

ANNEX XIX

INTERNATIONAL CORAL REEF INITIATIVE
EAST ASIAN SEAS REGIONAL STRATEGY

Background to the International Coral Reef Initiative

The International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI) was established because of serious concern about the increasing and widespread degradation of coral reefs and their related ecosystems, including mangrove forests, seagrass beds and beaches. ICRI is a global partnership of governments, international and regional organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), multilateral development banks and private sector groups. This partnership aims to increase the capacity of countries and local groups to effectively conserve and sustainably use coral reefs and related ecosystems. The key to ICRI's success will be global cooperation, effective use of existing resources and identifying effective mechanisms for implementation.

The approach of the International Coral Reef Initiative is twofold:

- (i) to raise the global commitments to conserve, restore and sustainably use coral reefs and associated environments, and
- (ii) to use and better coordinate the efforts of governments and regional organizations as well as catalyze and facilitate the development of new activities to ensure the conservation, sustainable use and management of coral reefs.

ICRI was launched at an international workshop (May, 1995, Dumaguete, Philippines) attended by 106 participants from over 40 countries representing governmental, non-governmental, international and national organizations and multilateral and bilateral donor organizations. The workshop adopted a *Call to Action* and the *Framework for Action* which provide the basis for future international cooperation and coordination to ensure the conservation and sustainable use of coral reefs and related ecosystems.

The *Framework for Action* is based on the following principles:

- The full participation and commitment of governments, local communities, donors, NGOs, the private sector, resource users and scientists is required to achieve ICRI's purpose; therefore true partnerships, cooperation and collaboration exemplify ICRI activities.
- The over-riding priority is to support actions that will have tangible, positive and measurable effects on coral reefs and related ecosystems and on the well-being of the communities which depend on these ecosystems.
- Human activities are the major cause of coral reef degradation; therefore managing coral reefs means managing those human activities. Individuals whose decisions and actions affect coral reefs—from board rooms to beaches—need to become aware of and committed to the conservation and sustainable use of coral reefs and related ecosystems.
- The diversity of cultures, traditions and governance within nations and regions should be recognized and built upon in all the ICRI activities.
- Integrated Coastal Management, (ICM), with special emphasis on community participation, provides a framework and process for the conservation and sustainable use of coral reefs and related ecosystems.
- A long-term commitment is required to develop national capacity to conserve and sustainably use coral reefs and related ecosystems and the continued improvement of coral reef management requires a permanent commitment to an adaptive approach.
- Strategic research and monitoring programmes must be an integral part of the ICRI because management of coral reefs and related ecosystems should be based on adequate scientific information.

- Actions promoted under the *Framework for Action* should take account of, and fully use, the international agreements and organizations that address issues related to coral reefs and related ecosystems. The ICRI will facilitate the leveraging and channeling of existing resources among all sectors for the benefit of coral reefs and related ecosystems.

Coral Reefs and Related Ecosystems in the East Asian Seas Region

The East Asian Seas (EAS) region is recognized as the global center of diversity for the flora and fauna of coral reefs and related ecosystems, making the conservation of the area's marine biodiversity a matter of global significance. Over 70 coral genera have been recorded from parts of Indonesia, the Philippines and the Spratly Islands, while more than 50 genera are found in other parts of the region. Seagrass and mangrove species diversity is equally impressive, with the highest numbers in the world for these plants occurring in the EAS region. The diversity of many other shallow marine species is also extraordinarily high in this region, e.g. nearly 2500 coral reef and nearshore fish species have been recorded in parts of central Indonesia and the southern Philippines.

The conservation and sustainable use of coral reefs and related ecosystems in the East Asian Seas region and the biodiversity they support is of indisputable social, economic and ecological significance. These diverse and productive ecosystems support important commercial and subsistence fisheries, providing critical sources of food and income for local communities. Tourism activities associated with coral reefs and related ecosystems are important sources of employment and foreign currency income. These inter-related ecosystems are also the location of spawning grounds and the recruitment of many marine species which migrate or are transported as larvae across the region.

Unfortunately, the marine habitats of the region are increasingly under the pressure from land-based and sea-based activities and sources of pollution which, together with overexploitation and physical damage, are resulting in the degradation and destruction of coral reefs and related ecosystems. The social, economic and ecological consequences of this are severe, especially for developing countries of the region.

