



Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia Implementation Plan

2023-2027

Monitoring and Evaluation Framework and Plan



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Acronyms

ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ATSEA	Arafura and Timor Seas Ecosystem Action
COP	Conference of Parties
GBF	Global Biodiversity Framework
GESI	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
EAS PC	East Asian Seas Partnership Council
ICM	Integrated Coastal Management
IMO	International Maritime Organization
LME	Large Marine Ecosystem
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MPA	Marine Protected Area
NAP	National Action Plan
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan
NDCs	Nationally Determined Contributions
PEMSEA	Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia
PNLC	PEMSEA Network of Learning Center
PNLG	PEMSEA Network of Local Governments for Sustainable Development
PRF	PEMSEA Resource Facility
R/NSOC	Regional/National State of Coast
SDS-SEA IP	Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia - Implementation Plan
SEAKB	Seas of East Asia Knowledge Bank
TWG	Technical Working Group
UNDRR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UN SDGs	United Nations Sustainable Development Goals

Section 1: Overview of the M&E Plan

This section presents an overview of the M&E Plan for the SDS-SEA IP 2023-2027. It provides insights into its purpose and scope. It emphasizes the significance of M&E in facilitating evidence-based decision-making, ensuring accountability, and promoting continuous improvement throughout the implementation of the SDS-SEA IP.

1.1 Background and Rationale

The Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA) is a regional framework established in 2003 by 14 countries in the East Asian Seas region. Its primary objective is to promote cooperation and partnership to ensure the sustainable development of coastal areas and oceans.

The 2003 SDS-SEA has been reviewed and updated, through a consultative process that ensures that it remains steadfast and responsive to global, regional and national sustainable development agenda, emerging trends and strategic direction of country partners, local governments and other partners and stakeholders through a well-established platform for regular reporting of progress in SDS-SEA implementation at the triennial East Asian Seas Congress and a mechanism for direction setting through the Ministerial Forum and the East Asian Seas Partnership Council.

Figure 1 provides a historical perspective of the SDS-SEA Implementation Plan since its inception in 2003. The following section offers a concise overview of its evolution:



Figure 1: Collaboration and partnerships in SDS-SEA implementation (PEMSEA 2023).

2003: The SDS-SEA was officially launched at the Ministerial Forum on Sustainable Development in the Seas of East Asia in Putrajaya, Malaysia. It aimed to enhance marine and coastal management by building on the achievements of the East Asian Seas Action Plan and adopting a more integrated approach.

2008: The SDS-SEA IP was developed through a participatory process involving governments, NGOs, and stakeholders. It provided a roadmap with specific objectives, targets, and action plans for regional countries to implement the SDS-SEA initiative.

2015: The 2003 SDS-SEA was revised to align with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The updated plan focused on improving the resilience of marine ecosystems and communities, and mainstreaming the SDGs in marine and coastal management.

2016: The 2015 regional framework was operationalized through the **2018-2022 SDS-SEA Implementation Plan**. The plan outlines the guiding principles, components, priority programs,

expected outcomes, indicators, targeted actions, and a timeline for governments and other stakeholders to adhere to.

2020: A mid-term review was conducted in 2020 wherein the SDS-SEA IP which recommended the need to address new challenges, including the impacts of COVID-19. The review emphasized the need for a post pandemic blue economy plan and reflect the evolving context of marine and coastal management.

2021: The EAS Congress 2021 generated main conclusions and recommendations from the various collabs, International Conference, learning events and network meetings organized by partners, collaborators and PRF. The results of EAS 21 including the PEMSEA Roadmap to 2030 and the Preah Sihanouk Declaration formed the basis of next five year cycle of SDS-SEA IP.

2022: The **SDS-SEA IP 2023-2027**, endorsed at the 29th Expanded Executive Committee meeting in November 2022. It was developed through a participatory process involving multiple stakeholders, including governments, civil society organizations, academia, and the private sector. The process included an assessment of the current state, formulation of a vision and strategic framework, development of an action plan, and identification of required resources and capacity-building needs.

The SDS-SEA IP 2023-2027 covers various topics such as governance, marine biodiversity conservation, sustainable fisheries, pollution control, climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction, gender equality, pollution reduction, and healthy oceans. It is designed to be flexible and adaptable, addressing the region's marine and coastal management challenges, while at the same time aiming to fulfil its international and regional commitments to promote sustainable coastal and marine development and foster a resilient, inclusive and sustainable blue economy in the EAS region.

The EAS Partnership Council Technical Session in November 2022, agreed to develop a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan to assess progress in achieving the SDS-SEA IP goals. The plan will be periodically reviewed and updated, ensuring its relevance and effectiveness. Discussions have highlighted the need for a mechanism to facilitate systematic reporting by all SDS-SEA partners, including Country Partners, Non-Country Partners, and PRF staff responsible for implementing SDS-SEA activities.

1.2 Objectives

To improve the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) practice of PEMSEA, the SDS-SEA IP 2023-2027 M&E Plan has been developed with the following objectives:

First, integration of M&E into the SDS-SEA Implementation Plan:

- Ensuring M&E is an integral part of the implementation process through a robust M&E Framework.
- Clearly defining responsible entities, agreed indicators, targeted actions, reporting frequency, and data sources.
- Incorporating M&E findings into the implementation plan to guide future interventions and maintain relevance and effectiveness.
- Enhancing understanding among all actors about the importance of M&E in achieving the goals and objectives of the SDS-SEA IP.

Second, clear definition of roles and responsibilities:

- Providing a comprehensive M&E framework that outlines the roles and responsibilities of all involved actors.
- Identifying a designated point person from each country/organization to oversee M&E activities.
- Establishing effective communication and coordination mechanisms among point persons for seamless M&E implementation.

Third, improvement of data collection:

- Developing standardized reporting templates approved by a Technical Working Group (TWG) and EAS Partnership Council (PC).
- Harmonizing and providing guidance on data capture and reporting, ensuring consistency among Country and Non-Country Partners.

Partners will provide annual updates on their accomplishments. While the SDS-SEA IP will be reviewed in two periods: mid-term (2025) and final (2027).

Section 2: Process of developing the M&E Plan

This section offers an overview of the development process of the M&E Plan. It highlights the collaborative and consultative approach that engaged key stakeholders from the East Asian Seas region. The section outlines the various stages, including situational analysis, gap identification, M&E framework formulation, and plan drafting. It emphasizes the valuable contributions from country partners, non-country partners, and relevant partners. By understanding this rigorous and inclusive development process, readers will gain confidence in the robustness and validity of the M&E Plan.

Stage 1: Stocktaking and Assessment

The first step in developing the M&E Plan involved gaining an understanding of the current state and practice of M&E for the SDS-SEA IP. This was achieved through a Situational and Gaps Analysis, which assessed the strengths, weaknesses, and gaps in the M&E process of the IP. The analysis included a desk review and consultation meetings with the PRF Technical Committee.

During this stage, several challenges that hindered the effectiveness of the M&E for the IP were identified. Additionally, strengths and best practices were pinpointed, which contributed to the development of the M&E framework and plan. A concise report, summarizing the findings from the analysis and serving as the foundation for both the M&E framework and plan, can be found in Annex A..

Stage 2: Developing the M&E Framework

The development of the SDS-SEA M&E Plan, while guided by the WB M&E Framework¹ was adapted to suit the EAS context. Specifically, the Expected Outcomes, Indicators, and Target Actions for each outcome were clearly defined.

The M&E framework consists of the following components:

- **Expected Outcomes:** These establish the overarching goals and objectives of the SDS-SEA IP 2023-2027.
- **Indicators:** These specify the specific and measurable indicators that will be used to monitor progress towards the goals and objectives.
- **Targets:** These define the specific benchmarks or targets that need to be achieved to fulfill the goals and objectives.
- **Data Sources:** These identify the sources of information that will be utilized.
- **Reporting:** This outlines how the M&E results will be communicated to stakeholders, including the PRF's management, Country and Non-Country Partners, and other development partners.

Furthermore, the M&E Framework clarifies the roles and responsibilities of those involved in the M&E activities. It delineates who will collect and analyze the data, who will be responsible for reporting, and who will be accountable for utilizing the results to drive improvements.

To review the draft M&E Framework, a Technical Working Group (TWG) consisting of Country and Non-Country Partners was organized by the PRF. The TWG, along with the PRF's Technical Committee, followed these steps in the review process:

Step 1: Reviewed the draft M&E Framework, including all its components.

Step 2: Reviewed the reporting templates.

Step 3: Approved the final M&E Framework, which serves as the foundation for the M&E Plan.

¹ Ten Steps to a Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation System, developed by the World Bank which is widely used by countries and development organizations.

The outputs of this stage were the M&E Framework and reporting templates.

Stage 3: Develop M&E Plan

After obtaining approval from the TWG for the M&E Framework, the next step involved the drafting of an M&E Plan. This plan serves as a comprehensive document that outlines the strategies, methods, and procedures to be utilized in measuring the progress of the SDS-SEA IP 2023-2027.

Developing an M&E Plan holds significant importance as it establishes a systematic and objective approach to assess the effectiveness of the IP. It enables stakeholders to identify successful practices, areas that require improvement, and necessary changes to achieve better outcomes. Moreover, the M&E Plan contributes to accountability and transparency by providing evidence of the IP's progress to Country and Non-Country Partners, as well as other stakeholders.

Stage 4: Validate and Vet

The draft M&E Plan is scheduled to be presented and reviewed by the EAS Partnership Council in July 2023. This presentation aims to gather valuable insights and feedback from key stakeholders.

Secton 3: Key elements of the M&E Framework

This section provides an overview of the key elements of the M&E Framework. The M&E Framework serves as the foundation for systematic monitoring, assessment, and reporting of the SDS-SEA IP's progress and impact. The section highlights the essential components of the framework, including expected outcomes, indicators, targets, data sources, and reporting mechanisms. It delves into each element, elucidating their significance and interconnections in capturing and analyzing data for effective M&E. By understanding the key elements of the SDS-SEA IP 2023-2027 M&E Framework, stakeholders will gain insights into how the framework provides a structured and comprehensive approach to monitoring and evaluating the achievements and challenges of the SDS-SEA initiatives, facilitating evidence-based decision-making and fostering sustainable development of the coast and oceans in the East Asian Seas region.

The SDS-SEA IP 2023-2027 M&E Framework serves as a document to track the progress of the regional framework's implementation by partners. The M&E Framework is essential for:

First, tracking progress towards goals: The SDS-SEA IP 2023-2027 sets ambitious yet feasible goals related to marine and coastal management, including biodiversity conservation, pollution prevention, climate change adaptation, governance, and partnerships. Monitoring and evaluating progress towards these goals is critical to ensure the plan is on track to achieve its objectives and identify areas where additional effort may be needed.

Second, assessing the effectiveness of interventions: The SDS-SEA IP 2023-2027 includes a range of strategic actions for Country Partners, Non-Country Partners, PNLCs, PNLGs, PRF, and other relevant partners designed to improve marine and coastal management, such as establishing marine protected areas and implementing pollution control measures. Monitoring and evaluating these interventions is essential to assess their effectiveness and identify opportunities for improvement and replication.

Third, ensuring accountability: Effective monitoring and evaluation of the SDS-SEA IP 2023-2027 are essential to hold partners responsible for their commitments in various international agreements. This includes ensuring effective use of resources and progressing towards the goals outlined in the plan.

Fourth, learning, developing, and scaling up: Monitoring and evaluation can help identify successes, challenges, and capacity needs, informing learning, capacity development, and scaling up. This can include capacity development planning at institutional and individual levels, sharing best practices across different PEMSEA partner countries and stakeholders, and using lessons learned to improve future implementation of the SDS-SEA Implementation Plan 2023-2027.

Lastly, supporting evidence-based decision-making: Monitoring and evaluation can provide Country Partners, Non-Country Partners, PRF, and other critical stakeholders with the data needed to make informed decisions about allocating resources and developing policies and interventions related to marine and coastal management.

The SDS-SEA IP 2023-2027 has four vital and interrelated components: Effective Governance, Healthy Ocean, Healthy People, and Healthy Economics. Each component has its own set of expected outcomes, indicators, and targeted actions. To facilitate effective progress tracking, an M&E Framework has been developed by PRF, which integrates the following features:

Responsible Entity: This refers to the individual, group, or organization accountable for implementing and reporting the targeted actions outlined in the SDS-SEA IP.

Frequency: This indicates how often the accomplishment vis-a-vis the targets will be measured or reported. Establishing a clear reporting frequency ensures accountability, facilitates decision-making, supports learning, ensures transparency, and facilitates stakeholder communication.

Data Sources: Clear data sources are essential for the M&E framework to be effective. They support accuracy, analysis, decision-making, accountability, and transparency. By establishing clear data sources, stakeholders can track progress, measure outcomes, and evaluate the plan's success.

Component 1: Effective Governance

Objectives: To continually strengthen ocean and coastal governance and management at regional, national and local levels; raise public awareness; strengthen capacities, and incorporate scientific information and input to planning, managing and sustaining healthy and resilient ocean, coasts and communities, and facilitating gender mainstreaming in governance and management programs.

Table 1: M&E Framework for Regional Mechanism										
Expected Outcome	Indicators	Target (What is the target value?)					Responsible	Frequency of Reporting	Data Sources	Reporting Format
		2023	2024	2025	2026	2027				
A.1. A self-sustaining and strengthened regional partnership coordinated by the PEMSEA Resource Facility (PRF) with an improved capacity of accessing funds from diverse sources to support the implementation of the regional strategy.	Voluntary Agreements signed between PRF and Country Partners.	SDS-SEA IP 2023-2027 approved and adopted by the EASPC.	Voluntary Agreements with Country Partners are fully operationalized.			PRF	Annually, Mid-term, Final	Voluntary agreement documents		
	Agreements signed between PRF and Non-Country Partners.	Voluntary Agreements developed, agreed to, and signed between PRF and PEMSEA Country Partners, confirming country ownership of PEMSEA and providing funding to sustain the core operation of the PRF Secretariat.	Agreements with Non-Country Partners are fully operationalized.				Annually, Mid-term, Final	Voluntary agreement documents (CP) and MOA/Letters of Cooperation (NCPs)		
	National, bilateral, and multilateral-funded projects developed, approved, and implemented.	Agreements signed between PRF and Non-Country Partners confirming resource and capacity development and technical support for joint implementation of collaborative projects that contribute to the targeted outcomes	PRF managing and coordinating a full suite of products and services, including national, bilateral and multilateral-funded projects in support of the implementation of the agreements with Partners and the SDS-SEA.				Annually, Mid-term, Final	MOA/Letters of cooperation		

		of the SDS-SEA IP 2023-2027.						
		PRF develop collaborative projects with global (IMO) and other regional organizations (ASEAN) and partners using GESI-based methodologies and tools to guide GESI mainstreaming, implementation, and monitoring of project activities.					2023 and reviewed annually, Mid-term, Final	Project documents / partnership cooperation agreement
		PRF implement national, bilateral and multilateral-funded projects.					Annually, Mid-term, Final	Project documents, partnership agreement, annual progress reports
			Impact study of PEMSEA value added in sub-national, national, and regional ocean governance conducted.				Twice in 5 years (mid-term review and end of IP	Impact Study
			Business spin-off for revenue-generating services explored by innovating new approaches for self-sufficiency.				Annually, Mid-term, Final	Specific Concept Notes and PEMSEA Sustainability Plan

A.2. A Regional and National State of Ocean and Coasts reporting system to monitor, evaluate and report on the progress, impacts, and benefits and continually guide the planning and implementation of the SDS-SEA to achieve blue economy growth and maintain ocean health.	Second RSOC and NSOC Reports and related reports on ocean health assessment with GESI component developed, published, and disseminated by PEMSEA Country Partners, collaborating organizations, LMEs and sub-regional sea areas programmes.	GESI components of the existing R/NSOC indicators identified and guidelines for incorporating GESI indicators into the R/NSOC developed.	GESI indicators incorporated into the R/NSOC reports.	Second R/NSOC Report prepared, published and disseminated to PEMSEA Partner Countries, LMEs/sub-regional sea areas programmes and collaborating organizations using agreed and standardized methodologies, objectives and themes.			Annually, Mid-term, Final	R/NSOC Reports		
	R/NSOC Reports linked to other regional and global reporting systems on coasts and ocean and synergy with local SOC reporting established	Synergy of R/NSOC with regional and global reporting systems established through collaboration with the World Ocean Assessment and other global and regional reporting systems on coasts and ocean.	Preparation of the second R/NSOC Reports initiated with an agreed theme and methodology for measuring changes and trends in blue economy development and ocean health.				PRF	Annually (Only in 2023 and 2024), Mid-term, Final	R/NSOC Reports	
			Theme, objectives and standardized methodology submitted to the EASPC for review and approval.							

