



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



ACTIVITY REPORT OF COASTFISH WORKSHOP

1-2 August 2017

Kimberly Hotel, Tagaytay City, Philippines

“IMPROVED INCOME, LIVELIHOODS AND FOOD SECURITY IN AN INCREASINGLY SIGNIFICANT NUMBER OF COASTAL COMMUNITIES ACROSS THE REGION THROUGH A NEW SUSTAINABLE COASTAL FISHERIES AND POVERTY REDUCTION INITIATIVE (“COASTFISH”)”

Background:

Under the CTI-CFF, the six Coral Triangle countries (CT6) adopted a Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) with five overarching goals: 1) ‘priority seascapes’ designated and effectively managed; 2) ecosystem approach to management of fisheries (EAFM) and other marine resources fully applied; 3) marine protected areas (MPAs) established and effectively managed; 4) climate change adaptation measures achieved; and 5) threatened species status improving. 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.

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 post harvest 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.

At CTI EAFM Technical Working Group (TWG) meetings, COASTFISH was discussed but was not prioritized for action as the focus was getting EAFM programs initiated in the six CTI countries. It was highlighted that COASTFISH has the potential to contribute significantly to achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in all six CT countries.

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 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 as 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.

COASTFISH Achievement to Date:

Under the US Coral Triangle Support Program (US-CTSP), one publication was produced for COASTFISH: R. Pomeroy. 2013. Sustainable Livelihoods and an Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management. CTSP/CTI, Jakarta, Indonesia. This livelihood guide serves as a primary tool to support the COASTFISH initiative.

Introductions

The Workshop commenced with a short Opening Program starting with a welcome message from the host country. Ms. Mercedita Tan of the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) welcomed all the participants and guest to the workshop and to Tagaytay City, Philippines. It was followed by an introduction of all participants and resource persons. Thereafter, the Chair of the EAFM Technical Working Group, Solomon Islands represented by Mr. Paul Tua, delivered the Opening Message and gave an overview of the workshop and encouraged everyone to be active and share whatever is needed for the progress of the working group's targets in consonance with the RPOA.

A total of 25 participants coming from the National CTI Coordinating Committees, Ministry of Fisheries of the CT6, development partners (WWF), collaborators (Rare Philippines) and the CTI Regional Secretariat took part in the different workshops and discussions. The workshop aimed to:

- Draft a region-wide CTI COASTFISH Initiative Framework with focus on livelihoods linked to EAFM
- Provide a venue for CT6 to share experiences and lessons learned on livelihood programs related to EAFM and 'scale up' and expand successful models
- Draft a roadmap to develop the CTI COASTFISH Initiative
- Draft national COASTFISH strategies



Participants to the COASTFISH Workshop

Overview of the COASTFISH

To formally start the workshop, the facilitator, Dr. Bob Pomeroy, explained the rationale of the workshop which is to design and launch a region-wide CTI COASTFISH Initiative with focus on livelihoods linked to EAFM. This would include collaboration on designing a “common regional framework for the CTI COASTFISH Initiative”. This would be initiated through a COASTFISH livelihoods workshop to share experiences and lessons learned on livelihoods. Building on these experiences and lessons learned, COASTFISH will be designed to demonstrate successful models and significantly “scale up” and expand proven models.

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 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) 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 all six 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. In each country, COASTFISH programs will need to be highly customized for specific local contexts. Coastal communities should be a primary participant in and beneficiary of this initiative.

A variety of sub-themes and topics will be addressed under this overarching theme, and the Workshop will be designed to document and highlight best practices around these sub-themes, including but not limited to:

- **Design of 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. Key elements of the CTI COASTFISH Initiative could include:
 - **Guidelines for EAFM and coastal fisheries.** Draw on, and adapt as needed, existing guidelines for the implementation of EAFM for coastal fisheries.
 - **Maps of COASTFISH Sites / Regions.** Produce maps denoting locations of COASTFISH Sites or Regions, as well as other relevant spatially-referenced data. These sites will generally be large in scale, and linked to other goals in the CTI Plan of Action – e.g., “priority seascapes” (Goal #1) and sites / networks included in the Coral Triangle MPA System (CTMPAS) (Goal #3).
 - **COASTFISH Investment Plans.** Develop COASTFISH Investment Plans in each country defining and costing a set of strategic actions identified through a range of studies (e.g., covering fisheries status; alternative livelihood, enterprise, and industry growth options; market analyses; legal analyses; future climate change impacts; and options for applying an EAFM). Information on how these COASTFISH Investment Plans are being developed, and the contents of these plans, will be shared across CT6 countries. Drawing on these national investment plans, develop a regional investment plan. (Note: Investments will vary based on country and local contexts; livelihood strategies will be customized for local resource conditions to achieve EAFM.)
- **Livelihoods and EAFM.** Attention to alternative livelihoods is of crucial importance in moving to an EAFM, and more generally to changing towards more sustainable fishery practices, by reducing the number of people dependent on fishing as their sole income and thus reducing barriers to change. However, there is no easy answer to the challenge of introducing enhanced, supplemental/diversified and alternative livelihoods in situations of fishery dependency – barriers such as labor stickiness and low levels of education among the fishing population have to be acknowledged, as does the reality that no single “solution” will work in all circumstances. This would include strategies to protect marine ecosystems in support of local fisheries livelihoods through innovative local investments and financing mechanisms. Profiling successful models/tools for leveraging private sector investments and financing (e.g. Public-Private Partnerships, concessions, FIPs etc.) in support of sustainable local fisheries production and the protection of

- **Mobilization of significant new financial investments to support COASTFISH.** To complement country-specific financing sources, mobilize multi-country financing such actions as:
 - **Investor Forums.** Organize jointly sponsored Investor Forums to present the COASTFISH Initiative to groups of potential public and private investors.
 - **Joint approaches to individual public funding agencies.** Collaborate on joint approaches to select public funding agencies that have multi-country interests in COASTFISH.
 - **Regional COASTFISH Fund.** Jointly explore the need for and feasibility of a regional fund to support the CTI COASTFISH Initiative.
 - **Small-scale funding mechanisms for fishers.** Develop and share information on small-scale funding mechanisms for fishers.
- **Collaborate around technology and information sharing, lessons learned, and joint marketing of common products**
- **Technical support.** 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.
- **Share technologies, information and approaches.** Among the CT6, share technologies, techniques, methodologies, and approaches through such activities as: seminars, workshops, exchange visits, internet list serves, and lessons learned documents. This could cover: mariculture, sustainable livelihoods, fishing pressures, the role of “no-take replenishment zones” in MPAs, fishing gear selectivity and substitution, export marketing approaches, fish storage techniques, value-added processing, and methods for applying EAFM.
- **Joint marketing.** 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).



Dr. Bob Pomeroy leading the discussions.

Experiences and Lessons on Sustainable Livelihoods

This session presents the different experiences of the CT6 in implementing livelihood programs and activities to fishers and coastal communities. Some programs and activities are still ongoing and are implemented by the government or by the development partners.

Indonesia

The case study presented by Indonesia is the Regional Fisheries Livelihood Programme (RFLP) for the South and Southeast Asia. This project aims to promote improved livelihoods by co-management to reduce community's vulnerability by provision of safety training and equipment and knowledge sharing. The outcome was a strengthened capacity among participating small-scale fishing communities and the supporting institutions towards improved livelihoods and sustainable fisheries resources management. The outputs of the project are the following:

1. Co-management mechanisms for sustainable utilization of fishery resources established
2. Improved safety and reduced vulnerability for fishing communities
3. Improved quality of fishery products and market chains
4. Diversified income opportunities for fisher families
5. Facilitated access to micro-finance services for fishers, processors and vendors
6. Regional sharing of knowledge on livelihood development, vulnerability reduction and sustainable fisheries resource management.

Different trainings were also conducted such as training on food processing, trade and service, computer skills and fiber glass and airbrush.

Challenges: Difficulties on measuring accountability of outcome and benefit of the activity; difficulties on collaborating and maintaining project activity with local and national government programs.

Lesson Learned: The level of achievement for each output should be determined using a set of agreed indicators. A shared vision and mission between the government (institutions and staff), resource users and other supporting institutions should be developed. Interventions that strengthen the involvement and roles of women should be initiated using participatory approaches.