The main threats to coral reefs and related ecosystems in the East Asian Seas region are:

- pollution from land-based sources-particularly sewage, fertilizers, sediment, brocades, toxic wastes, solid wastes and oil spills;
- siltation due to soil erosion resulting from unsustainable and inappropriate land-use practices;
- unsustainable exploitation of coral reef resources, including overfishing and unsustainable tourism;
- destructive fishing and collecting methods, such as the use of cyanide and explosives;
- land filling and inappropriate coastal construction;
- coastal and marine development projects undertaken with inadequate environmental impact assessment;
- channel blasting and dredging activities; and
- natural disasters (e.g. crown-of-thorns starfish infestations, cyclones, possible climate change).

Purpose of this Strategy

This Strategy was developed by participants at the ICRI East Asian Seas Regional Workshop held in Bali, Indonesia (18-22 March, 1996). The Strategy provides a basis for implementing the ICRI *Call to Action* and *Framework for Action* in the East Asian Seas region.

The Strategy seeks to identify and address common and unifying issues relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of coral reefs and related ecosystems in the East Asian Seas region. It is recognized that the individual countries within the region have their own specific needs and priorities and that these must be addressed at the national level. The purpose of this Strategy is to provide for coordinated and cooperative regional action in supporting individual countries in achieving the aims of ICRI.

The Strategy also recognizes that there are many existing programmes and processes under way within the East Asian Seas region which are addressing issues relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of coral reefs and related ecosystems. The Strategy aims to support these activities by identifying regional priorities for cooperation, coordination and the effective use of resources.

The East Asian Seas region is committed to working with other regions of the world in pursuit of sustainable management of coastal resources through the ICRI Initiative. This can be achieved by promoting the need for integrated coastal management and by sharing information and management examples in international fora, such as the Commission of Sustainable Development, APEC, the International Coral Reef Symposium and through mechanisms such as the GCRMN. The use of expertise from within the region to assist other regions is encouraged and receipt of expertise from other regions, in building our East Asian Seas regional capacity to implement the global framework for action is welcomed.

The Strategy should be implemented in the light of, and as a contribution to, relevant international instruments, agreements and activities. The implementation of this Strategy should take account of existing information and seek to complement existing projects and coordinate with existing programmes. The actions identified in this Strategy outline how the conservation and sustainable use of coral reefs and related ecosystems can be achieved within the context and priorities of the East Asian Seas region.

Coastal Management

The conservation and sustainable use of coral reefs and related ecosystems requires that human-related uses must be addressed through improved and sustained management practices to minimize or eliminate impacts. The ICRI *Framework for Action* outlines a range of management actions to achieve this, with effective Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) clearly identified as the priority approach.

ICM is a process to ensure that development and management decisions in coastal areas are integrated with environmental goals and are made with the participation of those affected. ICM also is the means to ensure that maximum benefit can be derived from sustainable use of the resources of coral reefs and related ecosystems, while minimizing conflicts and harmful effects of resource use.

Effective management of the coral reefs and related ecosystems of the East Asian Seas will require regional, national and local action. At the regional level it will involve coordination to support countries in developing and implementing management programmes. At the national level, it will require developing and implementing national policies and legislation which can provide for effective ICM, and implementing programmes which give effect to these policies and legislation. The success of these management initiatives and effective implementation will depend upon the support and involvement of all stakeholders, particularly local people and resource users.

Goal I:

To provide for the conservation and sustainable use of coral reefs and related ecosystems through Integrated Coastal Management.

1.1 Policy and legislation for ICM

Objective

To develop and implement effective policies and legislation for ICM in all countries in the East Asian Seas region.

Actions

- a. Adopt the ICRI *Call to Action*, *Framework for Action* and the ICRI East Asian Seas Regional Strategy and incorporate their principles, objectives and actions into national policy priorities.
- b. Develop national policies and legislation for ICM.
- c. Promote coordination of agencies and cross-sectoral planning and decision-making in the policy development process.
- d. Promote linkages of national, regional and international policy and legislation.

1.2 Implementing ICM programmes

Objective

To develop and implement effective integrated coastal management programmes.