<p>A.3. A platform for connecting people for a healthy ocean: science- policy-economy- society interface.</p>	<p>East Asian Seas Congress convened in 2024 and 2027 in coordination with host governments, partners and collaborators.</p>	<p>Planning for the EAS Congress 2024 and 2027 and Ministerial Forum initiated in collaboration with the host national and local governments and partners.</p>	<p>EAS Congress 2024 and 2027 conducted bringing together stakeholders from different levels of government and sectors of society, including women, indigenous people, and other disadvantaged groups from within and outside the region for meaningful dialogue and knowledge exchange on progress, challenges, constraints and achievements in implementing initiatives that contribute to SDS-SEA implementation and the PEMSEA Roadmap to 2030.</p>		<p>Planning for the EAS Congress 2024 and 2027 and Ministerial Forum initiated in collaboration with the host national and local governments and partners.</p>	<p>EAS Congress 2024 and 2027 conducted bringing together stakeholders from different levels of government and sectors of society, including women, indigenous people and other disadvantaged groups from within and outside the region for meaningful dialogue and knowledge exchange on progress, challenges, constraints and achievements in implementing initiatives that contribute to SDS-SEA implementation and the PEMSEA Roadmap to 2030.</p>	<p>PRF</p>	<p>Annually, Mid-term, Final</p>	<p>EAS Congress Plan, Strategy, and Proceedings Report</p>	
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	Ministerial Forum conducted in 2024 and 2027 in conjunction with the EAS Congress.	GESI-focused forums, workshops, seminars, roundtables, study tours and joint learning events convened at the 2024 and 2027 EAS Congresses.	Ministerial Forum 2024 and 2027 conducted facilitating the evaluation of the contributions, including the impacts and benefits of the partnership arrangement to SDS- SEA implementation, in accelerating national goals as well as reconfirmation of Country Partners' commitments to regional and national targets and program objectives.		GESI-focused forums, workshops, seminars, roundtables, study tours and joint learning events convened at the 2024 and 2027 EAS Congresses.	Ministerial Forum 2024 and 2027 conducted facilitating the evaluation of the contributions, including the impacts and benefits of the partnership arrangement to SDS- SEA implementation, in accelerating national goals as well as reconfirmation of Country Partners' commitments to regional and national targets and program objectives.		Annually, Mid-term, Final	Forum documentation	
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	<p>Other knowledge sharing events conducted/co-organized to promote achievements and good practices in SDS-SEA implementation and facilitate networking and partnership building.</p>	<p>Global, regional, national and local coastal and ocean governance forums, seminars, workshops, roundtables, study tours and joint learning events participated in by national and local leaders and women, indigenous people and other disadvantaged groups from PEMSEA Partner Countries, including participation in PNLG and PNLC Forums, World Ocean Week in Xiamen and EAS Congresses.</p>			<p>Global, regional, national and local coastal and ocean governance forums, seminars, workshops, roundtables, study tours and joint learning events participated in by national and local leaders and women, indigenous people and other disadvantaged groups from PEMSEA Partner Countries, including participation in PNLG and PNLC Forums, World Ocean Week in Xiamen and EAS Congresses.</p>		<p>Annually (Only in 2023 and 2027), Mid-term, Final</p>	<p>Activity documentation</p>	
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Table 2: M&E Framework for National Ocean and Coastal Policies, Legislations, and Institutional Arrangements

Expected Outcome	Indicators	Target					Responsible	Frequency of Reporting	Data Sources	Reporting Format
		2023	2024	2025	2026	2027				
B.1. National ocean and coastal policies, supporting legislations and institutional arrangements set up and functional in PEMSEA Partner Countries.	Ocean policy and other ocean and sectoral-related policies, legal instruments and institutional improvements for the sustainable management of priority coastal and marine areas, surrounding watershed and blue economy development under respective national context and governance structures initiated, adopted and implemented.	Regional and national policy forums and consultations organized and convened in conjunction with the EAS Congress and other regional and national events to: 1. increase awareness and understanding and consensus on the need for national ocean policy and supporting legislation in accordance with the national policies and strategies; and 2. share and discuss innovations and experiences in policy, regulatory, environmental, economic and financial instruments among policymakers and legislators.					PRF	Annually, Mid-term, Final	Regional and national policy forum documentations	
		Review of national ocean policy, institutional arrangements and legislation completed as part of the Second R/NSOC reporting with the following considerations: 1. Impacts and benefits with regard to achieving national and regional targets for sustainable development and blue economy; and 2. Development and adoption of gender policies, institutional arrangements and legislations and how these are mainstreamed into the strategies and plans on ocean and coastal management and sustainable development, including their contribution to international and national commitments on gender equality and social inclusion (GESI).					Country Partners	Annually, Mid-term, Final		
		Communications and advocacy campaigns developed and implemented in support of proposed policies/laws targeting policy makers at national and local levels, including women, indigenous people and other marginalized groups to promote better awareness and understanding of the importance of GESI in policy formulation and in designing GESI-based policy solutions (cross-reference to II.D.2).					PRF (Projects)	Annually, Mid-term, Final	Communications and advocacy campaign materials / collaterals	
B.2. ICM programs for sustainable development of coastal and marine areas further scaled up from the 2020 coverage across the region's	ICM mainstreamed into national and local long- and medium-term development plans and legislative agenda of national and local governments.	National ICM or ICM-related strategic (long- term) and operational plans (medium-term) developed, approved and implemented by PEMSEA Country Partners identifying national priority coastlines for ICM demonstration and implementation and upscaling.					Country Partners	Annually, Mid-term, Final	National ICM or ICM-related strategic and operational plans	

coastline and contiguous watersheds.	Length of coastline/areas covered by ICM and related programs supporting national priorities and commitments under the UN SDGs, UNFCCC, CBD's GBF, UNDRR Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, GPA and other relevant environmental and sustainable development targets subscribed to by PEMSEA Partner Countries.	Length of coastline covered by ICM, including ICM effectiveness and impacts determined using standardized and/or harmonized methodology (e.g., ICM Code and Recognition System and ICM performance index incorporating relevant SDG indicators to measure level of implementation) in collaboration with the PNLG and PNLC (cross-reference to III.A.1).		Annually, Mid-term, Final		
	ICM performance index utilized by the County Partners to determine level of ICM implementation, including effectiveness and impacts.	Guidelines on mainstreaming ICM with GESI components into the local government planning processes developed, approved, piloted and implemented.	Project with existing GESI components (IRBM)	Annually, Mid-term, Final	Local ICM plans with GESI components by PNLGs	
		ICM with GESI attributes mainstreamed into national development plans and included in the legislative agenda of the national government.	Country Partners	Annually, Mid-term, Final	National ICM legislative agenda with GESI components	
		National ICM Forum convened as venue for knowledge and experience sharing and fine tuning of strategic actions for scaling up.	IRBM Project/Country Partners	Annually, Mid-term, Final	ICM Forum documentation	

Table 3: M&E Framework for Capacity Development

Expected Outcome	Indicators	Target					Responsible	Frequency of Reporting	Data Sources	Reporting Format	
		2023	2024	2025	2026	2027					
C.1. ICM and specialized skills training programs, targeted research, joint learning events promoting science-policy interface, materials, case studies, advisory and mentoring services supporting scaling up of ICM programs and SDS-SEA implementation	Capacity Development Plan 2021-2025 updated to 2027 and approved by the EASPC.	Capacity Development Plan updated to 2027 incorporating the identified needs of countries for capacity building based on Country Partners' report on baseline of M&E framework, tools, methodologies and services, including GESI, that are standardized to allow cross-comparison across countries in support of the development, implementation and replication of ICM programs and SDS-SEA.						PRF Training and Capacity Development Officer / Projects / PNLC	2023 and reviewed annually, Mid-term, Final	Capacity Development Plan	
	Capacity Development Plan implemented in collaboration with governments and other partners.	Capacity Development Plan implemented at regional, national and local levels with the following strategic initiatives as part of ongoing and planned programs and projects:					PRF Training and Capacity Development Officer / Projects / PNLC	Annually, Mid-term, Final	Capacity development activity reports of PRF, PNLC, and CPs		
		1. Training Courses in ICM and Specialized Skills (e.g., risk and vulnerability assessment; habitat assessment; pollution monitoring; fisheries management; GESI methodologies and tools; communication planning; knowledge-attitude- practices, etc.)									
		2. Training of Trainers									
		3. Conduct of Study Tours									
		4. Leadership Training									
		5. Internship/Traineeship Program									
		6. Fellowship Program for PNLC scientists and scholarships for young PNLC scientists in RCOEs/other PNLC member universities									
7. Establishing and engaging ICM Learning Centers											

		8. Recognizing and engaging Regional Centers of Excellence				
		9. Joint PNLG-PNLC Learning Events				
		10. Building awareness and sharing experiences on sustainable development and integrated coastal and ocean management through knowledge platforms and various media and forums.				
		11. Conduct of e-learning course offerings through MOOCs and webinars, online conferences, information dissemination, virtual meetings, e-working meetings, scientific and popular webinars, e-publications and dissemination of reports.				
		PNLC engaged as trainers, resource persons and facilitators, including women leaders and experts and other marginalized individuals with subject matter expertise in the implementation of the Capacity Development Plan, including the conduct of scientific seminars and forums on ICM and in the preparation of ICM solutions and ICM-related publications capturing the lessons learned and good practices in ICM implementation.				
		Under the UNDOS, explore opportunities for developing a regional plan of action on advancing ocean science to support SDS-SEA implementation, including the identification of conditions that are adapted to women scientists and experts to facilitate their contribution to the Decade of Ocean Science.				
C.2. Global and regional capacity development programs provide opportunities for country participation facilitating partnership building and networking.	Under the purview of the updated Capacity Development Plan, opportunities for partnerships and collaboration to facilitate country participation in regional and international capacity building activities identified.	Training opportunities provided by the UN Decade of Ocean Science through the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction through the Global Ocean Forum) and other programs/projects identified.	PRF Training and Capacity Development Officer / Projects / PNLC	Annually, Mid-term, Final	Capacity development programs offered by development partners	
	Regional training events and targeted research activities conducted in collaboration with PEMSEA Non-Country Partners and other partners.	Working relationships and partnership arrangements established with institutions, organizations, programs and projects to support country participation and capacity building.				Annually, Mid-term, Final

Table 4: M&E Framework for Knowledge Management

Expected Outcome	Indicators	Target					Responsible	Frequency of Reporting	Data Sources	Reporting Format	
		2023	2024	2025	2026	2027					
D.1. The Seas of East Asia Knowledge Bank (SEAKB), a regional knowledge-sharing, education and capacity building platform, strengthened and operationalized.	Functionalities and contents of SEAKB enhanced, including GESI considerations.	Visibility of SEAKB enhanced through linkages with other national, regional and global knowledge hubs [International Waters Learning Exchange and Resource Network (IWLEARN), Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Information Platform, National Clearinghouse Mechanisms, ASEAN Center for Biodiversity Dashboard, others).	SEAKB fully operational and utilized by PEMSEA Partner Countries and interested stakeholders as the preferred platform for knowledge products, services and networking opportunities across the Seas of East Asia region.					Comms and KM Officer / Projects / Training and Capacity Development Officer	Annually, Mid-term, Final		
		Mechanism created for the increased production of, and improved access to, gender statistics and sex-disaggregated data on women and men's participation in resource use, management and decision making to fill in key data gaps and inform gender equality strategies and action plans.							2023 and reviewed annually, Mid-term, Final		
		Functionalities of SEAKB (e.g., PNLG Tracking Tool, SOC reporting, Communities of Practices, Enabling ICM Investment) reviewed and improved, including considerations to create a Communities of Practice for GESI to facilitate and enhance capacity and gender participation in SDS-SEA implementation.	Performance of SEAKB regularly reviewed for finetuning of its functionalities.						Annually, Mid-term, Final		

	Linkages of SEAKB to other relevant KM platforms on coasts and oceans, selected dashboards, databases and clearinghouses at national, regional and international levels established.	PRF project's knowledge products (e.g., ASEANO Project, ATSEA 2 Project, IRBM Project, Blue Solutions Project, etc.), including GESI-related knowledge products made available to a broader user group, including women, youth, IPs and PWDs, including PNLC and PNLC newsletters, through the SEAKB.						2023 and reviewed annually, Mid-term, Final		
	Digital technologies including tools and strategies for knowledge management in light of COVID-19 pandemic identified and utilized.	Available and applicable technologies and tools and strategies for knowledge management in light of the COVID-19 pandemic and global and regional trends reviewed to optimize the utilization of digital technologies in PEMSEA's business and work processes.						2023 and reviewed annually, Mid-term, Final		
D.2. Increased knowledge and widespread stakeholder participation in SDS-SEA implementation enhanced through communication planning and information-education and communication campaign.	Knowledge products on ICM, blue economy and sustainable development consolidated and disseminated through the SEAKB and other platforms/fora for greater visibility and reach.	Communication Strategy/Plan developed to facilitate better understanding, awareness and participation of stakeholders in SDS-SEA implementation in a culturally appropriate, gender sensitive and timely manner.	Communication Strategy/Plan implemented through sustained IEC, marketing and advocacy on the benefits of ICM and SDS-SEA in achieving blue economy and sustainable development to foster behavior change and mindsets.					Comms and KM Officer / Projects	Annually, Mid-term, Final	
	Media engaged in environmental communication of EAS responses to multilateral conventions and frameworks.	Lessons learned, good practices, case studies, policy briefs and toolkits on ICM and sustainable development consolidated for uploading into the SEAKB for wider dissemination (cross-reference to II.D.1).						Comms and KM Officer / Projects / Training and Capacity Development Officer	2023 and reviewed annually, Mid-term, Final	

	Knowledge-Attitude-Practices Surveys conducted.	KAP surveys conducted to identify gaps, beliefs, women, youth, IPs and PWDs participation and behavioral patterns on issues related to ocean and coastal governance and implementation of sectoral policies to better inform communication planning and processes and management programming, including gender equality.						Annually, Mid-term, Final		
						Communication Strategy/Plan updated based on the results of KAP surveys and new developments on blue economy and sustainable development to achieve the 2030 Roadmap targets.		Only in 2027,		

Table 5: M&E Framework for Gender Equality and Social Inclusion

Expected Outcome	Indicators	Target					Responsible	Frequency of Reporting	Data Sources	Reporting Format
		2023	2024	2025	2026	2027				
E.1. Evidence-based gender policies and interventions facilitate mainstreaming of a gender perspective in SDS-SEA implementation.	Gender analysis conducted to understand gender dynamics and relations in support of SDS-SEA implementation, including the application of context- specific Gender Inequality Index.	Gender analysis conducted using gender- focused baseline studies, stakeholder mapping and participatory consultations, including gathering of evidence and gender dis-aggregated data focusing on intersectionality and the differentiated impacts of biodiversity loss, climate change and pollution to women and men's health, well-being and employment opportunities, including the application of Gender Inequality Index, where appropriate, thus allowing better understanding of gender dynamics in ocean governance and coastal resources management.					Projects/ Training and Capacity Development Officer	Only in 2023		

E.2. Gender equality mainstreamed throughout the relevant policy and planning cycle for governance and management programs in support of SDS- SEA.	Gender Mainstreaming Plan developed and implemented.	Based on the results of the gender analysis, Gender Mainstreaming Plan and results chain developed, which outlines examples and initiatives, as well as impacts in promoting gender equality throughout the relevant policy and planning cycle for governance and management programs (e.g., climate change adaptation, biodiversity conservation, sustainable livelihood, pollution management), and linked to relevant SDG targets in addition to SDG 5, in support of the SDS-SEA.	Gender Mainstreaming Plan implemented and monitored based on agreed quantitative and qualitative indicators as part of the R/NSOC reporting for advancing gender equality in ocean and coastal management and in support of the SDS-SEA.			Projects / Country Partners	Annually	GAD Reports/Officers	
					Gender Mainstreaming Plan updated in consideration of the results of implementation and to capture new gender-sensitive initiatives in response to new developments on blue economy and sustainable development to achieve the 2030 Roadmap targets.		Only in 2027, Final		
		Collaborative projects developed with international and regional organizations and partners with the utilization of gender- based methodologies and tools to guide gender mainstreaming, implementation, and monitoring of project activities (cross-reference to II.A.1).					Projects		Annually, Mid-term, Final

Component 2: Healthy Ocean

Objectives: To increase the efficiency and effectiveness of coastal and ocean governance at regional, national and local levels to achieve healthy and resilient marine and coastal ecosystems in priority coastal and marine and watershed areas.

