Climate Change Adaptation Working Group Goals, Targets and Indicators

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| Goal 4: Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) measures achieved |
| Target 4.1  | Region-wide Early Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation for the near-shore marine and coastal environment and small island ecosystems developed and implemented |
| 4.1.1 | Number of regional agreements/frameworks/plans (e.g. REAP) developed |
|  | Descriptions: Climate change will dramatically affect coastal communities and ecosystems in the Coral Triangle. Understanding the extent of these changes and their impacts and identifying early adaptation actions is essential to protecting communities and marine and coastal resources. The CTI Region-wide Early Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation (CTI REAP-CCA) sets forth urgent and immediate actions that need to be taken across the Coral Triangle to build coastal community and ecological resilience to climate change. |
| 4.1.2 | Number of national policies (including national CCA plans and framework) laws and regulations on climate change adaptation proposed and adopted  |
|  | Descriptions: Climate change adaptation measures will need to be locally relevant. Generally, adaptation will be measured through the incorporation of locally appropriate actionsas derived from policies, laws, agreements or regulations within local government development and resource management plans as well as technical and financial support from national institutions designated to support adaptation to climate change. |
| 4.1.3 | Proportion of local governments that have integrated climate adaptation into local governance (plans and actions) |
|  | Descriptions: Climate change adaptation measures will need to be specified as relevant for locations. Generally, adaptation will be measured through the incorporation of locally appropriate actions within local government development and resource management plans and within MPA management. The plans should consider variation in resilience to climate change and be supported by required budget for implementation. |
| 4.1.4 | Area of Mangroves (hectares) |
|  | Descriptions: The changing conditions due to climate change impacts increase the vulnerability of ecological and social systems in the Coral Triangle. Coastal communities are dependent on healthy coastal and marine ecosystems. This co-dependency means that their vulnerabilities are also connected.Mangroves are experiencing changes in ecosystem structure, function, and services due to overexploitation from domestic use (firewood) and livelihoods (logging, boat building), exacerbated by increased temperature, sea level risk, and inundation events. The loss of mangroves corresponds to increased ecological vulnerabilities (e.g. losses in fish spawning and nursery grounds) and social vulnerabilities (e.g. food security and livelihoods, safety and infrastructure damage due to storm surge). |
| Target 4.2 | Networked national centers of excellence on climate change adaptation for marine and coastal environments are established and in full operation |
| 4.2.1 | A national institution within CT6 designated and networked to address climate change adaptation coordinated with national government support |
|  | Descriptions: Climate change adaptation measures will need to be specified as relevant for locations. Generally, adaptation will be measured through the incorporation of locally appropriate actions within local government development and resource management plans, and MPAS, as well as technical and financial support derived from national institutions designated to support adaptation to climate change. Institutions must be networked (through moderated communication, sharing expertise via training, etc.) in order to maximize their effectiveness. |

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.