Actions

- a. Develop mechanisms for effective coordination between national, state and local agencies with responsibilities relevant to coral reef management.
- b. Develop and implement measures to control and minimize pollution from land-based and sea-based activities, bearing in mind the Global Plan of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land Based Activities.
- c. Ensure that marine resource harvesting is sustainable, including adopting a precautionary approach when information on sustainable levels of harvest is lacking.
- d. Prohibit destructive fishing methods, such as the use of cyanide and explosives.
- e. Ensure coastal and marine development is environmentally sound, through practices such as:
 - EIA's of development projects;
 - effective management of tourism and recreational activities;
 - minimizing and controlling land filling activities;
 - minimizing the adverse impacts of Mariculture;
 - ensuring coastal engineering and construction practices are environmentally sound;
 - minimizing the adverse impacts of dredging, channel blasting and mining.
- f. Develop effective marine protected area systems including the preparation and implementation of management plans.
- g. Monitor and evaluate the success of ICM programmes.
- h. Encourage member countries, through agreements, to participate in regional projects and programmes which address ICM.

1.3 Access and equity in the use of the resources of coral reefs and related ecosystems

Objective

To address issues relevant to social equity, poverty, access and rational resource utilization in the conservation and sustainable use of coral reefs and related ecosystems.

Actions

- a. Develop and implement resource management strategies which ensure equitable, reasonable and sustainable resource allocation and use.
- b. Ensure that ICM programmes address social, economic and cultural considerations, particularly the needs of local people.
- c. Develop income generation alternatives to unsustainable use of coral reefs and related ecosystems.
- d. Develop and promote the use of appropriate environmentally friendly technology in the conservation and sustainable use of coral reefs and related ecosystems.

1.4 Reflecting the economic and other values of coral reefs in decision-making

Objective

To ensure that the economic and other values of coral reefs and related ecosystems are reflected in decisions about the use and development of coastal and marine resources.

Actions

- a. Adopt resource accounting and include the value of coral reef and related resources in these calculations.
- b. Develop and apply techniques of economic and other forms of valuation of coral reefs and related ecosystems to ensure the long term values are considered in the development planning process, e.g., coastal tourism, and resource use, fisheries.
- c. Develop and apply economic incentives and instruments which promote the conservation and sustainable use of coral reefs.

Capacity Building

The ICRI *Framework for Action* stresses the importance of capacity building in order to strengthen the human resources and institutional capabilities for ICM, research and monitoring, and training and education.

The national reports presented at the ICRI East Asian Seas Regional Workshop make it clear that the capacity of countries in the East Asian Seas region to conserve and sustainably use coral reefs and related ecosystems varies from country to country.

It is essential to develop the capacity of governments, institutions and individuals to levels necessary to achieve the conservation and sustainable use of coral reefs and related ecosystems. Increasing the capacity of governments, institutions and individuals will be facilitated by increased awareness and understanding of the importance of these ecosystems. The development and dissemination of relevant information and knowledge on the environmental, social and economic importance of these ecosystems is therefore an essential element of capacity building.

Co-ordination and adequate financing are also critical to implement and sustain the development of human and institutional capacities.

Goal II:

To strengthen the capacity of governments, institutions, communities and individuals to conserve and sustainably use coral reefs and related ecosystems.

2.1 Developing and strengthening public awareness and education

Objective

To develop and strengthen public awareness and education on issues relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of coral reefs and related ecosystems.

Actions

- a. Develop co-operative public awareness, education, and training programmes involving NGO groups, scientists, the private sector and government agencies.
- b. Improve linkages and co-ordination between NGOs, scientists, the private sector and government agencies, in order to transfer relevant ICM skills and knowledge.
- c. Facilitate the exchange of information, experts, managers, and government officials between and within countries.
- d. Utilize educational materials to educate relevant stakeholders, including the private sector and its clientele, and encourage their participation in public awareness and education.
- e. Utilize all forms of media to promote awareness of unsustainable activity and of positive actions that can be adopted by all user groups and develop programmes and initiatives to train media people involved in environmental issues.
- f. Identify the co-ordinating organizations to facilitate the development of co-operative public awareness, education, and training programmes, e.g., IUCN, EAS-RCU.
- g. Develop an East Asian Seas regional coral reef awareness campaign as part of activities carried out under the International Year of the Reef in 1997.

2.2 Enhancing community participation in ICM

Objective

To ensure the effective participation of all sectors of society in the conservation and sustainable use of coral reefs and related ecosystems.

