



USAID | ASIA
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



CORAL TRIANGLE SUPPORT PARTNERSHIP (CTSP)

YEAR 2 ANNUAL REPORT

REPORTING ON WORK BETWEEN OCTOBER 1, 2009 AND SEPTEMBER 30, 2010

SUBMITTED | NOVEMBER, 2010



This publication was produced by CTSP for USAID under GCP LWA Award # LAG-A-00-99-00048-00

Cover photo: Rudyanto (third from left) of The Nature Conservancy (TNC) works with Outreach and Community Engagement Training participants in Timor-Leste in a project funded by CTSP. The participants are learning about results-based planning, including community mapping, historical transects, community visioning, identification of important natural resources and habitats, and problem solution modeling. Photo © Conservation International /Asril Djunaidi.

Coral Triangle Support Partnership

Year 2 Annual Report

Prepared for GCP LWA Award # LAG-A-00-99-00048-00

USAID Regional Development Mission for Asia (RDMA)

Submitted to:

Renerio Acosta, Agreement Officer Technical Representative, USAID RDMA
Alfred Nakatsuma, USAID Indonesia
Rebecca Guieb, USAID Philippines
Hannah Fairbank, USAID Washington

Copies to:

Laura Bennett, WWF-US
Ashley Salo, WWF-US (upon approval)
docsubmit@usaid.gov (upon approval)

By:

World Wildlife Fund, Inc., Conservation International, and The Nature Conservancy

Submitted on:

November 1, 2010

Contacts:

Maurice Knight
Chief of Party, US Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP)
One Wolter Place - Mezzanine Fl.
Jl. Wolter Monginsidi No.63B
Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta 12180, Indonesia
Indonesia: Phone: +62-81-116-0837/Fax: +62-21-576-1080
US: Phone: 202-495-4502/Fax: 202-293-9211
Maurice.Knight@wwfus.org

Kate Newman
Managing Director
Asia Pacific Islands and Oceans
World Wildlife Fund, Inc.
1250 24th St NW
Washington, DC 20037
Phone 202-495-4524/Fax: 202-293-9211
Kate.Newman@wwfus.org

Table of Contents

| | |
|--|----|
| Definitions and Acronyms | vi |
| Executive Summary | 9 |
| 1. Introduction..... | 9 |
| 1.1 Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP) Background | 9 |
| 1.2 CTSP Goal | 10 |
| 1.3 CTSP Success Statement | 10 |
| 1.4 CTSP Results Framework | 13 |
| 1.5 Implementation Phases..... | 14 |
| 1.6 Priority Geographies, Integrated Sites, and Learning Sites | 15 |
| 2. Major Program Achievements..... | 17 |
| 2.1 Regional | 17 |
| 2.2 National | 17 |
| Indonesia..... | 17 |
| Malaysia | 19 |
| Papua New Guinea..... | 19 |
| Philippines..... | 20 |
| Solomon Islands | 21 |
| Timor-Leste | 22 |
| 2.3 Management and Administration | 23 |
| 3. Progress on Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) | 28 |
| 4. Implementation Challenges and Solutions | 35 |
| 4.1 Project challenges..... | 35 |
| 4.2 Regional program challenges | 35 |
| 4.3 National program challenges | 36 |
| Indonesia..... | 36 |
| Malaysia | 37 |
| Papua New Guinea..... | 38 |
| Philippines..... | 38 |
| Solomon Islands | 39 |
| Timor-Leste | 40 |
| 5. Conclusion: Future Challenges and Outlook..... | 41 |
| Annex A: Activity Tracking Table | 43 |

| | |
|--|-----|
| Annex B: Success Stories | 80 |
| Annex C: Leveraged and Complementary Funding | 102 |
| Annex D: Maps..... | 106 |