Table 6: M&E Framework for ICM Scaling Up

Expected Outcome	Indicators	Target					Responsible	Frequency of Reporting	Data Sources	Reporting Format
		2023	2024	2025	2026	2027				
A.1. Local governments across the EAS Region facilitate ICM scaling up covering priority coastlines and watersheds that support critical habitats and ecosystems.	PNLG Tracking Tool in the SEAKB captures progress in SAP 2022- 2030 implementation demonstrating the benefits and impacts of ICM program implementation and local government contributions to SDGs 6, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15.	PNLG SAP 2022-2030 covering local governance strengthening, management programs implementation and enhancing local M & E mechanisms implemented by PNLG members (53 local governments and 4 associate members in 10 countries as of 2022).					PRF / PNLG Secretariat	Annually, Mid-term, Final	PNLG GA and SAP Reporting	
	Progress in SAP implementation reported at the Annual PNLG Forum.	Progress in SAP implementation reported by PNLG members by populating the PNLG Tracking Tool in the SEAKB highlighting the achievements in SDGs 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 and mainstreaming of gender into the management programs related to these SDG targets.						Annually, Mid-term, Final		
		Progress made in SAP implementation consolidated by the PNLG Secretariat and PRF for reporting at the PNLG Annual Forum.						Annually, Mid-term, Final		
		ICM Code and Recognition System and ICM performance index that serve as standard for measuring ICM effectiveness implemented by PNLG members, in coordination with PNLC (cross-reference to II.B.2).						Annually, Mid-term, Final		
	PNLG members' ICM Systems certified under the ICM Code and Recognition System.	PNLG members that are compliant with the requirements of the ICM Code and Recognition System and ICM performance index were recognized during the PNLG Annual Forum.						Annually, Mid-term, Final		
	PNLG sister-city programs are initiated.					Annually, Mid-term, Final				

						PNLG SAP updated in consideration of the progress and challenges in SAP 2022-2030 implementation, including new development directions of local governments in ocean and coastal governance.		Only in 2027, Final		
A.2. Areal extent of healthy and resilient habitats increased resulting in ecological, social and economic benefits to coastal communities	Local (national) governments with ICM or related action plans implementing programs to protect, restore and conserve coastal and marine habitats, including the watersheds.	Coastal and marine areas and contiguous watersheds covered by area-based management approaches (e.g., coastal use zoning, marine spatial planning, source-to-sea, integrated river basin management, integrated water resources management, and other effective area-based conservation measures, etc.) that delineate conservation areas for significant coastal and marine sites, habitats and resources, including watersheds.					IRBM	Annually, Mid-term, Final		
	In line with ICM mainstreaming (cross-reference to II.B.2), gaps and support needed to strengthen capacity to implement the ICM national strategies and action plans identified and captured in the updated Capacity Development Plan (cross-reference to II.C.1).									
	SOC reports (or similar reporting system) published with data/information on socio- economic and ecological benefits and impacts to coastal communities.	SOC indicators reviewed/expanded based on data availability and reports prepared in coordination with local governments and PNLC showcasing progress in governance and ecological and socioeconomic indicators, including GESI-related indicators compared to baseline conditions.						Annually, Mid-term, Final		
	ICM effectiveness assessment report detailing the methodology, indicators and results in support of ICM scaling up (cross-reference to II.1.A.1).	ICM effectiveness assessment in coordination with local governments and PNLC conducted using agreed framework and methodology with considerations on gender participation in the leadership and decision-making processes for ICM						Annually, Mid-term, Final		

	Good practices in ICM implementation, including practical examples in GESI mainstreaming.	Good practices in ICM implementation documented and shared at the EAS Congress, EASPC meetings and various international, regional and national for and utilized as learning materials in training workshops and training of trainers.	PRF	Annually, Mid-term, Final		
		Practical examples in mainstreaming GESI in integrated management of coastal and marine ecosystems and context-specific GESI interventions documented to guide the implementation of GESI-sensitive and GESI-responsive actions and research.	PRF	Annually, Mid-term, Final		

Table 7: M&E Framework for Biodiversity Conservation and Fisheries Management

Expected Outcome	Indicators	Target					Responsible	Frequency of Reporting	Data Sources	Reporting Format
		2023	2024	2025	2026	2027				
B.1. National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plans (NBSAPs) incorporate post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) targets on ocean and coastal and marine management.	Reference of ICM and IRBCAM planning processes, MPAs and coastal OECMs, other elements of SDG 14 including ensuring good securing food security and sustainable management of marine resources in updated NBSAPs in line with relevant Kunming-Montreal GBF targets.	Consultations conducted to update the NBSAPs in consideration of the lessons learned from the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the commitments made by the PEMSEA Partners in the Post2020 GBF pertaining to oceans and coasts and SDG 14, including ensuring food security and sustainable management of fisheries and marine resources and considerations on equitable access, gender, youth, IP's and local communities participation in the design, implementation and monitoring of biodiversity conservation programs in line with the GBF's Gender Plan of Action post 2020.					Country Partners / ATSEA-2 (until 2025)	Annually, Mid-term, Final	CBD Website (2024 onward)	
		Consultations conducted to consolidate existing and planned initiatives at regional (e.g., CTI RPOA, ATSEA2), national (CTI NPOA, etc.) and bay-wide level with EAFM plans and fisheries management programs.					Country Partners / ATSEA-2 (until 2025)	Annually, Mid-term, Final	ATSEA 2 Report (until 2025)	
Fisheries management enhancement programs incorporate policies and priorities in ecosystem	Fisheries management enhancement programs in line with international standards (FAO).	Country consultations conducted to identify priority locations for biodiversity conservation and fisheries management based on national context and priorities highlighting the:					Country Partners / ATSEA-2 (until 2025)	Annually (Only in 2023 and 2024)	ATSEA 2 Report (until 2025)	

approach to fisheries management.	Priority locations for biodiversity conservation and fisheries management for convergence with subnational ICM programs identified including number and area coverage of MPAs and OECMs identified, designated and established.	1. Contribution to relevant targets of SDG 14 and the post 2020 GBF, including the 30x30 target (Target 3) in accordance with the Country Partner's commitment by increasing the areal coverage of coastal and watershed areas with coastal use zoning plans, marine spatial plans, MPAs and MPA networks and/or networking and other area-based management processes and approaches (cross-reference to III.A.2) to enhance the productivity and sustainable use of the coastal and marine ecosystems and translating the benefits in terms of food provision and livelihood improvement.				Country Partners / ATSEA-2 (until 2025)	Annually (Only in 2023 and 2024)	ATSEA 2 Report (until 2025)		
		2. Ensuring food security and sustainable management of marine resources (Targets 9 & 10) and protecting and conserving threatened migratory species and addressing invasive alien species.				Country Partners	Annually (Only in 2023 and 2024), Mid-term, Final			
		3. Fisheries management enhancement programs in capture fisheries and mariculture in line with national policy.				Country Partners	Annually (Only in 2023 and 2024)			
		4. Solutions to habitat loss and ecosystem destruction and degradation due to changes in ocean and land use, unsustainable use, pollution and climate change.				Country Partners	Annually (Only in 2023 and 2024)			
		Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries implemented through ecosystem approach to fisheries management with the following programs:					Country Partners	Annually, Mid-term, Final		
		1. Ecosystem and fisheries standard and threshold on each EAFM indicator for sustainable use and fisheries management					Country Partners	Annually, Mid-term, Final		
		2. Adoption and implementation of EAFM indicator on fisheries management practice.					Country Partners	Annually, Mid-term, Final		
		3. EAFM monitoring program.					Country Partners	Annually, Mid-term, Final		
B.2. NBSAP implementation, monitoring and reporting scaled up across the EAS region enhancing the protection and conservation of marine biodiversity and	Partnerships forged and collaborative agreements signed between and among government and nongovernment sectors in support of NBSAP implementation.	Consultations conducted to forge partnerships and collaboration among and between government and non-government sectors including various regional mechanisms, organizations and donor-funded projects ⁵ with priority locations (corridors, hotspots and threatened fishing grounds) and activities (MPA establishment, management and MPA networking and EAFM) for protection of habitats and ecosystem services, fishery resources and/or rare and endangered species in support of NBSAP implementation and fisheries management.				Country Partners	Annually, Mid-term, Final			

threatened migratory marine species, alien and invasive species and fishery resources.	Monitoring programs established to measure improvements in the areal extent, health and resiliency of coastal habitats and watershed areas including biodiversity hotspots and priority fishing grounds [cross-reference to II.A.2 (R/NSOC) III.A.2 (Local SOC)].	Design of standardized monitoring programs discussed and developed or enhancement of existing monitoring programs conducted to track changes in areal extent, health and resiliency of coastal habitats and watershed areas, biodiversity hotspots and priority fishing grounds, including assessing the management effectiveness of protected areas that demonstrate improved governance and ecological and socioeconomic benefits and impacts.	Country Partners	Annually, Mid-term, Final	ACB and the global biodiversity database	
		Communities engaged in biodiversity conservation activities/programs.	Country Partners	Annually, Mid-term, Final		
	Progress in NBSAP implementation reported through the National Reports, knowledge sharing and learning events.	Documentation and consolidation of progress in NBSAP (or site-specific management plans) implementation from government programs, regional programmes with national/subnational components and other donor-funded projects into the National Reports undertaken and shared in various learning events and international, regional and national fora.	Country Partners	Annually, Mid-term, Final		

Table 8: M&E Framework for Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction

Expected Outcome	Indicators	Target					Responsible	Frequency of Reporting	Data Sources	Reporting Format
		2023	2024	2025	2026	2027				
C.1 Climate Change National Action Plans (NAPs) incorporate the Country Partner commitments to COP 21 Paris Agreement towards net-zero emissions and the decisions from COP 26 Glasgow Climate Pact and COP 27 Sharm El-Sheikh Implementation Plan in relation to oceans.	National Strategy and Action Plans on Climate Change updated in line with the Glasgow Climate Pact, Sharm El-Sheikh Implement	Consultations conducted to update the National Strategy and Action Plans on Climate Change in consideration of SDG 13 and the provisions of the Glasgow Climate Pact and Sharm El-Sheikh Implementation Plan on integration and strengthening of ocean-based actions and solutions where parties are also urged to implement the Glasgow Work Programme of Action for Climate Empowerment with due consideration on gender equality and women empowerment and equal participation of women in climate action (cross-reference to III.C.2).					Country Partners	Annually (Only in 2023 and 2024), Mid-term, Final		

	Priority locations for convergence with subnational ICM programs that will contribute to mainstreaming of climate smart policy and legislation into comprehensive development plans.	Consultations conducted to identify priority locations for climate change adaptation based on national priorities and context for convergence with sub-national ICM programs that will contribute to mainstreaming of climate smart policy and legislation and GESI into comprehensive development plans to reduce the vulnerability of coastal communities and enhance the resilience of coastal and marine resources to the impacts of climate change.				Country Partners	Annually (Only in 2023 and 2024), Mid-term, Final		
	Blue carbon assessment	Number of countries integrating blue carbon in nationally determined contributions (NDCs)				Country Partners	Annually, Mid-term, Final	IPCC Reports, CPs Annual Report	
		Number of countries with reports on blue carbon stock assessment							
		Communities engaged in the conservation and rehabilitation of blue carbon ecosystems.				Country Partners	Annually, Mid-term, Final		
C.2. National Action Plans (NAPs) implementation and reporting, including regional programs with CCA/DRR components.	Partnerships forged and collaborative agreements signed among and between government and non-government sectors to support post-2020 climate change mitigation measures as called for in the Paris Agreement.	Consultations conducted to forge partnerships and collaboration among and between government and non-government sectors, including regional and international organizations and institutions (e.g., ADPC; UNDRR, universities) and projects to support post-2020 climate change mitigation measures including improved access to capacity development opportunities among Partner Countries and local governments.				Country Partners	Annually, Mid-term, Final		
	Partnerships forged and collaborative agreements signed among and between government and non-government sectors to support ocean-based adaptation measures as called for in the Glasgow Climate Pact and Sharm El-Sheikh Implementation Plan.	Consultations conducted to forge partnerships and collaboration among and between government and non-government sectors including regional and international organizations and institutions to support ocean-based adaptation measures as called for in the Glasgow Climate Pact, including habitat protection and restoration of critical habitats (coral reefs, seagrass beds, coastal wetlands and mangroves and island ecosystems), and established MPAs and MPA networks based on scientifically sound information, to improve the resilience of watershed areas and coastal and marine ecosystems to the impacts of climate change and to enhance the carbon sequestration capacities of relevant habitats.				Country Partners	Annually, Mid-term, Final		
	Monitoring programs established to measure the impacts of committed climate change mitigation actions.	Design of standardized monitoring programs discussed and developed or enhancement of existing monitoring programs conducted to measure the impacts of committed climate change mitigation actions and improvements in the areal extent, health and resiliency of coastal habitats and watershed areas including areas-at-risk to climate change (cross-reference to II.B.2).				Country Partners	Annually, Mid-term, Final		

	Progress in NAP implementation reported and/or communicated through the National Communication and Nationally Determined Contribution in accordance with the Kyoto Protocol and Paris Agreement.	Documentation and consolidation of progress in NAP implementation generated from government programs, regional programs with national/sub-national components and other donor-funded projects reported/communicated through the National Communication and Nationally Determined Contribution in accordance with the Kyoto Protocol and Paris Agreement, as well as in knowledge sharing and learning events.	Country Partners	Annually, Mid-term, Final		
C.3. National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plans incorporate the targets in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.	National Strategy and Action Plans on Disaster Risk Reduction and Management updated in line with the 2030 targets of the Sendai Framework of Action for DRR.	Consultations conducted to update the National Strategy and Action Plans on Disaster Risk Reduction and Management in line with the 2030 targets of the Sendai Framework of Action for DRR where women and their participation in DRR are recognized as key to designing, resourcing and implementing gender-sensitive DRR policies, plans and programs.	Country Partners	Annually, Mid-term, Final		
	Priority hazard mitigation locations identified for convergence with subnational ICM program that will contribute to mainstreaming DRR measures into comprehensive development plans.	Consultations conducted to identify priority locations based on integrated assessment of risk exposure of recipients to typhoon and storm surges and context for convergence with sub-national ICM programs that will contribute to mainstreaming DRR measures into comprehensive development plans to ensure reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihood, properties and health of individuals, businesses, communities, women, IPs, and the marginalized sector including strengthening capacities to prepare for, respond to and recover from natural and human-induced hazards and disasters, particularly for the most vulnerable to be able to secure alternate means of livelihood in post-disaster situations.	Country Partners	Annually, Mid-term, Final		
	Monitoring and reporting of progress in NAP implementation enhanced in connection with Climate Change NAP reporting (cross-reference to III.C.2).	In connection with Climate Change NAP reporting, design of monitoring program developed or enhanced, including reporting and communicating the progress in NAP implementation.	Country Partners	Annually, Mid-term, Final		

Table 9: M&E Framework for Pollution Reduction, Waste Management, and Water Use Management