Actions

- a. Ensure effective consultation with and among all interest groups in the management of coral reefs and

related ecosystems.

- b. Promote and implement community-based management as a means to involve the local population, NGOs and interest groups in the conservation and sustainable use of coral reefs and related ecosystems.
- c. Implement programmes and initiatives, including training, to develop and strengthen community organizations and regional networks and facilitate community involvement in ICM.
- d. Document traditional community management practices and uses of marine organisms and habitats.
- e. Improve opportunities for consultation on coastal and marine issues between local organizations, private sector, academic institutions, other user groups and the general public, through fora and public symposia on ICM.
- f. Promote successful pilot demonstration programmes and projects and the transfer of information on the successes and failures of efforts to conserve and sustainably use coral reefs and related ecosystems.
- g. Further develop information exchange networks, e.g., Internet, workshops, symposia to improve the opportunity for informed decisions to be made, for successes to be replicated and to learn from mistakes.

2.3 Strengthening institutional capacity for ICM

Objective

To strengthen the capacity of institutions with responsibilities relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of coral reefs and related ecosystems.

Actions

- a. Develop programmes and initiatives to train ICM trainers at the regional and national level in applicable fields.
 - b. Encourage and assist countries to become self-sufficient in developing institutional capacity for ICM.
 - c. Develop, strengthen and expand country training programmes in the EAS region, e.g., seagrass and mangrove management, reef restoration and protection.
 - d. Establish and identify centers and programmes of excellence within the region and within countries and develop networks between centers.
 - e. Enhance the capabilities of regional organizations to support in-country programmes through assistance in identifying funding sources, arranging travel support and providing training.
 - f. Strengthen the capability of research institutions to address management issues, e.g., better facilities for addressing cyanide fishing.
 - g. Develop, distribute and maintain a directory of institutions and organizations (e.g., on their capabilities, expertise) to encourage the exchange of personnel, information and publications.
- 2.4 Regional co-operation for co-ordination of ICM policies and programmes

Objective

To develop and strengthen co-ordinated policies and programmes for ICM through increased regional co-operation.

Actions

- a. Integrate inland, coastal and offshore management initiatives and mechanisms to optimize synergies.
- b. Assist in the adoption and implementation of regional and global conventions and protocols and use these fora to address the conservation and sustainable use of coral reefs and related ecosystems.
- c. Seek to minimize or resolve environmental conflicts and impacts in the region through co-operative efforts.

2.5 legal and enforcement measures

Objective

Develop and strengthen the capacity to adopt and apply legal, enforcement and policy measures relevant to the conservation and sustainable management of coral reefs and related ecosystems.

Actions

- a. Recognize community-based sustainable management practices in the development of legal enforcement measures.
- b. Facilitate the sharing of experience and expertise in the conservation and management of coral reefs and related ecosystems to aid in developing legal and enforcement capacity.
- c. Develop and disseminate optimal enforcement methods to assist in the effective management of coastal resources.
- d. Enforce the prohibition of destructive fishing methods, such as the use of cyanide and explosives.
- e. Explore opportunities for regional co-operation on enforcement relevant to the management of coral reefs and related ecosystems.
- f. Compile information on the valuation of coastal ecosystems and identify mechanisms to assess accountability for and damages to coral reefs and related ecosystems.

2.6 networking

Objective

To have the capacity for effective intra-regional communication through the establishment of a regional node and a communication network of universities, research institutes, scientific museums libraries, management and government authorities.

Actions

- a. Hold regular regional workshops of scientists, resource managers and stakeholders to intercalibrate methods, examine case studies, and share experiences.
- b. Establish the capacity to respond to urgent regional environmental needs through workshops and establishing regional task groups.
- c. Set up a system of networking that provides continuous and open channels of communication within and between countries.
- d. Provide mechanisms for training at all levels on resource use assessment and management including establishing standard sites to allow truly regional comparisons.
- e. Establish a regional node to coordinate communication, training, workshops and database operations, including permanent reference sites.
- f. Encourage coordination and communication among regional scientific museums and libraries, universities and institutes.
- g. Encourage systems of communicating important resource and monitoring issues, problems and solutions, through multimedia mechanisms including Internet, newspapers, radio, television, posters, school kits, etc.

