and regional economies. Impacts may occur to fishing operations and changes may be expected in, for example, existing livelihoods and income levels of fishery participants and their families and other resource users, the skills base of employees, and the degree of dependence on the fishery or ecosystem. Impacts may affect those in the supply chain such as boat and gear makers and post-harvest operations. There can also be major and secondary and gender-related impacts on community employment. For example, fisheries management decisions may affect postharvest processing of fish and fishery products and marketing, in which women often play a predominant role. The implications will differ from location to

location within a country depending upon the level of economic dependence of people on fisheries and the availability of supplemental and alternative livelihoods. This is a major issue when an EAFM leads to reduced levels of employment in the fisheries where a smooth transition is hindered by few employment and livelihood alternatives and/or low education levels.

Livelihoods and poverty reduction are critical and the link between healthy, well-managed and productive marine and coastal ecosystems and livelihoods is well established. There is a need for guidance for including considerations of livelihoods and employment in an EAFM.

As fisheries become increasingly overfished in the region due to overcapacity of fishing effort and fishers, there is a real need to transition fishers and their households away from fishing with new livelihoods, whether enhanced, supplemental/diversified or alternative. This is a common issue among all six CTI countries. Over the last thirty years, a range of different livelihoods have been provided and implemented in fishing and coastal communities in the region with mixed success and sustainability by the fisher and household. For example, seaweed farming has found success in many locations when different variables for success and sustainability have been present, such ideal growing conditions, access to markets, and proper training. Agricultural practices, such as animal husbandry, have also been tried with mixed success. However, these few alternative livelihood options may not be an appropriate alternative for every household.

#### **IV. VISION**

The vision of this CTI COASTFISH INITIATIVE is:

Resilient and self-sustaining coastal communities in the Coral Triangle region supported by sustainable livelihoods that maintain ecological integrity.

#### **V. RATIONALE AND PURPOSE**

Through this regional framework, the CT6 countries agree to support the COASTFISH Initiative for livelihoods in coastal communities that are sustainable now and into the future. This regional framework will support achieving significant improvements in the livelihoods of millions of people living in targeted coastal communities.

COASTFISH is meant to present guidance for including considerations of livelihoods in an EAFM. This regional framework will allow the CT6 countries to meet their EAFM responsibilities under the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF) and the FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication. These instruments have been adopted by national parties in the CT6 countries.

Numerous livelihood projects and programs in coastal communities are already underway in our countries, designed to promote more income, food security and sustainable fisheries. Building on these activities, COASTFISH will be designed to demonstrate successful models and significantly “scale up” and expand proven models. The COASTFISH Regional Framework will allow for collaboration around the mobilization of significant new public and private financial investments at both regional and national levels to support livelihoods.

COASTFISH complements the vision, rationale, objectives, and activities identified in the EAFM Regional Framework.

The potential value and benefits of having a COASTFISH Regional Framework include, but are not limited to: (i) reduce/eradicate poverty; (ii) healthy coastal communities; (iii) sustainable fisheries; (iv) food

security; (v) economic well-being; (vi) availability and access to livelihood resources; (vii) resilience to climate change; and (viii) ensure and safeguard ecological well-being.

## **VI. GUIDING PRINCIPLES**

This framework is guided by several principles embedded in regional and international instruments:

- 1) CTI-RPOA
- 2) CTI EAFM Regional Framework
- 3) FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fishing
- 4) FAO EAF guidelines
- 5) FAO Guidelines for small scale fisheries;
- 6) UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)
- 7) UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- 8) PNG, Solomon Island and Timor Leste
  - Melansian Spearhead Group Roadmap,
  - SPC Noumea Strategy
  - FFA Roadmap
  - Oceanscape Framework
- 9) Timor Leste, Malaysia, Philippine, Indonesia
  - SEAFDEC
  - ASEAN

## **VII. OBJECTIVE AND ACTIVITIES**

Objectives and activities are used to guide implementation of the COASTFISH Regional Framework. Objectives are specific, measurable statements of what must be accomplished. An activity is a specific action to be taken to implement the objective.

The COASTFISH Regional Framework has four objectives and associated activities.