Expected Outcome	Indicators	Target					Responsible	Frequency of Reporting	Data Sources	Reporting Format	
		2023	2024	2025	2026	2027					
D.1. NAPs on Global Programme of Action from Land-based Sources of Pollution (GPA) and NAPs on marine litter/marine plastics lay out actions to combat pollution from land-based sources, including marine plastics in support of SDS-SEA.	NAPs on GPA or its equivalent incorporate the objectives and priorities of GPA on pollution reduction.	Consultations conducted to mainstream the objectives and priorities of GPA on pollution reduction (e.g., sewage, POPs, heavy metals, etc.) and waste management (marine litter/marine plastics) under the framework of integrated coastal area and river basin management into NAPs on GPA9 or its equivalent National Action Plan, as recommended in the GPA and in response to SDG 6, which includes integrated water resources management, and SDGs 11, 12 and 14.						Country Partners, Marine Plastics Project	Annually (only in 2023 and 2024), Mid-term, Final		
	Priority coastal and marine areas and river basins identified for the development and implementation of integrated river basin and coastal and marine area management programs.	Consultations conducted to identify priority coastal and marine areas and river basins based on national and local priorities and context for the development and implementation of integrated river basin and coastal and marine area management programs addressing land-based sources of pollution (nutrients and wastewater, marine litter, etc.) and sea-based sources of pollution (oil spill, ballast water, alien and invasive species, marine litter, etc.), including water availability and use and conservation with considerations on interventions with gender implications.							Annually (only in 2023 and 2024), Mid-term, Final		
D.2. NAPs implementation and reporting.	Partnerships forged and collaborative agreements signed among and between government and non-government sectors to support the implementation of NAPs on GPA and Marine Litter.	Consultations conducted to forge partnerships and collaboration among and between government and non-government sectors to support the implementation of NAPs on GPA and Marine Litter and strengthening cooperation under the auspices of the Global Partnership on Nutrient Management and Global Partnership on Marine Litter and their regional and national counterparts and programs.						Country Partners, Marine Plastics Project	Annually, Mid-term, Final		
	Gulf of Thailand (GOT) Framework Programme for Cooperation on Oil Spill Preparedness and Response implemented in collaboration with Country and Non-Country Partners and other collaborators.	GOT Annual Contact Points Meeting and Technical Workshops/Trainings conducted in collaboration with Country (Cambodia, Thailand and Vietnam) and Non-Country Partners (IPIECA, OSRL) and other collaborators to support the implementation of the GOT Framework Programme for Cooperation on Oil Spill Preparedness and Response and pursuing the following measures to sustain the cooperation at regional, national and levels:						Non - Country Partners (OSRL)	Annually, Mid-term, Final		
		1. Accomplishments in the implementation of the GOT Strategic Action Plan 2017-2022 consolidated and disseminated.						Non - Country Partners (OSRL)	Annually, Mid-term, Final		
	2. Strategic Action Plan for Oil Spill Readiness and Response in the GOT 2022-2027 formulated, adopted and implemented by Cambodia, Thailand and Vietnam.						Non - Country Partners (OSRL)	Annually, Mid-term, Final			

		Pilot program on selected estuary/coastal waters implemented to monitor land-based sources of pollution.	Non - Country Partners (OSRL)	Annually, Mid-term, Final		
	Environmental monitoring programs enhanced to measure improvements in water quality and/or reduction of major pollutants and marine litter, etc.	Environmental monitoring programs enhanced and implemented to measure improvements in water quality using Water Quality Index, which cover fresh and marine waters and/or reduction of major pollutants and marine litter, etc. as a result of NAP implementation and the application of innovative policy, technologies and practices in the priority coastal areas/river basins.	IRBM project	Annually, Mid-term, Final		
	Progress in NAP implementation reported through existing monitoring platforms, knowledge sharing and learning events by consolidating outputs from government programs, regional programs with national/sub-national components and other donor-funded projects.	Progress in NAP implementation reported through existing monitoring platforms, knowledge sharing and learning events by consolidating outputs from government programs, regional programs with national/sub-national components and other donor-funded programs.	Country Partners and Non-Country Partners	Annually, Mid-term, Final		
	Progress in NAP implementation reported through existing monitoring platforms, knowledge sharing and learning events by consolidating outputs from government programs, regional programs with national/sub-national components and other donor-funded projects.	Documentation and consolidation of progress in NAP implementation generated from government programs, regional programs with national/sub-national components and other donor-funded projects reported/ communicated in various knowledge sharing and learning events.	Country Partners and Non-Country Partners	Annually, Mid-term, Final		

Component 3: Healthy People

Objectives: To enhance the participation of stakeholders and communities in the protection and sustainable use and management of coastal, ocean and water resources and improve their understanding of the benefits of healthy ocean in ensuring food security and nutrition and providing livelihood opportunities.

Table 10: M&E Framework for Healthy People

Expected Outcome	Indicators (How it will be measured?)	Target					Responsible	Frequency of Reporting	Data Sources	Reporting Format	
		2023	2024	2025	2026	2027					
Inclusivity and stakeholder/community engagement in SDS-SEA implementation.	Stakeholder Analysis focusing on the engagement of communities in SDS- SEA implementation.	Stakeholder analysis conducted focusing on the engagement of communities including women, IPs, civil society, youth and marginalized sector in the implementation of SDS-SEA IP governance and management programs, where appropriate.						Projects	Annually (only in 2023 and 2024), Mid-term, Final		
	Stakeholder engagement plan identifying mechanisms and processes for stakeholders' inclusion and participation in SDS-SEA implementation.	Stakeholder engagement plan developed identifying the level of involvement and range of mechanisms, forums, platforms, networks and opportunities for inclusion and participation.						Projects	Annually (only in 2023 and 2024), Mid-term, Final		
Sustainable livelihood and enterprise development built and sustained.	Livelihood management strategies for poverty reduction and livelihood enhancement and diversification.	Appropriate livelihood-based, ecosystem-based and participatory approaches (e.g., Sustainable Livelihoods Approach) identified and applied to determine appropriate, context-specific and GESI- responsive livelihood management strategies for poverty reduction and livelihood enhancement and diversification.					Projects	Annually, Mid-term, Final			
	Livelihood development programs and startup of new income-generating opportunities, technologies and practices, including biodiversity-friendly enterprises.	Based on the recommended strategies for poverty reduction and livelihood enhancement and diversification, conduct consultations to:					Country Partners, ATSEA - 2 (until 2025)	Annually, Mid-term, Final			
		1. Identify livelihood development programs.						Annually, Mid-term, Final			
		2. Startup of new income-generating opportunities, technologies, and practices, including biodiversity-friendly and GESI-responsive enterprises.						Annually, Mid-term, Final			
		3. Facilitate the engagement of industries and business sectors in the development and implementation of livelihood improvement programs for local communities within their areas of operation.						Annually, Mid-term, Final			
Coastal sustainable livelihood index developed in ICM sites.					Annually, Mid-term,						

				Final		
	Experiences in the development and implementation of sustainable livelihood programs shared in various knowledge sharing events.	Lessons learned and experiences generated in the development and implementation of sustainable livelihood programs documented and consolidated and shared in various knowledge-sharing and learning events.	Country Partners	Annually, Mid-term, Final	UNDP Small Grants Programme and Country Development Plans	

Component 4: Healthy Economies

Objectives: To accelerate blue investments and ensure sustainable and efficient utilization of coastal and ocean ecosystems, and related resources, to support green recovery initiatives that will generate jobs, livelihood and enterprises within ecological limits, towards contributing to sustainable economic development.

Table 11: M&E Framework for Healthy Economies

Expected Outcome	Indicators	Target					Responsible	Frequency of Reporting	Data Sources	Reporting Format
		2023	2024	2025	2026	2027				
Resilient economic recovery policies that trigger blue investments and green recovery.	Nature-based job programs and sustainability upgrades for key industries.	Nature-based job programs (e.g., coastal ecosystem restoration, MPA establishment and management) identified including sustainability upgrades for key industries (e.g., fisheries and aquaculture, tourism, ports and shipping) to promote sustainable and inclusive blue growth.					Country Partners	Annually, Mid-term, Final		
	Low carbon footprint industries tapped.	Low carbon footprint industries such as marine renewable energy, emission reductions from fisheries and aquaculture activities, decarbonization in the marine transport sector promoted.						Annually, Mid-term, Final		
	Number of countries with voluntary carbon markets to finance NbS to protect and manage blue carbon ecosystems.	Nature-based solutions promoted to enhance the carbon sequestration potential of coastal habitats.						Annually, Mid-term, Final		
	Innovations in marine biotechnology and digitalization of the fisheries and ports and shipping sectors.	Innovations in marine biotechnology and digitalization of the fisheries and ports and shipping sectors promoted.						Annually, Mid-term, Final		
	Blue Economy governance (awareness and understanding, ocean monitoring and accounting,	Blue economy governance strengthened by:						Annually, Mid-term, Final		
	1. promoting common understanding of blue economy; 2. highlighting the importance of ocean monitoring and ocean accounting;									

	policy formulation and harmonization, incentives and financing) strengthened.	3. adopting and implementing national ocean policies that advocate blue economy development;				
		4. harmonizing existing policies, procedures, incentives and financing modalities;				
		5. adopting the Sustainable Blue Economy Finance principles into decision making;				
		6. measuring emerging sustainable blue economy through instruments such as Blue Economy Development Index;				
		7. ensuring GESI integration and increased participation of women, IPs and marginalized groups in the different sectors of blue economy such as fisheries and aquaculture, ports and shipping, coastal and marine tourism, renewable energy, etc.				
Public and Private financing	Public and private sector awareness increased and investments in enterprises, technologies, practices and services promoted.	As part of the implementation of the Communication Plan (cross-reference to II.D.2), awareness raising activities for the public and private sector pursued, including the promotion of investments in enterprises, technologies, practices and services that contribute to a sustainable ocean-based blue economy.	Country Partners	Annually, Mid-term, Final		
	Blue Economy Business Forums organized and conducted to serve as a marketplace for blue economy projects through PPP.	Blue economy projects through PPP promoted at the Blue Economy Business Forums that serve as a thought leadership event involving leaders and policymakers and industry representatives to discuss investments and partnerships required to deliver sustainable growth to the various blue economy sectors leading to green recovery.	Country Partners	Annually, Mid-term, Final		
	Recognition system for the corporate sector/ business community developed and implemented.	Recognition system for the corporate sector/ business community developed and implemented as an incentive mechanism for the public and private sectors to support ICM and blue economy investments.	Non-Country Partners	Annually, Mid-term, Final		
	Projects implemented with component activities on blue economy policy and private sector engagement and networking.	Blue economy policy and private sector engagement and networking facilitated through the implementation of the projects with blue economy components including partnership opportunities with the PNLG and PNLC.	PRF	Annually, Mid-term, Final		
	Sustainable blue financing established.			Annually, Mid-term, Final		

Section 4: Roles and responsibilities in M&E

This section presents the key roles and responsibilities of the partners involved in the M&E process. It explores the distinct responsibilities and contributions of various stakeholders, including the PRF Secretariat, Country Partners, Non-Country Partners, PNLC, PNLG, and other relevant actors. The section emphasizes the crucial role played by each partner in collecting, reporting, and analyzing data, as well as providing valuable insights and recommendations to improve the SDS-SEA initiatives. Understanding these roles and responsibilities will provide stakeholders with a comprehensive view of the collaborative efforts and shared accountability required for successful M&E implementation, ultimately contributing to the sustainable development of the coast and oceans in the East Asian Seas region.

4.1 PEMSEA Resource Facility

PRF Roles and Responsibilities in Results Monitoring and Reporting to the EAS Partnership Council

The following are the clarified roles and responsibilities:

1. Lead and coordinate the overall management of M&E activities for the SDS-SEA IP 2023-2027.
2. Develop and distribute monitoring and evaluation tools, including report templates, to relevant stakeholders.
3. Collect and consolidate annual accomplishment reports and Means of Verification (MOVs) from Country Partners, Non-Country Partners, PNLC, PNLG, and other relevant stakeholders.
4. Review the submitted reports and MOVs, providing necessary feedback.
5. Collaborate with Country Partners, Non-Country Partners, PNLC, PNLG, and other stakeholders to draft the annual reports.
6. Ensure that the annual reports and MOVs undergo review, validation, and approval by Country Partners, Non-Country Partners, PNLC, PNLG, and other relevant stakeholders.
7. Based on the annual report, prepare a consolidated annual SDS-SEA IP accomplishment report, mid-term report, and final report.
8. Convene the Technical Working Group (TWG) members to review and provide input for the Annual Accomplishment Report, Mid-term report, and Final report.
9. Present the SDS-SEA IP Annual Accomplishment Report, Mid-term report, and Final report to the EAS Partnership Council for further input, validation, and endorsement.
10. Revise the reports based on the feedback and comments received from the EAS Partnership Council.

4.2 Country Partners, Non Country Partners, PNLC and PNLG

Roles and Responsibilities of the Country Partners, Non Country Partners, PNLC and PNLC in implementation monitoring and results monitoring reporting

The following are the clarified roles and responsibilities:

1. Complete the annual reporting templates provided by PRF to monitor the organization's progress in achieving the outcomes of the SDS-SEA 2023-2027 IP.
2. Include the required Means of Verification (MOVs), such as links, documents, and other relevant supporting materials, when submitting the reports.
3. Submit the reports and MOVs to the PRF Secretariat Coordinator.
4. Address and incorporate any comments or feedback provided by the PRF Secretariat Coordinator regarding the submitted reports.
5. Contribute inputs to the annual PRF accomplishment reports.

Section 5: Processes for data flow and management

This section provides insights into the flow and management of data within the M&E system. It explores the stages involved in data flow, including collection, compilation, analysis, and reporting. Emphasizing the significance of data consistency, accuracy, and accessibility throughout the M&E process, the section discusses the roles and responsibilities of key partners such as the PRF Secretariat, Country Partners, Non-Country Partners, PNLC, PNLG, and others. Collaboration and coordination among these partners are highlighted as crucial. By understanding the processes for data flow and management, stakeholders can gain valuable insights into handling data systematically and efficiently. This enables evidence-based decision-making, fosters continuous improvement, and contributes to the sustainable development of the East Asian Seas region's coast and oceans.

A well-defined and clear data flow is essential for effectively implementing the M&E plan. It ensures that relevant and accurate data is collected, analyzed, and reported in a timely manner, facilitating evidence-based decision-making. Stakeholders can assess progress, identify gaps, and make informed adjustments to achieve desired outcomes. The Figure 2 below illustrates the data flow process for the M&E Plan of the SDS-SEA IP 2023-2027:

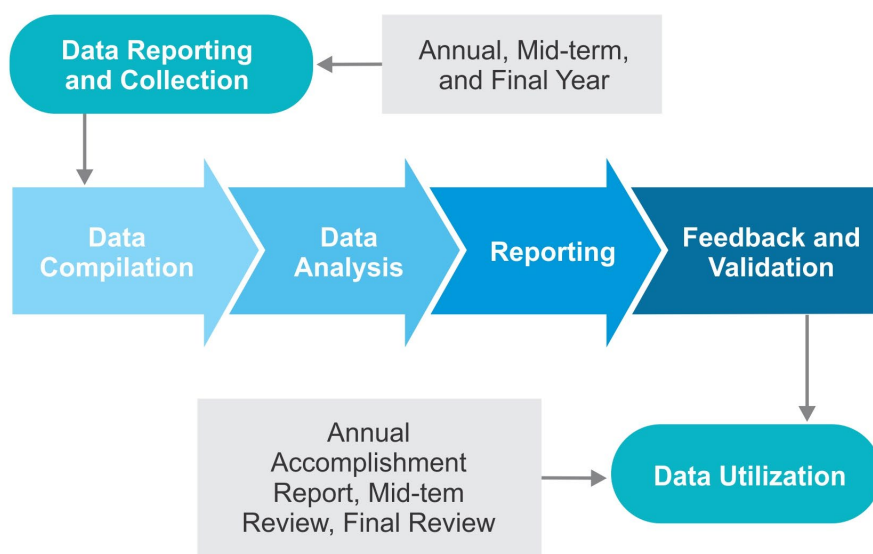


Figure 2: Data Flow and Management Diagram

Data Reporting and Collection: The progress of partners in the SDS-SEA IP will be documented and gathered at three specific time periods: annually, at the midpoint (2025), and in the final year of the IP (2027). To ensure consistency and uniformity in the reporting process, a standardized reporting template will be provided. This template serves as a structured framework for capturing relevant data. Country Partners, Non-Country Partners, PNLC, PNLG, and other partners actively involved in the implementation of the SDS-SEA IP are responsible for reporting the data that reflects their contributions and efforts. They must use the standard reporting template to document their progress and activities.