Another project that was presented is the Indonesia Fishermen Empowerment Program. The components of this program are as follows:

1. Licensing Program - a one stop licensing mechanism to facilitate the issuance of permits
2. Harmonization and Licensing Monitoring Program - formulation and implementation of policies, compilation of norms, standards, procedures and criteria as well as technical guidance in the evaluation of national and local licensing.
3. Fisherman ID Card Program - Fisherman Card as the identification card of Indonesian fishers similar to a driver's license.

4. Fisherman Insurance Support Program - implementation of the law on the Protection and Empowerment of Fishermen, Fish Cultivators and Fishers of Salt to improve the quality of human life.
5. Fisherman Village Planning Program - the goal is to eliminate slum areas and at the same time to create more humane settlements that is habitable in a well organized environment.
6. Land Rights Certification Support Program - improve the status of land so it can be utilized as collateral to obtain credit from banks and/or other financial institutions.
7. Fisheries Funding Outlets - provides funding systems from the government through MMAF. Financing scheme is through the Small Scale Credit System, Commercial Credit and Public Service Agency of the Institution for Capital Management of Marine and Fishery Enterprises.
8. Fisherman's Shop Facilitation - to meet the needs of fishermen (fishing items or paraphernalia) at a very affordable price with support from the government.

Malaysia

The COASTFISH related projects in Malaysia involves training, study visits, and industrial training. There are also direct grants which provides outboard engine, fishing net, fuel, fish fry, materials for cage culture, seaweed farming, fiberglass boat making, and others.

The project that was highlighted in the presentation was the CTI ADB RETA 7813: Coastal and Marine Resource Management. It was funded by GEF-ADB and co-financed by the Government of Malaysia. The major component of the project is the development of alternative livelihood in Pitas District on sea cucumber farming. The project was introduced to existing sea cucumber farmers in 2015. Aside from technical training and study visits, the project also assisted in marketing the produce.

Impacts and Benefits: Income generated, enhanced ecosystem awareness, increase technical and scientific understanding.

Challenges: Capacity to expand, presence of middlemen, touch and go - once the project has ended, it's gone, no successor - younger generation mostly work in the town.

Lesson Learned: National level partner agency / NGO / private / university has to be involved from the start for purposes of continuity, increase community resilience and successor.

Papua New Guinea

The presentation began with a sharing of the different existing national policies that supports sustainable livelihood as well as the different activities conducted in the country that contribute to the accomplishment of target 2 of the RPOA such as the following:

- Implement Coastal Fisheries Management and Development Project
- Implement community-based fisheries management models

- Provide funding to the National Development Bank and other micro-credit institutions for the promotion of small-scale fisheries
- Build up the National Fisheries College
- Develop the Nago Island Mariculture and Research Facility
- Improve marketing and marine products
- Conduct quantitative assessment of by-catch (prawns and tuna)

PNG also developed a roadmap for coastal fisheries and marine aquaculture (2017-2026) with the following objectives:

- Establish an enabling environment to fully implement effective policies, legislation, management frameworks, coordination and financing mechanisms.
- Ensure suitable capacity development and access to information for capacity building, education and awareness-raising activities, and ensure the provision of information for the management and sustainable development of coastal resources and marine aquaculture by all stakeholders with a particular emphasis on women and youth.
- Manage coastal resources for sustainable development and maintain and restore coastal resources to secure long-term social and economic benefits for coastal and island communities.

Project: Construction and Deployment of Fish Aggregating Device (FAD) in PNG Coastal Areas (2010 - Present)

Funder: National Fisheries Authority

The project aimed at helping coastal and island communities to generate income, alleviate poverty, improve fisheries production, food security, and transfer effort away from overfished reefs to offshore. IFAD deployment in the coastal areas of PNG is a really good initiative that directly benefits the fishermen, women and the community. Women who do the marketing of the IFAD fish catches benefit more because they are generally better managers than their male counterparts.

Impacts and Benefits: Increased catch rates, increased income, improved safety for canoe fishermen, conservation benefits to the reefs due to the transfer in effort, and cheaper fish for the public when the supply of fish increases.