**Objective 1:** Establish a regional platform for collection and sharing data, technologies, experiences and information relevant to sustainable livelihoods.

**Activity 1:** Develop Maps of COASTFISH Sites/ Regions

**Activity 2:** Network building in support of the initiative

- Develop data sharing protocols
- Develop common database/website

**Activity 3:** Regional Experts Workshop on livelihood

**Objective 2:** A regional COASTFISH human capacity development program is in place to effectively implement sustainable livelihoods.

**Activity 1:** Assess existing livelihood and environmental conditions in targeted coastal areas

- Assess new opportunities for livelihood development

**Activity 2:** Assess government and civil society, training providers and extension services.

- Source outside assistance when required

**Activity 3:** Share information and experiences

- Exchange programs
- Technical assistance
- Appropriate technologies
- Production of publications and manuals
- Country to country technical support/assistance (e.g. IFAD Technology)
  - Identification of Core Expert on livelihood activities

**Activity 4:** Promote inter-agency collaboration on livelihoods

**Objective 3:** Ensure that each of the CT6 recognizes that the COASTFISH Regional Framework is visible in national policies.

**Activity 1:** Review national policies, legislations and regulations on livelihoods to incorporate COASTFISH Regional Framework.

- Identify gaps where livelihoods are not mentioned
- provide future recommendation for amendments

**Activity 2:** Integrate COASTFISH Regional Framework with existing EAFM Regional Framework.

**Activity 3:** Reduce inshore IUU fishing through greater collaboration and increased enforcement and awareness in support of sustainable livelihoods.

**Activity 4:** Ensure implementation of sustainable livelihood program under the COASTFISH Regional Framework.

**Objective 4:** Collaborate around the mobilization of sustainable financing mechanisms and market incentives in support of sustainable livelihoods.

**Activity 1:** Develop a regional COASTFISH investment plan (complete project plan)

**Activity 2:** Accessing credit and financial services at multiple levels of the financial system

- Facilitate access of fisherfolk cooperative society, women fishers' association, fisherfolk association to financial banking systems supporting community-based livelihood.
- Facilitate access to mainstream banking and other financial institution
- Establish sustainable financing mechanism through community based (fisherfolk cooperative society, women fishers' association) implementation of PES, savings mobilization scheme.

**Activity 3:** Develop ways to create more value for nearshore fishers (access to post harvest facilities, adding value to the catch for added income for a more equitable income distribution).

**Activity 4:** Capacitate cooperative society, women fishers' association, fisherfolk association towards financial literacy in support of their sustainable community livelihood.

**Activity 5:** Support establishment of women-led business enterprises geared towards gender equity.

## IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISM, ROADMAP AND TIMELINE

The following roadmap and timeline for review and approval of the COASTFISH Regional Framework has been developed.

ACTIVITY	TIMELINE	LEAD/SUPPORT
Develop a regional framework for the implementation of COASTFISH/First Draft	August 15, 2017	EAFM TWG
Initial review and revision of draft regional framework by NCCs	August 31, 2017	NCCs
CT6 NCCs submit comments and suggestions to TWG Chair	September 8, 2017	Regional Secretariat
Regional framework revised; Chair sends NCCs for review	September 22, 2017	EAFM TWG
Second review and approval of revised draft regional framework completed by NCCs	October 6, 2017	NCCs
Submission of draft National Strategies for COASTFISH Initiative	October 31, 2017	NCCs
Finalize regional framework by TWG	October 31, 2017	Regional Secretariat
Pre-SOM for adoption of the TWG	November 6, 2017	EAFM TWG
Presentation of regional framework at 13 <sup>th</sup> SOM for approval	November 8-10, 2017	EAFM Chair

## IX. REGIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM

The CTI EAFM Regional Technical Working Group (TWG), with support from and in collaboration with the CTI Regional Secretariat, shall serve as the coordinating body on the COASTFISH Initiative, and be recognized as the platform to provide guidance in the planning, implementation, and communication of COASTFISH at regional and national levels. The CTI Regional EAFM TWG should work closely (but not exclusively) with projects and entities addressing EAFM and livelihoods in the region.