Once the data is compiled and documented using the standard reporting template, it is submitted to the PRF Secretariat Coordinator. The PRF Secretariat Coordinator acts as the central coordinating body responsible for receiving, managing, and overseeing the data reporting process. They review the submitted data for accuracy, completeness, and compliance with the reporting requirements. If there are any discrepancies or clarifications needed, they may communicate with the reporting stakeholders for further clarification or amendments.

Data Compilation: After gathering relevant data from various sources, including Country Partners, Non-Country Partners, PNLC, PNLG, and other partners, data compilation is essential. The following steps are involved in effectively compiling data on the SDS-SEA IP progress:

1. **Organization and Structuring:** The collected data is organized and structured to ensure consistency and accuracy. It involves grouping and categorizing the data based on

predefined indicators and targets established in the M&E Plan. Each data point is aligned with the specific indicator it represents.

2. **Data Verification:** During the compilation process, the collected data is cross-checked and verified for accuracy and reliability. This verification step ensures that the data is valid and reflects the actual progress and outcomes of the SDS-SEA IP.
3. **Data Aggregation:** The compiled data is then aggregated to provide a holistic view of the progress and performance of the SDS-SEA IP. This aggregation may involve summarizing data at different levels, such as by country, region, or specific program components.
4. **Alignment with M&E Framework:** The compiled data is aligned with the predefined indicators and targets established in the M&E Framework. This alignment allows for effective tracking and measurement of progress towards achieving the desired outcomes and impacts.
5. **Quality Assurance:** Quality assurance measures are implemented to ensure the consistency and reliability of the compiled data. This may involve reviewing data entries, performing data validation checks, and resolving any discrepancies or inconsistencies.

Data Analysis: The compiled data is carefully reviewed to ensure its completeness and accuracy. Before proceeding with the analysis, any inconsistencies, outliers, or missing information are addressed. The following types of analysis can be conducted:

1. **Comparison with Indicators and Targets:** The collected data is compared against the predefined indicators and targets established in the M&E Framework. This comparison helps assess the progress made towards achieving the desired outcomes and outputs of the SDS-SEA IP.
2. **Trend Identification:** By analyzing the collected data over time, trends and patterns are identified. This involves examining data points across different reporting periods and identifying any changes, improvements, or regressions in performance. Trends can provide insights into the effectiveness and sustainability of the SDS-SEA IP interventions.
3. **Performance Assessment:** The analysis assesses the performance of the SDS-SEA IP by measuring the extent to which the established indicators and targets are being met. It involves measuring the actual progress against the expected outcomes and benchmarks, highlighting areas of success and areas that require improvement.
4. **Identification of Success Factors and Challenges:** Through data analysis, success factors that contribute to positive outcomes are identified, as well as challenges or barriers that hinder progress. This information helps stakeholders understand what is working well and what needs attention or modification.
5. **Recommendations for Improvement:** Based on the analysis findings, recommendations can be developed to address areas that require improvement. These recommendations may include adjustments to strategies, interventions, or resource allocation to enhance the effectiveness and impact of the SDS-SEA IP.

Reporting: Based on the data analysis, reports (i.e., annual, mid-term, final review) are prepared to communicate the findings to relevant stakeholders, such as the EAS Partnership Council. These reports highlight the achievements, challenges, and recommendations related to the implementation of the SDS-SEA IP.

Feedback and Validation: The reports are shared with the PRF Secretariat Coordinator and other stakeholders for feedback and validation. This step ensures the accuracy and reliability of the reported data and findings.

Data Utilization: The findings obtained through the M&E process serve as a valuable resource to inform decision-making, enhance strategies, and guide future actions for the SDS-SEA IP. The data and insights acquired play a significant role in evidence-based planning and resource allocation. The mid-term review findings are crucial in determining whether any adjustments need to be made to the IP at the midpoint. Similarly, the final review findings provide essential guidance for the subsequent cycle of the IP.

**Annex A:
Enhancing the Monitoring and Evaluation System and Practice of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA) Implementation Plan**

Introduction

The Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA) is a regional framework for cooperation and partnership to achieve sustainable development of the coast and oceans agreed by 14 countries in the East Asian Seas region in 2003. To operationalize the joint regional framework, the EAS Partnership Council Technical Session, with the help of an ad hoc technical working group formulates and approves an SDS-SEA five year Implementation Plan (IP). The SDS-SEA IP outlines the principles, components, and priority programs with the corresponding expected outcomes, indicators, targeted actions, and timeline to be taken by governments and other key stakeholders.

The latest five year implementation plan is the SDS-SEA IP 2023-2027 which was endorsed during the 29th Expanded Executive Committee meeting in November 2023. At that meeting, the Technical Session also approved the development of a monitoring and evaluation plan to assess progress towards achieving the shared goals and objectives of the SDS-SEA IP.

Subsequent review and discussions with PRF staff and some country partners highlight the need for an **agreed workable mechanism that facilitates systematic and regular reporting of all SDS-SEA actors concerned, from the, Country Partners, Non-Country Partners and PRF staff on the progress of SDS-SEA implementation.**

Effective monitoring and evaluation (M&E) is critical in tracking the progress of the implementation and will enable calibrating the strategies to meet the shared targets. To improve the effectiveness of the M&E practice of the SDS-SEA Implementation Plan, the following recommendations are outlined below:

Recommendation	Who
<p>Recommendation 1: Integrate M&E into the SDS-SEA Implementation Plan. This can be achieved by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring that M&E is an integral part of the implementation process by developing a robust and appropriate M&E Framework and Plan that clearly demonstrates the main responsible entities responsible per agreed indicator and targeted action, frequency of reporting, or how often the accomplishment vis-à-vis that targets will be measured or reported, and data sources or the means of verification on measuring the indicator. • Incorporating M&E findings into the implementation plan to guide future interventions and ensure the plan remains relevant and effective. • Ensuring that all actors understand the importance of M&E and the role it plays in achieving the goals and objectives of the SDS-SEA Implementation Plan. 	PRF, TWG
<p>Recommendation 2: Define clear roles and responsibilities. This can be achieved by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing a clear M&E framework that outlines the roles and responsibilities of all actors involved in the M&E process. • Identify point person from each country/organization who will fill up the M&E • Establish regular communication and coordination mechanisms to facilitate effective M&E point persons. 	TWG, PRF, M&E point persons per country/organization
<p>Recommendation 3: Improve data collection.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TWG to develop and EAS PC to agree on a standard reporting template appropriate to Country and Non-Country Partners and issuing guidance on data capturing and reporting. • PRF to conduct surveys and assessments to fill data availability, quality, and consistency gaps. • All to practice foster collaboration and data-sharing between stakeholders, including government agencies, non-governmental organizations, academic institutions, and local communities. 	PRF
<p>Recommendation 4: Strengthen data management systems. PRF to ensure that data and information are available and accessible to all stakeholders can be achieved by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilizing the SEAKB as a data management system that allows for SDS-SEA data collection, storage, and analysis. • Ensuring the data management system is user-friendly and accessible to all actors/stakeholders. • Providing capacity-building and training to stakeholders to enable them to use the data management system effectively. • Establishing a centralized and digital platform for collecting, reporting, and sharing progress on SDS-SEA IP. 	PRF

<p>Recommendation 5: Encourage data sharing and collaboration. To address the problem of fragmented data and information, collaboration and data sharing should be encouraged between stakeholders, including government agencies, non-governmental organizations, academic institutions, and local communities. This can be achieved by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing regular communication and coordination mechanisms to facilitate effective collaboration and cooperation among stakeholders. 	<p>PRF, CPs, and NCPs</p>
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Conclusion

The M&E practice of the SDS-SEA Implementation Plan needs collective support and engagement from the PC. . Commitment to support M&E reporting is essential to ensure the effectiveness of the SDS-SEA Implementation Plan and achieving its goals and objectives. Critical actions include integrating M&E into the SDS-SEA Implementation Plan, defining clear roles and responsibilities, improving baseline data collection, strengthening data management systems, and improving actor/stakeholder coordination and collaborati

ANNEX B
SDS SEA IMPLEMENTATION 2023 - 2027 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN
ANNUAL ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORTING TEMPLATE FOR COUNTRY PARTNERS

COUNTRY: _____

REPORTING PERIOD (YEAR): _____

INSTRUCTIONS: Please update us on the current progress of the SDS-SEA Priority Program by selecting the appropriate option. Use the following criteria to identify the progress:

- **Not Started:** If no initiative has been undertaken for the target.
- **Ongoing:** If initiatives have been initiated for the target, regardless of their level of progress.
- **Completed:** If the target has already been accomplished.

To provide the PRF with more information on the current progress and the factors facilitating or hindering the achievement of the targets, please use the "Description of the Accomplishments/Progress" column. You can include links and references for verification and additional information in the "Means of Verification" column.

Expected Outcome	Target for 2023	Baseline Status before 2023 (Legislations/Activities /Programs/Projects) ²	Current Progress			Description of the Accomplishments/ Progress	Means of Verification
			Not Started	Ongoing	Completed		
Part 1: National Ocean and Coastal Policies, Legislations, and Institutional Arrangements							
B.1. National ocean and coastal policies, supporting legislation, and institutional arrangements set up and functional in PEMSEA Partner	Review of national ocean policy, institutional arrangements, and legislation completed as part of the Second R/NSOC reporting with the following considerations: 1. Impacts and benefits of achieving national and regional targets for sustainable development and blue economy; and	Please refer to SDS-SEA MTR 2021 for baseline status					
	2. Development and adoption of gender policies, institutional						

² You may refer to SDS-SEA MTR 2021 for baseline status

Countries.	arrangements, and legislations and how these are mainstreamed into the strategies and plans on the ocean, coastal management, and sustainable development, including their contribution to international and national commitments on gender equality and social inclusion (GESI).						
B.2. ICM programs for sustainable development of coastal and marine areas further scaled up from the 2020 coverage across the region's coastline and contiguous watersheds.	National ICM or ICM-related strategic (long-term) and operational plans (medium-term) developed, approved, and implemented by PEMSEA Country Partners identifying national priority coastlines for ICM demonstration, implementation, and upscaling.						
	ICM with GESI attributes mainstreamed into national development plans and included in the legislative agenda of the national government.	Please refer to PEMSEA GESI Action Plan as baseline					
	National ICM Forum convened as a venue for knowledge and experience sharing and fine-tuning of strategic actions for scaling up.						

Part 2: Gender Equality and Social Inclusion

Expected Outcome	Target for 2023	Baselines Status before 2023 (Legislations/Activities/Programs/Projects)	Not Started	Ongoing	Completed	Description of the Accomplishments/Progress	Means of Verification
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E.2. Gender equality is mainstreamed throughout the relevant policy planning cycles for governance management programs supporting SDS-SEA.	Based on the results of the gender analysis, Gender Mainstreaming Plan and results chain developed, which outlines examples and initiatives, as well as impacts in promoting gender equality throughout the relevant policy and planning cycle for governance and management programs (e.g., climate change adaptation, biodiversity conservation, sustainable livelihood, pollution management), and linked to relevant SDG targets in addition to SDG 5 in support of the SDS-SEA.						
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Part 3: Biodiversity Conservation and Fisheries Management

Expected Outcome	Target for 2023	Baselines Status before 2023 (Legislations/Activities/Programs/Projects)	Not Started	Started	Completed	Description of the Accomplishments/Progress	Means of Verification
B.1. National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plans (NBSAPs) incorporate Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework targets for the ocean and coastal and marine management.	Consultations conducted to update the NBSAPs in consideration of the lessons learned from the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the commitments made by the PEMSEA Partners in the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework pertaining to oceans and coasts and SDG 14, including ensuring food security and sustainable management of fisheries and marine resources and considerations on equitable access, gender, youth, IP's and local communities participation in the design, implementation,						

	and monitoring of biodiversity conservation programs in line with the GBF's Gender Plan of Action post-2020.						
	Consultations conducted to consolidate existing and planned initiatives at regional (e.g., CTI RPOA, ATSEA2), national (CTI NPOA, etc.), and bay-wide levels with EAFM plans and fisheries management programs.						
Fisheries management enhancement programs incorporate policies and priorities in an ecosystem approach to fisheries management.	<p>Country consultations conducted to identify priority locations for biodiversity conservation and fisheries management based on national context and priorities, highlighting the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contribution to relevant targets of SDG 14 and the including the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework 30x30 target (Target 3) in accordance with the Country Partner's commitment by increasing the areal coverage of coastal and watershed areas with coastal use zoning plans, marine spatial plans, MPAs and MPA networks and/or networking and other area-based management processes and approaches (cross-reference to III.A.2) to enhance the productivity and sustainable use of the coastal and marine ecosystems and translating the benefits in terms of food provision and livelihood 						

	improvement.						
	2. Ensuring food security and sustainable management of marine resources (Targets 9 & 10) and protecting and conserving threatened migratory species, and addressing invasive alien species.						
	3. Fisheries management enhancement programs in capture fisheries and mariculture in line with national policy.						
	4. Solutions to habitat loss and ecosystem destruction and degradation due to changes in ocean and land use, unsustainable use, pollution, and climate change.						
	Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries implemented through an ecosystem approach to fisheries management with the following programs:						
	1. Ecosystem and fisheries standard and threshold on each EAFM indicator for sustainable use and fisheries management						
	2. Adoption and implementation of EAFM indicator on fisheries management practice.						
	3. EAFM monitoring program.						
B.2. NBSAP implementation	Consultations conducted to forge partnerships and						

, monitoring, and reporting scaled up across the EAS region, enhancing the protection and conservation of marine biodiversity and threatened migratory marine species, alien and invasive species, and fishery resources.	collaboration among and between government and non-government sectors, including various regional mechanisms, organizations, and donor-funded projects ⁵ with priority locations (corridors, hotspots, and threatened fishing grounds) and activities (MPA establishment, management, and MPA networking and EAFM) for protection of habitats and ecosystem services, fishery resources and/or rare and endangered species in support of NBSAP implementation and fisheries management.							
	Design of standardized monitoring programs discussed and developed or enhancement of existing monitoring programs conducted to track changes in areal extent, health and resiliency of coastal habitats and watershed areas, biodiversity hotspots and priority fishing grounds, including assessing the management effectiveness of protected areas that demonstrate improved governance and ecological and socioeconomic benefits and impacts.							
	Communities engaged in biodiversity conservation activities/programs.							
	Documentation and consolidation of progress in NBSAP (or site-specific							

	management plans) implementation from government programs, regional programs with national/subnational components, and other donor-funded projects into the National Reports undertaken and shared in various learning events and international, regional, and national fora.						
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Part 4: Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction

Expected Outcome	Target for 2023	Baselines Status before 2023 (Legislations/Activities/Programs/Projects)	Not Started	Ongoing	Completed	Description of the Accomplishments/Progress	Means of Verification
C.1 Climate Change National Action Plans (NAPs) incorporate the Country Partner commitments to COP 21 Paris Agreement towards net-zero emissions and the decisions from COP 26 Glasgow Climate Pact and COP 27 Sharm El-Sheikh Implementation	Consultations conducted to update the National Strategy and Action Plans on Climate Change in consideration of SDG 13 and the provisions of the Glasgow Climate Pact and Sharm El-Sheikh Implementation Plan on integration and strengthening of ocean-based actions and solutions where parties are also urged to implement the Glasgow Work Programme of Action for Climate Empowerment with due consideration on gender equality and women empowerment and equal participation of women in climate action (cross-reference to III.C.2).						
	Consultations conducted to						

Plan in relation to oceans.	identify priority locations for climate change adaptation based on national priorities and context for convergence with sub-national ICM programs that will contribute to mainstreaming of climate-smart policy and legislation and GESI into comprehensive development plans to reduce the vulnerability of coastal communities and enhance the resilience of coastal and marine resources to the impacts of climate change.						
	The number of countries integrating blue carbon in nationally determined contributions (NDCs)						
	Number of countries with reports on blue carbon stock assessment						
	Communities engaged in conserving and rehabilitating blue carbon ecosystems ³ .						
C.2. NAP implementation and reporting, including regional programs with CCA and DRR components.	Consultations conducted to forge partnerships and collaboration among and between government and non-government sectors, including regional and international organizations and institutions (e.g., ADPC; UNISDR, universities) and projects to support post-2020 climate change mitigation measures, including improved access to						

³ Blue carbon ecosystems may include mangroves, seagrass, tidal marshes and mudflats

	capacity development opportunities among Partner Countries and local governments.						
	Consultations conducted to forge partnerships and collaboration among and between government and non-government sectors, including regional and international organizations and institutions to support ocean-based adaptation measures as called for in the Glasgow Climate Pact, including habitat protection and restoration of critical habitats (coral reefs, seagrass beds, coastal wetlands and mangroves and island ecosystems), and established MPAs and MPA networks based on scientifically sound information, to improve the resilience of watershed areas and coastal and marine ecosystems to the impacts of climate change and to enhance the carbon sequestration capacities of relevant habitats.						
	Design of standardized monitoring programs discussed and developed or enhancement of existing monitoring programs conducted to measure the impacts of committed climate change mitigation actions and improvements in the areal extent, health, and resiliency of coastal habitats and watershed areas including areas-at-risk to						

	climate change (cross-reference to II.B.2).						
	Documentation and consolidation of progress in NAP implementation generated from government programs, regional programs with national/sub-national components and other donor-funded projects reported/communicated through the National Communication and Nationally Determined Contribution in accordance with the Kyoto Protocol and Paris Agreement, as well as in knowledge sharing and learning events.						
C.3. National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plans incorporate the targets in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.	Consultations conducted to update the National Strategy and Action Plans on Disaster Risk Reduction and Management in line with the 2030 targets of the Sendai Framework of Action for DRR, where women and their participation in DRR are recognized as key to designing, resourcing, and implementing gender-sensitive DRR policies, plans and programs.						
	Consultations conducted to identify priority locations based on integrated assessment of risk exposure of recipients to typhoon and storm surges and context for convergence with sub-national ICM programs that will contribute to mainstreaming DRR measures into						

	comprehensive development plans to ensure the reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihood, properties and health of individuals, businesses, communities, women, IPs, and the marginalized sector including strengthening capacities to prepare for, respond to and recover from natural and human-induced hazards and disasters, particularly for the most vulnerable to be able to secure alternate means of livelihood in post-disaster situations.						
	In connection with Climate Change NAP reporting, the design of the monitoring program developed or enhanced, including reporting and communicating the progress in NAP implementation.						