2.7 Databases

Objective

To have the capacity to develop and maintain functional regional and national databases that contain current data, literature references, and inventories of research and management resources.

Actions

- a. Encourage the establishment of suitably equipped and staffed national and regional environmental databases with links to the Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network and ReefBase that contain standardized structures to incorporate updated data holdings, relevant literature, and research and management resources.
- b. Develop national and regional repositories of all coral reef and related ecosystems literature with an emphasis on materials that are difficult to obtain, e.g., NGO reports, gray literature.
- c. Train people from the region in the principles and protocols of database operations and continually upgrade this training at all levels.
- d. Ensure that all countries have facilities to access regional databases.

Research and Monitoring

There are distinct regional problems and issues in the East Asian Seas that require directed question-driven research to ensure that coastal resources can be sustainably maintained and managed. Many of these issues need to be addressed collectively on a regional scale, utilizing and developing the expertise and facilities of countries throughout the region. Environmental and social scientists, and managers involved in research and monitoring need to ensure that the questions they tackle are developed in consultation with all stakeholders. The answers and benefits arising from this research must be disseminated to the wider community at all levels from government through to subsistence fishers and users.

The nature of the information required to support well-informed management decision making is such that inter-disciplinary programmes are essential. This is reflected in many of the actions identified below.

Goal III :

To answer key management questions for the conservation and sustainable use of coral reefs and related ecosystems through the effective use of existing research and monitoring information, and the further development of appropriate research and monitoring activities.

3.1 Research and monitoring to support management programmes

Objective

To utilize strategic research (including social research) to provide decision makers with appropriate information to facilitate informed management decisions and ensure sustainable use of coastal resources.

Actions

a. Ensure that managers and scientists work together to :

- define management questions for which research and monitoring can provide answer; and
- design and develop research and monitoring programmes to address these questions.

b. Promote strategic research and encourage cooperative research on the basic biology of reef communities (fishes, corals, diseases and predators including *Acanthaster* and *Drupella*).

c. Promote research on the impacts of land-based pollution.

d. Encourage multi-national, inter-disciplinary, intra-regional research addressing large scale issues such as interconnectivity of larvae, Transboundary pollution, migratory species, and effects of global climate change.

e. Develop scientific criteria to assist in resource management planning. MPA establishment and management and develop and refine methods for predictive assessment, monitoring and management of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).

f. Assist in the conservation of endangered and threatened species by providing information on their biology, ecology, migration patterns, and identifying habitat areas that require special protection.

g. conduct research on the extent of destructive fishing methods such as explosive and cyanide fishing and their specific impacts and rates of recovery.

h. Conduct scientific and social research on the impacts of tourism and aquaculture.

i. Encourage research on alternative sustainable uses of coral reefs and related ecosystems such as the search for bioactive compounds.

3.2 Monitoring

Objective

To establish a regional monitoring network to provide regular reports on ecosystem status and trends.

Actions

- a. Encourage the collection, analysis and interpretation of information on the status of coral reefs and related ecosystems to enhance the management and sustainable use of these resources.
- b. Use standardized methodologies to establish and develop monitoring programmes in countries, to assess resource status and trends.
- c. Encourage participation in monitoring as a regional node of the Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network.
- d. Where appropriate, encourage institutions across the region to introduce and develop the capacity for monitoring and remote sensing, and to assist others with analysis and interpretation of the resulting data.

3.3 Research and monitoring methodology

Objective

To ensure that standard methods are applied consistently and evenly across the region to improve the capacity to assess and manage resources and to allow questions on a regional scale to be addressed.

Actions

- a. Promote the training and equipping of all countries across the region for underwater marine research.
- b. Recognize the need to use standard methods within all countries of the region.
- c. Encourage research cooperation to intercalibrate and exchange methodologies.
- d. Assist countries in efforts to translate and adapt methods for use at the local level whilst maintaining the basic methods of monitoring.
- e. Encourage the development of new and appropriate methods for assessing degradation; the level of sustainability; and Mariculture of critical species.

3.4 Biodiversity of the East Asian Seas.

Objective

In recognizing that the East Asian Seas region is the global centre of marine biodiversity, to understand further the processes that contribute to this biodiversity so that it can be maintained through time.

