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CORAL TRIANGLE SUPPORT PARTNERSHIP (CTSP)
YEAR 2 SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT
REPORTING ON WORK BETWEEN OCTOBER | 2009 – MARCH 31, 2010



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Cover photo: Seaweed harvesting in Indonesia is an important source of income.
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Coral Triangle Support Partnership Year 2 Semi-Annual Report

(October 1, 2009 – March 31, 2010)

Prepared for GCP LWA Award # LAG-A-00-99-00048-00 USAID Regional Development Mission/Asia

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Table of Contents

Acronyms.....	iv
Executive Summary.....	vii
1. Introduction.....	1
2. CTSP Program Overview.....	1
2.1 US CTI Results Framework.....	1
2.2 CTSP Goal.....	2
2.3 CTSP Success Statement.....	3
2.4 Priority Geographies.....	4
3. Major Program Achievements.....	5
3.1 Regional Achievements.....	5
3.2 Country Level Achievements.....	5
3.3 Management and Administration.....	7
3.4 CTSP Results Indicators.....	7
4. Progress Achieved Toward Results.....	8
4.1 Regional Program.....	8
4.2 Indonesia Program.....	9
4.3 Malaysia Program.....	13
4.4 Papua New Guinea Program.....	16
4.5 Philippines Program.....	17
4.6 Solomon Islands Program.....	22
4.7 Timor-Leste Program.....	23
5. Implementation Challenges and Solutions.....	27
6. Conclusion: Future Challenges and Outlook.....	33
Annex A: CTSP Representatives in the CT Countries.....	36
Annex B: CTSP Priority Geography by Country.....	37
Annex C: Activity Tracking Table of CTSP Year 2 Funded Activities.....	75

Acronyms

ALGIS	Agriculture, Land use Geographical Information System Unit
BSSE	Bismarck Solomon Seas Ecoregion – includes Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CI	Conservation International
CIP	Central Islands Province (Solomon Islands)
COP	Chief of Party
COREMAP	Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management Program
CRMP	Coastal Resources Management Program
CT	Coral Triangle
CTC	Coral Triangle Center
CT6	The six nations in the Coral Triangle: Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste
CTI	Coral Triangle Initiative
CTI Secretariat	Regional CTI Secretariat, interim Secretariat hosted by Indonesia
CTSP	USAID-funded Coral Triangle Support Partnership Project
CTSP-I	The Indonesia component of CTSP activities
DCOP	Deputy Chief of Party
DEC	Department of Environment and Conservation (Papua New Guinea)
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources (Philippines)
DOE	Department of Environment (Timor-Leste)
DOF	Department of Fisheries (Malaysia)
DOS	Department of State (U.S.)
DPAF	Department of Parks and Fisheries (Timor-Leste)
EAFM	Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management
EBFM	Ecosystem-Based Fisheries Management
ECOGO	Environmental Governance Project, funded by USAID-Philippines
ENT	East Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia
EEZs	Exclusive Economic Zones
FISH	Fisheries Improved for Sustainable Harvest Project, funded by USAID-Philippines
FMU	Fisheries Management Unit (Philippines)
GCP LWA	Global Conservation Program Leader with Associates, a USAID cooperative agreement mechanism
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
ICRMP	Integrated Coastal Resources Management Project
ICZM	Integrated Coastal Zone Management
ILMMA	Indonesia Locally Managed Marine Area Network
IMWG	Inter-Ministerial Working Group (Timor-Leste)
IR	Intermediate Results
ISC	Interim Steering Committee
IUU	Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (fishing)
IWLearn	International Waters Learning Exchange and Resource Network
Kg.	<i>Kampung</i> , meaning “village” in Bahasa Malaysia

KKP	<i>Kementerian Kelautan dan Perikanan</i> . The Indonesia Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF)
LC	Local Communities
LG	Local Government
LGU	Local Government Unit (the Philippines)
LIPI	Indonesian Institute of Sciences
LMMA	Locally Managed Marine Area
LMP	League of Municipalities of the Philippines
LRFFT	Live Reef Food Fish Trade
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (Timor-Leste)
MERF	Marine Environment Resources Foundation
MMAF	Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (Indonesia)
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture (Malaysia)
MoNRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (Malaysia)
MOSTI	Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (Malaysia)
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPA	Marine Protected Area
MPAMES	Marine Protected Area Management Effectiveness Assessment System
NCC	National Coordinating Committee
NFA	National Fisheries Authority (Papua New Guinea)
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NIPA	Nuakata-Iabam-Pahilele Area, an MPA in Papua New Guinea
NKS	Nino Konis Santana National Park, Timor Leste
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (US)
NPOA	National Plan of Action
NTZ	No-Take Zone
PCA	Priority Conservation Area
PCAMARD	Philippine Council for Aquatic and Marine Research and Development
PCSD	Palawan Council for Sustainable Development (Philippines)
PEMSEA	Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia
PI	Program Integrator – Tetra Tech/ARD
PLA	Participatory Learning and Action
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
PNG	Papua New Guinea
PPP	Public Private Partnerships
PNGCLMA	PNG Center for Locally Managed Areas
RARE	Rare Conservation, an NGO
RAT	Regional Activity Team
RDMA	USAID Regional Development Mission for Asia
RPO	CTSP's Regional Program Office (based in Jakarta)
RPOA	Regional Plan of Action
SI	Solomon Islands
SILMMA	Solomon Islands Locally Managed Marine Areas
SLR	Sea Level Rise
SOM	Senior Officials' Meeting
SPREP	South Pacific Regional Environment Programme
SSME	Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion – includes Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines
STRAT	Strategic Regional Activity Theme

SUMACORE	Sustainable Management of Coastal Resources
TL	Timor-Leste
TMP	Tun Mustapha Park (Malaysia)
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UPMSI	University of the Philippines Marine Science Institute
US CTI	US Coral Triangle Initiative
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VIP	Verde Island Passage
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WFC	World Fish Center
WMP	Wakatobi National Park (Indonesia)
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

Executive Summary

This Semi-Annual Report for the Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP) is submitted by World Wildlife Fund (WWF) to the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) in accordance with the terms of Global Conservation Program Leader with Associates (GCP LWA) Award # LAG-A-00-99-00048-00. CTSP is a five year project developed by USAID's Regional Development Mission for Asia (RDMA) in cooperation with bi-lateral USAID Missions in Indonesia, Timor-Leste, and the Philippines. CTSP brings together the strength and global reach of WWF, as the cooperative agreement leader, and its partners The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and Conservation International (CI).

This report includes an introduction to the CTSP program, a summary of key achievements, and sections on CTSP country activities and progress including a summary of challenges, responses, and outlook going forward. The reporting period covered in this report is October 1, 2009 to March 31, 2010. Progress is presented within the overall context and timeline of the Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI) in which CTSP acts as both a responsive assistance mechanism and a catalytic agent for creating and sustaining momentum. Challenges are being met with operational responses that are appropriate within this context and paced appropriately alongside the CT6 governments and non-governmental partners. The overall report reflects CTSP's current status as "on schedule" within the CTSP project's projected five-year phased program implementation and project cycle:

- Phase I: Collaboration, Coordination and Partnerships (Year 1)
- Phase II: Implementation in Priority Geographies and Learning Sites (Year 2)
- Phase III: Expansion and Acceleration of Implementation (Years 3-5)
- Phase IV: Transition and Institutionalization with Government Partners (Year 5)

CTSP activities directly contribute to the intermediate results and outcomes of the USCTI Results Framework (see Figure 1) and are aligned with core capacities and comparative advantages of Consortium Members in four key areas critically required, although not solely sufficient, for sustained results and enabling environments:

- Creating enabling conditions that support transformational policies and regulations;
- Supporting capacity building and institutional strengthening by developing resource management capacity;
- Building constituencies by increasing multi-stakeholder engagement at all levels for improved environmental management;
- Enhancing decision support capacity through access to tools, information, and resources for decision making.

While CTSP did not directly support regional activities as a result of reduced funding allocations and guidance from USAID RDMA this year, CTSP's contributions to regional progress were notable.

- CTSP consortium members acted as chair or co-chair of regional thematic teams identifying and prioritizing USCTI opportunities to support actions in the Regional Plan of Action. These thematic teams include: Ecosystem Based Fisheries Management/Live Reef Fish Food Trade (EBFM/LRFFT); Climate Change Adaptation; MPAs; and the regional thematic team.
- CTSP teams in CT6 countries worked closely with the Program Integrator to identify participants for regional exchanges supported by the Program Integrator and, in some cases, played important roles in the delivery of those regional exchanges (e.g., the regional exchange to the WWF Coral Triangle Network Initiative (CTNI) Business Summit in the Philippines in January, 2010).
- CTSP country teams supported CTI national coordinating committees (NCCs) to strengthen their participation in regional dialogue and supported regional Senior Officials' Meetings (SOM), ministerial meetings, and CTI regional working groups.
- CTSP consortium member organizations contributed significant funding and human resources as regional donor organizations in support of CTI objectives (such as initiating the regional LRFFT trade public-private sector partnership) largely with non-CTSP funds.

While the above are significant contributions, the primary focus of CTI during the reporting period was on national-level project mobilization. Progress in each country is detailed in the sections that follow.

1. Introduction

The Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP) is a USAID-supported consortium that brings together the comparative strengths and regional experience of the World Wildlife Fund (WWF-US), Conservation International (CI), and The Nature Conservancy (TNC) to support the six Coral Triangle countries¹ (CT6) in achieving their goals as detailed in the Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI) Regional Plan of Action² (RPOA) and the individual National Plans of Action (NPOA) of each country.

CTSP works within the US program to support the Coral Triangle Initiative (US CTI) funded by USAID and other agencies to “improve the management of biologically and economically important coastal and marine resources and associated ecosystems that support the livelihoods of peoples and economies in the Coral Triangle.”

To ensure an integrated design under the US CTI program, CTSP works in concert with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the US CTI Program Integrator, other US agencies, the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the Global Environment Facility (GEF), and other donor and government agencies, to map needs and derive ways for CTSP to create value and provide leadership within the overall CTI. Country needs in terms of marine conservation and food and livelihood security are expansive and none of the assistance sources can meet these needs alone. CTSP takes both a tactical and strategic approach by responding to and taking advantage of high-priority needs that are likely to produce results immediately and in the near future, while also taking more strategic positions that set the stage for outcomes over the medium to long term.

This report covers the first half of the second year of CTSP operations from October 1, 2009 to March 31, 2010.

2. CTSP Program Overview

2.1 US CTI Results Framework

The CTSP reports against the US CTI Support Program Consolidated Results Framework illustrated in Figure 1.

¹ The six countries are Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Solomon Islands, and Timor-Leste.

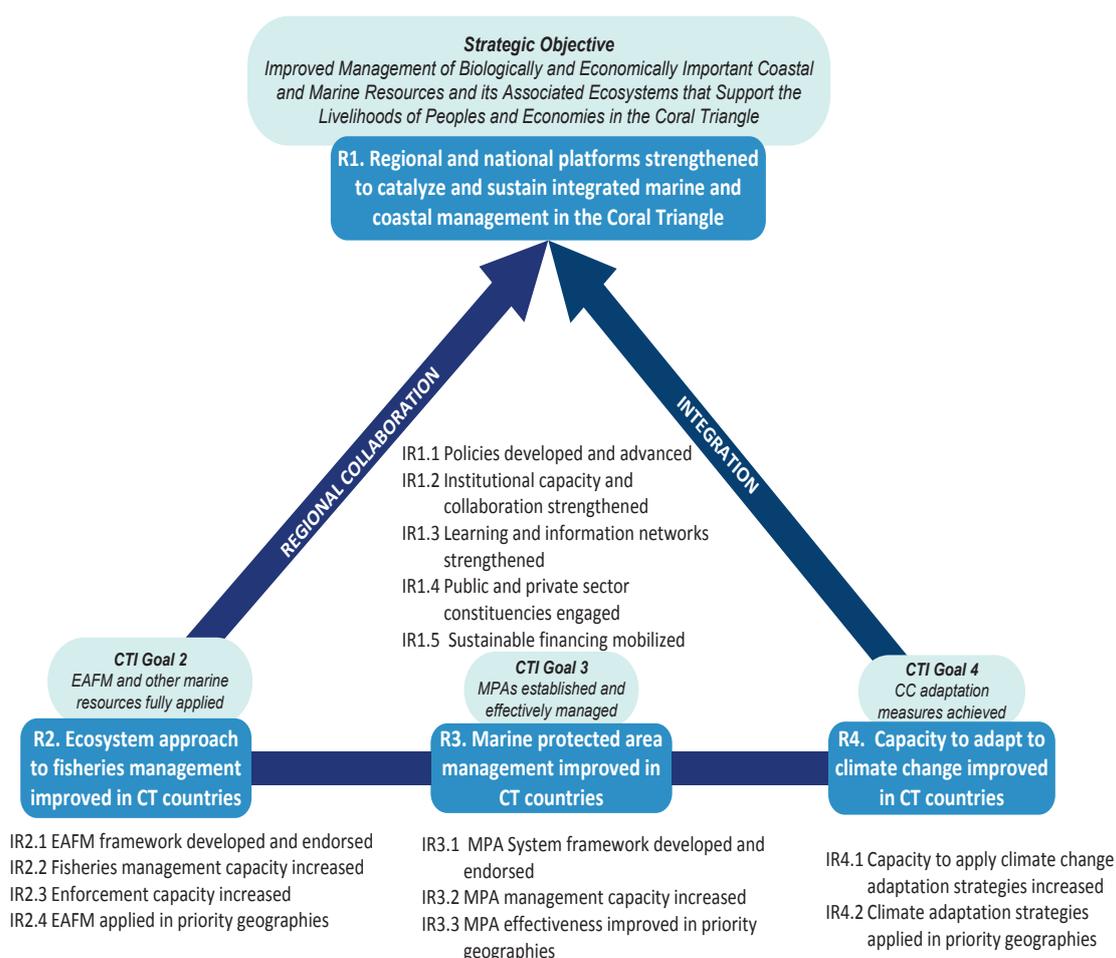
² The six-nation Regional Plan of Action, prepared with significant support from CTSP, was approved in Manado, Indonesia, on May 15, 2009.

2.2 CTSP Goal

The goal of the project is to improve the management of biologically and economically important coastal and marine resources and associated ecosystems that support the livelihoods of peoples and economies in the Coral Triangle. CTSP’s strategy for achieving this goal is to focus on the following four core Intermediate Results within the US CTI Framework that substantially support the efforts of the CT6 nations to implement the CTI Regional and National Plans of Action (referred to as RPOA and NPOA, respectively).

- Result 1 Regional and national platforms strengthened to catalyze and sustain integrated marine and coastal management in the Coral Triangle.
- Result 2 Ecosystem approach to fisheries management improved throughout the Coral Triangle region.
- Result 3 Marine protected area management improved in Coral Triangle countries.
- Result 4 Capacity to adapt to climate change improved throughout the Coral Triangle region.

Figure 1. US CTI Support Program Consolidated Results Framework



2.3 CTSP Success Statement

CTSP will directly help each CT6 country create an enabling environment that contributes to long-term results and with benefits and management outcomes at four levels: site, priority geography, national, and regional.

At least one priority geography in each country will demonstrate the full integration of all four CTSP goals: national and regional platforms; Ecosystem-Based Fisheries Management (EBFM); effective Marine Protected Areas (MPAs); and climate change adaptation (CCA). All CTSP programs will engage different categories and scales of governance, linking the lowest recognized unit of governance to national and international governance structures and processes through the USCTI results framework.

By the end of the project, each of the six countries will have formalized at least two new national-level marine and coastal management policies. These policies will provide the enabling environment to transform resource management behaviors of actors at all levels of influence, from local community members who rely directly on a healthy resource base to international traders responding to global consumption demands.

Meanwhile, through CTSP's regional work, at least two trans-boundary agreements will be established for the cooperative management of functional seascapes. CTSP will also build capacity and address threats by providing beneficiaries at all levels in the six countries with opportunities to share experiences and replicate successes across countries; address transnational challenges that cannot be effectively addressed by one country alone; adopt economies of scale in implementing common programmatic approaches; and coordinate with donors working on a regional level.

2.4 Priority Geographies

CTSP priority geographies and sites were selected through consultative processes that were carried out with government counterparts in each country (see Table 1). Maps of priority geographies and respective target sites are found in Annex B.³

Table 1. Priority Geographies in CTSP

Country	Priority Geography	Target Site
Indonesia	Papua (Bird's Head Seascape)	Raja Ampat
		Padaido Islands
	Lesser Sunda Ecoregion	Savu Sea
		Bali MPA (which includes Nusa Penida)
	Banda Sea Ecoregion	Wakatobi MPA
		West Kei Kecil
	North Borneo	Berau MPA
West Sulawesi Province (Makassar Strait)	To be determined	
Sunda Shelf	Anambas/Natuna	
Malaysia	Kudat-Banggi	Tun Mustafa Park
Philippines	Palawan Province	Cagayancillo/Tubbataha
		Taytay Municipality
		Araceli Municipality
	Tawi-Tawi Province	Turtle Islands
		Languyan
		Sitangkai and Sibutu
	Verde Passage	San Juan
		Lubang/Looc
		Calatagan
Papua New Guinea	Milne Bay Province	Nuakata-Iabam-Phailele MPA
	New Ireland Province	New Ireland
	Manus	Manus
Solomon Islands	Malaita Province	Ontong Java
		Sikiana
	Western Bloc (comprised of Western, Choiseul, and Isabel Provinces)	To be determined
	Central Provinces (comprised of Central, Makira, Guadalcanal, and Temotu Provinces)	To be determined
Timor-Leste	Nino Konis Santana National Park	Nino Konis Santana National Park

³ These maps will be updated and validated by the end of CTSP Year 2.

3. Major Program Achievements

3.1 Regional Achievements

- CTSP consortium members worked in all regional thematic teams (EBFM, MPA, CCA, Illegal Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing and Public Private Partnerships) to develop regional concept papers that will be finalized and distributed by the last week of April 2010. These papers will play an important role in defining US CTI strategies in the region.
- CTSP consortium member representatives supported regional Senior Officials' Meetings (SOMs) and Ministerial Meetings (MMs), which are the key decision making forums shaping the direction and movement of the Coral Triangle Initiative.
- TNC, with input from consortium members, partners and governments, completed the first phase of the Coral Triangle Atlas. A website for the CT Atlas database was launched and populated with initial data layers.⁴
- World Fish Center, through a grant from CTSP, created a regional spatial map of coral reef vulnerability that will be used by CT6 Governments and stakeholders to identify fisheries-dependent coastal populations that are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.

3.2 Country Level Achievements

Indonesia

- Data for the base maps integrating MPAs, capture fisheries, and Ecosystem-Based Fisheries Management (EBFM) networks have been collected from government and NGO sources. Initial maps have been completed, including data for marine ecoregions, existing marine protected areas, coral reefs, Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs), and boundaries of national fisheries management areas.
- Drafts of the Savu Sea Conservation Action Plan and the Savu Sea Revenue and Investment Schemes were completed and CTSP is supporting revisions and the government approval process for these.
- Joint collaboration intensified between Indonesia's Ministry of Marine Affairs (MMAF), the US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and CTSP on developing a comprehensive national capacity development strategy for MPA management based on core competencies.
- Mapping of fishing sites and marine habitats has started and five temperature and pH gauges were installed in waters of the proposed Nusa Penida Marine Protected Area.

⁴ <http://ctatlas.reefbase.org>

Malaysia

- In response to the Sabah Government's decision to stop issuing permits for the capture of humphead wrasse, WWF Malaysia initiated a buy-back and release program that released approximately 850 fish in five sites around Sabah.
- WWF Malaysia initiated a communications plan as well as a habitat and cadastral mapping of the proposed Tun Mustapha Park. These products will be shared with Sabah Parks when the Interim Steering Committee (ISC) secretariat is in place.
- Community mobilization was started in four identified collaborative management sites (Maliangin, Berungus, Kampung Batu Siri (Balambangan Island), and Kampung Tigabu (Tigabu Island)) in northern Sabah.

Papua New Guinea (PNG)

- In cooperation with TNC, the PNG Center for Locally Managed Areas (PNG CLMA) organized a three day workshop for key community partners and practitioners that generated more than 25 key recommendations focused on strengthening PNG CLMA's community training agenda.

Philippines

- CI supported government and local stakeholders in drafting a policy paper that analyzes conflicts in seascape policy, particularly between management of large protected areas under national government jurisdiction (DENR) versus the local governments.
- WWF engaged academic institutions in an effort to build support for implementation of activities under the Philippines National Plan of Action using models developed in USAID FISH and ECOGOV projects, both of which have extensive experience working with LGUs.
- WWF Philippines contracted Western Palawan University to provide technical assistance to the municipality of Araceli, a second live reef fish site on Palawan. The university has begun working with local counterparts to establish fish density, fish biomass, and catch per unit effort, and to conduct a sustainability assessment of mariculture areas in Araceli's municipal waters.
- CI provided partial support for two bicameral meetings organized by the municipalities of Lubang and Looc local legislative bodies in March 2010 to further deliberate the provisions of the Climate Smart Ordinance which was passed on March 24, 2010.

Solomon Islands

- With WWF and TNC support the SI NCC was formalized by the Solomon Islands cabinet.
- WWF provided support for consultations on the new Protected Area Bill in February 2010. The bill was passed in March 2010 providing a legal framework for the MPAs in the country.

Timor-Leste

- CI and TNC led series of workshops, trainings and field on-the-job training activities throughout the reporting period that exposed key government staff and stakeholders to integrated marine management planning and implementation techniques.
- CI, TNC, and WWF designed a CTSP core skills assessment survey for technical staff at all government levels that will be administered during the last week of April following CI, TNC, and WWF reviews of Timor-Leste's proposed design for a national Management Capacity Rapid Assessment.
- CI and TNC initiated integrated marine management activities in NKS through several outreach activities including a movie night, an outreach patrol, recruiting outreach officers, and organizing outreach training to officers and government staff. All of these activities were conducted with the active participation of Government officials.

3.3 Management and Administration

- The CTSP Regional Program Office (RPO) was established in Jakarta, Indonesia.
- A Monitoring and Evaluation Manager was hired and will be posted in Washington, D.C. pending USAID Indonesia's signing of its Project Implementation Letter (PIL) No. 1 with the Government of Indonesia, which will allow CTSP to sponsor her work and residency permits.
- Candidates for the Deputy Chief of Party (DCOP) were interviewed, and a final candidate will be proposed to RDMA for approval by the end of May 2010.

3.4 CTSP Results Indicators

Within the US CTI Results Framework, CTSP progress is measured against six indicators.

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| Indicator 1 | Number of hectares of biological significance under improved management as a result of USG assistance. |
| Indicator 2 | Number of hectares of natural resources under improved management as a result of USG assistance. |
| Indicator 3 | Number of policies, laws, agreements, or regulations promoting sustainable natural resource management and conservation that are implemented as a result of USG assistance. |
| Indicator 4 | Number of people receiving training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance. |
| Indicator 5 | Number of laws, policies, agreements, or regulations addressing climate change proposed, adopted or implemented as a result of USG assistance. |
| Indicator 6 | Number of public-private partnerships formed as a result of USG assistance. |

Planned Year 2 indicator targets and the numbers achieved to date are presented below in Table 2.

Table 2. Target Summary

	FY 09		FY 10		FY 11		FY 12		FY 13	
	Target	Actual	Target	To date	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
Indicator 1	96,100	96,000	6,249,230	3,581,076	7,729,239		13,759,280		13,759,280	
Indicator 2	-		399,090	20	2,654,090		388,200,050		438,425,650	
Indicator 3	11	3	23	4	34		33		55	
Indicator 4	921	176	867	141	1383		1093		1175	
Indicator 5	0	0	6	-	7		11		18	
Indicator 6	2	0	7	2	10		10		10	

4. Progress Achieved Toward Results

4.1 Regional Program

Progress Achieved

Progress was made in the first half of Year 2 on the following Intermediate Results:

Result 1: Regional and national platforms strengthened to catalyze and sustain integrated marine and coastal management in the Coral Triangle.

- IR 1.1: Policies developed and advanced
- IR 1.2: Institutional capacity and collaboration strengthened
- IR 1.3: Learning and information networks strengthened
- IR 1.4: Public and private sector constituencies engaged

Building on the launch of the CTI in Manado on May 15, 2009, CTSP continues to provide technical support to domestic and regional meetings among stakeholders and decision makers to refine aspects of the RPOA adopted in Manado, and to bring the draft NPOAs to completion. The Philippines and Malaysia have officially adopted their NPOAs while the other four country NPOAs are nearing adoption. In addition, support has been provided to the CTI Regional Secretariat during this period to assist with regional meetings for technical working groups for sustainable finance, coordination, and monitoring and evaluation.