The connection/coordination of the EAFM TWG with the CTI is in accordance with the SOM and Ministerial Meeting resolutions and legal documents on the establishment of the CTI Regional Secretariat.

The regional coordination mechanism will include work closely with the other regional organizations such as UNFAO Regional Office for Asia and Pacific (RAP), the Secretariat for the Pacific Community (SPC), and the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC).

#### **X. FINANCING AND RESOURCES**

Upon completion of the regional financial architecture for CTI-CFF, the Regional Secretariat would facilitate the access to resources to implement COASTFISH in the Region. The EAFM TWG requests that the Regional Secretariat establishes a mechanism to support implementation of this COASTFISH Regional Framework.

#### **XI. REVIEW AND MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

CT6 NCCs should report to the EAFM Technical Working Group annually on progress made toward applying COASTFISH in their country. The EAFM TWG will report annual regional progress to the SOM in collaboration with CTI Regional Secretariat.

## Annex E: EAFM Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators

CTI High Level Outcome Indicators and EAFM Indicators and Descriptions (as revised during the 6th EAFM TWG meeting on August 3, 2017).

Priority level for indicator based on importance and feasibility: 1 - highest; 2 - medium; 3 - lowest

Higher Level Outcome Indicators			
Indicator	Description	Discussion/Notes/Recommendations	Baseline data available from SoCT Reports or other source?
<b>A. Coral reef and associated ecosystem integrity and services stabilized/maintained.</b>			
1. Condition of coral reef	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Change in percent live coral cover compared to baseline in CTMPAS sites</li> <li>Threat reduction based on Reefs at Risk analysis</li> </ul>	National and regional <b>Priority 1</b>	Yes - standard reef condition data with trends available in all countries.
2. Extent of mangroves and seagrasses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Area of mangroves (hectares) based on satellite imagery</li> <li>Area of seagrass (hectares)</li> </ul>	National and regional <b>Priority 1</b>	Yes - estimates exist with change over time for region
3. Fish biomass	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Change in reef fish biomass per unit area compared to baseline in CTMPAS sites (inside and outside no take zones)</li> </ul>	National: All reef fish species or selected list of fish families only <b>Priority 2</b>	Yes - reef fish biomass data with change over time in monitored sites in most countries
4. Extent of coral reef and associated habitats in protected areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percent of coral reef and associated habitats in all MPAs and in no-take MPAs</li> </ul>	Regional: Already covered in Goal 3: MPA indicator 3.1.3 <b>Priority 1</b>	Yes - in CT Atlas data set compiled from each country
<b>B. Fish stocks improved and sustained</b>			
1. Change in conservation status (international) of commercially important fish species (demersal and pelagic) and threatened species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Change in number of commercially important fish stocks overfished compared to baseline</li> <li>Change in number and status of threatened species (e.g. sharks, sea turtles, etc.) compared to baseline</li> </ul>	Related stock assessment or number of stocks overfished  Threatened species: IUCN species status  (Need to list the priority species to track for the change in status (Tuna, Live Reef Fish Trade and threatened species)  <b>Priority 1</b>	Overfished status: No, except for selected stocks in some countries based on stock assessments  Threatened status: Yes, through IUCN listings