Part 5: Pollution Reduction, Waste Management, and Water Use Management

Expected Outcome	Target for 2023	Baselines Status before 2023 (Legislations/Activities/Programs/Projects)	Not Started	Ongoing	Completed	Description of the Accomplishments/Progress	Means of Verification
D.1. NAPs on the Global Programme of Action from Land-based Sources of Pollution (GPA) and NAPs on	Consultations conducted to mainstream the objectives and priorities of GPA on pollution reduction (e.g., sewage, POPs, heavy metals, etc.) and waste management (marine litter/marine plastics) under the framework of the integrated						

<p>marine litter and marine plastics lay out actions to combat pollution from land-based sources, including marine plastics supporting SDS-SEA.</p>	<p>coastal area and river basin management into NAPs on GPA9 or its equivalent National Action Plan, as recommended in the GPA and in response to SDG 6, which includes integrated water resources management, and SDGs 11, 12 and 14.</p>						
	<p>Consultations conducted to identify priority coastal and marine areas and river basins based on national and local priorities and context for the development and implementation of integrated river basin and coastal and marine area management programs addressing land-based sources of pollution (nutrients and wastewater, marine litter, etc.) and sea-based sources of pollution (oil spill, ballast water, alien and invasive species, marine litter, etc.), including water availability and use and conservation with considerations on interventions with gender implications.</p>						
<p>D.2. Implementation and reporting.</p>	<p>Consultations conducted to forge partnerships and collaboration among and between government and non-government sectors to support the implementation of NAPs on GPA and Marine Litter and strengthening cooperation under the auspices of the Global Partnership on Nutrient Management and Global</p>						

	Partnership on Marine Litter and their regional and national counterparts and programs.						
	Progress in NAP implementation reported through existing monitoring platforms, knowledge sharing and learning events by consolidating outputs from government programs, regional programs with national/ sub-national components and other donor-funded programs.						
	Documentation and consolidation of progress in NAP implementation generated from government programs, regional programs with national/sub-national components, and other donor-funded projects reported/ communicated in various knowledge-sharing and learning events.						

Part 6: Healthy People

Expected Outcome	Target for 2023	Baselines Status before 2023 (Legislations/Activities/Programs/ Projects)	Not Started	Ongoing	Completed	Description of the Accomplishments/ Progress	Means of Verification
Sustainable livelihood and enterprise development are built and sustained.	Based on the recommended strategies for poverty reduction and livelihood enhancement and diversification, conduct consultations to						
	1. Identify livelihood development programs.						

	2. Startup of new income-generating opportunities, technologies, and practices, including biodiversity-friendly and GESI-responsive enterprises.						
	3. Facilitate the engagement of industries and the business sector in the development and implementation of livelihood improvement programs for local communities within their areas of operation.						
	Coastal sustainable livelihood index developed in ICM sites.						
	Lessons learned and experiences generated in the development and implementation of sustainable livelihood programs are documented and consolidated, and shared in various knowledge-sharing and learning events.						

Part 7: Healthy Economies

Resilient economic recovery policies that trigger blue investments and green recovery.	Nature-based job programs (e.g., coastal ecosystem restoration, MPA establishment, and management) identified including sustainability upgrades for key industries (e.g., fisheries and aquaculture, tourism, ports, and shipping) to promote sustainable and inclusive blue growth.						
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<p>Low carbon footprint industries such as marine renewable energy, emission reductions from fisheries and aquaculture activities, and decarbonization in the marine transport sector promoted.</p>						
<p>Nature-based solutions promoted to enhance the carbon sequestration potential of coastal habitats.</p>						
<p>Innovations in marine biotechnology and digitalization of the fisheries and ports and shipping sectors promoted.</p>						
<p>Blue economy governance is strengthened by:</p>	<p>Ex. Adoption of Blue Economy Policy/Law</p>					
<p>1. promoting a common understanding of blue economy;</p>						
<p>2. highlighting the importance of ocean monitoring and ocean accounting;</p>						
<p>3. adopting and implementing national ocean policies that advocate blue economy development;</p>						
<p>4. harmonizing existing policies, procedures, incentives, and financing modalities;</p>						
<p>5. adopting the Sustainable Blue Economy Finance principles into decision-making;</p>						
<p>6. measuring emerging</p>						

	sustainable blue economy through instruments such as Blue Economy Development Index;						
	7. ensuring GESI integration and increased participation of women, IPs, and marginalized groups in the different sectors of the blue economy such as fisheries and aquaculture, ports and shipping, coastal and marine tourism, renewable energy, etc.						
Public and Private Financing	As part of the implementation of the Communication Plan (cross-reference to II.D.2), awareness-raising activities for the public and private sectors pursued, including the promotion of investments in enterprises, technologies, practices and services that contribute to a sustainable ocean-based blue economy.						
	Blue economy projects through PPP promoted at the Blue Economy Business Forums that serve as a thought leadership event involving leaders and policymakers and industry representatives to discuss investments and partnerships required to deliver sustainable growth to the various blue economy sectors leading to green recovery.						

ANNEX C
SDS SEA IMPLEMENTATION 2023 - 2027 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN
ANNUAL ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORTING TEMPLATE FOR NON-COUNTRY PARTNERS

ORGANIZATION: _____

REPORTING PERIOD (YEAR): _____

INSTRUCTIONS: In providing support/assistance to country partners, we would like to request non country partners to provide update us on the current progress of the SDS-SEA Priority Programs by selecting the appropriate option, as relevant to your organization’s mandate and programs. Use the following criteria to identify the progress:

- **Not Started:** If no initiative has been undertaken for the target.
- **Ongoing:** If initiatives have been initiated for the target, regardless of their level of progress.
- **Completed:** If the target has already been accomplished.

To provide the PRF with more information on the current progress and the factors facilitating or hindering the achievement of the targets, please use the "Description of the Accomplishments/Progress" column. You can include links and references for verification and additional information in the "Means of Verification" column.

Expected Outcome	Target for 2023	Baseline Status before 2023 (Legislations/Activities /Programs/Projects) ⁴	Current Progress			Description of the Accomplishments/ Progress	Means of Verification
			Not Started	Ongoing	Completed		
Part 1: National Ocean and Coastal Policies, Legislations, and Institutional Arrangements							
B.1. National ocean and coastal policies, supporting legislation, and institutional arrangements	Review of national ocean policy, institutional arrangements, and legislation completed as part of the Second R/NSOC reporting with the following considerations: 1. Impacts and benefits of achieving national and regional targets for sustainable development and blue economy; and	Please refer to SDS-SEA MTR 2021 for baseline status					

⁴ You may refer to SDS-SEA MTR 2021 for baseline status

set up and functional in PEMSEA Partner Countries.	2. Development and adoption of gender policies, institutional arrangements, and legislations and how these are mainstreamed into the strategies and plans on the ocean, coastal management, and sustainable development, including their contribution to international and national commitments on gender equality and social inclusion (GESI).						
B.2. ICM programs for sustainable development of coastal and marine areas further scaled up from the 2020 coverage across the region's coastline and contiguous watersheds.	National ICM or ICM-related strategic (long-term) and operational plans (medium-term) developed, approved, and implemented by PEMSEA Country Partners identifying national priority coastlines for ICM demonstration, implementation, and upscaling.						
	ICM with GESI attributes mainstreamed into national development plans and included in the legislative agenda of the national government.	Please refer to PEMSEA GESI Action Plan as baseline					
	National ICM Forum convened as a venue for knowledge and experience sharing and fine-tuning of strategic actions for scaling up.						

Part 2: Gender Equality and Social Inclusion

Expected Outcome	Target for 2023	Baselines Status before 2023 (Legislations/Activities/Programs/Projects)	Not Started	Ongoing	Completed	Description of the Accomplishments/Progress	Means of Verification
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E.2. Gender equality is mainstreamed throughout the relevant policy planning cycles for governance management programs supporting SDS-SEA.	Based on the results of the gender analysis, Gender Mainstreaming Plan and results chain developed, which outlines examples and initiatives, as well as impacts in promoting gender equality throughout the relevant policy and planning cycle for governance and management programs (e.g., climate change adaptation, biodiversity conservation, sustainable livelihood, pollution management), and linked to relevant SDG targets in addition to SDG 5 in support of the SDS-SEA.						
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Part 3: Biodiversity Conservation and Fisheries Management

Expected Outcome	Target for 2023	Baselines Status before 2023 (Legislations/Activities/Programs/Projects)	Not Started	Started	Completed	Description of the Accomplishments/Progress	Means of Verification
B.1. National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plans (NBSAPs) incorporate Kunming-Montreat Global Biodiversity Framework targets for the ocean and coastal and marine management.	Consultations conducted to update the NBSAPs in consideration of the lessons learned from the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the commitments made by the PEMSEA Partners in the Kunming-Montreat Global Biodiversity Framework pertaining to oceans and coasts and SDG 14, including ensuring food security and sustainable management of fisheries and marine resources and considerations on equitable access, gender, youth, IP's and local communities participation in the design, implementation, and monitoring of biodiversity conservation programs in line with						

	the GBF's Gender Plan of Action post-2020.						
	Consultations conducted to consolidate existing and planned initiatives at regional (e.g., CTI RPOA, ATSEA2), national (CTI NPOA, etc.), and bay-wide levels with EAFM plans and fisheries management programs.						
Fisheries management enhancement programs incorporate policies and priorities in an ecosystem approach to fisheries management.	<p>Country consultations conducted to identify priority locations for biodiversity conservation and fisheries management based on national context and priorities, highlighting the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contribution to relevant targets of SDG 14 and the including the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework 30x30 target (Target 3) in accordance with the Country Partner's commitment by increasing the areal coverage of coastal and watershed areas with coastal use zoning plans, marine spatial plans, MPAs and MPA networks and/or networking and other area-based management processes and approaches (cross-reference to III.A.2) to enhance the productivity and sustainable use of the coastal and marine ecosystems and translating the benefits in terms of food provision and livelihood improvement. 						

	2. Ensuring food security and sustainable management of marine resources (Targets 9 & 10) and protecting and conserving threatened migratory species, and addressing invasive alien species.						
	3. Fisheries management enhancement programs in capture fisheries and mariculture in line with national policy.						
	4. Solutions to habitat loss and ecosystem destruction and degradation due to changes in ocean and land use, unsustainable use, pollution, and climate change.						
	Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries implemented through an ecosystem approach to fisheries management with the following programs:						
	1. Ecosystem and fisheries standard and threshold on each EAFM indicator for sustainable use and fisheries management						
	2. Adoption and implementation of EAFM indicator on fisheries management practice.						
	3. EAFM monitoring program.						
B.2. NBSAP implementation , monitoring, and reporting scaled up across the EAS region,	Consultations conducted to forge partnerships and collaboration among and between government and non-government sectors, including various regional mechanisms, organizations, and donor-funded projects5 with						

<p>enhancing the protection and conservation of marine biodiversity and threatened migratory marine species, alien and invasive species, and fishery resources.</p>	<p>priority locations (corridors, hotspots, and threatened fishing grounds) and activities (MPA establishment, management, and MPA networking and EAFM) for protection of habitats and ecosystem services, fishery resources and/or rare and endangered species in support of NBSAP implementation and fisheries management.</p>						
	<p>Design of standardized monitoring programs discussed and developed or enhancement of existing monitoring programs conducted to track changes in areal extent, health and resiliency of coastal habitats and watershed areas, biodiversity hotspots and priority fishing grounds, including assessing the management effectiveness of protected areas that demonstrate improved governance and ecological and socioeconomic benefits and impacts.</p>						
	<p>Communities engaged in biodiversity conservation activities/programs.</p>						
	<p>Documentation and consolidation of progress in NBSAP (or site-specific management plans) implementation from government programs, regional programs with national/subnational components, and other donor-funded projects into the National Reports undertaken and shared in various learning events and international,</p>						

	regional, and national fora.						
Part 4: Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction							
Expected Outcome	Target for 2023	Baselines Status before 2023 (Legislations/Activities/Programs/Projects)	Not Started	Ongoing	Completed	Description of the Accomplishments/Progress	Means of Verification
C.1 Climate Change National Action Plans (NAPs) incorporate the Country Partner commitments to COP 21 Paris Agreement towards net-zero emissions and the decisions from COP 26 Glasgow Climate Pact and COP 27 Sharm El-Sheikh Implementation Plan in relation to oceans.	Consultations conducted to update the National Strategy and Action Plans on Climate Change in consideration of SDG 13 and the provisions of the Glasgow Climate Pact and Sharm El-Sheikh Implementation Plan on integration and strengthening of ocean-based actions and solutions where parties are also urged to implement the Glasgow Work Programme of Action for Climate Empowerment with due consideration on gender equality and women empowerment and equal participation of women in climate action (cross-reference to III.C.2).						
	Consultations conducted to identify priority locations for climate change adaptation based on national priorities and context for convergence with sub-national ICM programs that will contribute to mainstreaming of climate-smart policy and legislation and GESI into comprehensive development plans to reduce the vulnerability of coastal communities and enhance the resilience of coastal and						

	marine resources to the impacts of climate change.						
	The number of countries integrating blue carbon in nationally determined contributions (NDCs)						
	Number of countries with reports on blue carbon stock assessment						
	Communities engaged in conserving and rehabilitating blue carbon ecosystems ⁵ .						
C.2. NAP implementation and reporting, including regional programs with CCA and DRR components.	Consultations conducted to forge partnerships and collaboration among and between government and non-government sectors, including regional and international organizations and institutions (e.g., ADPC; UNISDR, universities) and projects to support post-2020 climate change mitigation measures, including improved access to capacity development opportunities among Partner Countries and local governments.						
	Consultations conducted to forge partnerships and collaboration among and between government and non-government sectors, including regional and international organizations and institutions to support ocean-based adaptation measures as called for in the Glasgow Climate Pact, including habitat protection and restoration of critical habitats (coral reefs,						

⁵ Blue carbon ecosystems may include mangroves, seagrass, tidal marshes and mudflats

	<p>seagrass beds, coastal wetlands and mangroves and island ecosystems), and established MPAs and MPA networks based on scientifically sound information, to improve the resilience of watershed areas and coastal and marine ecosystems to the impacts of climate change and to enhance the carbon sequestration capacities of relevant habitats.</p>						
	<p>Design of standardized monitoring programs discussed and developed or enhancement of existing monitoring programs conducted to measure the impacts of committed climate change mitigation actions and improvements in the areal extent, health, and resiliency of coastal habitats and watershed areas including areas-at-risk to climate change (cross-reference to II.B.2).</p>						
	<p>Documentation and consolidation of progress in NAP implementation generated from government programs, regional programs with national/sub-national components and other donor-funded projects reported/communicated through the National Communication and Nationally Determined Contribution in accordance with the Kyoto Protocol and Paris Agreement, as well as in knowledge sharing and learning events.</p>						
C.3. National Disaster Risk Reduction and	<p>Consultations conducted to update the National Strategy and Action Plans on Disaster Risk Reduction</p>						

Management Plans incorporate the targets in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.	and Management in line with the 2030 targets of the Sendai Framework of Action for DRR, where women and their participation in DRR are recognized as key to designing, resourcing, and implementing gender-sensitive DRR policies, plans and programs.						
	Consultations conducted to identify priority locations based on integrated assessment of risk exposure of recipients to typhoon and storm surges and context for convergence with sub-national ICM programs that will contribute to mainstreaming DRR measures into comprehensive development plans to ensure the reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihood, properties and health of individuals, businesses, communities, women, IPs, and the marginalized sector including strengthening capacities to prepare for, respond to and recover from natural and human-induced hazards and disasters, particularly for the most vulnerable to be able to secure alternate means of livelihood in post-disaster situations.						
	In connection with Climate Change NAP reporting, the design of the monitoring program developed or enhanced, including reporting and communicating the progress in NAP implementation.						