The results of the CTSP-sponsored thematic workshops in Indonesia in July 2009 on fisheries, MPAs, climate change adaptation, and endangered marine species are now providing much-needed guidance in the design and development of a set of regional thematic initiatives supported by the US CTI. CTSP, in collaboration with the Program Integrator (PI), NOAA, and key regional experts on regional activity teams (RATs), is utilizing the substantive outputs from the

2009 workshops to design a series of regional exchanges that will involve the participation of the CT6. The RATs are addressing the key issues related to regional action along the primary themes of marine protected area networks and management effectiveness, ecosystem-based fisheries management, climate change adaptation and private public partnerships in promotion of marine conservation.

Initial regional activity concepts already developed by RAT teams will further align regional (and future national) activities with the US CTI Support Program Results Framework. These activity concepts directly support the design of the first regional exchanges to be sponsored by the PI and scheduled for the second half of 2010. The RATs, initially made up of USCTI partners, expanded their membership in early 2010 to include additional members and are now known as Strategic Regional Activity Theme (STRAT) teams. These expanded STRAT teams now include representatives from the CT6 countries, the CTI Regional Secretariat, other partners and additional thematic experts. The expanded teams still focus on their thematic approaches but now are better able to integrate local knowledge, perspectives and needs into the events, confirm appropriate content, dates and locations and further recommend additional design features for activities extending into Years 3-5 of the CTSP/US CTI program.

The first phase of the Coral Triangle Atlas was completed in September 2009 with the signing of an MOU among five international NGOs who have agreed to share data. During the reporting period a host website for the database was created and populated with initial data layers. The CT Atlas website now can be accessed at <http://ctatlas.reefbase.org> and the CT Atlas team, now including TNC, WWF, and the World Fish Center, has developed a broader work plan to assist with various aspects of US CTI tracking and to better fulfill its objective of providing a GIS database consisting of core layers of biological, ecological, and social data essential for regional, national, and sub-national decision making. Work on the next phase of the CT Atlas commences in the second half of 2010.

The regional Sea Level Rise (SLR) assessment completed in Year 1 has been submitted for formal publication in a peer-reviewed journal. The assessment findings are visually represented in maps that can be used by CT6 governments for national planning and will be available on the US CTI website. In addition, a spatial map of coral reef vulnerability was created that will be used to identify fisheries-dependent coastal populations that are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. This map will be incorporated into the CT Atlas.

4.2 Indonesia Program

Progress Achieved

Conversations with USAID Indonesia and supporting CTSP analysis resulted in a decision focus CTSP activities in Indonesia on *CTI Result 3: MPAs Established and Effectively Managed*. This work is focused on sites located within five priority geographies.

Progress was made to date in Year 2 on the following Results:

Result 1: Regional and national platforms strengthened to catalyze and sustain integrated marine and coastal management in the Coral Triangle

- IR 1.2: Institutional capacity and collaboration strengthened

Tiene Gunawan (CI); Taswin Munier (WWF); and Rudyanto (TNC) were designated as the country conservation leads/managers.

Result 3: Marine Protected Area management improved in CT countries

- IR 3.1: Marine Protected Areas system framework developed.

Data for the base maps (integrating MPAs, capture fisheries, and EBFM networks) have been collected from government and NGO sources. These data include information such as marine ecoregions, marine protected areas, coral reefs, Exclusive Economic Zones, and more.

Progress has been made both in the Bird's Head Seascape and in the Savu Sea towards improving management. CI has been in ongoing discussions with MMAF, the Ministry of Public Works, and local government in both areas. In Savu Sea, the draft Conservation Action Plan for the Marine Managed Area as well as the draft revenue and investment schemes have been completed, and CTSP is currently seeking government approval for these.

Efforts to include the Marine Wildlife Reserve of Raja Ampat in the Bird's Head Seascape (BHS) started in November 2009. The second phase of the BHS program initiated stakeholder discussions and workshops consisting of local communities and government.

- IR 3.2 Marine Protected Area management capacity increased.

TNC's work with the Bali MPA Network is gaining traction among Bali-based NGOs, the private sector (tourism), and local governments.

Progress is being made on establishing the Coral Triangle Center (CTC). The MMAF sent a letter to Indonesian President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono expressing support for the CTC and the final documents have been submitted to establish the CTC as an independent NGO in Indonesia.

TNC is working closely with CI and NOAA to support MMAF on developing a comprehensive national capacity development strategy as well as coordinating with NOAA's MPA capacity building program.

- IR 3.3 Marine Protected Area Effectiveness Improved

TNC's work on the proposed Nusa Penida MPA is progressing and a formal declaration of the MPA is anticipated by August of 2010. The mapping of fishing sites and marine habitats is ongoing, along with coral reef monitoring. As a part of this work, gauges have been installed in the Nusa Penida area to monitor changes in water temperature and pH that may be related to climate change. GPS coordinates have been established for the proposed Nusa Penida MPA with a proposed area of some 20,000 hectares (50,000 acres). TNC has been working with dive operators to deploy mooring buoys for dive boats as previously not enough buoys were available,

leaving boats to anchor on coral. The mooring lines for the new buoys minimize damage to corals and have been positively received by local dive operators.

Community outreach efforts have been launched in both Nusa Penida and Berau by TNC. In Nusa Penida, a village road show was completed, involving 1200 participants from 16 villages. A Fishers' Information Center was inaugurated in the Biduk Biduk sub-district and provides a community forum for information on marine and fisheries issues. Other outreach efforts included a celebration of Earth Day and World Environment Day, mangrove replanting, coral rehabilitation and sea turtle conservation training by local community groups, production of a short film on underwater Nusa Penida to support establishment of the Nusa Penida MPA, and developing posters and books as outreach materials.

TNC and CI started coordination with NOAA to develop an MPA Management Effectiveness System for Indonesia that will be adopted by MMAF and Ministry of Forestry.

Status of Indicator Targets Supported by Indonesia Activities

Table 3 below provides a summary of Indonesia's contributions to CTSP indicator targets.

Table 3. Indonesia Indicators

	FY 09		FY 10		FY 11		FY 12		FY 13	
	Target	Actual	Target	To date	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
Indicator 1	0	0	6,000,000	3,581,076 ^a	7,000,000		13,000,000		13,000,000	
Indicator 2	N/A	0	N/A	–	N/A		310,000,000		310,000,000	
Indicator 3	1	0	2	–	3		10		20	
Indicator 4	50	50	240	2	560		500		385	
Indicator 5	0	0	1	–	1		2		3	
Indicator 6	0	0	1	–	1		1		1	

^a These hectares are in the Bird's Head Seascape that covers 9 local MPAs (KKLDs) that are included into the West Papua Provincial Spatial Plan.



Figure 2. Andreas Muljadi of TNC deploys a gauge under the coral reef while being held off the reef by his dive buddy. (Photo: Marthen Welly/TNC)

Success Story: Monitoring Ocean Temperature in Indonesia's Nusa Penida Marine Protected Area

Nusa Penida is a 20,000 hectare (50,000 acre) proposed marine protected area (NP-MPA) located just off the coast of Bali Island in central Indonesia. NP-MPA waters surround three islands and support no less than 247 species of coral and 562 species of fish, including mantas with spans of 16-20 feet and the ocean sunfish, *Mola mola*, with an average weight of some 2,200 pounds! Waters in this warm tropical landscape include chilly ocean upwellings with temperatures that hover between 60-68 degrees Fahrenheit causing the wide biodiversity found in these waters. With its close proximity to Bali and its wealth of marine life, NP-MPA is one of Indonesia's most frequented diving destinations.

NP-MPA's marine biodiversity supports the livelihoods of area residents who depend on resources from its waters for protein as well as income through the booming tourism industry.

While the impacts of climate change on marine ecosystems is still a relatively new field of study, research indicates that water temperature and acidification increases – which can be caused by climate change – cause coral bleaching and can have devastating impacts on marine organisms.

In an effort to learn more about climate change and its linkages to coral bleaching with CTSP support, The Nature Conservancy (TNC) has been working with staff from Indonesia's Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) and Udayana University in Nusa Penida to monitor ocean water conditions. Five temperature and pH monitoring gauges have been purchased to monitor these parameters in NP-MPA. Staff received training in software installation and data download and collection from the gauges to computers and training on database development. On February 1 – 3, 2010, a team successfully installed the five gauges in Nusa Penida waters (see Figure 2).

Elvan Ampou, a marine scientist from Indonesia's MMAF noted, “data gathered from these thermometers will expand our database and provide valuable input for the effective management of the Nusa Penida MPA.”

The team will gather data from the gauges every six months and whenever a coral bleaching alert is issued. Overtime, this data will provide a record of temperature and pH trends and provide valuable information on the correlation between these data and the impact on marine ecosystems and organisms. In addition, the process of installing and collecting the data has generated interest and awareness among local stakeholders living in the NP-MPA.

4.3 Malaysia Program

Progress Achieved

In Year 2, CTSP's work in Malaysia focuses on three of the four CTI Results (1, 2, and 3). Progress towards these results is noted below.

Result 1: Regional and national platforms strengthened to catalyze and sustain integrated marine and coastal management in the Coral Triangle

- IR 1.2: Institutional capacity and collaboration strengthened

Ken Kassem of WWF Malaysia has been identified as the CTSP Country Conservation Lead for Malaysia.

Result 2: EBFM improved through the CT countries

- IR 2.2: Fisheries management capacity increased

The Sabah Government decided to stop issuing permits for humphead wrasse fishing. Recognizing that this decision would leave many fishermen with stockpiles of wrasse, WWF Malaysia initiated and completed a buy-back and release program. Approximately 850 fish were bought and released in five sites around Sabah. The location of the release sites were not made public in an attempt to ensure that the fish were not recaptured. A press release and media event on the buy-back and release programs will be held in June 2010.

WWF Malaysia also began collating and synthesizing data on capture fisheries that are needed to define a shared vision and goals for the proposed Tun Mustapha Park (TMP). The Department of Fisheries has identified the location of aquaculture areas and these data are being compiled and translated into maps.

Result 3: Marine Protected Area management improved in CT countries

- IR 3.2: Marine Protected Area management capacity increased

A communications plan for TMP is being developed by WWF Malaysia. This will be shared with Sabah Parks once the Interim Steering Committee (ISC) secretariat is in place.

WWF Malaysia is continuing its habitat and cadastral mapping of TMP, while utilizing existing data to build a database to determine zoning using MARXAN, a software designed to aid to conservation planning.

Community involvement has begun with four collaborative management sites, (i.e., Maliangin, Berungus, Kampung Batu Siri (Balambangan Island), and Kampung Tigabu (Tigabu Island)).

A three day workshop, entitled "Environmental Leadership & Stewardship Workshop" was conducted in collaboration with the Banggi Youth Club to promote environmental stewardship

and volunteerism among 40 participants. An initial group of 24 stakeholders from five proposed project sites has been trained as Honorary Wildlife Wardens by the Sabah Wildlife Department.

Under WWF Malaysia’s Alternative Livelihoods Program, the mat makers group in Maliangin has been awarded a five-year supply contract from *Syarikat Pemasaran Melaka Sdn Bhd* (a West Malaysian company) whereby the Maliangin community will supply the company with handicraft products such as mats woven from pandan, a type of palm.

In an effort to manage and protect their community’s natural resources, Maliangin is in the process of registering their own association.

The Honorary Wildlife Warden program mentioned above is working with the community to help protect their waters.

Status of Indicator Targets Supported by Malaysia Activities

Table 4 below provides a summary of Malaysia’s contributions to CTSP indicator targets.

Table 4. Malaysia Indicators

	FY 09		FY 10		FY 11		FY 12		FY 13	
	Target	Actual	Target	To date	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
Indicator 1	0	0	4,310	-	63,790		63,790		63,790	
Indicator 2	N/A	0	63,790	-	63,790		33,500,000		33,500,000	
Indicator 3	1	0	5	-	7		3		7	
Indicator 4	0	0	140	64	150		160		210	
Indicator 5	0	0	1	-	1		2		3	
Indicator 6	0	0	1	-	2		2		2	

Success Story: Community Action in Kampung Karakit, Malaysia

Karakit is a small village located on Banggi Island in Malaysia's Sabah state. Banggi is Sabah's largest island, but it is also one of the poorest regions of the country. Overfishing and destructive fishing practices have reduced fish populations across this region, jeopardizing a major food source for local people. The waters surrounding Banggi Island are part of Malaysia's proposed Tun Mustapha Park, which, at 1.02 million hectares (approximately twice the size of the US state of Delaware), will be Malaysia's largest marine protected area.

While the establishment of Tun Mustapha Park is a key component of the area's conservation strategy, community and local government support is essential to the Park's long-term effectiveness and sustainability. Suzianah (Suzi) Ramlee is from this village and now works with WWF Malaysia as the Community Outreach officer with the Banggi Youth Club, an environmental group that works with people from ages 15 to 40. The group focuses on marine awareness issues including the negative impacts of cyanide and dynamite fishing and activities such as beach cleanups, snorkeling and even diving lessons that allow local people to better understand the complexity of the marine resources around them. Under Suzi's leadership, Youth Club membership has soared from an initial group of 60 volunteers to more than 150 today.

Sarmalin Sakirur joined the group only a year ago and is now one of the Youth Club leaders (see Figure 3). Her enthusiasm for her work with the Youth Club is obvious. "One day, I saw the group doing a clean up along the beach. I thought to myself, I could do that. I could do something that would really help my community, so I joined the group."

Omar Bural has been a member of the Youth Club since 2007. He notes, "I've learned a lot about marine conservation through my work with the Youth Club.

Now, I talk to fishers about dynamite and cyanide fishing. Still, when I see a fisherman using dynamite or cyanide, I'm a bit hesitant to confront them directly as I fear that there could be repercussions for me or even for my family."

WWF Malaysia with support from CTSP works with the Banggi Youth Club and BEAC to spread environmental messages in Karakit and in other villages across the island. In addition to cleanups, the group also puts on theatrical productions that focus on pertinent environmental issues. This outreach work is making an impact as some villages are establishing marine sanctuaries that are essentially no take zones in their waters. These community initiatives led by local leaders such as Suzi, Sarmalin, and Omar are an important interim step for the eventual establishment of a Tun Mustapha Marine Park.



Figure 3. Sarmalin Sakirur (l) and Omar Bural are two of the local leaders of the Banggi Youth Group. (Photo: Renerio Acosta, USAID/RDMA)

4.4 Papua New Guinea Program

Progress Achieved

In Year 2, CTSP's work in Papua New Guinea focuses on three of the four CTI Results (1, 2 and 3). Progress has been made to date on Results 1 and 3 and these are noted below.

Result 1: Regional and national platforms strengthened to catalyze and sustain integrated marine and coastal management in the Coral Triangle

- IR 1.2: Institutional capacity and collaboration strengthened

With CTSP support, the PNG Center for Locally Managed Areas (PNG CLMA) organized a three day workshop for key community partners and practitioners. More than 25 key recommendations were generated from this meeting and focus on strengthening PNG CLMA's community training agenda (see Figure 4).



Figure4. Participants at the PNG CLIMA share ideas. (Photo: Trish Kamu-Kas)

Result 3: Marine Protected Area management improved in CT countries

- IR 3.1: Marine Protected Areas system framework developed.

CI continues to provide technical support and capacity building to Labam-Pahilele and Nuakata Management Committees for completion of a management plan for the Nuakata-Iabam-Pahilele

MPA. The community development specialist in conjunction with the community is developing a natural resources management plan which will be presented for formal recognition by the government.

Status of Indicator Targets Supported by PNG Activities

Table 5 below provides a summary of PNG’s contributions to CTSP indicator targets.

Table 5. Papua New Guinea Indicators

	FY 09		FY 10		FY 11		FY 12		FY 13	
	Target	Actual	Target	To date	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
Indicator 1	0	0	10,000	-	20,000		20,000		20,000	
Indicator 2	N/A	0	250,000	-	2,500,000		25,000,000		75,225,600	
Indicator 3	1	0	4	-	6		10		8	
Indicator 4	122	122	137	5	152		167		184	
Indicator 5	0	0	1	-	1		2		3	
Indicator 6	0	0	1	1 ^a	1		1		1	

^a with CLMA

4.5 Philippines Program

Progress Achieved

In Year 2, CTSP’s work in the Philippines encompasses all four CTI Results. Progress to date on each of these results is noted below.

Result 1: Regional and national platforms strengthened to catalyze and sustain integrated marine and coastal management in the Coral Triangle

- IR 1.1: Policies developed and advanced

CI drafted a policy paper that analyzes conflicts in seascape policy particularly between management of large protected areas under national government jurisdiction (DENR) versus the local governments.

Support to the Philippine NCC was extended through its participation in three regional CTI meetings: the 4th Senior Officials’ Meeting held in Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia from 20- 22 October 2009; the 5th Senior Officials’ Meeting held in Honiara, Solomon Islands from 17- 18 November 2009; and the Second Ministerial Meeting held in Gizo, Solomon Islands on 19 November 2009.

- IR 1.2: Institutional capacity and collaboration strengthened

The CTSP country conservation leads in the Philippines have been identified as Chrisma Salao (WWF) and Abbie Trinidad (CI).

The idea of a CI mentoring initiative to support the capacity building needs of local governments in the implementation of the CTI National Plan of Action has been widely applauded. CI took a different tack by focusing energies on academic institutions rather than the Local Government Units (LGUs). In the development of this initiative, the idea to work with academic institutions was first tested with partners and specifically with the USAID FISH and ECOGOV projects, both of which have extensive experience working with LGUs. Following this step, the project design was discussed individually with potential mentors, all of whom enthusiastically endorsed the initiative. Finally, discussions were conducted with participating universities. Focal persons for the initiative have been identified and formal engagement will follow in the coming months.

- IR 1.4: Public-private sector engaged

A roundtable discussion was held in December 2009 to map out a plan of action for the South China Sea. The discussion highlighted border issues with respect to the management of the Kalayaan Group of Islands (which are currently claimed by China, Vietnam, and the Philippines). These islands cover a vast area of coral reefs and has previously been recommended as a possible “marine peace park” among the three countries.

Result 2: EBFM improved through the CT countries

- IR 2.1: Ecosystem approach to fisheries management framework developed and endorsed

WWF Philippines has contracted Western Palawan University to provide technical assistance to the municipality of Araceli, a second live reef fish site on Palawan. This assistance builds on the process that was completed in the municipality of Taytay in FY09. As part of the technical study that will provide inputs to the live reef fish management plan, the university has begun working with local counterparts to establish baseline data on fish density, fish biomass, and catch per unit effort, and to conduct a sustainability assessment of mariculture areas in Araceli’s municipal waters. A management plan for the municipality will be developed at a workshop planned for later in Year 2.

- IR 2.2: Fisheries management capacity increased

In collaboration with the Society for the Conservation of Reef Fish Aggregations, WWF Philippines is conducting a stock and habitat assessment of humphead wrasse in the Sibutu and Sitangkai municipalities of Tawi-Tawi Province. CTSP will continue to extend technical assistance to the LGUs by working with them to develop management policies on coastal resources management and mariculture, and work toward the declaration of spawning aggregation sites as MPAs.

The sustainability assessment on seaweed farming practices in Sitangkai is a carryover activity from CTSP's first year. WWF Philippines worked with a local university-based NGO, the Tawi-Tawi Marine Research and Development Foundation to conduct this assessment. Findings show an increasing world demand for carrageenan seaweeds (used in food and cosmetic gels) which Tawi-Tawi, the largest producer of seaweed in the Philippines could continue to supply. The assessment also identified several sustainability issues regarding seaweed cultivation that require policy actions from national, regional, and local governments.

Together with the local government of San Juan, Batangas, CI is promoting EBFM by exploring policies related to catching small fry fish which are collectively called "dulong." From January to March 2010, CTSP conducted a series of informant interviews and focus group discussions to learn more about the characteristics of the dulong fishery in San Juan including its history, fisher population, gear, catches and seasonality, price and marketing channels, as well as local policies.

- IR 2.4: Ecosystem approach to fisheries management applied

Through its work with WWF Philippines, the municipality of Taytay in Palawan is continuing to carry out fisheries surveys and the establishment of protected spawning aggregations sites that was initiated during the first year of the project. While the LRF management plan was completed and the draft ordinances for the establishment of spawning aggregation sites as MPAs have been prepared, the passage of the draft ordinances have been suspended due to the upcoming elections in May 2010. The project will continue to work to establish these MPAs with the new local officials.

Result 3: Marine Protected Area management improved in CT countries

- IR 3.2: Marine Protected Area management capacity increased.

WWF Philippines completed a review of provincial and local policies in Tawi-Tawi, including the MPA management plans in Languyan and Sitangkai. Technical assistance was provided by a national NGO, *Tanggol Kalikasan* (a Filipino term which literally translates to 'defend nature'). *Tanggol Kalikasan* conducted community consultations in the municipalities of Languyan, Sitangkai, and Sibutu to gather inputs from local officials and MPA management boards regarding gaps in environmental protection and conservation policies. The consultations also provided a venue for a brief orientation on latest developments in national policies, such as the environmental courts that are being established nationally through support from the US Department of the Interior.

Result 4: Capacity to adapt to climate change improved in CT countries

- IR 4.1: Capacity to apply climate change adaptation

CI met with the University of the Philippines Marine Science Institute (UP-MSI) and selected the municipality of Calatagan as a pilot site for refining the Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment process. The results of this exercise will provide clarification on data needs, scale, and identify possible roles of LGUs in vulnerability assessments.

CI also provided technical support to the Sulu-Sulawesi Seascape Project by synthesizing available literature on climate-resilient MPAs and providing a venue for “climate smarting” whereby the Lubang/Looc MPA was dissected, analyzed, and documented. A Technical “Writeshop” to discuss the concept behind “climate smarting” as opposed to “climate resilience” was hosted by CTSP and included CI and University of the Philippines Marine Science Institute. With CTSP support, CI also partially supported two bicameral meetings organized by the municipalities of Lubang and Looc local legislative bodies in March 2010 to further deliberate the provisions of the Climate Smart Ordinance. The ordinance was passed on March 24, 2010.

CI representatives met with the University of Philippines Marine Science Institute to develop a series of activities that will lead to a Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment module to be applied in the other five CTI countries. CTSP is working with the Program Integrator to continue discussions with the university through the PI’s small grants program.

Status of Indicator Targets Supported by Philippines Activities

Table 6 below provides a summary of the Philippines’ contributions to CTSP indicator targets.

Table 6. Philippines Indicators

	FY 09		FY 10		FY 11		FY 12		FY 13	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
Indicator 1	96,100	96,000	96,100	-	381,649		411,690		411,690	
Indicator 2	N/A	0	5,050	20 ^a	10,050		15,050		15,050	
Indicator 3	5	2	4	4 ^b	4		4		7	
Indicator 4	187	591 ^c	70	20 ^c	305		10		50	
Indicator 5	0	0	1		2		1		3	
Indicator 6	2	0	2	1 ^d	2		1		1	

^a Mangroves in Calatagan, Batangas

^b Three SSME Action Plans; 1 climate smart ordinance for Lubang/Looc

^c For South China Sea

^d One with SMART Telecoms (in-kind assistance)

^e The number for FY09 Philippines is more than 10% higher than the target because of the Conference of Coastal Municipalities. The original intention was for CI and WWF to sponsor the participation of selected mayors, but in the end CTSP was asked by the organizers to sponsor specific expenses for the entire delegation.

Success Story: Strengthening Environmental Governance in Tawi-Tawi, Philippines

The province of Tawi-Tawi, located in the south of the Philippines, is recognized as a globally important priority conservation area. The waters surrounding Tawi-Tawi harbor coral reefs, mangroves and sea grasses and serve as an important corridor between the Sulu and the Sulawesi seas. WWF Philippines began working in this area in 2004, focusing on the establishment and enforcement of marine protected areas (MPAs) and capacity-building and community outreach to gain local government support for these areas (see Figure 5).



Figure 5. A coastal villager in Sibutu/Sitangkai, Tawi-Tawi (Photo: Lory Tan)

Today, Tawi-Tawi is one of the priority geographies for USAID’s Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP) project. Year 2 activities in Tawi-Tawi include an assessment of the environmental policies of the province and two selected municipalities that have marine protected areas (MPAs)—the North Lagoon MPA in Sitangkai and the Tubig Kuppiya MPA in Languyan.