2. Change in catch per unit effort (CPUE) by gear	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percent change against baseline of tons per day per gear type (an indice or average across countries)</li> </ul>	<p>Need to select few commercial species and gear types common to all countries for regional reporting. Difficult for small scale and artisanal fisheries</p> <p>Use what is reported within the country or use same indicators as reported by FAO?</p> <p>Priority 2</p>	<p>Not available in SoCT reports.</p> <p>By country: SI doesn't monitor except for FADs</p> <p>Timor-Leste - yes</p> <p>Malaysia - selected species</p> <p>Indonesia - yes</p> <p>Philippines - yes</p> <p>PNG - tuna</p>
3. Change in exploitation status for selected pelagic and other species	<p>Exploitation status: E=F/Z</p> <p>E: exploitation rate</p> <p>F: Fishing mortality</p> <p>Z: Total mortality. Based on national stock assessment program of some countries</p>	<p>Action: TWG needs to find common species for all countries this can be applied to and specify species for tracking.</p> <p>Priority 2</p>	<p>Yes, information available in Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines and for a few species in PNG and SI.</p>
<b>C. Improvement in the affordability, availability and quality and safety of food coming from coastal and marine resources.</b>			
1. Availability: food Sufficiency of fishing household; food consumption of coastal communities	<p>Change in fish consumption per capita</p> <p>Change in national / regional fish production for capture fisheries</p>	Priority 1	Yes, information in SoCT reports and other sources
2. Quality and safety: Contribution of fish to Protein requirement, health of fishing communities	Change in percent of fish protein in diet per capita in coastal population	Priority 1	Yes, information generally available in national health statistics or other reports
<b>Thematic Indicators</b>			
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Discussion / Notes/ Recommendations</b>	<b>Information availability</b>
<b>Goal 2: Ecosystem approach to management of fisheries and other marine resources is fully applied</b>			
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	Number of policies and regulations enacted by year for each country with regulatory frameworks and allocated budgets	Indicator tracks all new policies and regulations over time while it is assumed that the CT6 have adopted in principle the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF). The policies do not have to correlate exactly with the FAO principles but should be aligned  Priority 1	Yes, baseline is in SoCT reports and is available through each country agencies and can be complied periodically to measure progress
2.1.2 Number of projects and programs implementing EAFM and components thereof	Number of short description of each major project / program for implementation of EAFM in each country	Indicator tracks all implementing activities with same guidance as for 2.1.1  Priority 2	Yes, baseline is in SoCT reports and is generally available through each country

**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	Percent change in average income (fishing and non-fishing) of selected coastal households compared to baseline (an average or indice across the countries derived from national per capita income for coastal populations)	Although indicated as a high priority indicator, it is difficult to measure across the region  Priority 1	No, information not generally available and is often confounded with many variables and factors that affect income and its measurement
2.2.2 Percent contribution of fish to protein requirements	Change in percent fish protein in diet per capita in coastal population  (linked directly to high level outcome indicator C2)	Priority 1	Yes, information generally available in national health statistics or other reports

**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 for the management of tuna	Number and short description of policies and agreements among and within the CT6 for management of tuna. Creation and operation of a Tuna forum among the CT6 nations to serve as venue to agree on regional measures for the management of tuna (e.g. implementing rules, NPOAs include tuna policy and management measures, ratification of membership in RFMO), ratification of international laws (UNIA'95), and national legislations on management of tuna species)	Depends on active tuna forums and agreements being in place across the region  Priority 2	Information available on historical agreements but requires proponent organizations to lead on updates and tracking the CTI Tuna Forum work
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**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 policies and laws adopted on live reef fish trade to decrease level of destructive fishing practices linked to the trade	<p>Number and short description of policies and laws adopted on LRFT to decrease level of destructive fishing practices linked to the trade</p> <p>(To move towards sustainable trade in the LRFT (food and ornamentals), national and regional measures are needed to make exploitation sustainable. Key steps are: create a forum among the CT6 to agree on regional measures for LRFT management; to decrease the level of destructive fishing practices linked to the LRFT; provide the legal basis for management through improved policies, laws, agreements and regulations primarily on certification; adopt implementing rules; include in NPOAs adopted by the CT6)</p>	<p>While it is agreed that the “number of policies” is not a good indicator and we need to focus on “effective management being in place” steps to effective management are important and policies must be in place before they can be enforced. An additional indicator is thus needed to show that policies and laws are being enforced.</p> <p>Priority 1</p>	Yes, the SoCT reports contain some information by country on policies and laws for improvement of the LRFT. It only needs to be compiled and analyzed for a regional evaluation.
2.4.2 Number and area of locally managed areas for live reef fish trade	<p>Number and area of effectively managed areas for the LRFT. Essential criteria for qualification include: specified local laws being enforced, active management of trade in effect, no-take MPAs in place and enforced.</p> <p>(This indicator will describe successful field programs that engage fishing)</p>	<p>This indicator satisfies the need to show effective management as suggested in indicator 2.4.1.</p> <p>Priority 2</p>	Yes, the SoCT reports contain some information by country on local LRFT management practices.