Challenges: Losing of IFADS due to rope breakage, theft of lights, batteries and solar units, and too much drag on the current design of the FAD.

Lesson Learned: Corrective measures and solutions include: redesigning of FAD in Manus (anchored without outrigger) and Milne Bay Province (submerged with floaters at 10-15m); removal of lights of the FADs/communities to be held responsible if lights were sabotaged.

Philippines

Project: ICRMP (Livelihood Component)

Funder: ADB, GEF, Philippine Government

The objective of the livelihood component of the project is to enhance coastal resources and to significantly increase the income of coastal communities by 10% over the baseline by year 7 through the establishment of enterprise development livelihood projects. Several aquatic based enterprise activities were introduced such as: polyculture of mud crab and tilapia in mangrove areas, *siganid* and tilapia culture, abalone culture, milkfish, grouper, lobster production, seaweed farming, smoked milkfish making, fish paste making and fish trading, and natural salt production.

Results and Impacts: Establishment of six (6) Enterprise Development Unit (EDU) lodged at the provincial government office; capacitated Enterprise Development Officers; formation/strengthening of self-reliant groups; 43 ecotourism livelihood activities were operational as of June 2014; 239 out of 345 aquatic/land enterprises were operational as of June 2014; and identified opportunities for private sector investment in 345 enterprises.

Challenges: Seasonal availability of some inputs to the project implementation, geographical location of some projects (disaster prone areas), untimely release of funds, political intervention (change of administration every 3 years), dole-out mentality, and land-based enterprises were left unfunded after the project life since the bureau can only fund aquatic-based projects.

Lesson Learned: Importance of site selection and feasibility studies, adoption of financing ratios, regular monitoring during construction and implementation, involve the appropriate government agency in the program such as the Department of Tourism and the Department of Trade and Industry, timely release of funds, and strengthen monitoring and evaluation system of the project.

There were also land-based enterprise activities that were undertaken such as: hog raising/fattening, goat/cattle or native chicken production, fresh duck egg production, meat processing, consumer store, water refilling station, and sea transport service. For the ecotourism activities, reef discovery which is basically snorkeling and diving activities was introduced. Forest adventure or trekking was also developed as well as river/mangrove expedition.

Solomon Islands

Project: Sustainable Coastal Communities Program (2016-2018)

Funder: WWF Netherlands

The Program focuses on improving the livelihood and food security of coastal fishing communities in the Ghizo Island area in central Western Province of Solomon Islands through innovative and integrated approaches to sustainable fisheries, fisheries management, and women's economic empowerment and financial inclusion. The primary funder of the program is WWF Netherlands, but also acknowledge other donors who have contributed to the work.

The key components of the program is the Sustainable Fisheries component for food security and livelihood. For sustainable livelihood there is financial inclusion and alternative livelihood and all these are integrated. There were also innovations that the program initiated such as the following:

1. Community-based Fisheries Co-management, where a manual was developed by WWF to guide the communities on management related options.
2. Financial inclusion - WWF worked through local contractors and set a scheme to ensure that there is sustainable financing through micro-financing or micro loans. Capacity building for women were conducted on business planning, financial literacy, and how to save. A total of 1006 women are already members of the community Savings Club.

Challenges: Coordinating and administrating the micro-finance scheme because the savings club is getting bigger. Savings Club administration is another challenge specially bookkeeping matters because most of the people do not have financial background.

Lessons Learned: Keeping the business consistent so that it will not create conflict and competition. Once women are empowered they become enthusiastic, they can do more and save more for their family.

Project: Lauru Protected Area Network (2006 - Present)

Funder: The Nature Conservancy

The objective of this project is to provide the ability of commercially valuable macro invertebrates and food fishes that are overfished to recover; to establish LMMA for the protection of 'breeding stock' of macro invertebrates; conserve the marine biodiversity of Lauru in Choiseul Province; and to provide direct income to communities through income generated by occasional harvest of high value species from within LMMA or through other ventures such as ecotourism.

The project introduced several livelihood projects such as eco-tourism, honey bee projects, sustainable forest management, women saving scheme, periodic harvesting, and fishery center/ seaweed. The impacts of the projects that were observed are the increase in marine resources, income generated from cruise ships and accommodation, income derived from occasional harvest of high value species, capacity built in community, the replenishment of over harvested areas, and the spillover effect.