With technical assistance from the Philippine NGO *Tanggol Kalikasan*, WWF Philippines worked with Tawi-Tawi local government units

(LGUs) to conduct consultative sessions that identified environmental policy gaps and recommended logistical and legislative measures to fill these gaps. The results of this assessment were presented to MPA management boards and other decision-makers at the Provincial and LGU level. At the provincial level, stakeholders opted to develop and adopt a Tawi-Tawi Environment Code that mainstreams environmental protection in all provincial government and LGUs activities. The code adopts an ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management (EBFM) as one of its guiding principles. EBFM is a widely-accepted approach to fisheries management that recognizes the physical, biological, economic, and social interactions among the affected components of the ecosystem and attempts to manage these to achieve a spectrum of societal goals, some of which may be in competition or conflict with the ecosystem. The Code was presented to the general public during the second Tawi-Tawi Environment and Economic Summit held on January 23-24, 2010.

The Vice Governor of Tawi-Tawi, Ruby Sahali Tan, noted, “With this Environmental Code, Tawi-Tawi now has the general guidelines for environmental governance of Tawi-Tawi to ensure the protection of its rich resources as a means to alleviate poverty among our people.”

The adoption of this code represents a major step in the long-term protection of waters surrounding Tawi-Tawi. The implementing rules and regulations of this environment code are still being finalized by the Tawi-Tawi Environment Management Office (TEMO). Once finalized, WWF Philippines will help the provincial government carry out information campaigns to promote and apply the environment code in the focal municipalities.

4.6 Solomon Islands Program

Progress Achieved

In Year 2, CTSP’s work in the Solomon Islands encompasses all four CTI Results. Progress to date on each of these results is noted below.

Result 1: Regional and national platforms strengthened to catalyze and sustain integrated marine and coastal management in the Coral Triangle

- IR 1.1: Policies developed and advanced

During the reporting period, the SI NCC was formalized by the Solomon Islands government cabinet. The NCC office is being outfitted with the purchase of chairs, computers, and photocopiers.

Consultations for the Protected Area Bill began in February. This bill, which was passed in March 2010, provides a legal framework for the MPAs in the country.

During the reporting period, preliminary results of the Ridges to Reefs conservation plan were presented at the annual Lauru Land Council of Tribal Communities. As an outcome of the meeting, it was unanimously decided that each ward in Choiseul will establish a marine and a terrestrial protected area over the next two years in addition to the 1,418 hectares of MPAs currently under protection in Choiseul Province.

Result 3: Marine Protected Area management improved in CT countries

- IR 3.1: Marine Protected Areas system framework developed.

A review of the current status and inventory of national LMMAs/MPAs is ongoing, focusing on the collection and processing of existing data; conducting national workshops; and drafting work plans.

Status of Indicator Targets Supported by Solomon Islands Activities

Table 7 below provides a summary of the Solomon Islands’ contributions to CTSP indicator targets.

Table 7. Solomon Island Indicators

	FY 09		FY 10		FY 11		FY 12		FY 13	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
Indicator 1	0	0	138,800		208,200		208,200		208,200	
Indicator 2	N/A	0	55,250		55,250		15,887,400		15,887,400	

Indicator 3	1	0	4		10		4		10	
Indicator 4	130	130	130		100		110		120	
Indicator 5	0	0	1		1		2		3	
Indicator 6	0	0	1		1		2		2	

4.7 Timor-Leste Program

Progress Achieved

In Year 2, CTSP’s work in the Solomon Islands encompasses CTI Results 1, 2 and 3. Progress to date on each of these results is noted below.

Result 1: Regional and national platforms strengthened to catalyze and sustain integrated marine and coastal management in the Coral Triangle

- IR 1.1: Policies developed and advanced

CTSP has worked to expose key government staff and other stakeholders to integrated marine management planning and implementation techniques.

- IR 1.2: Institutional capacity and collaboration strengthened

CTSP continues to support the NCC, and a meeting will be held at the end of April 2010. Rui Pinto has been identified as the CTSP country conservation lead.

Result 2: EBFM improved through the CT countries

- IR 2.2: Fisheries management capacity increased

CI has issued a sub-grant to the Agriculture, Land use Geographical Information System Unit (ALGIS) to produce a series of biodiversity maps which identify turtle nesting grounds, traditional fishing grounds, areas where marine protected species have been sighted, and critical habitat.

CI has also designed a skills assessment survey for technical staff at all government levels. The rapid assessment survey is expected to begin in the last week of April, following CI, TNC, and WWF reviews of Timor-Leste’s proposed design for the country’s Management Capacity Rapid Assessment.

CI is taking a holistic approach in which EBFM and Marine Protected Area planning and training are addressed together through a series of trainings focused on key skills needs. During year one, CTSP initiated a comprehensive MPA training including an “MPA 101” training course and an exchange visit to MPAs in Indonesia. CI is currently providing training in

community engagement and action planning techniques. As these techniques are applied in the field, CI will then deliver specific training on EBFM and other critical management approaches to help practitioners address the needs expressed by communities.

- IR 2.4: Ecosystem approach to fisheries management applied

CI is supporting the Indonesia Locally Managed Marine Area Foundation (ILMMA) to provide technical assistance for the establishment of LMMAs in Timor-Leste. LMMAs have proven to be an extremely effective means of improving fisheries-related livelihoods by bolstering populations and catch of key species. The establishment of LMMAs in Timor-Leste will be a key part of the fisheries-related livelihood strategy.

CTSP supported a World Fish Center (WFC) scoping visit to Timor-Leste to an aquaculture strategy and pilot for Nino Konis Santana National Park (NKS). This aquaculture project is now fully designed. While this initiative is a high priority for the government, CTSP has only a small portion of the funding needed to initiate the project.

Result 3: Marine Protected Area management improved in CT countries

- IR 3.2: Marine Protected Area management capacity increased.

CI initiated integrated marine management activities in NKS through several outreach activities including a movie night; outreach patrol; recruiting outreach officers; and organizing outreach training to officers and government staff. All of these activities were conducted with the active participation of government officials.

- IR 3.3: Marine Protected Area Effectiveness Improved

During this reporting period, CTSP helped to improve the communication between National and District Governments by facilitating regular meetings.

Trainings have been held for key practitioners in results-based planning techniques.

CTSP has undertaken community outreach and action planning as a first step to eventually developing a full Management Planning and zoning process.

Status of Indicator Targets Supported by Timor-Leste Activities

Table 8 below provides a summary of Timor-Leste's contributions to CTSP indicator targets.

Table 8. Timor-Leste Indicators

	FY 09		FY 10		FY 11		FY 12		FY 13	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
Indicator 1	0	0	20		55,600		55,600		55,600	
Indicator 2	N/A	0	25,000		25,000		3,797,600		3,797,600	
Indicator 3	1	0	1		2		2		2	
Indicator 4	46	46	70	50	76		106		146	
Indicator 5	0	0	1		1		2		3	
Indicator 6	0	0	1		2		2		2	

Success Story: Learning by Doing and Doing it Well: Nino Konis Santana National Park

The 123,600 hectare Nino Konis Santana National Park (NKS) (approximately the size of Grand Teton National Park in the US) is the only officially designated national park in Timor-Leste. NKS spans a wide range of both terrestrial and coastal ecosystems that provide home to endangered, threatened, and near-extinct species including dugongs and saltwater crocodiles.

Support from local communities and government is essential to any park's long-term sustainability. Local people need to understand the importance of their natural resources both in terms of its global uniqueness and the linkages between conservation of this resource and their own livelihoods.

To foster local support and understanding for the park, in February 2010 Conservation International (CI) initiated a "Movie Night" outreach program for communities located within NKS to explain the rationale of the park and how it benefits local residents (see Figure 6). This 10-day traveling road show touted marine "blockbuster" movies for all ages including "Finding Nemo," "Madagascar," and "Blue Planet," as well as a documentary on Indonesia's Raja Ampat National Park.



Figure 6. "Finding Nemo" captivates yet another audience. (Photo: Handoko Adi Susanto)

In addition, this road show provided a venue for Central Government and CI staff to interact with newly-elected heads of Suku (an administrative unit consisting of several villages) who reside in NKS. Movie Night events were held in each of the six Sukus located within NKS, and an estimated 1,200 people or 8.2 percent of the population living within the boundaries of the Park attended. Audiences were dominated by children and teenagers who make up more than 40% of the population residing in NKS.

By all accounts, Movie Night was a huge success, not only in communities but also for the long-term prospects of NKS. All six Heads of Suku have volunteered to serve as Outreach Officers and have committed to work with their communities to plan and implement natural resource management activities. Riding this wave of enthusiasm and at the government's request, CI has organized an Outreach and Community Engagement training that will help Outreach Officers work with their constituents to develop action plans to address challenges that they've identified in communities. Together, these plans will constitute a community-endorsed roadmap that prioritizes resource management activities in NKS.

With illiteracy rates estimated to be between 60 to 69 percent in Timor-Leste, the audiovisual technology used during Movie Night helped bridge a communication gap between Central Government and local communities. Government officials were quick to recognize the value of the technology for disseminating information on new fisheries regulations and other pertinent issues.

5. Implementation Challenges and Solutions

Overall Project Level Challenges

CTSP worked closely with USAID in Year 1 to define the ideal content and format needed for annual work plans. These discussions transpired over several months in Year 1. While all parties feel that these discussions were fruitful, one of the unforeseen consequences was that since Year 1 activities could not be initiated until the workplan was approved, spending for Year 1 activities was delayed until later in the year. As subsequent year USAID funding is based on current year expenditures, the delay in work plan approval and resulting slow spending early in the year led to a reduced CTSP Year 2 obligation. Both USAID and CTSP have taken steps to ensure that this issue does not arise in subsequent years. Nevertheless, the most significant challenges cited by the CTSP teams during the reporting period were the reduced CTSP Year 2 funding levels and the time it took to receive Year 2 funding in the field. Funding transfers to the field could only occur in Year 2 after the workplan was approved and detailed sub-agreements negotiated for those activities, which normally takes approximately one month (a timeframe that must be taken into account every year once a new obligation is received and new workplan approved).

Regional Program Challenges

CTSP consortium member engagement at the regional level was highly impacted by the lack of approved funding for regional work in the Year 2 CTSP budget. In addition, there was a significant lull in CTI-wide regional activity and engagement following the official CTI launch at the World Oceans Conference in May 2009 as CT6 governments organized and aligned their approaches. Consequently, anticipated regional direction and initiatives from the CT6 countries through NCCs, the CTI Secretariat, and the CTI working groups has not yet been forthcoming, highlighting the slow process in forming the CTI Regional Secretariat, which was tasked with facilitating these processes, and perhaps indicating a lack of experience in some of the countries with working across borders to address conservation and livelihood issues.

Nevertheless, the lack of regional funding and new government initiatives did not stop CTSP consortium members from supporting regional planning and engaging with other USCTI partners. Coordination and cooperation initiatives among CTSP, the USCTI Program Integrator, and NOAA continued and are producing tangible results in terms of products and increased alignment of programs and vision. Informed by the CTSP-supported regional thematic workshop results of July 2009, CTSP has supported partners in articulating opportunities for regional engagement and programming by:

- Working with the PI to deliver exchange visits to the Philippines Conference of Mayors that led to the establishment of an Indonesia regional mayor's (bupati) council led by the Bupati of Wakatobi District;
- Providing input into the PI's agenda for regional exchanges on climate change adaptation, MPAs, EBFM, and public-private partnerships;

- Identifying appropriate participants from each country to join in scheduled regional exchanges and learning events;
- Collaborating with NOAA to draft a concept paper that outlines a regional learning and capacity development approach that attempts to achieve efficiencies in capacity development across the region;
- Designing, with the PI and NOAA, a regional learning network and approach aligned with the CTI themes;
- Developing an MPA management protocol in Indonesia that is ready for introduction and adaptation in other countries and at the regional level; and
- Providing in-kind support and cooperation for a WWF Coral Triangle Network Initiative regional Business Summit in the Philippines in January 2010 which set the stage for private sector engagement across the region. (The Program Integrator supported this Summit by covering the participation of CT country representatives) .

As a result of these initiatives, CTSP is well-positioned to move into the development and execution of regional-scale activities in collaboration with all partners. With the completion of the CTI Governments' Regional Activities Prioritization Meeting scheduled for May 17-19, 2010, CTSP and its US CTI partners will have a clearer picture of and an opportunity to fill current gaps in "regional-scale" activities that are necessary for transformational change within the Coral Triangle.

Indonesia

The CTSP-Indonesia (CTSP-I) program benefitted from an extended analysis and consultation with USAID Indonesia and the Government of Indonesia on its approach. Building on the work completed during Year 1, priority geographies were selected and prioritized. Readiness on the part of CTSP consortium members was high but was slowed by organizational changes within the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries that resulted from the 2009 presidential election. At the end of the reporting period, new Directors General for Coasts, Small Islands and Marine Affairs Capture Fisheries were appointed, along with shifts in their directors. This now provided CTSP consortium members with a solid roster of line staff with whom to engage at the national level.

As with other country programs, the late approval of the CTSP Year 2 Work Plan delayed staff recruitment and activity start-up for some CTSP consortium members. In addition, the original CTSP-I WWF point of contact resigned to pursue a PhD in New Zealand. While waiting for the work plan to be approved and sub-agreements to be issued, staff previously committed to CTSP activities accepted positions with other projects resulting in further delays. While these staffing issues resulted in some delays, they are not expected to negatively impact achievement of Year 2 objectives. Consortium members' teams are now 90% complete with the remaining staff to be hired by the end of June 2010.

Some site-level challenges include:

Overall

CTSP-I priority geographies are located in areas that are sometimes difficult to visit due to weather conditions, often necessitating a rescheduling of activities and monitoring and

supervision trips. In addition, communication with remote areas is often sporadic, increasing coordination difficulties.

Nusa Penida

In Nusa Penida, historically there have been many players on the ground before CTSP-I consortium members arrived, each with its own approach and results framework. While in many cases these approaches are not in line with the CTSP-I program and results framework, with careful coordination and consultation with local stakeholders, the implementation of CTSP activities is progressing smoothly.

Savu Sea

Savu Sea Marine National Park is the first Marine National Park declared under MMAF management. Most MPAs in Indonesia are still under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Forestry and have not yet been transferred over to the relatively new MMAF (eight MPAs were transferred in to MMAF in 2009). MMAF jurisdiction presents a challenge in that there are no domestic precedents for MMAF management of a national park of this size, and there is a great need for in-depth coordination among the national and local governments and local constituents. Coordination among various government agencies at multiple levels (provincial, district, and national) has been challenging. Specifically, communication and coordination between the Directorate of Fisheries Resources in the Directorate General for Capture Fisheries, which is responsible for Ministry of Capture Fisheries production targets, and the Directorate of Conservation and National Parks in the Directorate General of Marine Affairs, Coasts and Small Islands, which is responsible for conservation and management of marine resources, needs to be enhanced. CTSP consortium teams currently are playing an important role in strengthening communication between these two important directorates by facilitating meetings and more intensive communication on the complementarity between production and sustainable management of fisheries resources.

CTSP consortium members are addressing governance issues by facilitating discussions among various levels of government and stakeholders on the alignment of the Savu Sea Marine National Park zoning with district spatial plans. This alignment is likely to be a difficult process that, once started, will require a great deal of commitment and resources from key stakeholders. A total of 14 district spatial plans need to be aligned within the proposed Savu Sea MNP requiring careful allocation of CTSP-I resources over the life of the project. The planned 30% budget reduction of the Directorate for Conservation and Marine Parks will further create a gap in funding and personnel available to facilitate this process on the part of MMAF.

Early discussions on the Savu Sea Management Plan reveal that local and traditional patterns of resources use must be considered in the management scheme of Savu Sea MPA, including the alignment of traditional whaling practices and existing community-based resources management patterns. These issues present challenges to the development of a management plan that is functional, acceptable to local people, and realistic in its application.

Wakatobi

Consortium teams are experiencing challenges in socializing the concept of no-take areas with residents of Wakatobi National Park as there is resistance to a zoning system that limits villagers' access to the natural resources which they consider to be owned by villages. The roles

and responsibilities of Wakatobi National Park management and the Directorate General for Forest Protection and Natural Resources Conservation of the Ministry of Forestry are not clear and present challenges to project teams as they work to support the no-take areas and manage resources within the park boundaries.

Malaysia

Overall

The large population of migrants who reside in or were born in Sabah but who do not have official documentation provide a significant challenge to WWF's marine conservation efforts in Malaysia. Without documentation, it is difficult to officially engage this population in conservation activities, and they are excluded from many of the systems that support documented citizens. Their exclusion from the system pushes these people into unsustainable livelihood activities such as the live reef fish food trade and destructive fishing practices. The transnational nature of the live reef food fish trade presents special challenges that go beyond the boundaries of Malaysia. To address this, CTSP is supporting the formation of a regional LRFFT program that will expand in Year 3 as regional funding (not available in Year 2) becomes available.

Papua New Guinea

Overall

A primary challenge in PNG has been finding and hiring staff with the capacity to support project objectives. Multiple rounds of advertising and interviews produced few candidates suitable for project teams. In general, persons with high capacity can command much higher salaries from private sector employers than those paid by consortium partners. In some cases, consortium allocations for salaries have been increased to attract and engage competent personnel.

Coordination and integration of consortium partners has been a challenge. As consortium partners are understaffed (see above) it has not been possible to achieve the desired level of coordination and communication among consortium members, and between the consortium and the government of PNG. However, at the end of this reporting period, WWF hired a new conservation director and a new representative for PNG and Solomon Islands, as well as additional field staff. TNC has assigned a new CTSP lead to the project, and she is moving now to address field staffing issues. CI increased its project management in Milne Bay by reposting its most senior staff person to Alotau. As a result of these changes, the implementation of CTSP activities in PNG should improve during the second half of Year 2, however, the low capacity in the country will continue to present challenges to building qualified field teams.

The lack of capacity in PNG has also impacted the review of the final draft of the new Environment Law, a much needed precursor to CTSP activities. As there is limited in-country capacity to review this draft, CTSP is exploring ways to support this process.

As a result of less-than-optimal coordination and communication, the PNG governments' understanding of CTSP's role and structure in the country and within the greater CTI effort is still developing. The NCC in PNG meets infrequently and intra-governmental communication is weak, both of which impact understanding of CTSP. To address this situation, additional

assistance, either expatriate or domestic, will be engaged in the second half of Year 2 to increase operational coordination, communication among all partners and government stakeholders, and bring a coordinated focus to capacity development (a crucial need identified by the PNG government). One of the primary roles of the new position will be that of empowering the NCC to operate more effectively, particularly in its coordination and communication with CTSP.

Louisiade

The priority geography of Louisiade is logistically very difficult to access and is further hampered by bad seasonal weather spanning June-October and an annual cyclone season from November-April. The CTSP COP conducted a field assessment in February 2010 and, in collaboration with CI staff, decided not to move forward with activities in this geography at present in order to focus on more accessible areas of Milne Bay. Options for supporting Louisiade will be reviewed in Year 3, including exploring ways for the Government of PNG to take a more active role in providing assistance to the area with CTSP-PNG support.

Manus Province

The Province of Manus, although not as remote as Louisiade, is not easily accessible and technical capacity in the province is low. As a result, implementation has been slow and special attention will be given to accelerating activities in the second part of Year 2.

Philippines

Overall

Progress in the Philippines is good as a result of relatively high capacity, readiness of civil society and government counterparts and the availability of private sector and university partners. However, CTSP Philippines expects significant delays due to elections scheduled for May 2010, which will likely delay the development of new policies until newly-elected officials will assume office in July 2010. Delays in policy development are expected due to the turnover of local officials during this same timeframe. Despite these obstacles, CTSP expects to develop at least one draft ordinance by the end of Year 2.

Solomon Islands

Overall

The Solomon Islands is a geographically dispersed country and has a very low level of technical capacity. The Government of the Solomon Islands stated that the CTSP consortium members remain one of its main implementation mechanisms in the field.⁵ Still, limited capacity (qualified and available personnel) plagues CTSP activity implementation. As a result, CTSP Solomon Islands activities are in a very early stage and consist mostly of planning and organizational meetings. In addition, challenges have been encountered in the coordination between consortium members due to the lack of staff dedicated to CTSP. However, integration initiatives between CTSP and the Solomon Islands government are progressing well. The entire CTSP SI program has been closely developed in collaboration with government teams, and matching funding has been made available. Staffing challenges have been acknowledged and alternative

⁵ Personal communication between the Permanent Secretaries for Fisheries, Permanent Secretariat for Environment, Conservation and Meteorology and the CTSP Chief of Party, 2009.

implementation modalities are in place. New partnerships with the Solomon Islands office of WorldFish are in place and, with the resulting additional implementation capacity, Year 2 activities should be able to proceed relatively smoothly.

Timor-Leste

Overall

Ensuring that the pace of implementation is appropriate for key practitioners in national and district governments, and in communities in the priority geography has posed a major implementation challenge in Timor-Leste. As one of the newest nations on Earth, Timor-Leste still is in the process of determining its governance structure, particularly in regards to the creation of its marine management approach. CTSP Timor-Leste, led by CI in close cooperation with TNC and WWF, is supporting key staff and community members in the development and strengthening of relationships that will result in a common conservation management approach. Lack of experience, weak capacity, and weak communication and coordination structures are contributing to an irregular pace of CTSP activities. The speed of activity implementation seems to increase immediately after training and the introduction of new techniques and then slows as the need for additional techniques and new information approaches. However, the extremely strong relationship established by the CI team with key partners has led to flexibility in the scheduling of key activities.

A related and important challenge is the limited amount of funding currently available for the CTSP Timor-Leste program. With additional funding, capacity needs could be addressed more efficiently and effectively, thereby ensuring a smoother pace of implementation. Sufficient staff could also be put in place to simultaneously meet capacity development needs while maintaining support to implementation in the field. Discussions are already underway regarding optimal funding amounts and uses. As with some other CTI countries, a lack of technical capacity at all levels combined with the reality of salaries for highly qualified people having been driven up by the post-conflict aid environment represents a major challenge and limiting factor. Although the CTSP coordinator is Timorese, currently, most CTSP training and mentoring, as well as technical training, are provided by foreign nationals living outside Timor-Leste (primarily in Indonesia). While these resources provide excellent assistance, scheduling is sometimes a challenge and reliance on non-domestic consultants is not a long-term solution. Ultimately CTSP Timor-Leste will employ technical advisors who live in Timor-Leste (perhaps initially Indonesians due to a common language) to build a base of highly skilled Timorese who can provide needed training and mentoring.

Nino Konis Santana National Park (NKS)

The Nina Konis Santana National Park is the sole priority geography for CTSP in Timor-Leste. While activities in NKS are currently supported from Dili, the capital, maintaining implementation momentum and servicing stakeholder needs from Dili is challenging. A project office will eventually be established within the boundaries of NKS to provide consistent support and communication. Options for establishing this office are under discussion and are linked to an increase in funding for the Timor-Leste country program.

Other Site-Based Issues

USAID Timor-Leste has encouraged CTSP to expand into sites outside NKS, and CTSP is receptive to these suggestions. In addition to the initial operational modality of community-based

management of resources, there is an opportunity to support livelihood initiatives and supplemental income generation. With CTSP support, WFC completed an aquaculture development strategy earlier in Year 2 that incorporated other livelihood models and options. In addition, there are ecotourism development opportunities that are also supported by USAID Timor-Leste. While CTSP is receptive to these opportunities and suggestions, funding levels remain a challenge and must be addressed in order to effectively take advantage of these opportunities.

6. Conclusion: Future Challenges and Outlook

In many ways CTSP has reached a critical point. The challenges of forming and managing a consortium made up of historically competitive organizations are evident, and while these challenges will never completely disappear, the “experiment” and associated risks taken on by the consortium members and USAID through CTSP are beginning to pay off. Communication among field teams in the various organizations is increasing and becoming more efficient and effective. CTSP consortium members and partners are increasingly working as seamless teams centered on the USCTI results framework. Meanwhile, initial challenges related to budget sharing and establishing comparative advantages are diminishing. Resistance to reporting to a central RPO and COP outside of the structure of each organization is increasingly accepted. The opportunities presented by the Coral Triangle Initiative itself are clearer to staff at the field level resulting in identification with and ownership of overarching RPOA and NPOA goals that in turn result in greater commitment by consortium member teams. Commitment to the CTSP consortium structure has reached a critical threshold and implementation should accelerate as CTSP moves through the second half of Year 2.