Actions:

- a. Develop and update inventories of the species of the EAS region, emphasizing those species that are endangered and threatened.
- b. Identify areas important and suitable for the effective protection of coastal and marine biodiversity.
- c. Encourage basic research in taxonomy and biogeography.
- d. Establish and encourage the maintenance of museum collections and curatorships through the provision of scholarships and employment opportunities.
- e. Encourage the establishment of regional networks of marine protected areas to ensure maintenance of marine biodiversity.

3.5 Recovery and rehabilitation

Objective

To accelerate rates of natural recovery of coastal resources and restoration of natural processes through rehabilitation.

Actions

- a. Identify sites within countries and the region that are suitable for rehabilitation.
- b. Ensure that causes of degradation are removed where possible and ensure protection of areas during and after rehabilitation.
- c. Encourage research and develop techniques to rehabilitate coral reefs and related ecosystems.
- d. Share information within the region and with other regions through cooperative research on the

- effectiveness and methods of rehabilitation.
- e. Monitor and evaluate both the beneficial and adverse effects of ecosystem rehabilitation.

Mechanisms for coordination, Implementation and Review of ICRI-Related Activities

The ICRI Framework for Action identifies the role of ICRI to facilitate the leveraging and channeling of existing resources among all sectors for the benefit of coral reefs and related ecosystems. Fulfilling this role depends on developing mechanisms for coordination of ICRI activities at the local, national, regional and international levels.

The ICRI EAS regional strategy has been developed to support the country implementation of the Framework for Action. This section aims to identify the possible coordinating and funding mechanisms to support the implementation of the regional strategy. Sustainable and long term funding focusing on the principles of this strategy is seen as the key to the implementation of this strategy.

Existing programmes and initiatives should be used in a way which make the most effective use of the scarce resources available.

Monitoring and evaluation are identified as critical requirements to ensure that funding is used efficiently and effectively and that the regional strategy is met in the long term.

4.1 mechanisms for coordination of ICRI activities

Objective

To ensure the effective coordination of ICRI activities in the East Asian Seas at the local, national, regional and international levels.

Actions

- a. Ensure that there are mechanisms for effective international coordination of ICRI activities across and between all regions and that the East Asian Seas is appropriately represented in these mechanisms.
- b. Promote coordination and collaboration between international and regional, governmental and non-governmental organizations which are carrying out programmes relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of coral reefs in the East Asian Seas.
- c. Develop a mechanism for facilitating coordination of ICRI activities within the East Asian Seas region and assisting the in-country implementation of activities outlined in this Strategy.
- d. Where appropriate, identify a key national agency or agencies with responsibility for national and local coordination.
- e. The UNEP Coordinating Body for the Seas of East Asia should consider the feasibility of the UNEP Regional Seas Regional Coordinating Unit (EAS/RCU) taking on the role of hosting the coordination of ICRI for the EAS region.

4.2. Financing the Strategy

Objective

To develop sustainable financing to ensure the effective long term conservation and sustainable use of coral reefs and related ecosystems.

Actions

- a. Encourage partnerships with the private sector which generate sustainable funding of ICM.
- b. Develop innovative financing mechanisms consistent with the 'user pays' principle and allocate socio-economic incentives which enhance effective management.
- c. Encourage and assist countries to identify and approach funding sources.
- d. Determine regional priorities as a basis for the best use of existing funding and for seeking additional funding.
- e. Identify and target regional and international funding agencies.
- f. Encourage contributions by governments to match outside funding sources.

- g. Explore mechanisms for developing trust funds.
- h. Identify and develop additional sustainable and innovative funding mechanisms.
- i. Develop training programmes with the objective of promoting the best use of existing funding and skills for seeking additional funding.
- j. Develop criteria for seeking funding based on this Strategy.

4.3 Monitoring and evaluation

Objective

To develop mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the implementation of this Strategy

Actions

- a. Evaluate and report on funding effectiveness in meeting this strategy. Techniques may include annual reports, steering committee meetings, in-country assessments, etc.
- b. Ensure that consistent mechanisms for effective monitoring, evaluation and reporting of ICRI activities throughout the region and between regions are available.
- c. Share information with the international community on experience in the implementation of this strategy.
- d. Incorporate performance criteria reporting mechanisms within ICM programmes.
- e. Develop a timetable to review the effectiveness of the implementation of the Strategy.