Challenges: High unmet expectations, limited livelihood options, land tenure dispute, and sustainability of sites.

Lessons Learned: Build trust, transparency, address the needs of the community, continuous community engagement, consider the community's time, don't raise the expectations, and emphasize food security as the base of the project.

Timor-Leste

Timor-Leste has several livelihood projects implemented in the past and at present. Here are some of the projects related to EAFM.

- 1. ATSEA Project Phase 1** (2010 - 2013) which is funded by UNOP. The objective of the project is to address one or more priority environmental concerns and economic activities such as improve management of mangrove due to deforestation, mud crab fattening and fish processing.
- 2. Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia** (2013 - 2015) which is implemented in three (3) municipalities and it aims to achieve alternative livelihood through seaweed farming, salt production, community-based tourism, and mangrove rehabilitation.
- 3. The Regional Fisheries Livelihood Programme for South and Southeast Asia (RFLP)** facilitated the marketing of fishery products by improving preservation techniques and overall post harvest and handling practices.
- 4. CT-Pacific** involves strengthening the capacity of the national and local government institutions responsible for protecting and conserving coastal and marine resources. The program aims to improve ecosystem resilience, thereby contributing to food security.
- 5. The Arafura and Timor Seas Expert Forum (ATSEF) Project Phase 1** involves mud crab fattening and fish processing.
- 6. Agricultural Cooperative Development International / Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance** is a project under grant funding from the US Department of Agriculture. The project introduces the cultivation of mud crabs and milkfish in the villages of the northern coast of Timor-Leste.
- 7. Integrated Coastal Management for Food Security in Timor-Leste** is a project funded by ADB. The focus of this project is to develop a model community on FAD development and the protection of small scale fisheries.

Challenges: Maintaining realistic expectations and patience among community members, fisheries resources are highly depleted, unstable supply of raw material for fish processing, need for advance training on fish processing, insufficient water supply to be able to fully develop agriculture and tourism based alternative livelihood activities.

Results and Impacts: Improved community awareness on the importance of alternative livelihood to improve household nutrition and income; great opportunity to build on gender involvement in the livelihood activities; seaweed culture is the major income-generating activity in Atauro Island.

RARE Philippines

A guest speaker from RARE Philippines, Mr. Christopher Lomboy, shared their experience in implementing livelihood projects in the Philippines. Their project is focused on supplemental livelihood for sustainable fisheries management in nearshore areas. They also conduct research or studies on related topics and in their study, they learned that most livelihood programs are not market-oriented, the investment is low on social preparation and capacity building. The duration of the project is often too short to see real results or to be able to develop sustainable financing. Lastly, the activities are often project driven.



Mr. Lomboy sharing the RARE experience.

A component of their livelihood project is the organization of savings clubs managed by the community. The savings are being used for children's education, health emergencies and small businesses. RARE assists them to have financial asset for them to have household resiliency. RARE also do market studies on target species and connects responsibly caught seafood to premium markets. Less fish were caught but the value is high thereby addressing overfishing and the income of the fishers were increased.

RARE, with the assistance of BFAR, also taught the fishermen how to process fishery products so that it can have higher value, such as flying fish, rabbit fish, squids, sardines and anchovies where 100-300% premium over the farm gate price. Training, proper handling and technical support are provided to reduce fishing losses in order to increase income.

Challenges: There is a high demand from other local government units and community partners in the establishment of GDA related programs. Two (2) years is a short time to establish a business cycle and shifting the mindset and improving skills of local partners to manage a market-driven approach takes time.

Developing a Common Regional Framework for the CTI COASTFISH Initiative

The facilitator presented the outline of the draft COASTFISH Initiative Regional Framework and identified which items will be worked on by the participants to come up with the substantive part of the framework. The participants agreed to work on the Vision, Rationale and Purpose, Guiding Principles, Objectives and Activities. It was also agreed that the facilitator will be the one to complete and put together the remaining items: Introduction, Mandate of the Framework, Situational Analysis, Regional Coordination Mechanism, Financing and Resources, and Review and Monitoring and evaluation.