Meanwhile, CTSP is advancing in the establishment of its own physical infrastructure and staff. The RPO established its permanent office in Jakarta in April 2010. A Monitoring and Evaluation Manager joined the team in April and will relocate to Indonesia from Washington, D.C. as soon as CTSP is able to sponsor visas. A Deputy Chief of Party will be proposed to RDMA for approval before the end of May 2010. The RPO Regional Communications Officer has completed a draft Regional Communications Strategy, initiated a CTSP “News In Brief” e-newsletter in March 2010 and will roll out a finalized Regional Communications Strategy in the second half of Year 2 during CTSP Years 3-5 work planning meeting. Additional technical personnel for the RPO, either permanent or short-term, are being considered and will be discussed during the Year 3-5 work planning process. With implementation of activities started, CTSP staffing needs at the field level are better understood and the COP is working closely with country teams to address identified needs.

As mentioned in other reports, CTSP teams have had the difficult task of building a CTI mechanism that is at once responsive and catalytic. The NCCs in each country have not been wholly functional and have provided only a limited mechanism for decision making, communication, and coordination for CTSP consortium members. As a result, in some cases CT6 governments have felt that CTSP consortium members were “ahead of the countries” in developing programs and making decisions. While there is still work to be done to improve integration, communication and coordination between CTSP and host-country governments, there is an increasing recognition and feeling of partnership.

Capacity challenges are likely to persist in PNG, Solomon Islands, and Timor-Leste through the remaining months of Year 2. However, by the start of Year 3 on October 1, 2010, most of these challenges will have been addressed or at least mitigated either through the recruitment of additional staff or other mechanisms, as appropriate.

Overall, as stated in the CTSP Year 2 Work Plan, the project is on schedule. Year 1 focused on collaboration, coordination mechanism and establishing partnerships. There was an emphasis on direct, responsive engagement and collaboration recognizing inherent limitations as the CT6 came up to speed with their own commitments and refined their priorities. Year 2 is establishing continuity between and among sites, districts, provinces, and national partners, leading to a more informed understanding of opportunities for regional action. Implementation frameworks are becoming more formalized, champions are being identified, and technical and financial support is being leveraged in all countries and at the regional level.

CTSP Years 3-5 will focus on an acceleration and expansion of activities marked by increased leveraging of country resources within and beyond priority geographies as national governments increase their own funding commitments to expand into non-CTSP geographies. Most of the progress against the US CTI Results Framework will be realized during this timeframe.

Annexes

Annex A: CTSP Representatives

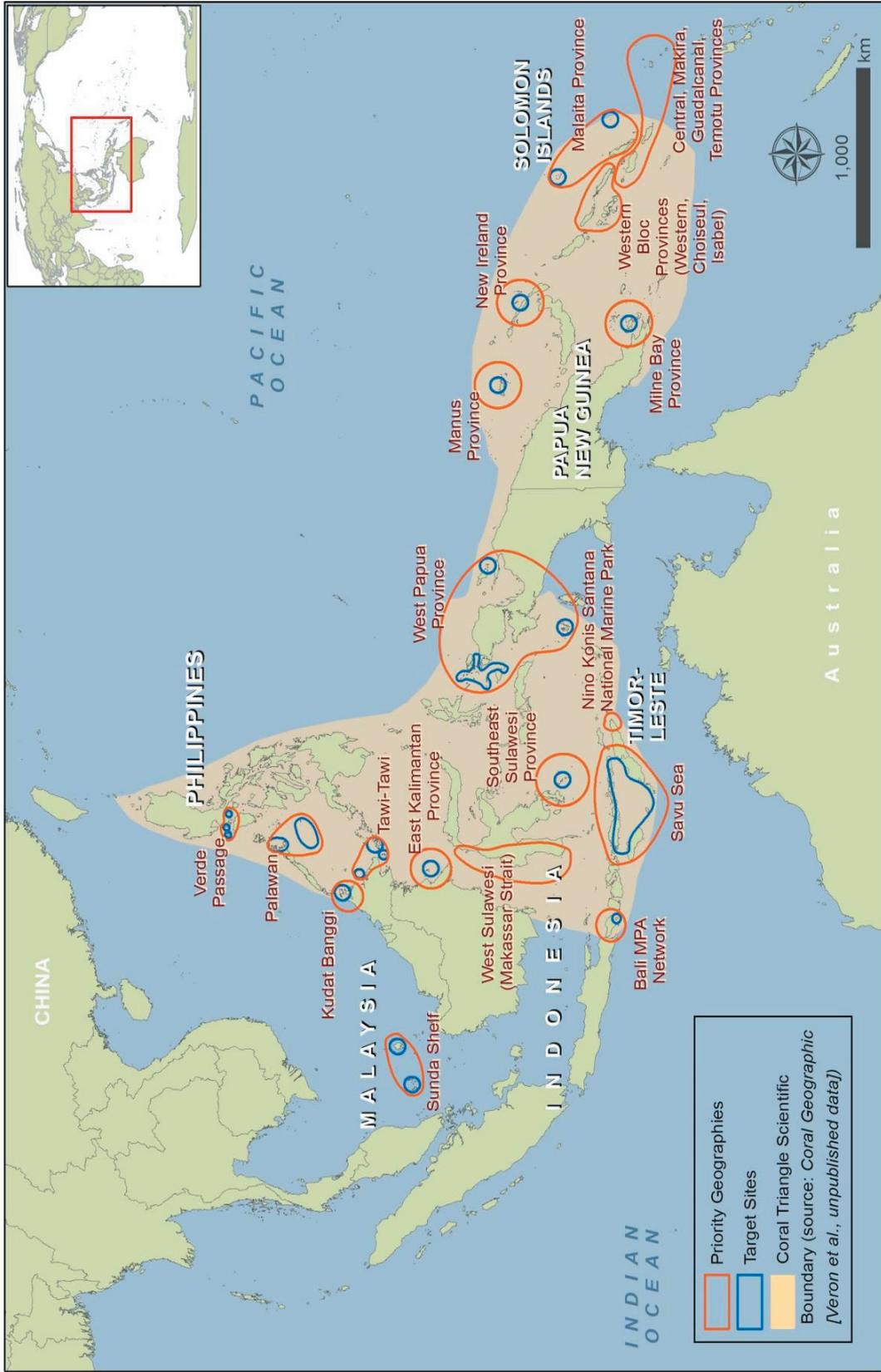
Annex B: CTSP Priority Geography by Country

Annex C: Activity Tracking Table

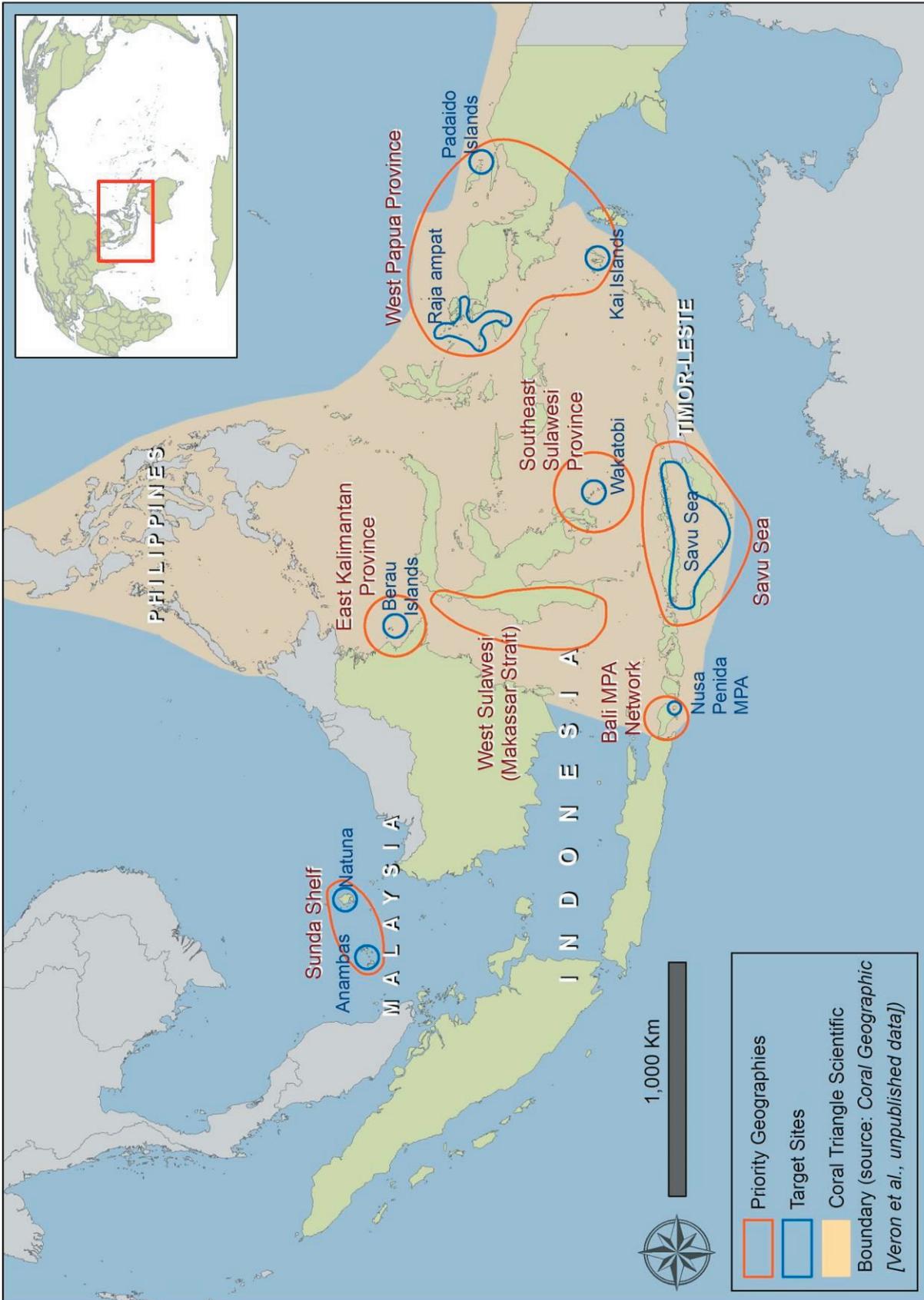
Annex A: CTSP Representatives in the CT Countries

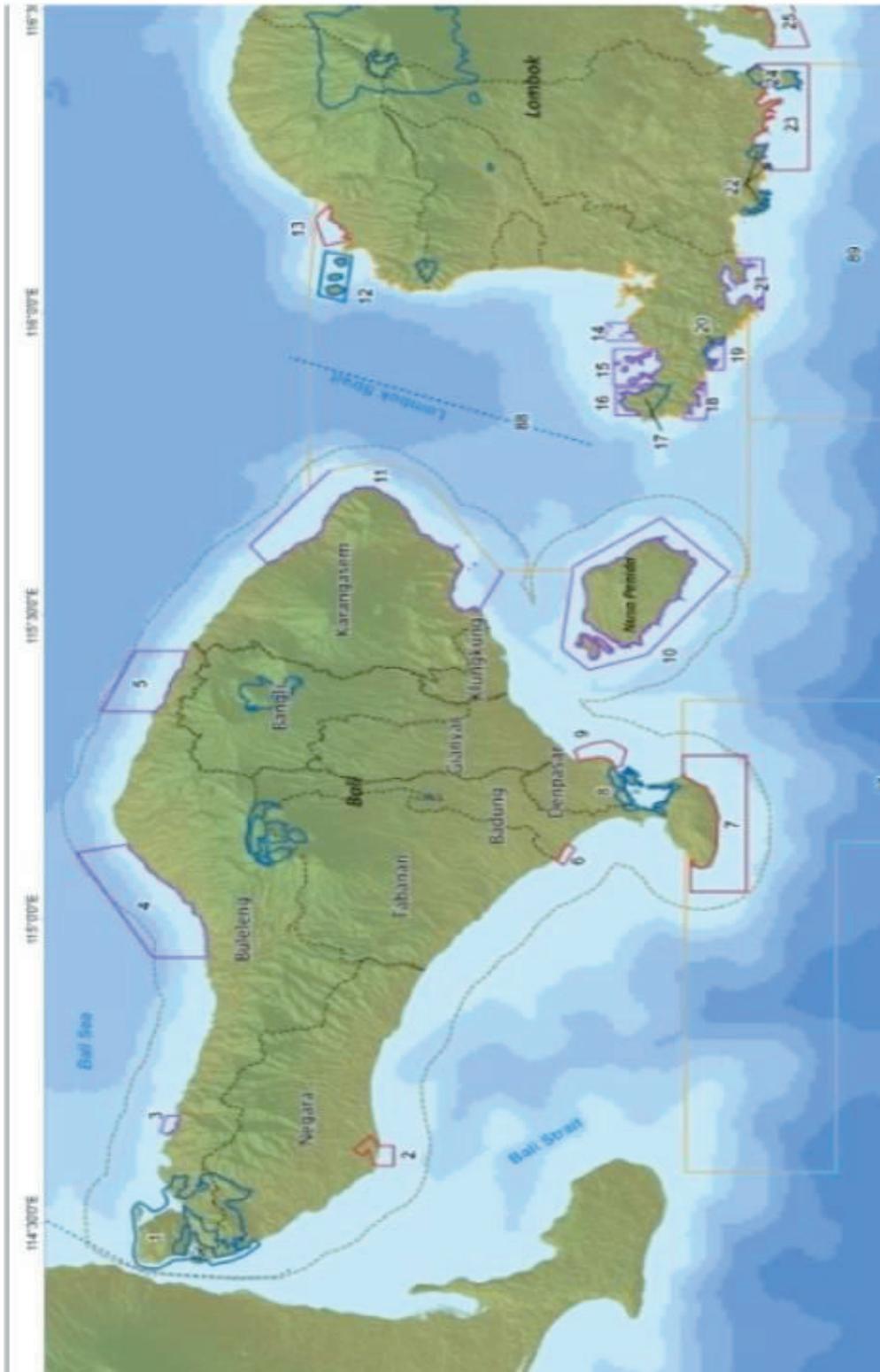
Indonesia		
Tiene Gunawan	Conservation International	t.gunawan@conservation.org
Rudyanto	The Nature Conservancy	Rudyanto@tnc.org
Taswin Munier	WWF Indonesia	tmunier@wwf.or.id
Malaysia		
Ken Kassem	WWF Malaysia	kkassem@wwf.org.my
Papua New Guinea		
David Mitchell	Conservation International	d.mitchell@conservation.org
Theresa "Trish" Kamu-Kas	The Nature Conservancy	tkas@tnc.org
Eric Verheij	WWF Western Pacific Program	everheij@wwfpacific.org.pg
Philippines		
Abbie Trinidad	Conservation International	a.trinidad@conservation.org
Chrisma Salao	WWF-Philippines	csalao@wwf.org.ph
Solomon Islands		
Willie Atu	The Nature Conservancy	watu@tnc.org
Tristan Armstrong	WWF-Western Pacific Program	tarmstrong@wwfwm.org
Timor-Leste		
Rui Pinto	Conservation International	ruimiguelpinto@yahoo.com.br

Priority Geographies

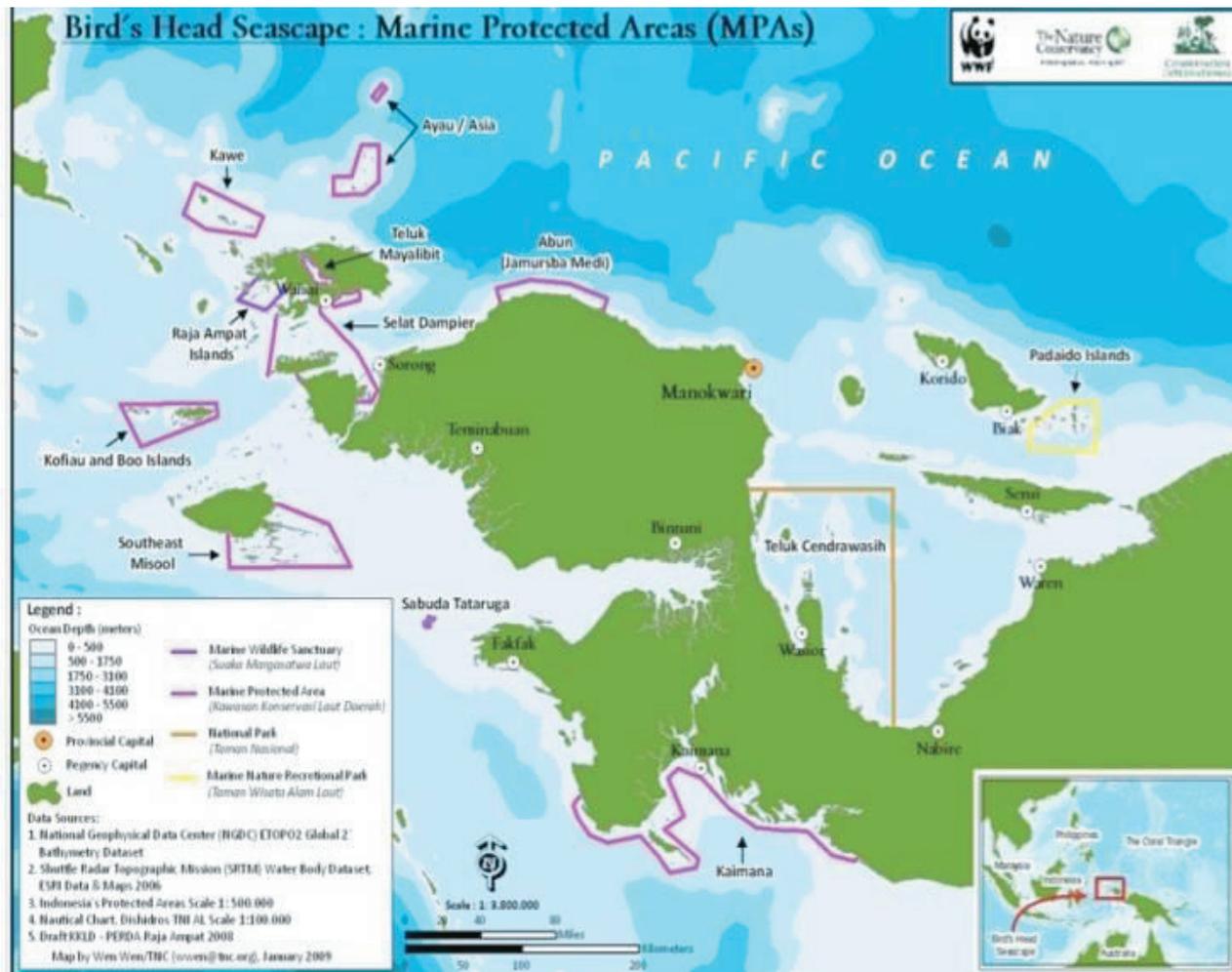


INDONESIA





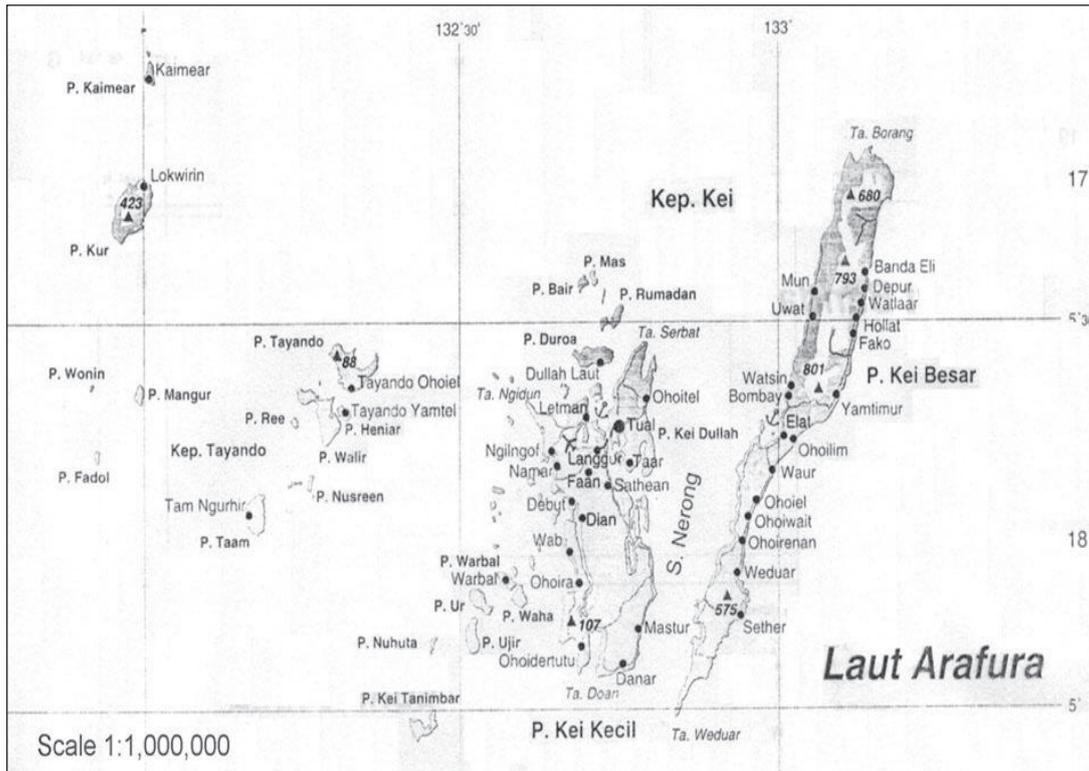
Bali MPA and Nusa Penida (Lesser Sunda PG)



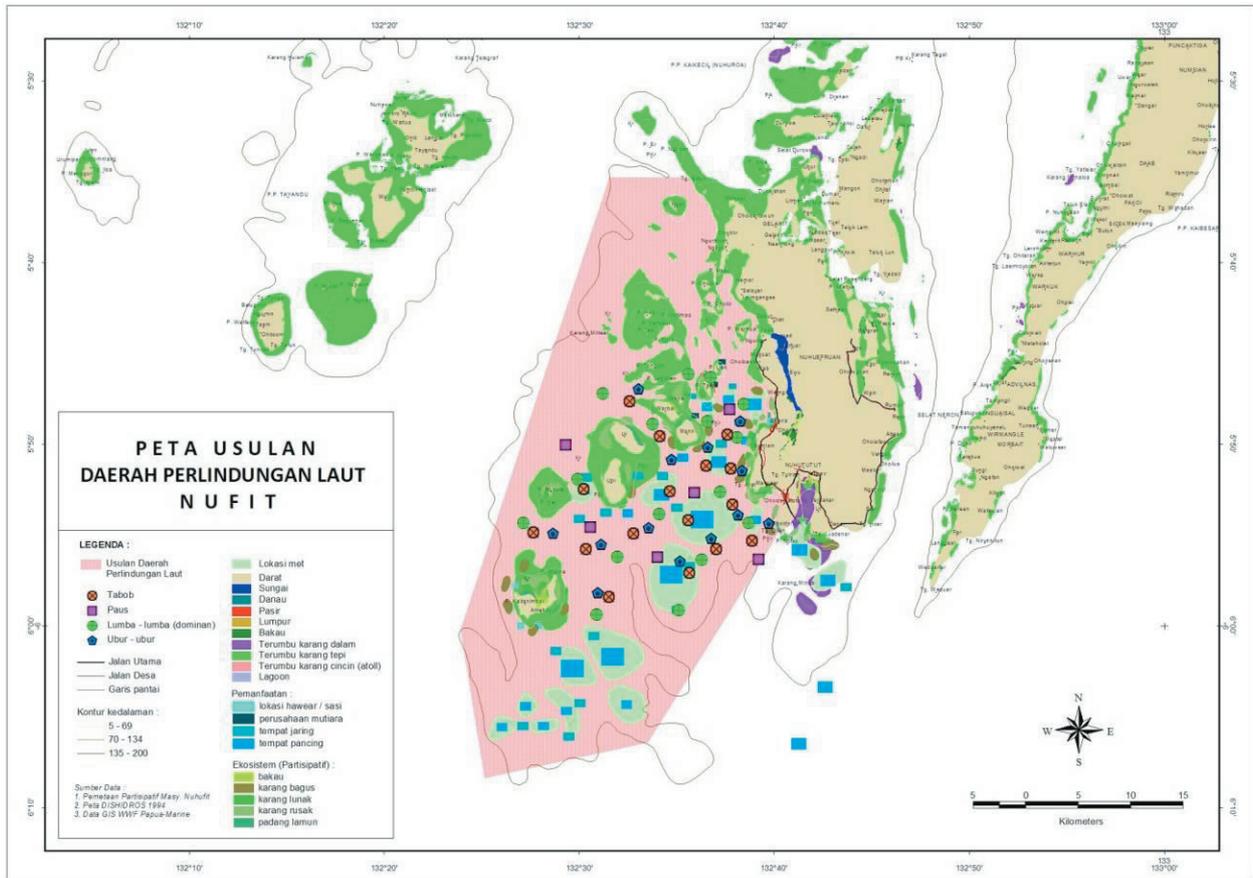
West Papua Province PG/ Bird's Head Seascape



