Coral Triangle Initiative Regional Conservation Trust Fund

DRAFT Logframe

| Outcomes and Outputs | Targets |
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| Outcome 1 - Protect: Network of Marine Protected and Conserved Areas (MPCAs) is expanded and effectively managed (priority, representative) | MPCA Coverage minimum of 15% in each CT6 country with ideal target goal of 30% for the CT by 2030. |
|  | MPCA networks cover 15-30% of priority areas for regional connectivity, biodiversity, and resilience [need a specific target] – Priority seascapes. |
|  | >20% of MPCAs in priority seascapes are documented to be “effectively managed” (as defined by CTMPAS, METT, Green List, etc.) |
|  | MPCAs follow a rights-based approach engaging and respecting Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) [All? A percentage?] |
|  | Climate resilient coral reefs remain above functioning thresholds. |
| Outputs |  |
| 1.1 MPCA Management and Business Plans developed, resourced, and implemented​ | 80% of new priority MPCAs are created with management plans  10% of new priority MPCAs have business plans (but any MPCA expansion the fund contributes to must have a mgt/business plan)  Among existing priority MPCAs, 50% have management plans and 10% have business plans by 2030  50% of priority MPCAs have fully funded their basic (vs optimal costs) finance needs through a portfolio of finance mechanisms by 2030  80% of priority MPCAs have implemented their management and business plans by 20xx |
| 1.2 Successful Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLC) MPCA models, developed, scaled and replicated​ | [50%] or higher of new MPCAs are IPLC-led, managed, or co-managed |
| 1.3 Capacity of MPCA practitioners strengthened and a community of practice in place​ | Network of MPCA practitioners in place and active  Measures of management effectiveness across the seascapes increased by 20% over baseline within 5 years |
| 1.4 Climate adaptation and resilience effectively integrated into MPCA spatial planning and management ​ | ? % of spatial plans and management plans that have climate adaptation and resilience considerations incorporated |
| 1.5 Regulatory frameworks enhanced and harmonized​ | All CT6 countries have well-defined policies and regulations for MPCA gazettal and management, with rights-based approaches for IPLCs  Regional protocols and regulations for managing MPCAs that cross national borders are defined and implemented |
|  |  |
| Outcome 2: Restore |  |
| Outcome 2 - Restore: Resilience of MPCA ecosystems to bleaching and other threats is improved | Priority local drivers of degradation on coral reef and associated ecosystems are identified and reduced (e.g. overfishing, pollution, tourism pressures) to enable natural recovery of climate-impacted coral reefs. Coral restoration activities are paired to ‘Restore’ sites so that |
| Outputs |  |
| 2.1 Major threats to marine and coastal ecosystems are identified, stabilized, and in some cases reduced (Ridge-to-reef approach, fisheries gear modification, etc.) ​ | Top identified threats in area (number of hectares) of biologically significant areas under improved natural resource management reduced by 50% over 10 years |
| 2.2 Incentives and new financial models for science-based coral restoration increase coral restoration activity | Coral restoration activity increases 25% over 10 years |
| 2.3 Rapid response programs are in place to restore reefs damaged by storms | X% of MPCAs have rapid response programs in place |
| 2.4 Effective design and creation of MPCAs to consider diverse objectives including climate resilience, food security, ecotourism etc. |  |
| Outcome 3 - Transform: Communities and other conservation actors have a sustainable economic relationship with the marine and coastal ecosystems. | Communities are supported and empowered in equitable and sustainable use and conservation of marine and coastal resources (fish biomass stable or increasing, GINI coefficient trending down – towards equality). |
|  | Coastal community wellbeing and resilience are enhanced under well-managed MPCA systems |
|  | Number of non-reef dependent alternative livelihoods developed by coastal communities |
| Outputs |  |
| 3.1 Blue carbon projects are effectively developed and financed | 20,000 ha of blue carbon projects supported that deliver benefits to coastal communities |
| 3.2 Communities dependent on MPCA resources show increased economic, financial, and institutional resilience to shocks | Target communities show increased economic well-being compared to “control” samples  Insurance products developed and financed |
| 3.3 Sustainable resilient livelihoods that support conservation enhanced​ | 40% increase in annual income for communities associated with MPCAs over 10 years |
| 3.4 Coastal community institutions, planning and access to finance strengthened | Targeted coastal communities historically without access to capital have measurably better access to capital at competitive rates. |