Cultural Indicator Ranking Results Healthy Reefs for Healthy People								
Cultural Issue	**Cultural questions**	**Indicator**	**Criteria I** ***Relevance to the MAR***	**Criteria II** ***Data Availability***	**Criteria III** ***Scientific Soundness***	**Criteria IV** ***Management responsiveness***	**Criteria V** ***Transparency and Understandability***	**Comments**
1. State of indigenous/local languages and traditional knowledge	*Is traditional knowledge (i.e., local languages, ethnic knowledge & skills) being passed to future generations?*	Number of children learning and speaking indigenous/local language	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	High	Moderate	In general, transmission of language correlates positively with transmission and maintenance of cultural knowledge, including knowledge about the environment and related use and management practices.
		Surveys on persistence of ethnobiological/ethnoecological knowledge and skills	High	TBD	High	High	High	The persistence and continued adaptation of traditional ecological knowledge and skills is an essential component of socio-ecological sustainability. The methodologies for measuring and assessing the state of TEK are just beginning to be developed.
2. Traditional livelihoods & subsistence practices	*Are traditional livelihoods & subsistence practices being affected?*	Percentage of income deriving from traditional livelihoods/subsistence practices (fishing, agriculture, animal husbandry)	High	High	High	High	High	The assumption is that traditional economies have tended to be more compatible with sustaining ecosystem functions.
3. Traditional cultural beliefs and practices leading to sustainable resource use	*How are traditional beliefs and practices affecting/improving sustainable resource use?*	Surveys on traditional restrictions/regulations over resource use (sacred sites, taboos, etc.)	High	TBD	Moderate	Moderate	High	The existence of such beliefs and practices can be very supportive of conservation goals.
4. Access to traditional land and aquatic natural resources	*Has access to traditional land and aquatic natural resources changed?*	Percentage of population having access to traditional land and aquatic environments and resources	High	TBD	High	High	High	Access to land and aquatic natural resources is one of the most essential conditions for the maintenance of traditional livelihoods/subsistence practices.
5. Land and offshore tenure/ownership systems	*Who owns the land?*	Percentage of population maintaining traditional tenure/ownership systems	High	TBD	High	Moderate	High	An important indicator to the extent that traditional tenure/ownership systems are tied to sustainable livelihoods and resource management.
		Percentage of population enjoying secure tenure over traditional lands and offshore resources	High	TBD	High	High	High	A key condition for continued access to traditional land/offshore resources and for maintaining sustainable practices.
6. Intergenerational residency in local area	*Does intergenerational residency in local areas help sustainability?*	Percentage of households that have been in place for two generations of more	High	High	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	The assumption is that length of residency of a household correlates with knowledge of the environment and sustainable use.
7. Out-migration	*How is migration affecting sustainability & livelihoods?*	Percentage of population migrating to urban centers or other countries	High	High	High	Moderate	High	Outmigration tends to disrupt traditional family and community structures and may negatively affect sustainable resource use.
8. Maintenance of cultural identity in the face of "modernization" and mass tourism	*Are we losing our cultural identity to globalization and modernization?*	Percentage of households maintaining traditional practices with respect to significant social/religious activities/ceremonies	High	TBD	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	This is a general indicator of cultural cohesiveness. If such practices are directly or indirectly related to sustainable management of natural resources, their persistence can be positive for conservation.

Ranking results are adapted from: Maffi et al., draft report for World Bank (2004).