Raja Ampat (West Papua PG)



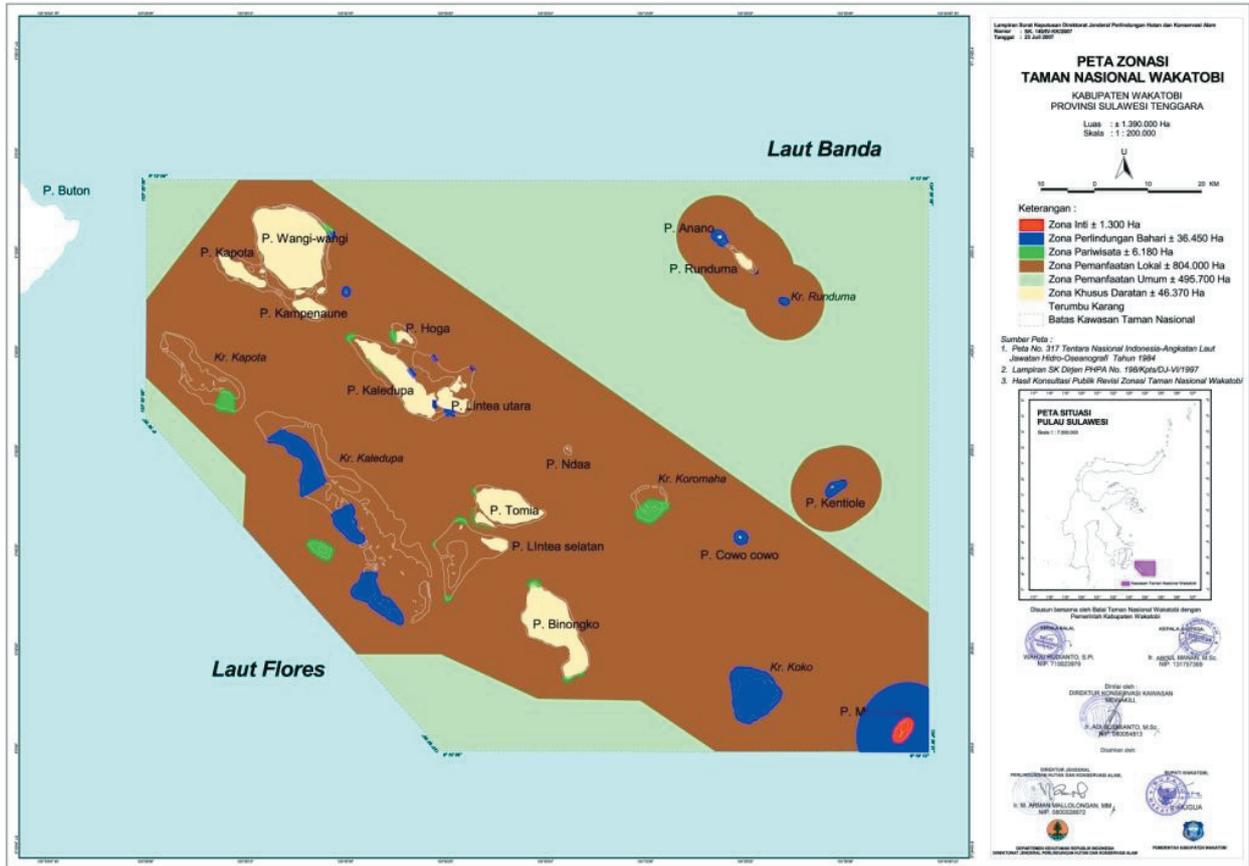
Kei Islands MPA (Banda Sea PG)



Kei Islands MPA (Banda Sea PG)



Wakatobi National Park (Banda Sea PG)



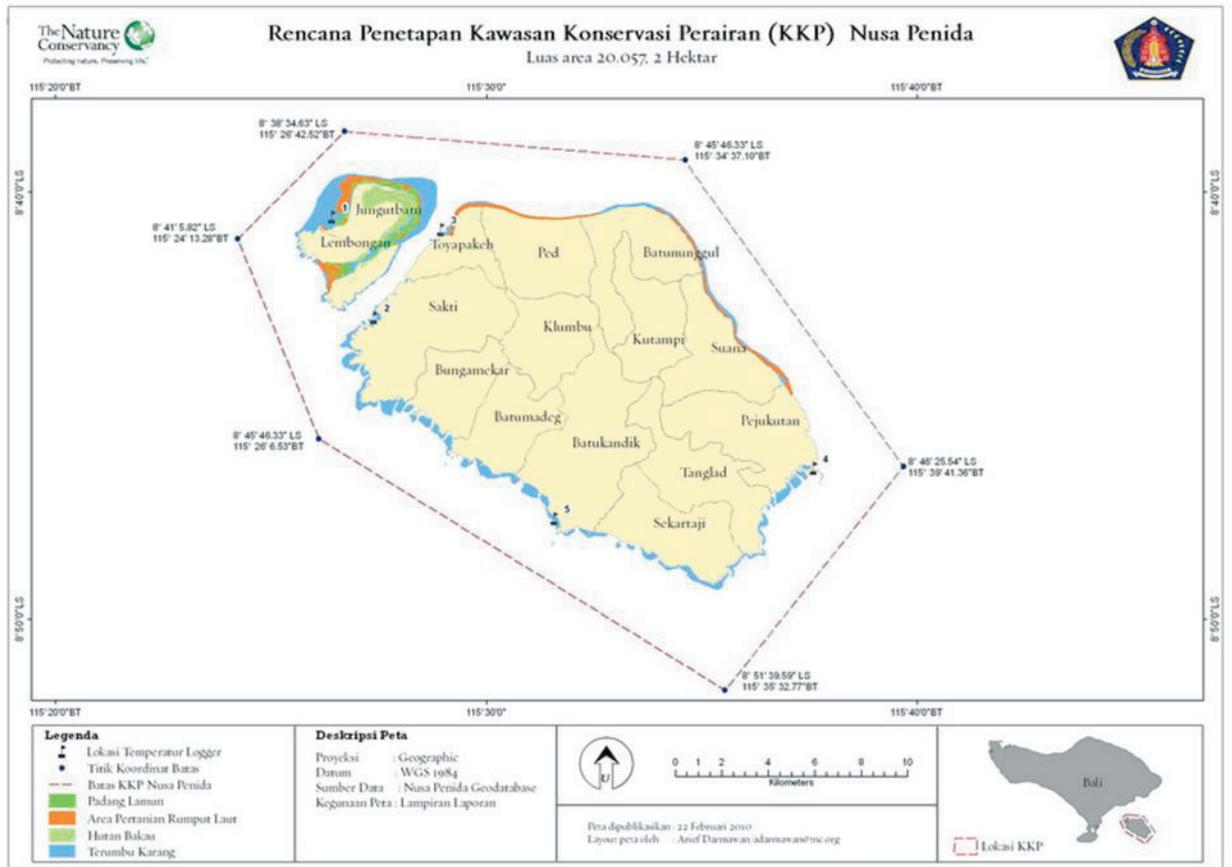
Wakatobi National Park (Banda Sea PG)



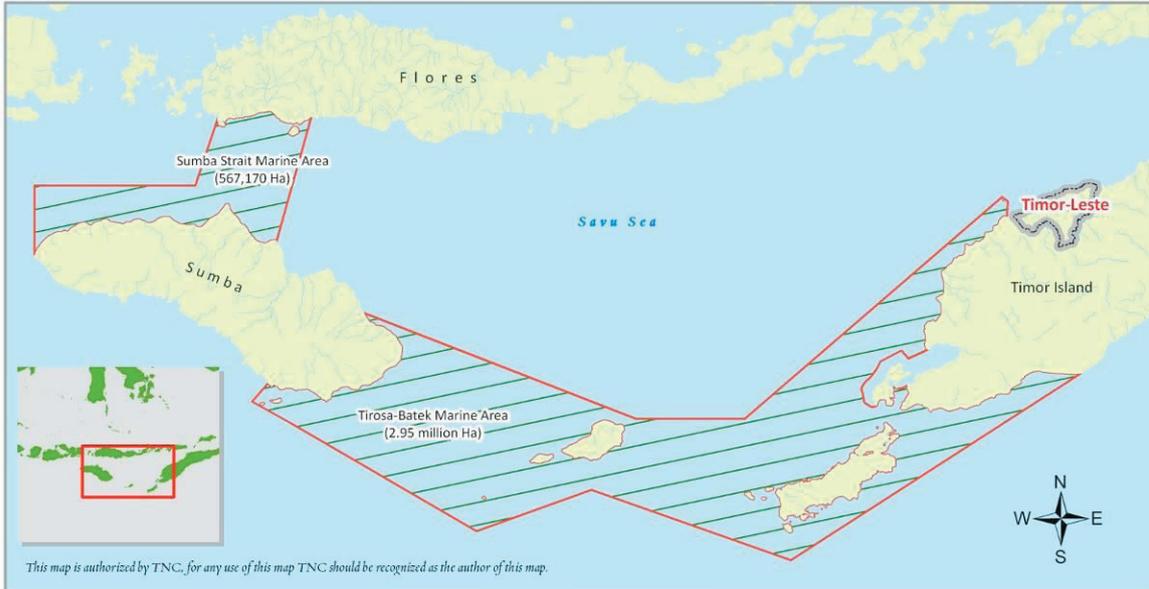
Anambas/ Natuna Seascape (Sunda Shelf PG)



Nusa Penida, part of Bali MPA (Lesser Sunda PG)



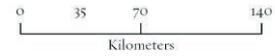
Nusa Penida, part of Bali MPA (Lesser Sunda PG)



Legend:

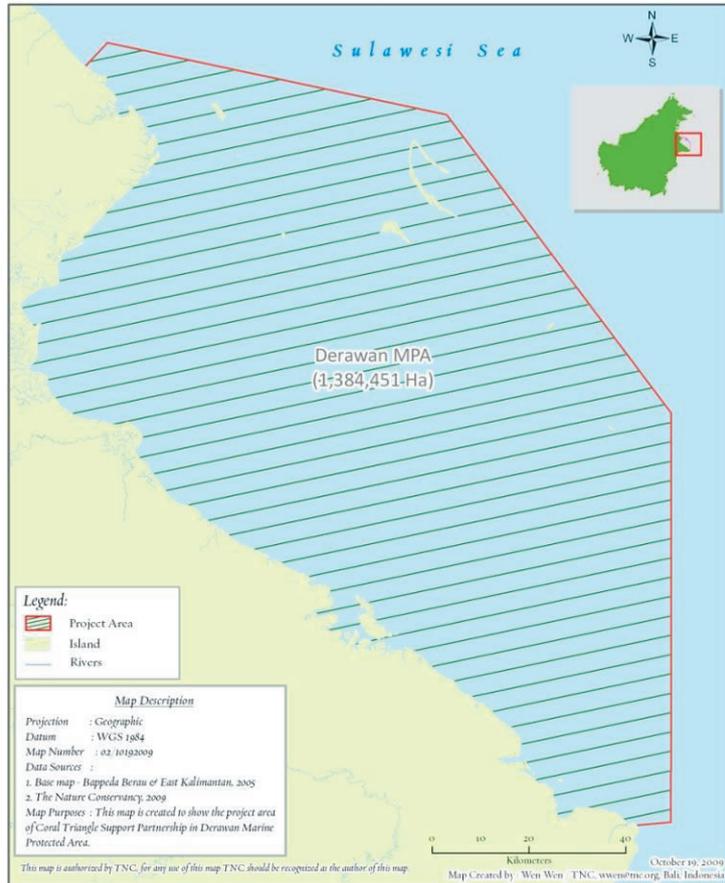
	Project Area
	Country Boundary
	Island
	Rivers

Map Description	
Projection	: Geographic
Datum	: WGS 1984
Map Number	: 05/10192009
Data Sources	:
	1. Base map - Bakosurtanal, 2008
	2. NTT Local Government, DKP & The Nature Conservancy, 2009
Map Purposes	: This map is created to show the project area of Coral Triangle Support Partnership in Derawan Marine Protected Area.



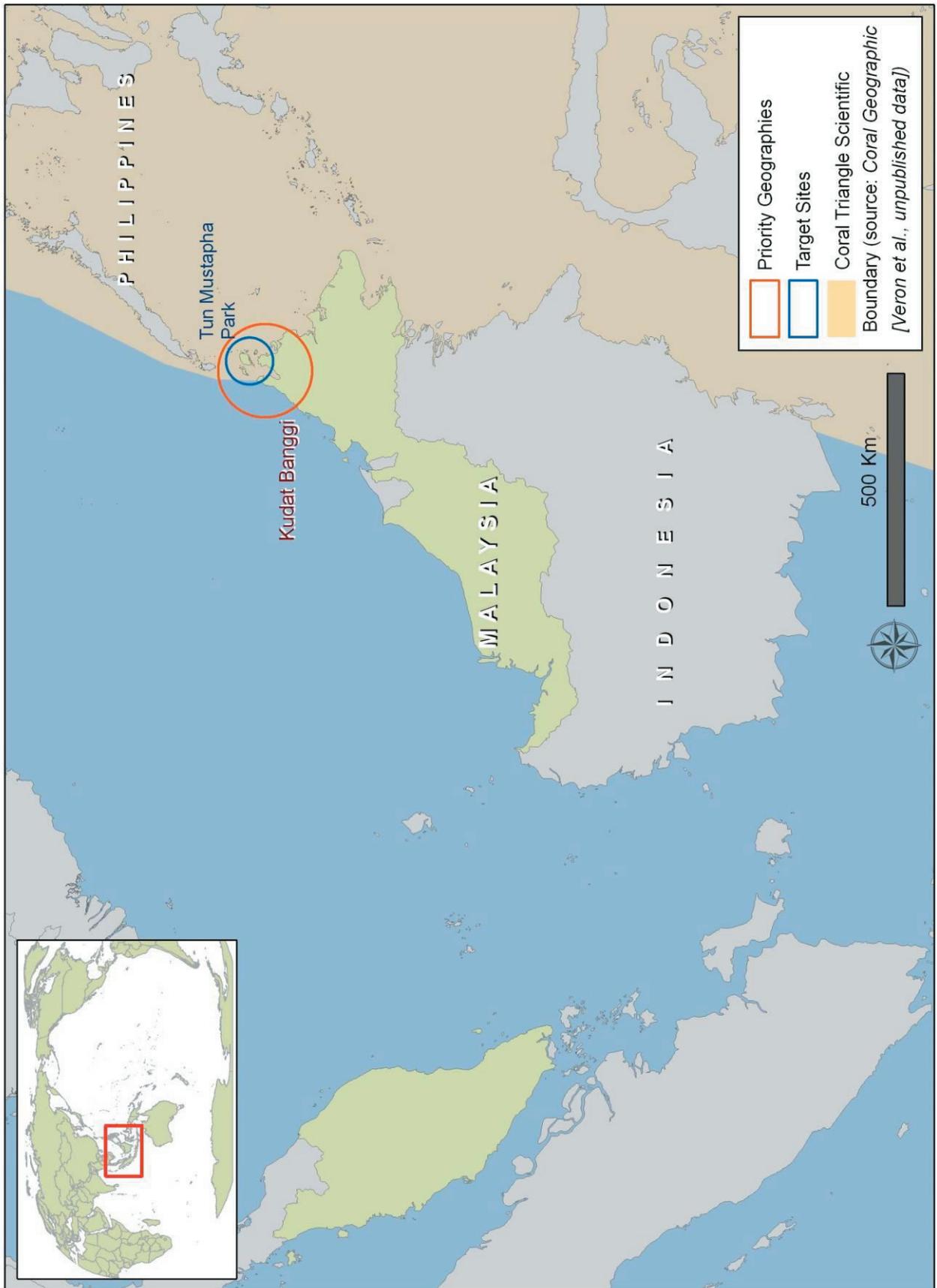
October 19, 2009
Map Created by : Wen Wen / TNC, wwen@tnc.org, Bali, Indonesia

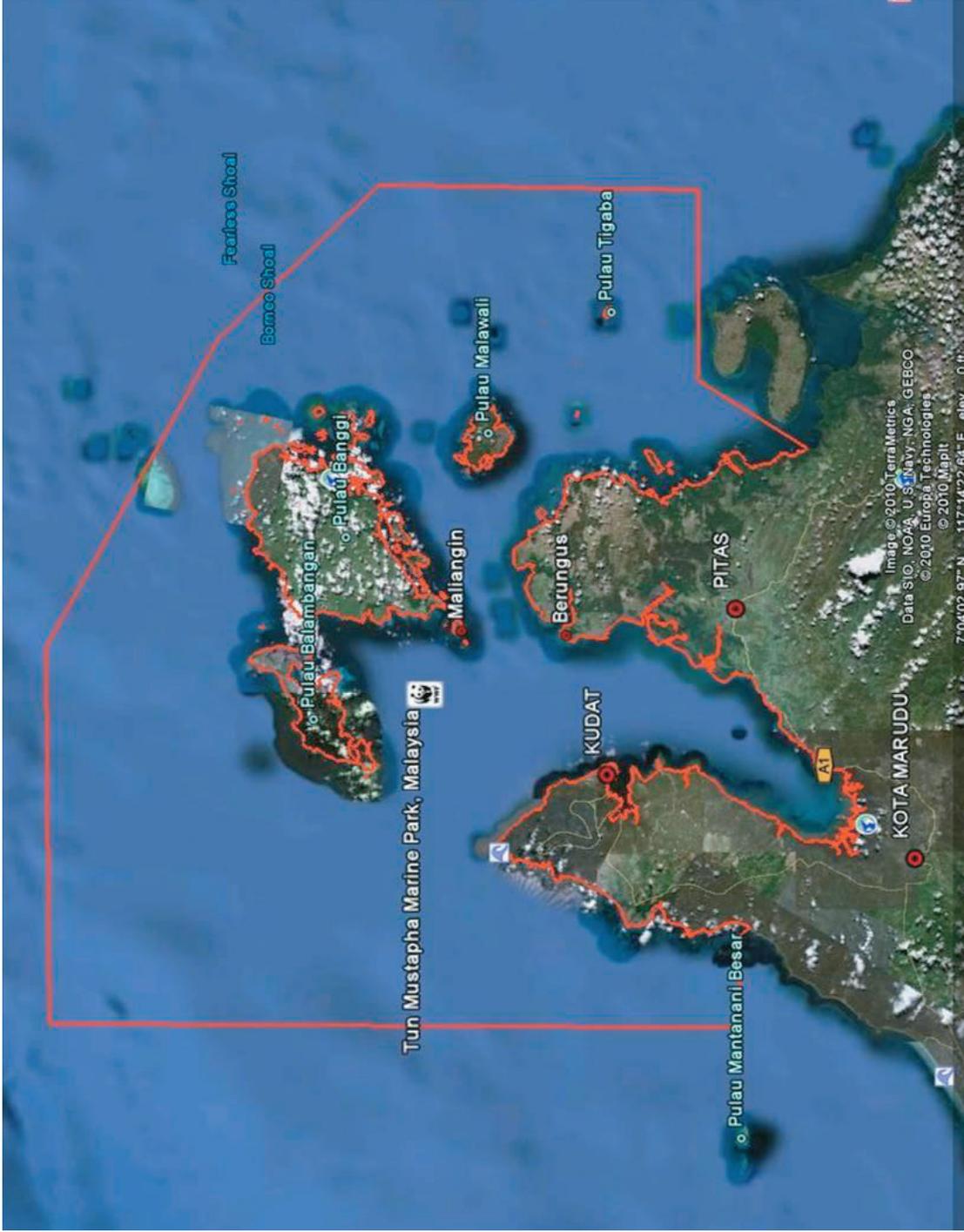
Savu Sea (Lesser Sunda PG)



Berau (North Borneo PG)

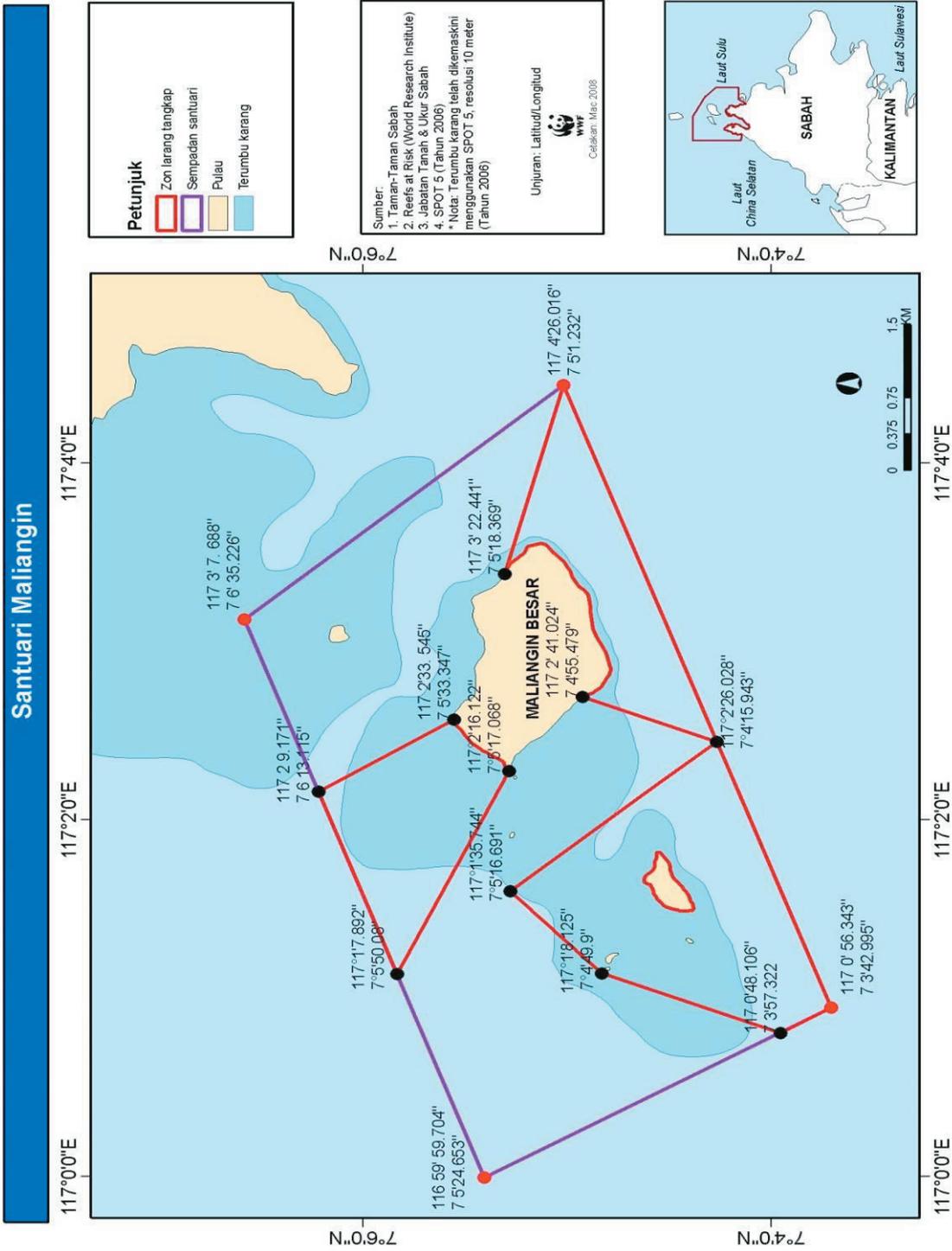
MALAYSIA





Proposed Tun Mustapha Park (Kudat-Banggi PG)

Status: Gazetting process is still ongoing, led by Sabah Parks



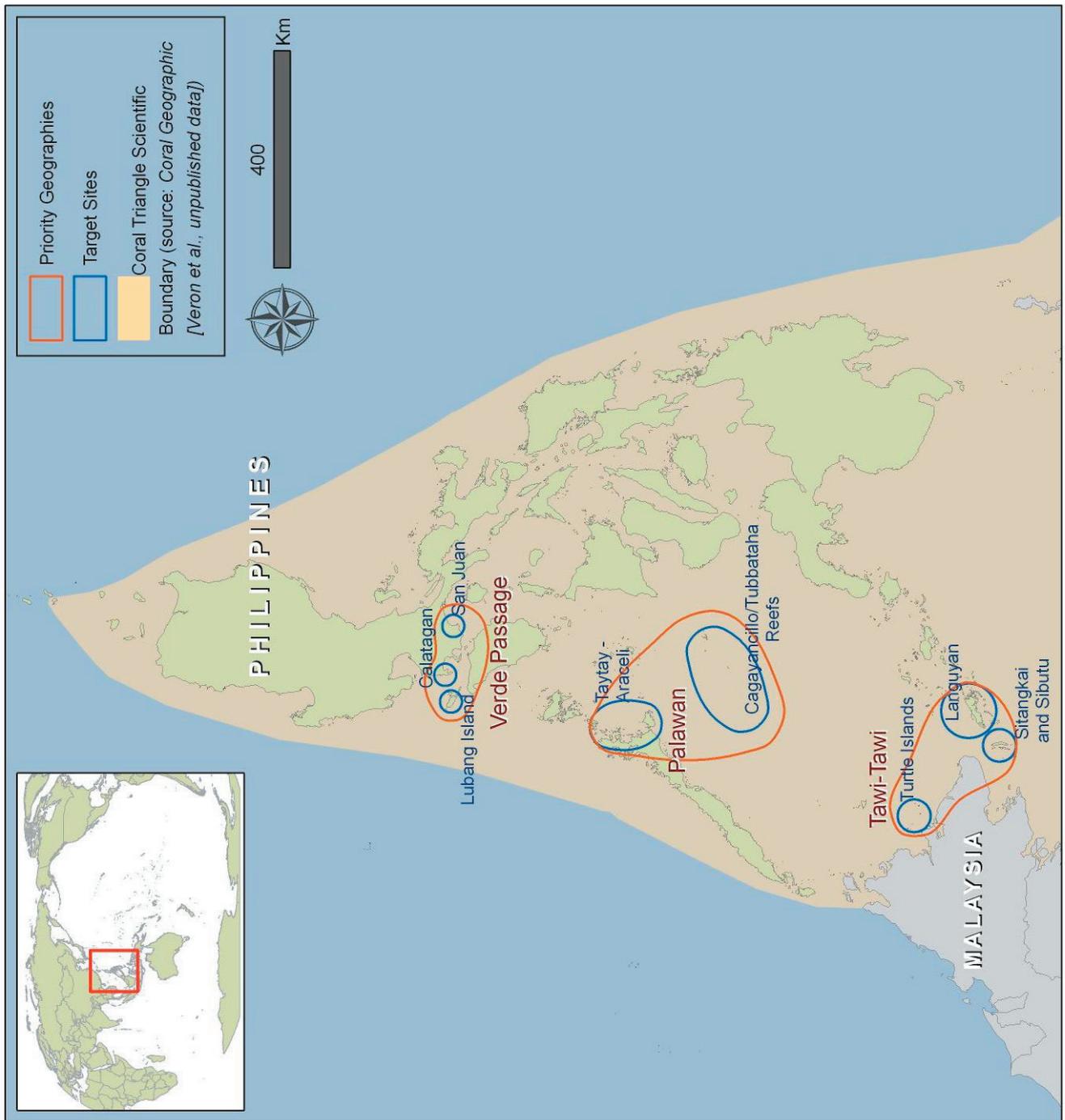
Proposed Maliangin Sanctuary in Tun Mustapha Park (Kudat-Banggi PG)
 Status: Still in negotiation/ consultation stage with the Maliangin community.