Part 5: Pollution Reduction, Waste Management, and Water Use Management

Expected Outcome	Target for 2023	Baselines Status before 2023 (Legislations/Activities/Programs/Projects)	Not Started	Ongoing	Completed	Description of the Accomplishments/Progress	Means of Verification
<p>D.1. NAPs on the Global Programme of Action from Land-based Sources of Pollution (GPA) and NAPs on marine litter and marine plastics lay out actions to combat pollution from land-based sources, including marine plastics supporting SDS-SEA.</p>	<p>Consultations conducted to mainstream the objectives and priorities of GPA on pollution reduction (e.g., sewage, POPs, heavy metals, etc.) and waste management (marine litter/marine plastics) under the framework of the integrated coastal area and river basin management into NAPs on GPA9 or its equivalent National Action Plan, as recommended in the GPA and in response to SDG 6, which includes integrated water resources management, and SDGs 11, 12 and 14.</p>						
	<p>Consultations conducted to identify priority coastal and marine areas and river basins based on national and local priorities and context for the development and implementation of integrated river basin and coastal and marine area management programs addressing land-based sources of pollution (nutrients and wastewater, marine litter, etc.) and sea-based sources of pollution (oil spill, ballast water, alien and invasive species, marine litter, etc.), including water availability and use and conservation with considerations on interventions with gender</p>						

	implications.						
D.2. Implementation and reporting.	Consultations conducted to forge partnerships and collaboration among and between government and non-government sectors to support the implementation of NAPs on GPA and Marine Litter and strengthening cooperation under the auspices of the Global Partnership on Nutrient Management and Global Partnership on Marine Litter and their regional and national counterparts and programs.						
	GOT Annual Contact Points Meeting and Technical Workshops/Training conducted in collaboration with Country (Cambodia, Thailand, and Vietnam) and Non- Country Partners (IPIECA, OSRL) and other collaborators to support the implementation of the GOT Framework Programme for Cooperation on Oil Spill Preparedness and Response and pursuing the following measures to sustain the cooperation at regional, national and levels: 1. Accomplishments in implementing the GOT Strategic Action Plan 2017-2022 consolidated and disseminated.						
	2. Strategic Action Plan for Oil Spill Readiness and Response in the GOT 2022-2027 formulated, adopted, and implemented by Cambodia, Thailand, and Vietnam.						

	Pilot program on selected estuary/coastal waters implemented to monitor land-based sources of pollution.						
	Progress in NAP implementation reported through existing monitoring platforms, knowledge sharing and learning events by consolidating outputs from government programs, regional programs with national/ sub-national components and other donor-funded programs.						
	Documentation and consolidation of progress in NAP implementation generated from government programs, regional programs with national/sub-national components, and other donor-funded projects reported/ communicated in various knowledge-sharing and learning events.						

Part 6: Healthy People

Expected Outcome	Target for 2023	Baselines Status before 2023 (Legislations/Activities/Programs/Projects)	Not Started	Ongoing	Completed	Description of the Accomplishments/ Progress	Means of Verification
Sustainable livelihood and enterprise development are built and sustained.	Based on the recommended strategies for poverty reduction and livelihood enhancement and diversification, conduct consultations to						
	1. Identify livelihood development programs.						

	2. Startup of new income-generating opportunities, technologies, and practices, including biodiversity-friendly and GESI-responsive enterprises.						
	3. Facilitate the engagement of industries and the business sector in the development and implementation of livelihood improvement programs for local communities within their areas of operation.						
	Coastal sustainable livelihood index developed in ICM sites.						
	Lessons learned and experiences generated in the development and implementation of sustainable livelihood programs are documented and consolidated, and shared in various knowledge-sharing and learning events.						

Part 7: Healthy Economies

Resilient economic recovery policies that trigger blue investments and green recovery.	Nature-based job programs (e.g., coastal ecosystem restoration, MPA establishment, and management) identified including sustainability upgrades for key industries (e.g., fisheries and aquaculture, tourism, ports, and shipping) to promote sustainable and inclusive blue growth.						
	Low carbon footprint industries such as marine renewable energy, emission reductions from fisheries and aquaculture activities, and						

	decarbonization in the marine transport sector promoted.						
	Nature-based solutions promoted to enhance the carbon sequestration potential of coastal habitats.						
	Innovations in marine biotechnology and digitalization of the fisheries and ports and shipping sectors promoted.						
	Blue economy governance is strengthened by:	Ex. Adoption of Blue Economy Policy/Law					
	1. promoting a common understanding of blue economy;						
	2. highlighting the importance of ocean monitoring and ocean accounting;						
	3. adopting and implementing national ocean policies that advocate blue economy development;						
	4. harmonizing existing policies, procedures, incentives, and financing modalities;						
	5. adopting the Sustainable Blue Economy Finance principles into decision-making;						
	6. measuring emerging sustainable blue economy through instruments such as Blue Economy Development Index;						
	7. ensuring GESI integration and						

	increased participation of women, IPs, and marginalized groups in the different sectors of the blue economy such as fisheries and aquaculture, ports and shipping, coastal and marine tourism, renewable energy, etc.						
Public and Private Financing	As part of the implementation of the Communication Plan (cross-reference to II.D.2), awareness-raising activities for the public and private sectors pursued, including the promotion of investments in enterprises, technologies, practices and services that contribute to a sustainable ocean-based blue economy.						
	Recognition system for the corporate sector/ business community developed and implemented as an incentive mechanism for the public and private sectors to support ICM and blue economy investments.						
	Blue economy projects through PPP promoted at the Blue Economy Business Forums that serve as a thought leadership event involving leaders and policymakers and industry representatives to discuss investments and partnerships required to deliver sustainable growth to the various blue economy sectors leading to green recovery.						

ANNEX D
SDS SEA IMPLEMENTATION 2023 - 2027 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN
ANNUAL ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORTING TEMPLATE FOR PEMSEA NETWORK OF LEARNING CENTERS

PEMSEA Network of Learning Centers

REPORTING PERIOD (YEAR): _____

INSTRUCTIONS: Please update us on the current progress of the SDS-SEA Priority Program by selecting the appropriate option. Use the following criteria to identify the progress:

- **Not Started:** If no initiative has been undertaken for the target.
- **Ongoing:** If initiatives have been initiated for the target, regardless of their level of progress.
- **Completed:** If the target has already been accomplished.

To provide the PRF with more information on the current progress and the factors facilitating or hindering the achievement of the targets, please use the "Description of the Accomplishments/Progress" column. You can include links and references for verification and additional information in the "Means of Verification" column.

Part 1: Capacity Development

Expected Outcome	Target for 2023	Baselines Status before 2023 (Legislations/Activities/Programs/Projects)	Current Progress			Description of the Accomplishments/Progress	Means of Verification
			Not Started	Ongoing	Completed		
C.1. ICM and specialized skills training programs, targeted research, joint learning events promoting science-policy interface,	Capacity Development Plan updated to 2027 incorporating the identified needs of countries for the capacity building based on Country Partners' report on the baseline of M&E framework, tools, methodologies, and services, including GESI,	Capacity Development Plan 2021-2025					

materials, case studies, advisory and mentoring services supporting scaling up of ICM programs and SDS-SEA implementation	that are standardized to allow cross-comparison across countries in support of the development, implementation, and replication of ICM programs and SDS-SEA.						
	Capacity Development Plan implemented at regional, national, and local levels with the following strategic initiatives as part of ongoing and planned programs and projects:	2023					
	1. Training Courses in ICM and Specialized Skills (e.g., risk and vulnerability assessment; habitat assessment; pollution monitoring; fisheries management; GESI methodologies and tools; communication planning; knowledge-attitude-practices, etc.)						
	2. Training of Trainers						
	3. Conduct Study Tours						
	4. Leadership Training						
	5. Internship/Traineeship Program						
6. Fellowship Program for PNLC scientists and scholarships for young							

PNLC scientists in RCOEs/other PNLC member universities						
7. Establishing and engaging ICM Learning Centers						
8. Recognizing and engaging Regional Centers of Excellence						
10. Building awareness and sharing experiences on sustainable development and integrated coastal and ocean management through knowledge platforms, media, and forums.						
11. Conduct e-learning course offerings through MOOCs and webinars, online conferences, information dissemination, virtual meetings, e-working meetings, scientific and popular webinars, e-publications, and dissemination of reports.						
PNLC engaged as trainers, resource persons, and facilitators, including women leaders and experts and other marginalized individuals with subject matter expertise in the implementation of the Capacity Development Plan, including the conduct of scientific seminars and						

	forums on ICM and in the preparation of ICM solutions and ICM-related publications capturing the lessons learned and good practices in ICM implementation.						
	Under the UNDOS, explore opportunities for developing a regional plan of action on advancing ocean science to support SDS-SEA implementation, including identifying conditions adapted to women scientists and experts to facilitate their contribution to the Decade of Ocean Science.						
C.2. Global and regional capacity development programs provide opportunities for country participation, facilitating partnership building and networking.	Training opportunities provided by the UN Decade of Ocean Science through the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction through the Global Ocean Forum) and other programs/projects identified.						
	Working relationships and partnership arrangements established with institutions, organizations, programs, and projects to support country participation and capacity building.						

ANNEX E
SDS SEA IMPLEMENTATION 2023 - 2027 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN
ANNUAL ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORTING TEMPLATE FOR THE PEMSEA NETWORK OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

PEMSEA NETWORK OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS FOR SUSTAINABLE COASTAL DEVELOPMENT
STRATEGIC ACTION PLAN 2022-2030
ANNUAL ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORTING TEMPLATE

LOCAL GOVERNMENT: _____

REPORTING PERIOD (YEAR): _____

INSTRUCTIONS: Please provide an update on the progress made in implementing the targeted actions in the PNLG SAP 2022-2030 where relevant to the local government by checking the appropriate box and providing a brief description (qualitative and/or quantitative) and means of verification of the accomplishments, including challenges encountered. Use the following criteria to identify the progress:

- **Not Started:** If no initiative has been undertaken for the target.
- **Ongoing:** If initiatives have been initiated for the target, regardless of their level of progress.
- **Completed:** If the target has already been accomplished.
- **N/A or Non-Applicable:** If you believe the target is not relevant to the organization.

Component 1: Strengthening Governance and Partnerships

Objective: To further strengthen the PNLG’s capacity and expand its reach as an advocate of local government participation in the sustainable development of the coastal and marine areas in the Seas of East Asia in alignment with the priorities of the Decade of Action on Sustainable Development.

Expected Outcome	Targeted Actions for 2023	Indicators	Baseline ⁶	Status			Description of the Accomplishments/ Challenges	Means of Verification
				Not Started	Ongoing	Completed		
Regional network strengthened and membership expanded	PNLG Executive Committee Meetings convened	Proceedings of the PNLG Executive Committee Meetings						
	Implementation of ICM Code and Recognition	Number of PNLG members that initiated						

⁶ Baseline year is 2016 in line with the Ansan Declaration where the PNLG members have committed to report on their progress in implementing 4 SDG targets (i.e., 6, 11, 13 and 14).

Component 1: Strengthening Governance and Partnerships

Objective: To further strengthen the PNLG’s capacity and expand its reach as an advocate of local government participation in the sustainable development of the coastal and marine areas in the Seas of East Asia in alignment with the priorities of the Decade of Action on Sustainable Development.

Expected Outcome	Targeted Actions for 2023	Indicators	Baseline ⁶	Status			Description of the Accomplishments/ Challenges	Means of Verification
				Not Started	Ongoing	Completed		
	System	ICMS implementation Number of PNLG members recognized for their ICMS implementation in line with the ICM Code						
	Implementation of a process for reviewing and evaluating the progress, impacts and benefits of ICM program	Number of PNLG members conducting ICM effectiveness assessment based on agreed framework and methodology						
	Organization of joint capacity building or learning events for PNLG members	Capacity needs, challenges and constraints in ICM implementation among the PNLG members assessed Capacity development plan developed taking into consideration PNLG-specific training activities identified in PEMSEA’s Training and Capacity Development Plan 2021-2025 Number of joint learning events co-organized with key partners, including leadership trainings						

Component 1: Strengthening Governance and Partnerships

Objective: To further strengthen the PNLG’s capacity and expand its reach as an advocate of local government participation in the sustainable development of the coastal and marine areas in the Seas of East Asia in alignment with the priorities of the Decade of Action on Sustainable Development.

Expected Outcome	Targeted Actions for 2023	Indicators	Baseline ⁶	Status			Description of the Accomplishments/ Challenges	Means of Verification
				Not Started	Ongoing	Completed		
		Number of PNLG members participating in the learning events and other specialized training						
	Documentation of good practices and experiences in ICM implementation through the development of knowledge products; information and resource sharing through regular release of PNLG Newsletter and continuous updating of the PNLG Website	PNLG microsite in the PEMSEA website updated and linked to PNLG member’s websites Number of knowledge products (e.g., case studies, PNLG Newsletter and other publications and materials) to facilitate knowledge exchange, transfer of information and promoting ICM program development and implementation						
	Organization of PNLG Annual forum and other interim activities; participation in other knowledge sharing forums (e.g., XWOW, EAS Congress, etc.)	PNLG General Assembly convened Number of PNLG members participating in the PNLG annual forum Number of PNLG members participating in other knowledge sharing forums (e.g., XWOW, EAS						

Component 1: Strengthening Governance and Partnerships

Objective: To further strengthen the PNLG’s capacity and expand its reach as an advocate of local government participation in the sustainable development of the coastal and marine areas in the Seas of East Asia in alignment with the priorities of the Decade of Action on Sustainable Development.

Expected Outcome	Targeted Actions for 2023	Indicators	Baseline ⁶	Status			Description of the Accomplishments/ Challenges	Means of Verification
				Not Started	Ongoing	Completed		
		Congress) and shared experiences and accomplishments in ICM/similar integrated management program implementation showcasing use of innovative and scalable best practices in local sustainable coastal governance in pursuit of blue economy, circular economy, etc						
	Expanding the PNLG membership and linking with other networks and partners	<p>Number of local governments inducted as new PNLG members</p> <p>Number of PNLG members serving as hosts for study tours and resource speakers in local, national, international forums</p> <p>Number of consultations conducted with similar networks/programs for potential cooperation/networking</p>						

Component 2: Implementation of Priority Management Programs

Objective: To continue implementing exemplary management plans and programs and activities through 2030 under the PNLG members' respective ICM programs to contribute in achieving the 4 SDG targets that were selected and committed to by the PNLG in 2016 (Ansan Declaration).