To facilitate the development of the different components of the framework, the participants were divided into three (3) groups and were tasked to formulate the vision, rationale and purpose, identify the guiding principles, develop objectives and determine possible activities under each objective. After the breakout session, all the participants gathered for a plenary presentation of their group outputs. Similar ideas were clustered together and rephrased to capture the collective thoughts of the group. Below is the final vision statement the group agreed on:

Vision

“Significant improvements in achieving resilient and self-sustaining coastal communities in the Coral Triangle region supported by sustainable livelihoods that maintain ecological integrity.”



Participants in breakout groups

Rationale and Purpose

For the rationale and purpose of the COASTFISH initiative, each group identified several points. Common purposes were then collapsed together and the following was the final output of the group:

- 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 CT countries.
- Numerous livelihood projects and programs are already underway in coastal communities in all member 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 (ix) ensure and safeguard ecological well-being.

Guiding Principles

The participants also agreed on several principles embedded in regional and international instruments as guide to the framework and these are:

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

- Melanesian Spearhead Group Roadmap
- SPC Noumea Strategy
- FFA Roadmap
- Oceanscape Framework

9. Timor-Leste, Malaysia, Philippine, Indonesia

- SEAFDEC
- ASEAN



Developing a Regional Roadmap: Plan and Strategy

To operationalize the framework, the group developed a set of objectives and identified the specific activities under each objective. 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 undertaken to implement the objective. Below is the summary result of the breakout session showing the four (4) objectives of the COASTFISH Regional Framework and the associated activities:

Objective 1	Objective 2	Objective 3	Objective 4
Develop maps of COASTFISH sites / Regions	Assess existing livelihood and environmental conditions in targeted coastal areas - Assess new opportunities for livelihood development	Review national policies, legislations and regulations on livelihood to incorporate COASTFISH regional framework - Identify gaps where livelihoods are not mentioned - Provide future recommendation for amendments	Develop a regional COASTFISH investment plan (complete project plan)
Network building in support of the initiative - develop data sharing protocols - Common database / website	Assess government and civil society, training providers and extension services - Source outside assistance when required	Integrate COASTFISH Regional framework with existing EAFM regional framework	Establish sustainable financing mechanism through community based (fisherfolks cooperative society, women fishers' association) implementation of PES, savings mobilization scheme.
Regional Experts Workshop for livelihood	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) o Identification of Core Expert on livelihood / activities	Reduce inshore IUU fishing through greater collaboration and increased enforcement and awareness in support of sustainable livelihoods.	Develop ways to create more value for near shore fishers (access to post harvest facilities, adding value to the catch for added income for a more equitable income distribution).
	Promote inter-agency collaboration on livelihood.	Ensure implementation of sustainable livelihood programs under the COASTFISH regional framework	Accessing credit and financial services at multiple levels of the financial system. - Facilitate access of fisherfolks cooperative society, women fishers' association, fisherfolks association to financial banking systems supporting community-based livelihood - Facilitate access to mainstream banking and other financial institution

		Capacitate cooperative society, women fishers' association, fisherfolks association towards financial literacy in support of their sustainable community livelihood.
		Support establishment of women-led business enterprises geared towards gender equity.



National Strategies for COASTFISH Initiative

The facilitator opened the floor for recommendations on how to go about the National Strategy for COASTFISH Initiative based on the Common Regional Framework. The national strategy that each country will develop should include objectives, activities, timeline, lead and budget. He further explained that in each country, specific 'COASTFISH Sites' will have to be identified and targeted for investment and action, based on poverty and biodiversity criteria. In each country, COASTFISH programs will need to be highly customized for specific local contexts. The facilitator suggested that, since the regional framework is not yet approved by the SOM, it is premature as of now to develop a national strategy because the same should be anchored on the regional framework. Hence, he recommended to forego Sessions 5, 6 and 7 of the workshop agenda. The group agreed to develop the national strategy by country once the regional framework is approved and adopted by SOM.

Next Steps

The following is the proposed timeline for the completion and approval of the COASTFISH Initiative Regional Framework.

