EAFM Working Group Goals, Targets and Indicators

Goal 2: Ecosystem Approach to Management of Fisheries (EAFM) and other marine resources fully applied	
Target 2.1	Strong legislative, policy and regulatory frameworks in place for achieving an ecosystem approach to fisheries management (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
	Descriptions: 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 step 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 and legislations on EAFM, and budget has to be allocated for their effective implementation.
2.1.2	Number of projects and programs implementing EAFM and components thereof
	Descriptions: Projects and programs applying EAFM Principles.
Target 2.2	Improved income, livelihoods and food security in increasingly significant numbers of coastal communities across the region through a new sustainable coastal fisheries and poverty reduction initiative (COASTFISH)
2.2.1	Average income (fishing and non-fishing) of coastal households by profession compared to baseline
	Descriptions: Improving the status of human communities through the application of EAFM 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.
2.2.2	Percent contribution of fish to protein requirements
Target 2.3	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 by CT6 countries for management of tuna
	Descriptions: 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 Regional Fisheries

	Management Office (RFMO), ratification of international laws (UNIA '95), and national legislations on management of tuna species.
2.3.2	Change in conservation status of tuna
	Descriptions: 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.
2.3.3	Number of countries adhering to markets or certification standards of tuna fisheries agreed upon by CT6 countries
	Descriptions: 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.
Target 2.4	A more effective management and more unstainable trade I live reef fish and reef-based ornamentals achieved
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
	Descriptions: 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.
2.4.2	Number of area (km^2) of locally managed areas for live reef fish trade
	Descriptions: 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.
2.4.3	Number of countries adhering to markets/certification (live reef fish and ornamental fisheries) agreed by CT6
	Descriptions: 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.
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)
	Descriptions: 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.

Source:

Coral Triangle Initiative on Corals, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF) 2013. Monitoring and Evaluation System Operations Manual. U.S. Coral Triangle Initiative Support Program and CTI-CFF Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group.