<p>2.4.3 Number of consuming countries adhering to markets / certification (live reef fish and ornamental fisheries) agreed by CTI/CT6</p>	<p>Number of consuming countries adopting and adhering to market certification of LRFT agreed by CTI/CT6</p> <p>(A prerequisite will be the CT6 agreeing on what market certification includes so that the primary consumption countries agree to standards for the supply of fish, particularly, certification.</p>	<p>Replicate (adapt) this indicator in Target 2.3 for tuna</p> <p>Priority 2</p>	<p>No, there is little information available to satisfy this indicator</p>
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## **Annex F: EAFM Regional Framework Objectives and Indicators**

### **Objectives and Indicators**

Objectives and indicators are used to guide implementation of the EAFM Regional Framework. Objectives are specific, measurable statements of what must be accomplished. An indicator is a unit of information measured over time that will allow the user to measure progress in meeting the objectives.

The EAFM Regional Framework has five objectives and associated indicators.

**Objective 1: By 2017, the six countries of the CTI should formally adopt EAFM into their national policies and/or legislation. (Considered done by all countries)**

Activity 1: Incorporation of internationally recognized definitions, principles, and elements of EAFM into legislation, policies, and regulations.

Activity 2: Integration of EAFM into relevant sector plans/policies (e.g., live reef food fish trade and fisheries management plans) and cross-sector plans/policies (e.g. sustainable livelihoods, integrated coastal management plans, and poverty reduction strategies).

Activity 3: EAFM is institutionalized with government, including (i) building EAFM into corporate and strategic plans of relevant ministries; and (ii) establishing fisheries advisory committees or other appropriate bodies on a country-by-country basis to provide expert advice and analysis on the implementation of EAFM.

**Objective 2: By 2015, enhance the adaptation and/or resilience of fishers and coastal communities from the impacts of climate change and ocean acidification on fisheries and marine ecosystems by implementing an EAFM framework. (Considered done by all countries except for Activity 1)**

Activity 1: Convene a technical workshop on scientific guidance incorporating climate change and ocean acidification into EAFM framework and prepare a report.

Activity 2: Regional awareness campaign (public) including (a) CT Atlas, (b) Flyers/brochures, (c) Drama groups/role play, (d) Translation into local language, and (e) Constituency building (political will)

Activity 3: Ministerial/agency capacity building (for each CT6)

Activity 4: Provide guidance to assist in developing national policies on climate change and ocean acidification into EAFM

**Objective 3: By 2017, reduce IUU fishing through greater collaboration and increased enforcement and awareness. (For follow up)**

Activity 1: Strengthen Regional MCS through the RPOA IUU

Activity 2: Convene an MCS practitioner workshop (REX)

Activity 3: Adopt Best Practices for MCS within CT

Activity 4: Develop proposal for Regional IUU information centre

Activity 5: Analysis of markets/trade routes for IUU to/from CT

**Objective 4: By 2017, a regional EAFM Human Capacity Development Program is in place to effectively implement EAFM. (All activities are ongoing except for Activity 8)**

Activity 1: Conduct one pilot study per country to develop fishery specific management plans that incorporates EAFM

Activity 2: Develop regional EAFM guidelines

Activity 3: Under the Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Eco-region involving Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines (SSME) and the Bismarck-Solomon Seas Eco-region involving PNG and the Solomon Islands (BSSE) Arrangements, conduct a project to develop and incorporate EAFM approaches to Fisheries management

Activity 4: Incorporate learning from (1) into all existing fisheries management plans.

Activity 5: Develop a regional EAFM training program

Activity 6: Conduct EAFM knowledge exchange and training on fisheries prioritization exercise

Activity 7: Conduct national EAFM prioritization exercise

Activity 8: Conduct regional analysis on fisheries prioritization exercise

**Objective 5: By 2017, establish a regional platform for collection and sharing data and information relevant to EAFM.**

Activity 1: Undertake scoping exercises on existing data from each country

Activity 2: Defining what data is needed for EAFM at the regional level

Activity 3: Establish and adapt or maintain data sharing protocols