Definitions and Acronyms

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| ADB | Asian Development Bank |
| ALGIS | Agriculture Land use Geographical Information System Unit |
| BKKPN | <i>Balai Kawasan Konservasi Perairan Nasional</i> – National Water Conservation Area |
| BPSDM | <i>Badan Pengembangan Sumber Daya Manusia</i> , the human resources department of MMAF |
| BMP | Best Management Practices |
| CBRM | Community-based resource management |
| CCA | Climate Change Adaptation |
| CI | Conservation International |
| CITES | Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species |
| CoP | Chief of Party |
| CSC | Consortium Strategy Committee |
| 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 |
| CTNI | Coral Triangle Network Initiative, an effort of WWF |
| CTSP | USAID-funded Coral Triangle Support Partnership Project |
| CTSP-I | The Indonesia component of CTSP activities |
| DANIDA | Danish International Development Agency |
| DCoP | Deputy Chief of Party |
| DENR | Department of Environment and Natural Resources (Philippines) |
| DOS | Department of State (U.S.) |
| DQA | Data Quality Assessment |
| EAFM | Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management |
| GEF | Global Environment Facility |
| GCP LWA | Global Conservation Program Leader with Associates, a USAID cooperative agreement mechanism |
| GIS | Geographic Information System |
| Gol | Government of Indonesia |
| GTZ | <i>Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit</i> , a German development organization |
| ha | Hectares |
| ICZM | Integrated Coastal Zone Management |
| IEC | Information, Education, and Communication |
| IMACS | Indonesia Marine and Climate Change Support Project, funded by USAID |
| IPB | <i>Institut Pertanian Bogor</i> |
| IR | Intermediate Results |
| ISC | Interim Steering Committee |
| IUU | Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (fishing) |
| KIG | Kalayaan Group of Islands (KIG) which is claimed by China, Vietnam, and the Philippines. |
| KKJI | <i>Direktorat Konservasi Kawasan dan Jenis Ikan</i> . The Directorate for Conservation and Fish Species, part of MMAF. Formerly known as KTNL. |
| KKP | <i>Kementerian Kelautan dan Perikanan</i> . The Indonesia Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) |

| | |
|--------|--|
| LGU | Local Government Unit (the Philippines) |
| LLG | Local Level Government (Papua New Guinea) |
| LMMA | Locally Managed Marine Area |
| LRFT | Live Reef Fish Trade |
| MARXAN | A type of conservation planning computer software |
| MECM | Ministry for Environment, Conservation and Meteorology (Solomon Islands) |
| MFMR | Ministry of Fisheries & Marine Resources (Solomon Islands) |
| MMAF | Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (Indonesia). See also KKP. |
| MNP | Marine National Park |
| MOU | Memorandum of Understanding |
| MPA | Marine Protected Area |
| NCC | National Coordinating Committee |
| NFA | National Fisheries Authority (Papua New Guinea) |
| NGO | Non-governmental organization |
| NIPA | Nuakata-labam-Pahilele Area, an MPA in Milne Bay, Papua New Guinea |
| NIPAS | National Integrated Protected Areas System |
| NKS | Nino Konis Santana National Park, Timor-Leste |
| NOAA | National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (US) |
| NPOA | National Plan of Action |
| NRM | Natural Resources Management |
| PCA | Priority Conservation Area |
| PEMSEA | Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia |
| PI | Program Integrator – Tetra Tech/ARD |
| PMP | Performance Monitoring Plan |
| PMT | Program Management Team |
| PNG | Papua New Guinea |
| POC | Point of contact |
| PPP | Public Private Partnerships |
| Ramsar | International Convention on Wetlands, signed in 1971 |
| RAP | Rapid assessment program |
| 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 |
| SDI | <i>Direktorat Sumberdaya Ikan</i> , the Directorate for Fish Resources of MMAF |
| SI | Solomon Islands |
| SIG | Solomon Islands government |
| SILMMA | Solomon Islands Locally Managed Marine Areas |
| SOM | Senior Officials' Meeting |
| SPREP | South Pacific Regional Environment Programme |
| TMP | Tun Mustapha Park (Malaysia) |
| TNC | The Nature Conservancy |
| TWGSF | CTI Regional Technical Working Group on Sustainable Financing |
| UP-MSI | University of the Philippines Marine Science Institute |
| USCTI | US Coral Triangle Initiative |
| USAID | United States Agency for International Development |
| USG | United States government |
| WCS | Wildlife Conservation Society |

| | |
|-----|--|
| WFC | World Fish Center |
| WWF | World Wildlife Fund (for US organization)/Worldwide Fund for Nature (other national organizations) |