Activity	Timeline	Lead/Support
Develop a regional framework for the implementation of COASTFISH (First Draft)	August 15, 2017	EAFN TWG
Initial review and revision of draft regional framework by NCCs	August 31, 2017	NCCCs
NCCCs to submit comments and suggestions to TWG Chair	September 8, 2017	Regional Secretariat
Regional Framework revised; Chair sends NCCCs for review	September 22, 2017	EAFM TWG
Second review and approval of revised draft regional framework completed by NCCCs.	October 6, 2017	NCCCs
Submission of draft National Strategies for COASTFISH Initiative	October 31, 2017	NCCCs
Finalize regional framework by TWG	October 31, 2017	Regional Secretariat
Pre-SOM for adoption by the TWG	November 6, 2017	EAFM TWG
Presentation of regional framework at 13th SOM for approval	November 8-10, 2017	EAFM Chair

Annex 1: Workshop Agenda

CTI REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON “COASTFISH”

1-2 August 2017

Kimberly Hotel, Tagaytay City, Philippines

Objectives:

- Design a region-wide CTI COASTFISH Initiative Framework with focus on livelihoods linked to EAFM.
- Provide venue for CT6 to share experiences and lessons learned on livelihood programs related to EAFM and “scale up” and expand successful models
- Draft a roadmap to develop the CTI COASTFISH Initiative

Outputs:

1. A common region-wide COASTFISH Initiative Framework
2. Roadmap for the initiative
3. Financial investment strategy for the COASTFISH Initiative at the regional level
4. Identification and lessons learned on sustainable livelihood and livelihood strategies for fishers, fishing households and coastal communities

Program Flow

Time	Agenda	Resource Person
Day 1: A Region-wide CTI COASTFISH Initiative Framework		
8:30 - 9:00	Registration of participants	Secretariat
9:00 - 9:30	Opening Ceremonies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welcome Remarks by the Host • Introduction of Participants • Message from the Chair • Rationale, Objectives and Expected Outputs and Outcomes • Program Flow • Photo Op 	Host Country

9:30 - 10:00	Session 1: Overview of COASTFISH <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why COASTFISH in CTI RPOA? • What is COASTFISH? • Discussion on definition/characteristics of COASTFISH • COASTFISH and EAFM 	Dr. Pomeroy
10:00 - 10:15	Coffee Break	
10:15 - 12:00	Session 2: A Common Regional Framework for the CTI COASTFISH Initiative <p>A discussion and design of a common regional framework. 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. 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. The structure of this common regional framework can be similar to the CTI “A Framework for an Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management in the US Coral Triangle Initiative”. This will involve development of a vision, goal, objectives, measures/progress indicators (outputs/outcomes); priority activities; and activity workplan and timeline (methods, resources, when, due by, whom).</p>	Dr. Pomeroy
12:00 - 1:00	Lunch	
1:00 - 3:00	Session 2: Continued	
3:00 - 3:15	Coffee Break	
3:15 - 5:00	Session 3: Experiences and Lessons on Sustainable Livelihoods: Case Studies <p>Numerous coastal sustainable livelihoods projects and programs have been implemented or are underway in the six countries, designed to promote more sustainable fisheries. This session will involve case study presentations and discussion on what has worked and what has not worked and lessons learned for sustainable livelihoods in coastal and fishing communities.</p>	Indonesia Malaysia Papua New Guinea Philippines Solomon Islands Timor-Leste Rare Philippines
Day 2: COASTFISH Initiative		