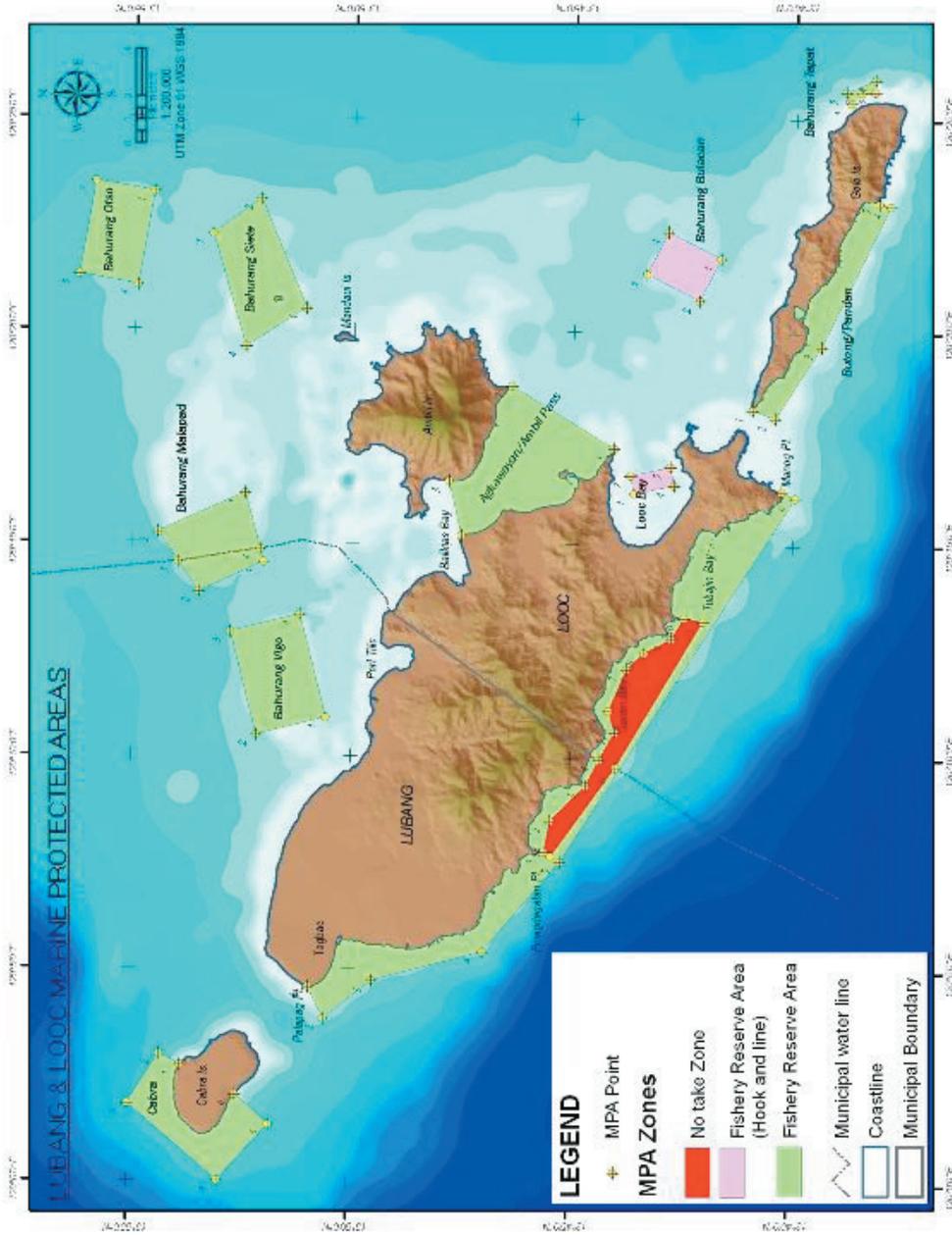


Proposed Berungus Marine Managed Area within Tun Mustapha Park (Kudat-Banggi PG)

Status: Identified by Berungus community, WWF is in the process of obtaining recognition from the Pitas District Office.

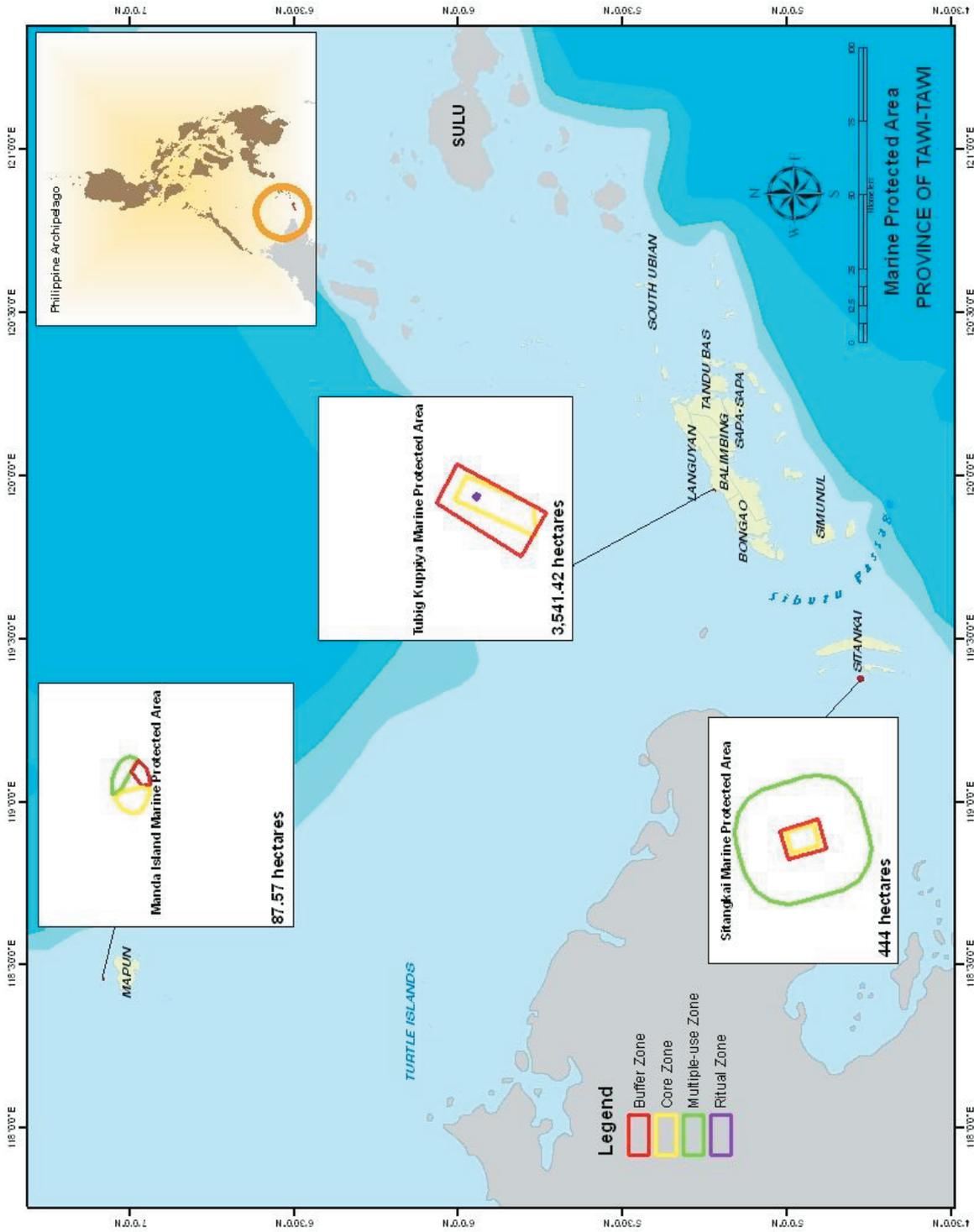
PHILIPPINES



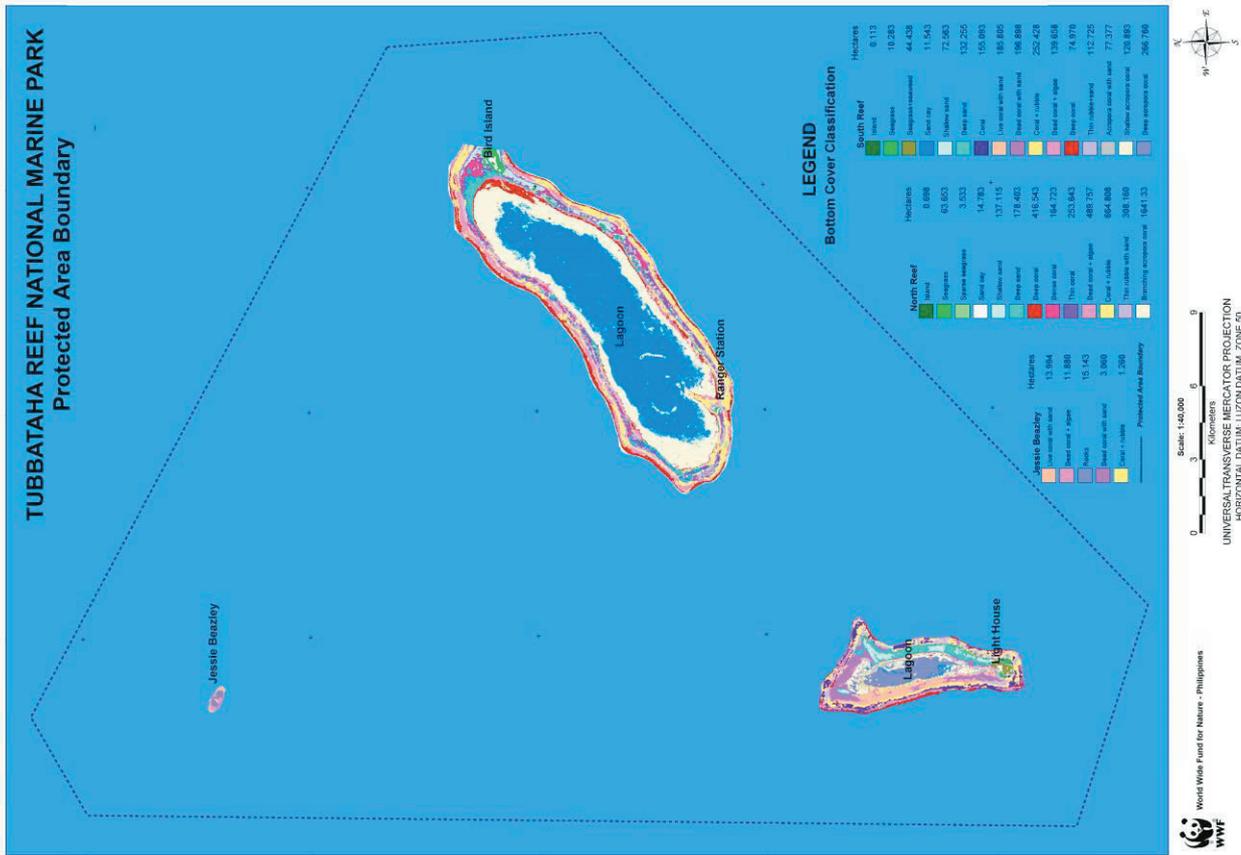


Lubang/ Loooc MPA (Verde Passage PG)

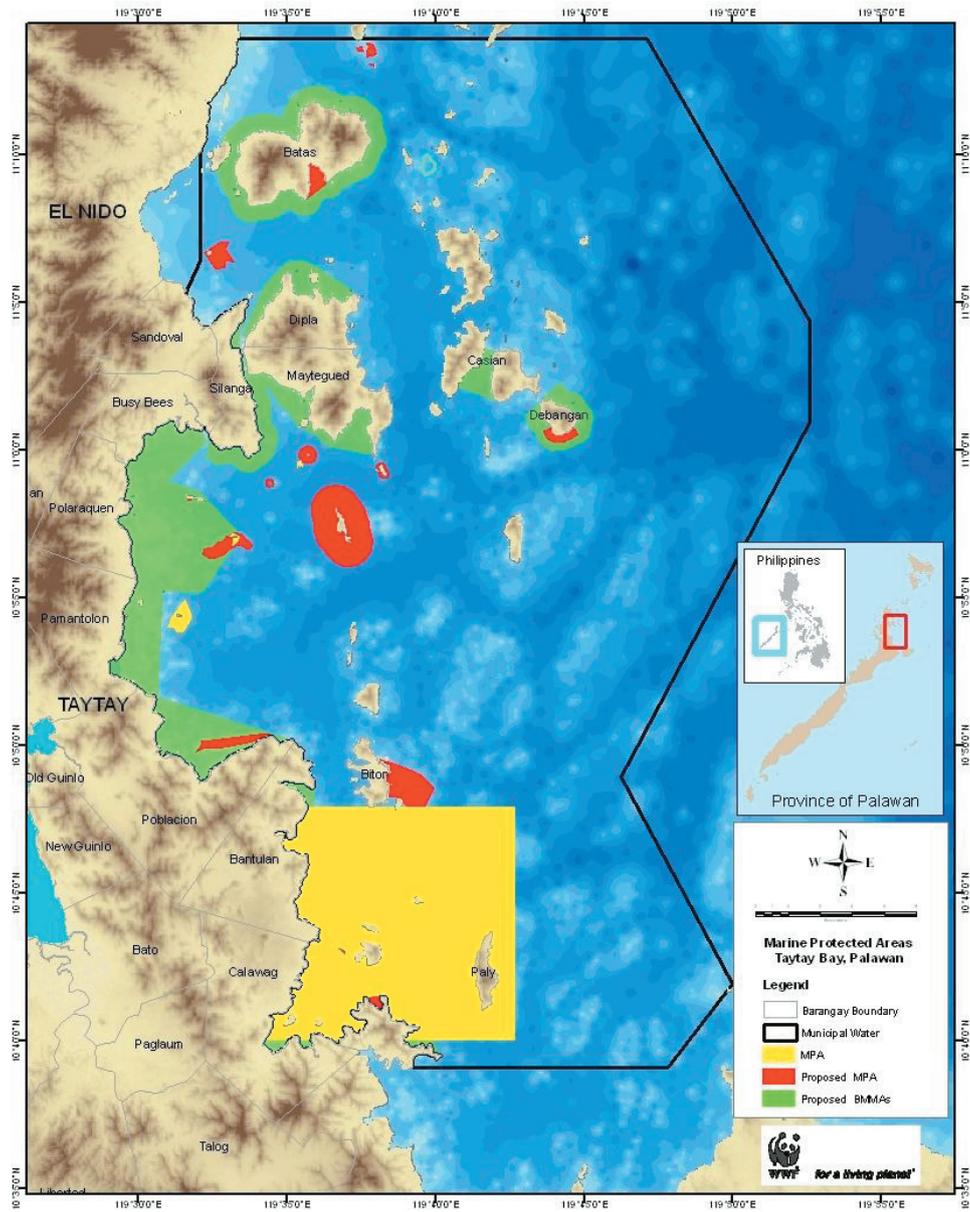
Note the following: 1) name of island is Lubang Island; 2) there are two municipalities in Lubang Island, one named Lubang and another one named Loooc.



Tawi Tawi PG



Tubbataha Reef MPA (Palawan PG)

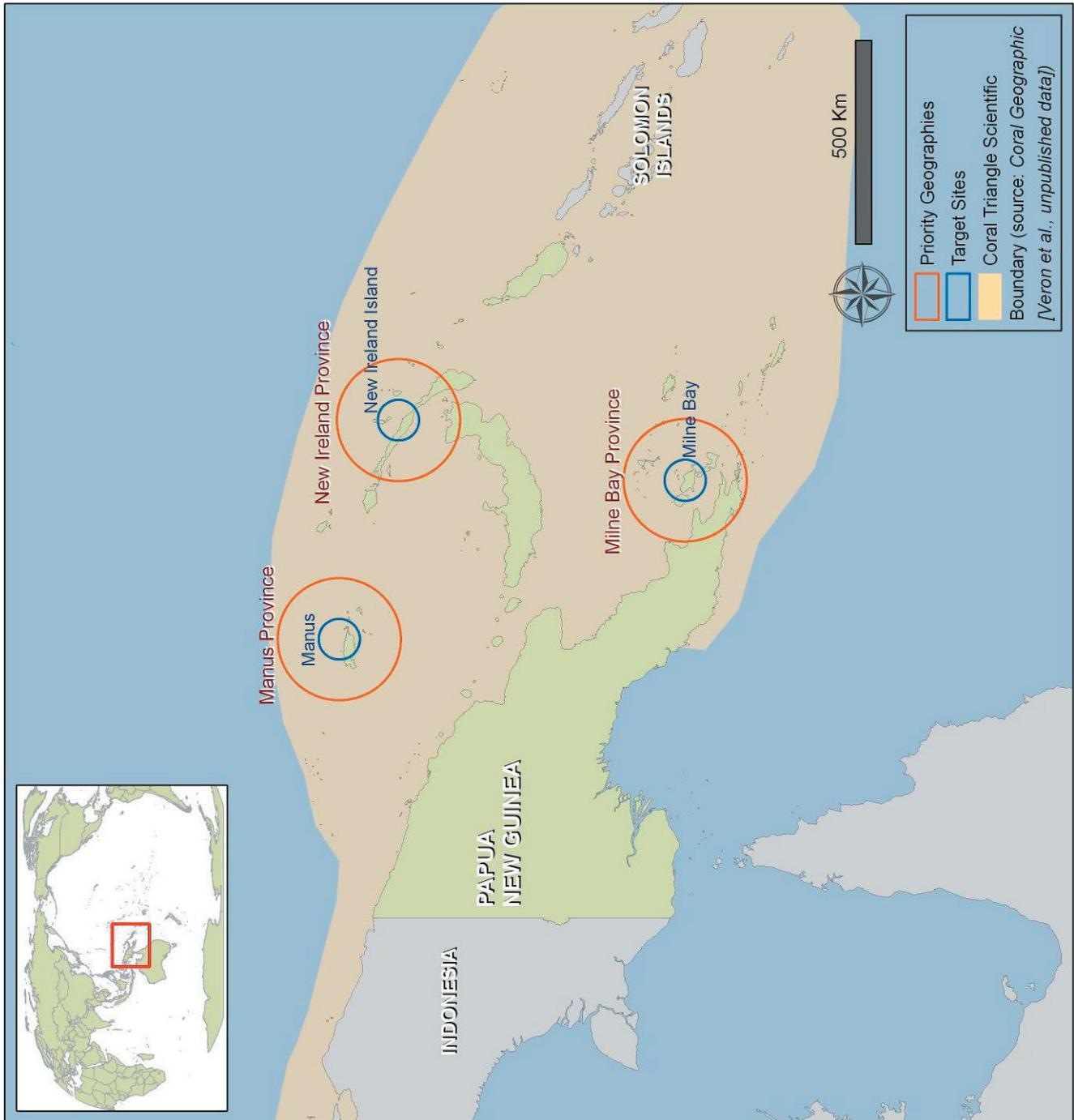


TayTay MPA (Palawan PG)