Expected Outcome	Targeted Actions for 2023	Indicators	Baseline ⁷	Status			Description of the Accomplishments/ Challenges	Means of Verification
				Not Started	Ongoing	Completed		
Priority management programs implemented and aligned with global and regional targets and commitments	Implementation of management plans and programs on SDG 6 focusing on integrated coastal and water resources management	Number of PNLG members with management plans and programs on integrated coastal and water resources management Area covered by integrated coastal and water resources management plans and programs Number of people with access to secure and safe water supply Number of PNLG members with water quality monitoring program Number of PNLG members with improved water quality status						
	Implementation of management plans and programs on SDG 11 in support of the Marine Debris Prevention	Number of PNLG members with management plans and programs on solid waste/marine debris management						

⁷ Baseline year is 2016 in line with the Ansan Declaration where the PNLG members have committed to report on their progress in implementing 4 SDG targets (i.e., 6, 11, 13 and 14).

Component 2: Implementation of Priority Management Programs

Objective: To continue implementing exemplary management plans and programs and activities through 2030 under the PNLG members' respective ICM programs to contribute in achieving the 4 SDG targets that were selected and committed to by the PNLG in 2016 (Ansan Declaration).

Expected Outcome	Targeted Actions for 2023	Indicators	Baseline ⁷	Status			Description of the Accomplishments/ Challenges	Means of Verification
				Not Started	Ongoing	Completed		
	Initiative as committed to in the 2019 PNLG Forum and solid waste management	<p>Number of PNLG members with access to adequate domestic sanitation facilities</p> <p>Number of PNLG members with waste management systems, including waste reduction, recycling and reuse</p> <p>Percentage of population served by the municipal solid waste management system</p>						
	Implementation of management plans and program on SDG 13 focusing on reducing the vulnerability and enhance the resilience of coastal communities to the impacts of climate change and other natural and manmade hazards.	<p>Number of PNLG members with management plans and programs on CCA and DRR, including nature-based climate solutions</p> <p>Number of PNLG members with reported reduction of number of households that are highly vulnerable to hazards of climate change and other natural and manmade disasters</p> <p>Number of PNLG members with education and</p>						

Component 2: Implementation of Priority Management Programs

Objective: To continue implementing exemplary management plans and programs and activities through 2030 under the PNLG members' respective ICM programs to contribute in achieving the 4 SDG targets that were selected and committed to by the PNLG in 2016 (Ansan Declaration).

Expected Outcome	Targeted Actions for 2023	Indicators	Baseline ⁷	Status			Description of the Accomplishments/ Challenges	Means of Verification
				Not Started	Ongoing	Completed		
		awareness raising and human and institutional capacity in climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction, and early warning						
	Implementation of management plans and program on SDG 14 focusing on increasing the areal extent of healthy and resilient habitats and sustainable use of marine resources providing economic benefits to coastal communities/sectors under the jurisdiction of local government	<p>Number of PNLG members with management plans and programs on habitat protection and restoration, including blue carbon projects</p> <p>Number of PNLG members with management programs on marine protected area management and networking</p> <p>Number of PNLG members with coastal use zoning or marine spatial plans developed, adopted and implemented</p> <p>Area covered by marine protected areas</p> <p>Number of PNLG members with improved Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool</p>						

Component 2: Implementation of Priority Management Programs

Objective: To continue implementing exemplary management plans and programs and activities through 2030 under the PNLG members' respective ICM programs to contribute in achieving the 4 SDG targets that were selected and committed to by the PNLG in 2016 (Ansan Declaration).

Expected Outcome	Targeted Actions for 2023	Indicators	Baseline ⁷	Status			Description of the Accomplishments/ Challenges	Means of Verification
				Not Started	Ongoing	Completed		
		(Management Effectiveness Assessment Tool) rating Area covered by coastal habitat restoration efforts						

Component 3: Enhancing Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

Objective: To facilitate access to M & E tools and methodologies and knowledge platforms to enhance the PNLG members' capacity for monitoring and reporting of progress on social, economic and environmental status and changes and documentation of good practices for wider dissemination in the East Asian Region and beyond.

Expected Outcome	Targeted Actions for 2023	Indicators	Baseline ⁸	Status			Description of the Accomplishments/ Challenges	Means of Verification
				Not Started	Ongoing	Completed		
Transfer of M & E tools and methodologies to strengthen M & E capacities and access to knowledge platforms to	Access to specialized tools and methodologies in coordination with Regional Centers of Excellence, PNLG Associate members and PEMSEA non country partners	Number of specialized trainings courses conducted in coordination with partners Number of PNLG members participating in the specialized training courses						
	Methodology for assessing	ICM effectiveness framework						

⁸ Baseline year is 2016 in line with the Ansan Declaration where the PNLG members have committed to report on their progress in implementing 4 SDG targets (i.e., 6, 11, 13 and 14)

Component 3: Enhancing Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

Objective: To facilitate access to M & E tools and methodologies and knowledge platforms to enhance the PNLG members' capacity for monitoring and reporting of progress on social, economic and environmental status and changes and documentation of good practices for wider dissemination in the East Asian Region and beyond.

Expected Outcome	Targeted Actions for 2023	Indicators	Baseline ⁸	Status			Description of the Accomplishments/ Challenges	Means of Verification
				Not Started	Ongoing	Completed		
disseminate the PNLG members' accomplishments facilitated	ICM effectiveness developed, pilot tested and applied in ICM sites	and methodology finalized (cross reference to Program Component 1 for the application)						
	Indicator-based State of the Coasts reporting or similar reporting tools being utilized by the PNLG members, including scorecards, to measure progress and impacts of ICM implementation applied	Number of PNLG members applying the SOC reporting as M & E and reporting mechanism for ICM /similar integrated management program implementation Number of PNLG members applying other M & E and reporting tools to measure implementation progress						
	Knowledge exchange, transfer of information and promoting ICM program development and implementation facilitated through existing knowledge platforms (e.g., Seas of East Asia Knowledge Bank (SEAKB), etc.)	PNLG online tracking system activated/enhanced to address challenges in previous reporting system Number of PNLG members trained/compliant to the online reporting requirements Number of knowledge products (e.g., case studies, PNLG Newsletter and other publications and materials)						

Component 3: Enhancing Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

Objective: To facilitate access to M & E tools and methodologies and knowledge platforms to enhance the PNLG members' capacity for monitoring and reporting of progress on social, economic and environmental status and changes and documentation of good practices for wider dissemination in the East Asian Region and beyond.

Expected Outcome	Targeted Actions for 2023	Indicators	Baseline ⁸	Status			Description of the Accomplishments/ Challenges	Means of Verification
				Not Started	Ongoing	Completed		
		uploaded into the SEAKB Number of PNLG members recognized for exemplary performance at the PNLG General Assembly based on the reported progress particularly for Program Component 2.						

ANNEX F
SDS SEA IMPLEMENTATION 2023 - 2027 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN
ANNUAL ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORTING TEMPLATE FOR PRF

PEMSEA Resource Facility

REPORTING PERIOD (YEAR): _____

INSTRUCTIONS: Please update us on the current progress of the SDS-SEA Priority Program by selecting the appropriate option. Use the following criteria to identify the progress:

- **Not Started:** If no initiative has been undertaken for the target.
- **Ongoing:** If initiatives have been initiated for the target, regardless of their level of progress.
- **Completed:** If the target has already been accomplished.

To provide the PRF with more information on the current progress and the factors facilitating or hindering the achievement of the targets, please use the "Description of the Accomplishments/Progress" column. You can include links and references for verification and additional information in the "Means of Verification" column.

Expected Outcome	Target for 2023	Baseline Status before 2023 (Legislations/Activities /Programs/Projects) ⁹	Current Progress			Description of the Accomplishments/ Progress	Means of Verification
			Not Started	Ongoing	Completed		
Part 1: Regional Mechanisms							
A.1. A self-sustaining and strengthened regional partnership coordinated by the PEMSEA Resource Facility (PRF) with an improved capacity of accessing funds from diverse sources	SDS-SEA IP 2023-2027 approved and adopted by the EASPC.						
	11 Voluntary Agreements developed, agreed to, and signed between PRF and PEMSEA Country Partners, confirming country ownership of PEMSEA and providing funding to sustain the core operation of the PRF	5 existing multi year cost sharing arrangements (China, Japan, RoKorea, Singapore,					

⁹ You may refer to SDS-SEA MTR 2021 for baseline status

to support the implementation of the regional strategy.	Secretariat.	Timor Leste, Philippines) Under discussion: Cambodia, DPRK, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Vietnam					
	Agreements signed between PRF and Non- Country Partners confirming resource and capacity development and technical support for joint implementation of collaborative projects that contribute to the targeted outcomes of the SDS-SEA IP 2023-2027.						
	PRF develop collaborative projects with global (IMO) and other regional organizations (ASEAN) and partners using GESI-based methodologies and tools to guide GESI mainstreaming, implementation, and monitoring of project activities.	IRBM project (ASEAN)					
	PRF implement national, bilateral and multilateral-funded projects.	RoK ODA ASEANo					
A.2. A Regional and National State of Ocean and Coasts reporting system to monitor, evaluate and report on the progress, impacts, and benefits and continually guide the	GESI components of the existing R/NSOC indicators identified and guidelines for incorporating GESI indicators into the R/NSOC developed.						
	Synergy of R/NSOC with regional and global reporting systems established through collaboration						

<p>planning and implementation of the SDS-SEA to achieve blue economy growth and maintain ocean health.</p>	<p>with the World Ocean Assessment and other global and regional reporting systems on coasts and ocean.</p>						
<p>A.3. A platform for connecting people for a healthy ocean: science- policy- economy- society interface.</p>	<p>Planning for the EAS Congress 2024 and 2027 and Ministerial Forum initiated in collaboration with the host national and local governments and partners.</p>						
	<p>GESI-focused forums, workshops, seminars, roundtables, study tours and joint learning events convened at the 2024 and 2027 EAS Congresses.</p>	<p>EASC 21 gender responsive collabs GESI action plan</p>					

Part 2: National Ocean and Coastal Policies, Legislations, and Institutional Arrangements

<p>Expected Outcome</p>	<p>Target for 2023</p>	<p>Baselines Status before 2023 (Legislations/Activities/Programs/Projects)</p>	<p>Not Started</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>Completed</p>	<p>Description of the Accomplishments/ Progress</p>	<p>Means of Verification</p>
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B.1. National ocean and coastal policies, supporting legislations and institutional arrangements set up and functional in PEMSEA Partner Countries.	Regional and national policy forums and consultations organized and convened in conjunction with the EAS Congress and other regional and national events to: 1. increase awareness and understanding and consensus on the need for national ocean policy and supporting legislation in accordance with the national policies and strategies; and 2. share and discuss innovations and experiences in policy, regulatory, environmental, economic and financial instruments among policymakers and legislators.	EAS ocean roundtable (annual) Joint PNLG-PNLC learning events EAS Congress (2024, 2027)					
	Communications and advocacy campaigns developed and implemented in support of proposed policies/laws targeting policy makers at national and local levels, including women, indigenous people and other marginalized groups to promote better awareness and understanding of the importance of GESI in policy formulation and in designing GESI-based policy solutions (cross-reference to II.D.2).	PEMSEA communications plan					

Part 3: Capacity Development

Expected Outcome	Target for 2023	Baselines Status before 2023 (Legislations/Activities/Programs/Projects)	Not Started	Started	Completed	Description of the Accomplishments/ Progress	Means of Verification
C.1. ICM and specialized skills training programs, targeted research, joint learning events promoting science-policy interface, materials, case studies, advisory and mentoring services supporting scaling up of ICM programs and SDS-SEA implementation	Capacity Development Plan updated to 2027 incorporating the identified needs of countries for capacity building based on Country Partners' report on baseline of M&E framework, tools, methodologies and services, including GESI, that are standardized to allow cross-comparison across countries in support of the development, implementation and replication of ICM programs and SDS-SEA.	PEMSEA Cap dev program – joint undertaking with PNLC					
	Capacity Development Plan implemented at regional, national and local levels with the following strategic initiatives as part of ongoing and planned programs and projects:						
	1. Training Courses in ICM and Specialized Skills (e.g., risk and vulnerability assessment; habitat assessment; pollution monitoring; fisheries management; GESI methodologies and tools; communication planning; knowledge-attitude- practices, etc.)						
	2. Training of Trainers						

	3. Conduct of Study Tours						
	4. Leadership Training						
	5. Internship/Traineeship Program						
	6. Fellowship Program for PNLC scientists and scholarships for young PNLC scientists in RCOEs/other PNLC member universities						
	7. Establishing and engaging ICM Learning Centers						
	8. Recognizing and engaging Regional Centers of Excellence						
	9. Joint PNLC-PNLC Learning Events						
	10. Building awareness and sharing experiences on sustainable development and integrated coastal and ocean management through knowledge platforms and various media and forums.						
	11. Conduct of e-learning course offerings through MOOCs and webinars, online conferences, information dissemination, virtual meetings, e-working meetings, scientific and popular webinars, e-publications and dissemination of reports.						
	PNLC engaged as trainers, resource persons and facilitators,						

	including women leaders and experts and other marginalized individuals with subject matter expertise in the implementation of the Capacity Development Plan, including the conduct of scientific seminars and forums on ICM and in the preparation of ICM solutions and ICM-related publications capturing the lessons learned and good practices in ICM implementation.						
	Under the UNDOS, explore opportunities for developing a regional plan of action on advancing ocean science to support SDS-SEA implementation, including the identification of conditions that are adapted to women scientists and experts to facilitate their contribution to the Decade of Ocean Science.						
C.2. Global and regional capacity development programs provide opportunities for country participation facilitating partnership building and networking.	Training opportunities provided by the UN Decade of Ocean Science through the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction through the Global Ocean Forum) and other programs/projects identified.						
	Working relationships and partnership arrangements established with institutions, organizations, programs and projects to support country participation and capacity building.						

**Part 4:
ICM
Scaling
Up**

Expected Outcome	Target for 2023	Baselines Status before 2023 (Legislations/Activities/Programs/Projects)	Not Started	Ongoing	Completed	Description of the Accomplishments/ Progress	Means of Verification
A.1. Local governments across the EAS Region facilitate ICM scaling up covering priority coastlines and watersheds that support critical habitats and ecosystems.	PNLG SAP 2022-2030 covering local governance strengthening, management programs implementation and enhancing local M & E mechanisms implemented by PNLG members (53 local governments and 4 associate members in 10 countries as of 2022).	Joint PNLG-PNLC learning events Project activities with LGUs					
	Progress in SAP implementation reported by PNLG members by populating the PNLG Tracking Tool in the SEAKB highlighting the achievements in SDGs 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 and mainstreaming of gender into the management programs related to these SDG targets.						
	Progress made in SAP implementation consolidated by the PNLG Secretariat and PRF for reporting at the PNLG Annual Forum.						
	ICM Code and Recognition System and ICM performance index that serve as standard for measuring ICM effectiveness						

	implemented by PNLG members, in coordination with PNLC (cross-reference to II.B.2).						
	PNLG members that are compliant with the requirements of the ICM Code and Recognition System and ICM performance index were recognized during the PNLG Annual Forum.						
	PNLG sister-city programs are initiated.						
A.2. Areal extent of healthy and resilient habitats increased resulting in ecological, social and economic benefits to coastal communities	Good practices in ICM implementation documented and shared at the EAS Congress, EASPC meetings and various international, regional and national for and utilized as learning materials in training workshops and training of trainers.	PNLG-PNLC learning events IRBM-ICM					
	Practical examples in mainstreaming GESI in integrated management of coastal and marine ecosystems and context-specific GESI interventions documented to guide the implementation of GESI-sensitive and GESI- responsive actions and research.						
Expected Outcome	Target for 2023	Baselines Status before 2023 (Legislations/Activities/Programs/Projects)	Not Started	Ongoing	Completed	Description of the Accomplishments/ Progress	Means of Verification

Publica and Private Financing	Blue economy policy and private sector engagement and networking facilitated by implementing the projects with blue economy components, including partnership opportunities with the PNLG and PNLC.						
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