8:00 - 10:00	<p>Session 4: Developing a Regional Roadmap: Plan and Strategy</p> <p>Development of a 10-year regional roadmap including Objectives, Activities, Timeline, Lead/Support, and Budget. This can be similar to the 10-year CT6 regional roadmap to implement the EAFM regional framework</p>	Plenary Discussion
10:00 - 10:15	Coffee Break	
10:15 - 11:00	Session 4: Continued	
11:00 - 12:00	<p>Session 5: Funding Strategy for COASTFISH Initiative</p> <p>Collaborate around the mobilization of significant new financial investments to support COASTFISH. Discussion on funding needs and sources for implementing the COASTFISH Initiative. To complement country-specific financing sources, mobilize multi-country financing such actions as Investor Forums, Joint approaches to individual public funding agencies, Regional COASTFISH Fund, and Small-scale funding mechanisms for fishers.</p>	Dr. Pomeroy
12:00 - 1:00	Lunch	
1:00 - 3:00	<p>Session 6: National Strategies for COASTFISH</p> <p>Based on the Common Regional Framework, each country will develop a national strategy to implement national COASTFISH programs and the goal and objectives of the Framework. A national strategy should include objectives, activities, timeline, lead and budget. In each country, specific “COASTFISH Sites” will be identified and targeted for investment and action, based on poverty and biodiversity criteria. In each country, COASTFISH programs will need to be highly customized for specific local contexts.</p>	Breakout by country
3:00 - 3:15	Coffee Break	
3:15 - 4:30	<p>Session 7: Presentation of Outputs</p> <p>Presentations by each country on their national COASTFISH strategies</p>	Indonesia Malaysia Papua New Guinea Philippines Solomon Islands Timor-Leste
4:30 - 5:00	Session 8: Next Steps and Closing	Host Country

Annex 2: List of Participants

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Annex 3: 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 post harvest 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) Coral Triangle Initiative – Regional Plan of Action
- 2) CTI – A Regional Framework for Legislation and Policy to Support an Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) in the Coral Triangle Initiative
- 3) UNFAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF)
- 4) UNFAO Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication. FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fishing
- 5) UN FAO EAF guidelines
- 6) UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)
- 7) UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- 8) PNG, Solomon Island and Timor Leste:
 - Melansian Spearhead Group Roadmap
 - South Pacific Commission Noumea Strategy
 - Forum Fisheries Agency Roadmap
 - Oceanscape Framework
- 9) Timor Leste, Malaysia, Philippine, Indonesia:
 - Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC)
 - Association of Southeast Asian National (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: To 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 denoting locations of COASTFISH sites or regions, as well as other relevant spatially-referenced data.

Activity 2: Establish a network to 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.

- develop data sharing protocols
- develop common database/website

Activity 3: Organize a regional expert's workshop on sustainable livelihoods to develop guidance on including considerations of livelihoods in an EAFM.

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

Activity 1: Assessment of resources, needs and opportunities of livelihoods and environmental conditions in targeted coastal areas in order to ensure that livelihoods are developed in a way that reflects the needs and capacities of the community and households.

- Assess new opportunities for livelihoods/livelihood development

Activity 2: Assessment of current national and local government and private sector economic and social development support programs and fishery livelihoods and enterprise programs

- Identify sources of assistance
- Identify current actors (government, NGO, civil society, private sector) in the sustainable fisheries livelihoods space

Activity 3: Among the CT6, share technologies, information, experiences, techniques, methodologies, and approaches through such activities as: seminars, workshops, exchange visits, internet list serves, and lessons learned documents.

- 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/ministerial collaboration in support of sustainable livelihoods

Objective 3: To ensure that each of the CT6 country recognizes that the COASTFISH Regional Framework is visible in national policies.

Activity 1: Review national policies, legislations and regulations on livelihoods to incorporate and support the COASTFISH regional framework

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

Activity 2: Integrate the COASTFISH regional framework with the existing EAFM regional framework

- Ensure implementation of sustainable livelihoods program under the COASTFISH regional framework

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

Objective 4: To 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) with COASTFISH Investment Plans in each country defining and costing a set of strategic actions identified through a range of studies (e.g., covering fisheries status; alternative livelihood, enterprise, and industry growth options; market analyses; legal analyses; future climate change impacts; and options for applying an EAFM).

Activity 2: Accessing credit and financial services at multiple levels of the financial system in support of sustainable livelihoods.

- Facilitate access of civil society organizations (i.e., fisherfolks cooperative society, women fishers' association, fisherfolks association) to financial banking systems supporting community-based livelihoods
- Facilitate access to mainstream banking and other financial institution
- Establish sustainable financing mechanism through community based (i.e., fisherfolks cooperative society, women fishers' association) implementation of payment for ecosystem services (PES), savings mobilization scheme and others

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 civil society organizations (i.e., cooperative society, women fishers’ association, fisherfolks association) towards financial literacy in support of their sustainable community livelihood.

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

VIII. 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 th 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 shall 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.