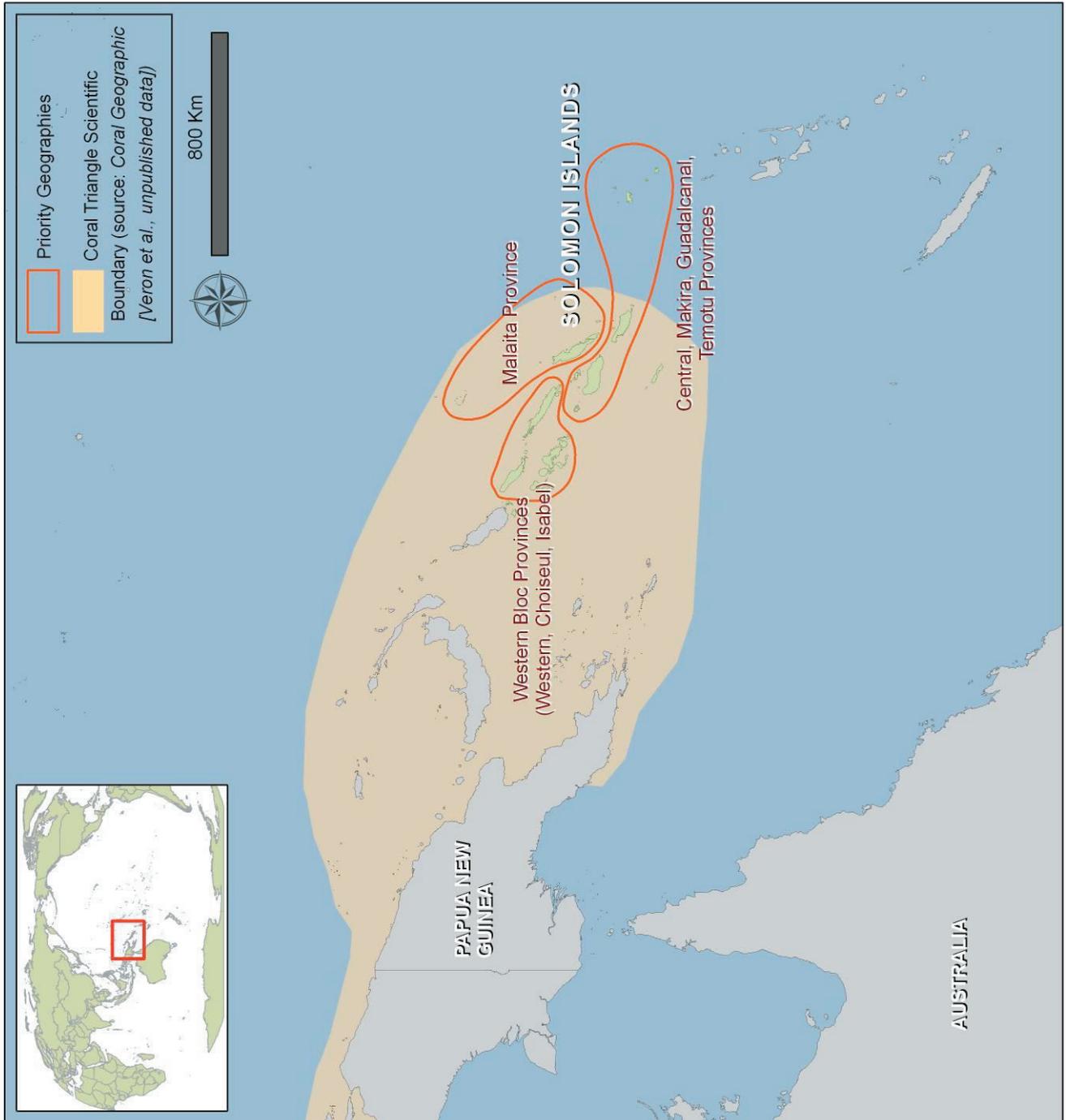


Verde Passage PG

PAPUA NEW GUINEA



SOLOMON ISLANDS

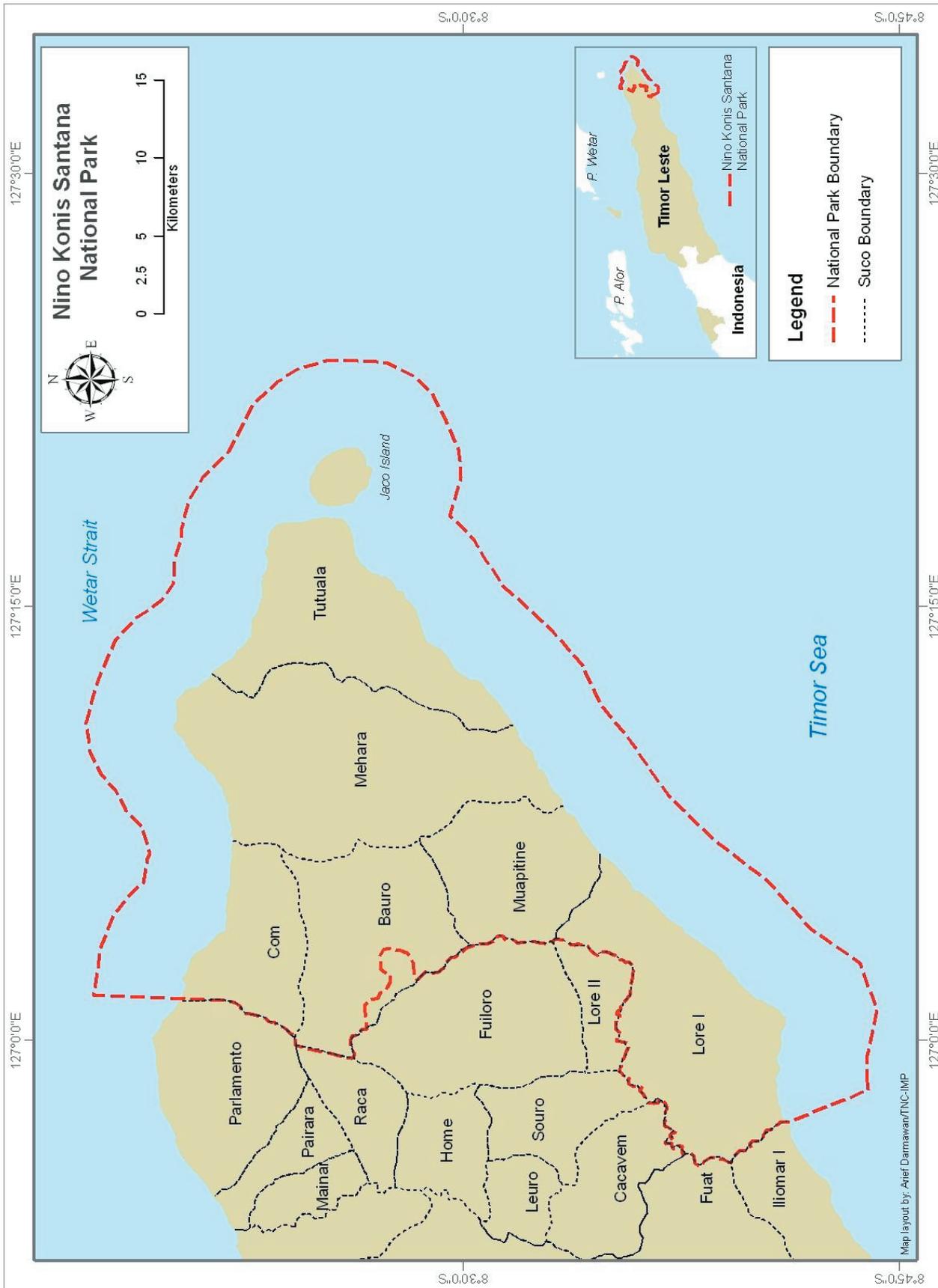




Malaita Province PG

TIMOR-LESTE





Nino Konis Santana National Park PG

Annex C: Activity Tracking Table of CTSP Year 2 Funded Activities

Coral Triangle Support Partnership Year 2 Semi-Annual Report (October 1, 2009 – March 31, 2010)						
Annex C: Activity Tracking Table of Year 2 Workplan Activities						
ID	Activity	Activity Level	Priority Geography	Site	Lead Organization	Status of Activity
C10-3.1-001	Integrate MPA, capture fisheries and EAFM networks to ensure healthy fish stocks and sustainable capture fisheries industry in Indonesia.	Indonesia	N/A	N/A	CI, TNC, WWF	<p>*CTSP initiated a series of discussions on the terms of reference for workshops and identification of a consultant for recommendations on design parameters for networks of MPAs that sustain capture fisheries.</p> <p>*All base maps have been collected which include layers with data from government and NGO sources. Layers include: WPP; Marine Ecoregions; Exclusive Economic Zones; Administration Boundary; Marine Protected Areas; Turtle migration routes; turtle nesting beaches; Dugong distribution; Mangrove; Sea grass; Coral reefs.</p> <p>Data cleaning, synchronization and checking are still in progress and hopefully by June or July gaps can be identified.</p> <p>*CTSP has drafted plans to map out possible agencies/organizations with which to partner. Discussions continue with related agencies such as DG Capture Fisheries of MMAF, the National Marine Conservation Committee (KOMNASKOLAUT), and the National Stock Assessment Committee (KOMNASKAJISKAN) in order to identify issues in implementation.</p> <p>*The recruitment process has begun for local staff to start initial implementation and help carry out Rapid Ecological Assessment.</p>
C10-3.1-002	Engage MMAF in a spatial planning process in Bird's Head Seascape to support improved MPA management effectiveness.	Indonesia	West Papua Province	N/A	CI	<p>As with other activities for CTSP Indonesia, activities started in November 2009 after CTSP received approval for work/activities plan by USAID on 14 November 2009. In this reporting period, CTSP hosted a 9-day Marine Spatial Planning Training in Sorong, West Papua, as part of the Bird's Head Seascape MPA Capacity Building Program, which is also supported by the Walton Family Foundation.</p> <p>Initial discussions have occurred with MMAF, the Ministry of Public Works, and local government on BHS Spatial Planning in West Papua Province.</p>
C10-3.1-003	Link national policy decision to the locally management marine areas (LMMA) in Padaido to improve MPA management effectiveness.	Indonesia	West Papua Province	Padaido Islands	CI	<p>This activity will be sub-granted to Indonesia LMMA in Padaido. Discussion on the term of reference of activities for this outcome had been finalized and we expect for the sub-grant to be ready end of April or early May 2010.</p>
C10-3.1-005	Develop design, management plan, and monitoring protocols and the establish a co-management unit that works on at-sea mgt.	Indonesia	Lesser Sunda	Savu Sea	TNC	<p>*The draft Conservation Action Plan for the Savu Sea Marine Managed Area is completed. CTSP is currently working on obtaining government approval.</p> <p>* Draft recommendations prepared by CTSP are being considered for inclusion in the provincial spatial planning documents.</p> <p>*Draft revenue and investment scheme scenarios for Savu Sea MPAs have been completed, but still need government approval.</p> <p>*Communications Plan ongoing.</p> <p>* CTSP developed a provincial protocol for a management board for Save Sea MPA and three MPA regions of Savu Sea.</p> <p>*A study on local regulations on sustainable fisheries and marine protected areas is completed but still needs government approval.</p> <p>*Outreach efforts are still ongoing.</p>

C10-3.1-006	Initiate establishment of a management authority and management plan (including zoning), and strengthen management capacity towards biodiversity conservation and sustainable fisheries.	Indonesia	West Papua Province	Marine Wildlife Reserve SML Kep. Raja Ampat.	CI	<p>*In conjunction with BHS program in Raja Ampat, the inclusion of Marine Wildlife Reserve of Raja Ampat in BHS started in November 2009. The second phase of BHS program initiated stakeholder discussions and workshops consisting of local communities and governments at different levels. The next meeting on strategy and work planning for the establishment of BLUD (a co-management institution) will be in May 2010.</p> <p>*Baseline manta-tow surveys have been undertaken which will inform the no-take areas and zonation process. The findings will be available in June.</p>
C10-3.2-002	Establish a network of MPAs covering approximately 60,000 ha for the marine and coastal waters of Bali Island aligned with the Bali Spatial plan that includes no-take zones.	Indonesia	N/A	Bali	CI	<p>During this activity period, CTSP met with a private company from the tourism industry in Bali. CTSP also conducted a series of meetings and discussions with local governments (Bali Provincial Government and Klungkung District Government) to solicit support and commitment in developing the principles and guidelines as well as the development of Bali MPA Network. In February 2010, the Bali MPA network ideas was communicated and discussed with Bali based NGOs (Lini Foundation, TNC, FFI, Reef Check) to build understanding and create a stronger partnership to support the MPA network program in the near future.</p>
C10-3.2-003	Provide focused and practical training to MPA and fisheries managers in Indonesia.	Indonesia	N/A	N/A	CI, TNC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CTC hosted and participated in several national KKP and regional CTI meetings to discuss and define training and capacity building roles. Individuals from CT countries have expressed interest in becoming CTC board members. A letter from MMAF to the President of Indonesia clearly supports CTC. • This activity started in parallel with the Tim 11's (a capacity development support team established by Directorate of Marine and Conservation National Park of MMAF) activities. • MMAF and its Directorate of Marine Conservation and National Park and Marine Affairs and Fisheries Human Resources Development Body (BPSDM-KP) hosted the first Strategy Development for MPA Capacity Development Workshop on 10-11 February to determine next steps in the development of a national capacity development strategy.). • Coordination with NOAA's MPA Capacity Building program is also underway; a coordination and planning meeting was held 12-13 April in Jakarta. • To date, CTC has training 2000 participants in the Coral Triangle on MPA planning, management and monitoring. • The CTC will expand its training modules and help develop capacity for 3 other (CCA, EAFM and Endangered Species) strategies (in addition to MPAs) in the RPOA There is a need for training modules focusing on alternative livelihood strategies for local communities. • Specific joint multiple-year training programs were discussed with DKP, NOAA and COREMAP via the 'Ocean 11' capacity building task force for KKP, NCC and a series of smaller meetings with DKP and NOAA. • CTC continues to build on its joint training program with CI, WWF, WCS and NOAA in the Bird's head, training on MPA resilience and management effectiveness. • CTC is connecting regionally with partners in East Timor, Solomon Islands, PNG, Malaysia and the Philippines and will conduct consultations meetings with focus groups later this year.
C10-3.2-005	Develop learning networks that identify, establish, standardize, and institutionalize best practices in MPA management throughout Indonesia.	Indonesia	N/A	N/A	CI, TNC, WWF	<p>*Initial discussions with DG Marine, Coasts and Small Islands of Ministry of Marine Affairs (MMAF) have been carried out to identify agencies to be involved and to assess needs and anticipated constraints as part of the initial process to implement activities.</p> <p>*TORs for senior policy consultant and technical support are being prepared</p>

C10-3.3-001	Initiate a consultative process that leads to the creation of a multi-purpose Penida MPA with a management plan, a management unit and agreed upon and implemented monitoring protocols.	Indonesia	Lesser Sunda	Nusa Penida	TNC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * The data gap analysis and rapid ecological and socioeconomic assessment for the Penida region is ongoing. * The mapping of fishing grounds and important marine biota habitat (e.g., mola mola, manta ray, sea turtle, dugong, whale and dolphins, etc) is ongoing and expected to be finished before July. * Five temperature gauges have been installed around Nusa Penida to record temperature trend-change related with climate change impact and marine biota and ecosystem life. * Monitoring of coral reef and SPAGs is ongoing. * A village roadshow was completed, incorporating 1200 participants from 16 villages. * The ad-hoc advisory committee/task force (comprised of government agencies and partner organizations) was established with the SK Bupati * The declaration of Nusa Penida MPA is anticipated in May (SK Bupati) and July (SK Menteri). * The deployment of appropriate mooring buoys for dive boats in Penida is ongoing with positive responses from dive operators. * Patrols of the Nusa Penida waters are ongoing. * On 1st and 17th of February, CTSP worked together with members of Nusa Penida MPA to delineate the outer boundaries (encompassing 20.057,2 hectares) of the MPA using GPS coordinates. The Task-Force members include a variety of government agencies. . Data was also collected relating to the area's candidacy as a marine tourism zone.
C10-3.3-002	Develop an MPA management plan with participation of relevant stakeholders.	Indonesia	Sulu-Sulawesi	Berau	TNC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * During this activity period, meetings with grassroots communities were initiated. Facilitators have been learning community organizing and social analysis and are ready to strengthen community groups. * In February, the Fishers Information Center was launched in Biduk Biduk subdistrict. This center accommodates the needs of community in that it is a place to share information, obtain knowledge, to discuss, and to meet in regard with marine and fisheries issues.
C10-3.3-003	Support MMAF to address critical marine information gaps in Anambas/Natuna.	Indonesia	South China Sea-Sunda Shelf	Anambas/Natuna	CI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Movement towards declaring the Anambas/Natuna Marine National Park began during this activity period. This is anticipated to be declared in August 2010. In October, scientists congregated to plan for a marine rapid assessment program (RAP) that would be linked to a similar terrestrial survey. CTSP met with local government, provincial and district legislative bodies (DPRD Kepulauan Riau Province and DPRD Kabupaten Anambas), MMAF, and the Technical Implementation Unit of Kepulauan Riau, to discuss the plan for a stakeholders' meeting on the declaration plan. A consultant who will compile secondary data/materials on which the RAP will be based has been identified and is ready to be recruited the end of April 2010.
C10-3.3-004	Implement the WMP management plan and the enforcement of zoning and regulations.	Indonesia	Wakatobi National Park	Wakatobi National Park	WWF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During this reporting period, 6 MPA trainings were carried out in three of the four major islands in Wakatobi. These trainings targeted villages with the most resource-users and community groups who still have concerns over the newly-implemented zonation system within the park area. The park authority and CTSP have drafted a plan to socialize the WNP management plan and have identified key stakeholders to be involved.
C10-3.3-005	Establish an MPA, a management plan, and a management unit to improve the conservation of marine resources in the Banda Sea.	Indonesia	West Papua Province	Kai Islands (Kei Kecil)	WWF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initial activities have begun, including the recruitment process for local staff to start initial implementation and help carrying out Rapid Ecological Assessment and pre-assessment of the area. Early discussions with local government and community leaders to brainstorm inputs have also been started.
C10-3.3-006	Garner local support for no-take zones as a management tool, undertaking a social marketing campaign and involving	Indonesia	Sulu-Sulawesi	Berau	RARE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RARE will begin activities subsequent to the signing of the subagreement.

	community members in surveillance activities.					
C10-1.2-020	Designate Country Conservation Leads/Managers who work with the CTSP NGO consortium and relevant CT6 entities at the regional, national and local level.	Indonesia	N/A	N/A	WWF	The country conservation leads for Indonesia have been identified as follows: Tiene Gunawan, CI; Taswin Munier, WWF; Rudyanto, TNC
C10-1.2-002	Designate Country Conservation Leads/Managers who work with the CTSP NGO consortium and relevant CT6 entities at the regional, national and local level.	Malaysia	N/A	N/A	WWF	The country conservation lead for Malaysia has been identified as follows: Ken Kassem, WWF
C10-2.2-002	Conduct studies and workshops that fill critical knowledge gaps about fisheries in Kudat-Banggi PCA.	Malaysia	SSME Malaysia	Kudat-Banggi	WWF	We have attempted to find a consultant to conduct these studies. The original consultant agreed and then withdrew from consideration. We are expecting to give this studies to the Universiti Malaysia Sabah School of Sustainable Agriculture in June 2010.
C10-2.2-017	Conduct a study on the role of aquaculture in ensuring sustainable LRFT for Sabah's Live Reef Fish Trade.	Malaysia	N/A	State level - Sabah	WWF	This activity is anticipated to begin during the next quarter.
C10-2.2-018	Prepare a study that will document the positive impacts of no-take MPAs on LRFT target species.	Malaysia	N/A	Sugud Island Marine Cons. Area	WWF	A sub-grant is being developed with ReefGuardian. We are hoping to have both parties sign the subgrant by May 2010. Because of the delay in starting this 2 year project, we will delay the final reporting by 6 months so that the grantee can finish the project with the original 2 year time allocation. WWF-Malaysia decided to set up a steering committee for the study which will comprise 2 WWF-Malaysia staff, 1 ReefGuardian staff and 1 Department of Fisheries Sabah staff.
C10-2.2-019	Assist in the establishment of a buy-back and release program and enforcement trainings for officials to implement Sabah's export ban on humphead wrasse.	Malaysia	SSME Malaysia	State level Sabah	WWF	Completed. Approximately 850 fish were bought and released in 5 sites around Sabah. The sites are all being kept top secret. A public release with media involvement will be conducted in June 2010.
C10-2.2-020	Develop strategies and tools to improve understanding of LRFT in Malaysia restaurants and consumer attitudes relevant to LRFT sustainability.	Malaysia	SSME Malaysia	State level - Sabah	WWF	This activity is anticipated to begin during the next quarter.
C10-2.2-021	Collate and synthesize information needed for a shared vision and goals for a Tun Mustapha Park (TMP) management plan by working with the Fisheries Working Group.	Malaysia	SSME Malaysia	TMP	WWF	The Fisheries Working Group of the TMP Interim Steering Committee is still being established. However, fisheries information is being collated and synthesized. For the capture fisheries, the Sabah annual fisheries statistic for the Northeast fishing zone (relevant to TMP) has been compiled, digitized and being synthesized. Aquaculture areas identified by the Department of Fisheries have been compiled and are being translated into GIS maps. Synthesis of fisheries related reports available with WWF is also on-going. This will be complemented by the study to fill knowledge gap on fisheries in Kudat-Banggi PCA.

C10-3.2-007	Assist TMP Interim Steering Committee (ISC) and working groups in setting targets for a socio-economic spatial zoning plan through data compilation and the use of MARXAN modeling to produce options for the plan.	Malaysia	SSME-Malaysia	TMP	WWF	Pending establishment of the TMP ISC and collation of socio-economic data and other relevant information from member agencies, WWF is continuing to conduct mapping including habitat and cadastral mapping of TMP, while utilizing existing data to build database for zoning using MARXAN.
C10-3.2-008	Strengthen TMP Interim Steering Committee and their efforts to develop an integrated management plan and the creation of a shared vision for the management of TMP based on the inputs from the 5 working groups.	Malaysia	SSME-Malaysia	TMP	WWF	WWF-Malaysia is negotiating with Sabah Parks to develop the TOR for a staff to be put in Sabah Parks under this activity. Sabah Parks is concerned about the ability of WWF to ensure that the staff remain in place under the CTSP because of the year-to-year funding cycle of the CTSP.
C10-3.2-010	Develop key messages for targeted audiences, site visits, media outreach and organized events with community and government regional leaders to catalyze support for MPA gazettement and planning of the MPA.	Malaysia	SSME-Malaysia	TMP	WWF	A communications plan is being developed by WWF-Malaysia. This will be shared with Sabah Parks when the ISC secretariat is in place. Discussions about the economic study have commenced with a consultant.
C10-3.2-011	Design mechanisms for community involvement in enforcement in cooperation with government partners for activities such as a community warden programs.	Malaysia	SSME-	TMP	WWF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Four collaborative management sites have been identified, (i.e. Maliangin, Berungus, Kg. Batu Siri (Balambangan Island), Kg. Tigabu (Tigabu Island)) and one additional site is being considered in the district of Kota Marudu (Kg. Teritipan). •A Environmental Leadership & Stewardship Workshop was conducted together with the Banggi Youth Club (BYC) to promote environmental stewardship and volunteerism among 40 participants over 3 days. • 24 stakeholders from 5 proposed project sites have been trained as Honorary Wildlife Wardens under the Sabah Wildlife Department. •The discussion on collaborative enforcement with Sabah Fisheries Department and communities is on going. •the community of Maliangin has been awarded a 5-year supply contract from Syarikat Pemasaran Melaka Sdn Bhd (a West Malaysian company) to supply the company with handicraft products such as woven pandan (palm) mats. •Maliangin is in the process of registering their own association to protect their coastal and marine waters.
C10-1.2-006	Designate Country Conservation Leads/Managers who work with the CTSP NGO consortium and relevant CT6 entities at the regional, national and local level.	Papua New Guinea	N/A	N/A	TNC	With the support of CTSP PNGCLMA was able to bring together its key community partners and practitioners for a 3-day workshop aimed at: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introducing PNGCLMA as a new NGO to its partners 2. Discussing and endorsing PNGCLMA partnership strategy 3. Soliciting input from PNGCLMA partners on its partnership strategy
C10-2.1-001	Formulate policy that will link national and sub-national levels fisheries management and legally institute EAFM as the fisheries management tool.	Papua New Guinea	N/A	N/A	TNC	This activity is anticipated to begin during the next quarter.

C10-2.4-001	Develop a pilot EAFM model in Manus in Nali Sopat Penabu LLG that provides an example of EAFM for replication.	Papua New Guinea	Manus Province	NSP LLG	TNC	This activity is anticipated to begin during the next quarter.
C10-2.4-002	Conduct community consultations at Andra Island, Manus to develop viable economic alternatives for maritime communities.	Papua New Guinea	Manus Province	Andra Island	WCS	This activity is anticipated to begin during the next quarter.
C10-2.4-003	Conduct an assessment of local resource use with the communities of Nali Sopat Penabu LLG and NFA Sedentary Resources Group.	Papua New Guinea	Manus Province	NSP LLG	TNC	This activity is anticipated to begin during the next quarter.
C10-2.4-005	Provide training and capacity building for provincial government officers in marine resource management and enforcement.	Papua New Guinea	Manus Province	NSP LLG	TNC	This activity is anticipated to begin during the next quarter.
C10-3.1-007	Liaise with Maramatana LLG to garner their support for passing an Environment Law that provides legal recognition of local level management authority.	Papua New Guinea	Milne Bay Province	Maram a-tana LLG	CI	This activity has been continuing with support from the Gordon and Betty Moore foundation transitional funding. CTSP is actively recruiting for the Marine Biologist position which is anticipated to be filled by May 2010.
C10-3.1-008	Provide technical support and capacity building to Labam-Pahilele and Nuakata Management Committees for completion of NIPA Mgt Plan.	Papua New Guinea	Milne Bay Province	Maram a-tana LLG	CI	This activity has been continuing with support from the Gordon and Betty Moore foundation transitional funding. The community development specialist is developing, in conjunction with the community, the natural resource management plan to be formally recognized by the law.
C10-3.1-009	Facilitate a process for recognition of NIPA management plan under Environment Law that provides legal recognition of local level management.	Papua New Guinea	Milne Bay Province	Maram a-tana LLG	CI	This activity has not begun as it is dependent on the enactment of the Maramatana Law. The existing draft law has been drafted through a participatory process with provincial, local and community consultation guided by 3 lawyers. The assembly will likely pass the law by September 2010.
C10-3.2-012	Implement a government authorized "beche de mer" monitoring protocol in cooperation with NFA that will be implemented in two LMMA/MPA sites as part of the development of a unified national fisheries management system.	Papua New Guinea	Manus Province	Nali Sopat Penabu LLG, Nuakat a-Iabam-Pahilele MPA	CI	CTSP initiated discussions on monitoring processes. However, these discussions were only preliminary and will be enhanced with the arrival of the staff marine biologist in May 2010.

C10-3.2-013	Provide training of trainers to the Village Engagement Team (VET) on MPA monitoring surveillance and enforcement.	Papua New Guinea	Milne Bay Province	Nuakat a-labam-Pahilele MPA	CI	This activity has not begun as it is dependent on the enactment of the Maramatana Law. The existing draft law has been drafted through a participatory process with provincial, local and community consultation guided by 3 lawyers. The assembly will likely pass the law by September 2010.
C10-3.2-014	Provide support to the Village Engagement Team as they train MPA rangers at the site.	Papua New Guinea	Milne Bay Province	Nuakat a-labam-Pahilele MPA	CI	This activity has not begun as it is dependent on the enactment of the Maramatana Law. The existing draft law has been drafted through a participatory process with provincial, local and community consultation guided by 3 lawyers. The assembly will likely pass the law by September 2010.
C10-3.2-015	Provide technical support to rangers for MPA monitoring/surveillance.	Papua New Guinea	Milne Bay Province	Nuakat a-labam-Pahilele	CI	This activity has not begun as it is dependent on the enactment of the Maramatana Law. The existing draft law has been drafted through a participatory process with provincial, local and community consultation guided by 3 lawyers. The assembly will likely pass the law by September 2010.
C10-3.2-016	Facilitate the creation of a dive site management plan for NIPA that will offer economic alternatives to communities and thereby alleviate the pressure on maritime resources.	Papua New Guinea	Milne Bay Province	Nuakat a-labam-Pahilele MPA	CI	This activity has begun but is under review.
C10-1.1-002	Develop a policy paper and conduct consultations with local government units and DENR on conflicting jurisdictions to enable more effective management of seascapes currently under DENR jurisdiction.	Philippines	N/A	N/A	CI	A policy paper has been drafted that analyzes the conflicts in seascape policy particularly between management of large protected areas under national government jurisdiction (DENR) versus the local governments.
C10-1.1-003	Provide logistical and technical support to NCC for NPOA implementation by supporting coordination with Regional Steering Committees.	Philippines	N/A	N/A	CI, WWF	Support to the Philippine NCC was extended through its participation in three regional CTI meetings: the 4th Senior Officials Meeting held in Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia from 20th to 22nd October 2009; the 5th Senior Officials Meeting held in Honiara, Solomon Islands from 17th to 18th November 2009; and the Second Ministerial Meeting held in Gizo, Solomon Islands on 19th November 2009. In addition, two (2) persons are being supported by this activity to provide administrative support to the Philippine NCC Secretariat, i.e., the Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources.
C10-1.2-007	Develop an apprenticeship and training program to enhance capacity of academic institutions to implement the CTI NPOA at the national and local level and ensure the long term sustainability of CTI innovations.	Philippines	N/A	N/A	CI	The CTSP mentoring initiative supports the capacity building needs of local governments in the implementation of the CTI NPOA. CTSP focused efforts on State Colleges and Universities (SCUs) or Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) which are located in proximity to LGUs and, as such, are aware of coastal management issues. SCUs ability to assist LGUs is hampered by lack of resources and local expertise. The idea to work with SCUs/HEIs (as opposed to directly working with LGUs) was tested with partners, particularly USAID projects (FISH and ECOGOV) with experience dealing with LGUs. The project design was discussed with potential mentors who endorsed the initiative. Discussions were also held with mentee universities including two in Batangas (University of Batangas and Batangas State University), Palawan (Western Philippines University and Palawan State University), and Tawi-Tawi (Tawi-Tawi State University).
C10-1.2-008	Designate Country Conservation Leads/Managers who work with the CTSP	Philippines	N/A	N/A	TNC	The country conservation leads in the Philippines have been identified as follows: Chrisma Salao, WWF; Abbie Trinidad, CI

	NGO consortium and relevant CT6 entities at the regional, national and local level.					
C10-1.4-002	Conduct consultations and a visioning exercise on management planning with multi stakeholders groups including government agencies and relevant LGUs to enhance seascape management in the South China Sea.	Philippines	N/A	N/A	CI	A round table discussion was held in December 2009 to map out a plan of action for the South China Sea. The discussion highlighted some border issues with respect to the management of the Kalayaan Group of Islands (KIG which is being claimed by China, Vietnam, and the Philippines), and the newly enacted Baselines Law as well as its broad implications on South China Sea management. KIG covers a vast area of coral reefs and was previously touted as a possible “marine peace park”.
C10-2.1-002	Develop with local government site-specific LRF sustainability plans that will provide information needed for the expansion of the existing fisheries management area.	Philippines	Palawan	Araceli	WWF	CTSP has contracted the Western Palawan University (WPU) to extend technical assistance to the second LRF site of Araceli, following the process that was completed for the municipality of Taytay in FY09. As part of the technical studies that would provide inputs for drawing the LRF management plan, WPU has begun training and working with local counterparts to establish fish density, fish biomass, and catch per unit effort (CPUE), and to conduct a sustainability assessment of mariculture areas in Araceli’s municipal waters. As scheduled, the workshop where the LRF management plan will be drawn up is planned for the last quarter of FY10.
C10-2.2-008	Gather data on fish abundance, distribution, and habitat needed for EBFM policy and make management recommendations, and conduct policy review of the existence of humphead wrasse in the open waters.	Philippines	Tawi-Tawi	Sibutu, Sitangkai	WWF	Along with the Society for the Conservation of Reef Fish Aggregations (SCRFA), the CTSP project is conducting a stock and habitat assessment of the humphead wrasse in Sibutu and Sitangkai. With the combined grant from SCRFA, WWF-Philippines expanded the survey to include the fishery profile, establish the catch per unit of effort, document ongoing mariculture practices, and identify spawning aggregations. CTSP will continue to extend technical assistance to the local government units in developing management policies on CRM and mariculture, and work toward the declaration of spawning aggregation sites as MPAs in the two municipalities.
C10-2.2-009	Implement the recommendations of the FY09 mariculture sustainability assessments with local governments in priority geographies.	Philippines	Palawan and Tawi-Tawi	Taytay, Palawan; Sitangkai, Tawi-Tawi	WWF	The sustainability assessment on seaweed farming practices in Sitangkai is a carryover activity from CTSP’s first year. WWF Philippines worked with a local university-based NGO, the Tawi-Tawi Marine Research and Development Foundation to conduct this assessment. Findings show an increasing world demand for carrageenan seaweeds (used in food and cosmetic gels) which Tawi-Tawi, the largest producer of seaweed in the Philippines could continue to supply. The assessment also identified several sustainability issues regarding seaweed cultivation that require policy actions from national, regional, and local governments. Sustainability issues that need policy actions from government include (1) improved licensing seaweed farmers; (2) zoning for seaweed farm areas, (3) reduced pollution from increased organic loads (4) address seaweed prices trade practices; (5) ensure quality seed stocks ; (6) technical assistance to farmers; and (7) strict enforcement of policies to address destructive fishing practices especially cyanide fishing. Upcoming elections are likely to delay policy development but the project will endeavor to develop a draft ordinance by the end of FY10.

C10-2.2-010	Package and disseminate the results of fry fisheries studies in relevant municipalities.	Philippines	Verde Passage	N/A	CI	Together with the local government of San Juan, Batangas, CTSP is promoting EAFM by exploring policies related to catching small fry fishes collectively called “dulong”. “Dulong” is caught along the nearshore of San Juan using fine mesh nets and halogen lights by local fishers. It is exempted from the ban on use of fine mesh nets as long as these are small but already mature species. However, there are indications that “dulong” in San Juan is composed of post-larval stages of Clupeids (sardines) and Engraulids (anchovies) which may lead to growth overfishing. From January to March 2010, CTSP conducted a series of Key Informant Interviews and Focused Group Discussions to delve more into the characteristics of the dulong fishery in San Juan, i.e., its history, fishers and gears, catches and seasonality, price and marketing channels, as well as local policies.
C10-2.4-007	Provide technical assistance to local governments for SRU-specific LRFT sustainability plan implementation that includes industry and community participation.	Philippines	Palawan	Taytay	WWF	CTSP support to the municipality of Taytay, Palawan is continuing through the fisheries surveys and establishment of spawning aggregations initiated in FY09. Although the LRF management plan was completed in FY09 and the draft ordinances for its adoption and the establishment of spawning aggregation sites as MPAs have been prepared, the passage of the draft ordinances have been suspended due to the upcoming elections in May 2010. The project will work through the transition to the new set of local officials and continue to work with the local government until the ordinances have been approved.
C10-3.2-019	Provide training and technical assistance on enforcement and plan implementation to Languyan and Sitangkai MPA management boards and local Tawi-Tawi governments.	Philippines	Tawi-Tawi	Languyan and Sitangkai	WWF	CTSP completed the review of provincial and local policies in Tawi-Tawi, including the MPA management plans in Languyan and Sitangkai. Technical assistance was provided by a national NGO, Tanggol Kalikasan (a Filipino term which literally translates to ‘defend nature’). Tanggol Kalikasan conducted community consultations in Languyan, Sitangkai and Sibutu in order to gather inputs from local officials and MPA management boards regarding gaps in policies on environmental protection and conservation. The consultations also provided a venue for a brief orientation on latest developments in national policies, particularly the environmental courts being established nationally through support from the US Department of the Interior. The final report from Tanggol Kalikasan is expected within the first half of April 2010. The training for the MPA management boards and enforcement teams is scheduled on the second semester of FY2010.
C10-4.1-004	Refine the vulnerability assessment process to improve capacity to develop climate change adaptation strategy.	Philippines	Verde Passage	N/A	CI	CTSP met with the University of the Philippines Marine Science Institute (UP-MSI) and agreed to focus on the municipality of Calatagan to refine the Vulnerability Assessment Process. The results of this refinement will provide clarification on data needs, scale of doing VA work, and possible roles of LGUs in VA.
C10-4.1-005	Map MPAs and other coastal habitats to inform a climate change adaptation strategy to be developed with local leaders in Lubang.	Philippines	Verde Passage	N/A	CI	CTSP provided technical support to the Sulu-Sulawesi Seascape Project by synthesizing available literature on climate-resilient MPAs and providing a venue where the process of “climate smarting” the Lubang/Looc MPA was dissected, analyzed, and documented. A Technical Writeshop was hosted by CTSP involving CI and University of the Philippines Marine Science Institute to discuss the concept behind “climate smarting” as opposed to “climate resilience”. The result of this workshop is a draft scientific paper and several information materials. CTSP partially supported two bicameral meetings organized by the local legislative bodies of the municipalities of Lubang and Looc in March 2010 to further deliberate on the provisions of the Climate Smart Ordinance. It was finally passed on March 24, 2010.
C10-4.1-007	Develop a vulnerability assessment training module for replication in other areas and or countries.	Philippines	Verde Passage	N/A	CI	CTSP met with UP-MSI to plan for a series of activities leading to a Module Development for doing VA in the other 5 countries of the CTI. This module will consider the methods used by other partners, e.g., WWF, UP Los Banos, and DOST. The discussions also highlighted the need to bring in international climate change experts to enhance the module; however, the CTSP money will not suffice. Thus, CTSP is helping the Program Integrator to continue discussions

						with UP MSI under the small grants program that is to be implemented in synchronicity with CI's activities.
C10-3.1-013	Develop a comprehensive and user-friendly Coral Triangle MPA and Species mapping and information system that includes data from priority geographies.	Regional	N/A	N/A	TNC	Work on this activity will commence in April 2010 in association with WorldFish center.
C10-3.2-021	Establish a functional MPA Training Network that delivers capacity building to MPA planners and managers in priority geographies and sites.	Regional	N/A	N/A	CI	This activity is anticipated to begin during the next quarter.
C10-1.1-006	Engage residents and leaders of relevant organizations in Ontong Java and Sikaiana in the national strategy for CBRM framework.	Solomon Islands	Malaita & Western Solomon Islands Provinces	Ontong Java & Sikaiana	WFC	This activity is expected to begin in May, 2010.
C10-1.1-010	Designate Country Conservation Leads/Managers who interact directly with the CTI implementation and coordination unit, CTSP RPO and consortium to coordinate effective implementation of CTSP activities.	Solomon Islands	N/A	N/A	TNC, WWF	During the reporting period, the SI NCC was formalized by the cabinet of SI. The NCC office continues to be professionalized, with the purchase of chairs, computers, and photocopiers. Consultations for the Protected Area Bill began in February, and it was passed in March 2010. This bill gives the legal framework for the MPAs in the country. CTSP was involved because of experience from the Amavons as the first MPA in the country.
C10-1.1-013	Support GoSI to develop specific protected area legislation that references current and needed MPA models in SI that improve MPA enforcement and management.	Solomon Islands	N/A	N/A	WWF	A preliminary meeting was held with Gizo stakeholders to discuss alignment of draft MPA ordinance with CBRM principles. WWF is fully staffed for these activities which are expected to begin in full in April 2010.
C10-1.1-014	Develop a national strategy/framework and best practice guidance model for the implementation of community based natural resources management (CBNRM) based on assessments, reviews and joint planning.	Solomon Islands	N/A	N/A	TNC, FSPI, WFC, WWF	During the reporting period, preliminary results of the Ridges to Reefs conservation plan was presented at the annual Luru Land Conference of tribal community. It was unanimously accepted in that meeting that each ward in Choiseul will have a marine and a terrestrial area in the next 2 years. There are currently 1418 ha of MPA under protection in Choiseul Province.
C10-1.2-011	Support GoSI to design a capacity building and institutional support strategy based on assessments, national good practices,	Solomon Islands	Malaita & Western Solomon Islands Provinces	N/A	WWF	This activity is expected to begin in May, 2010.

	experience, and context including development of training guides and materials.					
C10-1.2-012	Deploy CTSP field staff, including a capacity building coordinator, in Malaita and Western Solomon Provinces.	Solomon Islands	Malaita & Western Solomon Islands Provinces	N/A	TNC, WWF	This activity is expected to begin in April, 2010.
C10-1.3-004	Design and produce appropriate awareness materials and strategy to support CBRM based on ecosystem approaches and climate change in collaboration with government agencies, SILMMA, NGOs and communities.	Solomon Islands	N/A	N/A	WWF	A preliminary meeting has been held to plan CBRM radio programmes. CTSP has also had discussions with WWF and TNC stakeholders on resources available to assist in development of CBRM posters.
C10-1.3-005	Implement a public awareness strategy in support of CBRM in Ontong Java and Sikaiana.	Solomon Islands	Malaita & Western Solomon Islands Provinces	N/A	WWF	This activity will begin following the signing of the contract between WWF-US and the WorldFish Center for CTSP Year 2 activities in Solomon Islands. Nevertheless considerable progress has been made on agreeing the contract and the contract is expected to be finalized in early April 2010.
C10-1.3-006	Conduct workshops and consultations to identify appropriate data management systems, protocols and capacity needs to support long-term monitoring and decision support.	Solomon Islands	N/A	N/A	WFC	The activities above are yet to begin, pending the signing of the contract between WWF-US and the WorldFish Center for CTSP Year 2 activities in Solomon Islands. Nevertheless considerable progress has been made on agreeing the contract and the contract is expected to be finalized in early April 2010.
C10-2.1-005	Develop and draft key policies to improve governance of community based resource management and increased compliance and monitoring with at least two provincial governments.	Solomon Islands	Malaita & Western Solomon Islands Provinces	N/A	TNC, FSPI, WFC, WWF	A draft Western Province CBRM conservation ordinance is under development.
C10-2.2-012	Provide targeted training and mentoring for improved management of marine biodiversity and habitats.	Solomon Islands	Malaita & Western Solomon Islands Prov.	Ontong Java & Sikaiana	TNC, FSPI, WFC, WWF	This activity is expected to begin in May 2010.
C10-3.1-015	Conduct a review of the current status and inventory of national LMMAs/MPAs and provide advice on best use of MPAs/marine refugia as management tool in an SI context.	Solomon Islands	N/A	N/A	TNC, FSPI, WFC, WWF	This activity is ongoing, focusing on the collection and harnessing of existing data; conducting national workshops; and drafting work plans.
C10-4.2-003	Review and collate existing materials on methodologies relevant to Solomon	Solomon Islands	N/A	N/A	WFC	This activity will begin following the signing of the contract between WWF-US and the WorldFish Center for CTSP Year 2 activities in Solomon Islands. Nevertheless considerable progress has been made on agreeing the contract and the contract is expected to be finalized in

	Islands context and CBRM approaches to increase understanding of appropriate, effective and local rapid vulnerability and adaptation assessments.					early April 2010.
C10-4.2-004	Test the viability and methodology of community based climate change vulnerability and adaptation assessments in pilot communities that are using CBRM approaches.	Solomon Islands	Malaita Province	Ontong Java & Sikaiana	WFC	This activity will begin following the signing of the contract between WWF-US and the WorldFish Center for CTSP Year 2 activities in Solomon Islands. Nevertheless considerable progress has been made on agreeing the contract and the contract is expected to be finalized in early April 2010.
C10-4.2-005	Design and implement rapid provincial level vulnerability and adaptation assessment to inform CBRM implementation in Ontong Java and Sikaiana.	Solomon Islands	Malaita & Western Solomon Islands Provinces	N/A	TNC, FSPI, WFC, WWF	This activity will begin following the signing of the contract between WWF-US and the WorldFish Center for CTSP Year 2 activities in Solomon Islands. Nevertheless considerable progress has been made on agreeing the contract and the contract is expected to be finalized in early April 2010.
C10-4.2-006	Design community level climate vulnerability and adaptation methodologies and adaptation strategies in Malaita and Western Solomon Islands Provinces.	Solomon Islands	Malaita & Western Solomon Islands Provinces	N/A	WFC	This activity will begin following the signing of the contract between WWF-US and the WorldFish Center for CTSP Year 2 activities in Solomon Islands. Nevertheless considerable progress has been made on agreeing the contract and the contract is expected to be finalized in early April 2010.
C10-4.2-007	Implement community-based vulnerability and adaptation methodologies and strategies in CBRM target communities in Malaita and Western Solomon Islands Provinces.	Solomon Islands	Malaita & Western Solomon Islands Provinces	N/A	TNC, WWF	This activity is expected to begin in June, 2010.
C10-1.1-015	Conduct a cost/benefit analysis of the ratification of two international marine conventions and prepare a policy summary as a foundation for an analysis of the national marine management policy framework.	Timor-Leste	N/A	N/A	CI	While CTSP did complete one cost/benefit analysis (of UNCLOS) in the previous reporting period, we have not yet initiated the analysis for the two additional conventions. CTSP is currently awaiting feedback from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Economy and Development as to which conventions they would like to assess.
C10-1.1-016	Develop and initiate the process for formulating the national ICZM system that will strengthen the management of marine resources in Timor-Leste.	Timor-Leste	N/A	N/A	CI	CTSP has worked to expose key government staff and other stakeholders to integrated marine management planning and implementation techniques. In the upcoming reporting period CTSP will build on this foundation of knowledge to specifically design the process to develop the national ICZM system.

C10-1.2-017	Provide operational support, technical assistance, and stakeholder facilitation to strengthen NCC.	Timor-Leste	N/A	N/A	CI	CTSP has been providing ongoing support to the NCC. The next NCC meeting is scheduled to be held in the 2nd-3rd week of April for 2.5 days, and the main points in the agenda are: 1) the discussion of the NCC roles and responsibilities; 2) approval of the NCC statutes by technical steering committee.
C10-1.2-019	Designate Country Conservation Leads/Managers who work with the CTSP NGO consortium and relevant CT6 entities at the regional, national and local level.	Timor-Leste	N/A	N/A	WWF	The country conservation lead has been identified as follows: Rui Pinto
C10-2.2-013	Develop spatial information on priority areas for fisheries management based on fisheries production and dependence, poverty, food security, and other criteria to inform CBFM and alternative livelihood programs.	Timor-Leste	N/A	N/A	CI	CTSP has started engaging with the Agriculture, Land use Geographical Information System Unit (ALGIS) to implement a sub-grant to this Government Research Agency to produce a series of biodiversity maps which include turtle nesting grounds, traditional fishing grounds, areas where marine protected species have been sighted, and critical habitat. ALGIS maps will take into account the important ecosystems and their services. The ALGIS baseline maps will include the following layers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provisional (seafood, water medicines), • regulating, supporting (water purification, nutrient cycling) and • cultural (religious, spiritual, aesthetic and recreational benefits that people obtain).
C10-2.2-014	Complete a rapid assessment on fisheries management capacity for implementation of EBFM pilots in high-priority areas and develop new fisheries management training programs on the findings of this assessment.	Timor-Leste	Nino Konis Santana National Park	NKS	CI	CTSP has designed a skills assessment survey for technical staff in all government levels. The rapid assessment survey is expected to start in the last week of April, following CI, TNC and WWF reviews to Timor-Leste's proposed design for Timor-Leste's Management Capacity Rapid Assessment.
C10-2.2-015	Develop and initiate training and mentoring program focused on EBFM for government, NGO and community members working on the development and implementation of community-based fisheries management.	Timor-Leste	Nino Konis Santana National Park	NKS	CI	CTSP is taking a holistic approach in which EBFM and Marine Protected Area planning and training is addressed together through a series of trainings that will address key skills needs. CTSP has already begun comprehensive MPA training including MPA 101 and an exchange visit to MPAs in Indonesia in the previous reporting period. CTSP is currently providing training in community engagement and action planning techniques. As these techniques are applied in the field, CTSP will then deliver specific training on EBFM and other critical management approaches to help practitioners address the needs expressed by communities.
C10-2.4-008	Develop a fisheries related livelihood strategy that will focus on the potential for tourism, mariculture and other non extractive activities and carry out initial outreach in NKS.	Timor-Leste	Nino Konis Santana National Park	NKS	CI	CTSP is supporting the Indonesia Locally Managed Marine Area Foundation (ILMMA) to provide technical assistance for the establishment of LMMA in Timor-Leste. LMMA have provide extremely effective at improving fisheries related livelihoods by improving populations and catch of key species. The establishment of LMMA will be a key part of the fisheries related livelihood strategy. CTSP supported the World Fish Center (WFC) to make a scoping visit to Timor-Leste and develop a project to create an aquaculture strategy and pilot for NKS. This project is fully designed and is a high priority for the government.

C10-3.2-022	Conduct a series of exchange visits, trainings, and ongoing mentoring programs on MPA integrated marine management capacity among MAF staff and relevant stakeholders.	Timor-Leste	N/A	N/A	CI, TNC	This activity has not yet started. These activities face the challenge of geography; currently all Technical Advisors are all foreign nationals living outside Timor-Leste. CTSP is moving towards recruiting technical advisors that will live in Timor and/or be Timorese to more easily provide needed training and mentoring.
C10-3.2-023	Develop a comprehensive Marine Management Capacity Development Strategy for NKS.	Timor-Leste	Nino Konis Santana National Park	NKS	CI, TNC	This activity has not yet begun, but CTSP has developed a systematic approach to developing the Marine Management Capacity Development Strategy. This approach encourages the Timorese practitioners to develop a context-specific model of practice and assess their capacity development needs and develop their strategy relative to this model. In this way, Timorese practitioners develop a process and program that fits well in the context of how they learn and work.
C10-3.2-024	Build MAF and community based training and mentoring teams that will facilitate marine management processes and activities in NKS National Park and in other areas over time.	Timor-Leste	Nino Konis Santana National Park	NKS	CI	This activity has just begun and CTSP will be working to hire a community project officer to lead the training and mentoring team with a focus on NKS. We will also work to recruit staff of other organizations and Government to join the training and mentoring team.
C10-3.2-025	Mobilize on-the-ground integrated marine management in NKS National Park and catalyze MPA management nationally through the formation of a multi-stakeholder project team, conducting community/stakeholder consultations and outreach, compiling research products on NKS, and developing and implementing early action strategies in NKS.	Timor-Leste	Nino Konis Santana National Park	NKS	CI, TNC	CTSP initiated integrated marine management activities in NKS through several activities including: *organizing a Movie Night to meet key community members and introduce the project; *supporting the Government to conduct an outreach patrol; *recruiting community members to act as outreach officers; *providing outreach/early action planning training to these outreach officers and other key Government staff. Trainings will commence in early April and 30 participants from government agencies and heads of sucos (villages) from NKS are expected to attend.
C10-3.3-008	Initiate an integrated management planning and zoning process for biodiversity and habitat conservation, community-based fisheries management and production, climate change adaptation, economic development and tourism, and effective institutional governance.	Timor-Leste	Nino Konis Santana National Park	NKS	CI, TNC	During this reporting period, CTSP helped to improve the communication between National and District Government by holding regular meetings. Trainings have been held to train key practitioners in results-based planning techniques. CTSP has undertaken community outreach and action planning as a first step to eventually developing a full Management Planning and zoning process.



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