Executive Summary

I. Introduction

The Coral Triangle (CT) covers nearly 2.3 million square miles of ocean, encompassing all or parts of Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, the Solomon Islands, and Timor-Leste (known as the CT6). The Coral Triangle is the center of marine diversity on Earth with over 500 species of reef building corals and 3,000 species of fish. Its biological resources sustain the lives of more than 126 million people in the region and benefit millions more worldwide. Yet the marine and coastal natural resources of the Coral Triangle, and the many goods and services they provide are at immediate risk from a range of factors. These factors adversely impact food security, employment opportunities, and quality of life for the people who depend on marine resources.

I.1 Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP) Background

The Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI) on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security was formally launched at the first CTI Senior Officials Meeting (SOM) in Bali, Indonesia in December 2007. The six Coral Triangle countries (CT6) have since held a series of National Coordinating Committee (NCC) meetings to establish the scope and priorities for this monumental effort. The CTI Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) and the related National Plans of Action (NPOA) present clear goals, targets, and prioritized activities necessary to achieve local, national and regional outcomes within 10 to 15 years. The five CTI conservation goals are:

1. Priority seascapes designated and effectively managed.
2. Ecosystem approach to fisheries management (EAFM) and other marine resources fully applied.
3. Marine protected areas (MPAs) established and effectively managed.
4. Climate change adaptation measures achieved.
5. Threatened species status improving.

The U.S. Government—through coordinated efforts by the Agency for International Development (USAID), the National Atmospheric and Oceanic Administration (NOAA), Department of State (DOS), and other agencies (collectively known as the USCTI, the US Coral Triangle Initiative)—is providing technical and financial assistance amounting to over \$40 million to support implementation of the Coral Triangle Initiative from 2009-2013. The main conduit for this aid is the Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP),¹ a five-year project implemented by a consortium led by the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) in partnership with The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and Conservation International (CI). The consortium maintains a strong presence in Coral Triangle countries, and the consortium's international reach provides the CT6 with opportunities to leverage additional assistance. Each consortium member has a

¹ CTSP funding is projected to total US\$ 45,088,247 over five years, including US\$32 million from USAID and an estimated US\$13,088,247 (41% of USAID funding level) from the three consortium partners.

long history of engagement in the region, and over the years, consortium members have invested tens of millions of dollars in the Coral Triangle, with plans to scale up significantly over the next ten years.

I.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. USCTI and CTSP's strategy for achieving this goal is to assist the CT6 to implement key components of the CTI Regional and National Plans of Action (referred to as RPOA and NPOA, respectively) by focusing on four main result areas. These result areas are:

- 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.

I.3 CTSP Success Statement

By the end of the project, CTSP will have contributed to the following outcomes:

1. Marine and coastal resource management is transformed in integration sites through improved governance related to EAFM, MPAs, and climate change.
2. CT6 countries are taking national and joint actions that maintain ecological productivity across the region.
3. Common approaches are identified, adapted, and replicated through new learning networks that increase capacity for marine and coastal resources management at local, national and regional levels.

Result 1: National and regional platforms

By 2013, CTSP will have established capacity within all CT6 countries to strengthen regional and national platforms resulting in the implementation and realization of goals outlined in the respective NPOAs and Coral Triangle RPOA. CTSP will continue to work closely with the NCCs, but also focus on reinforcing and creating learning networks as a way to increase regional collaboration and share lessons learned. Recognizing the great need for capacity building in Timor-Leste and the Pacific CT countries, CTSP will work with institutions across the Coral Triangle as well as other partners and donors to build capacity through exchanges and training opportunities. CTSP will also promote public private partnerships (PPP) to ensure sustainable financing and buy-in for conservation/sustainable livelihoods from a wide array of stakeholders. In the Philippines, work will include the development of a policy framework for

effective management of seascapes that is endorsed by various government entities working at national and local levels. CTSP efforts will also result in an ecotourism transboundary agreement between Malaysia and the Philippines in the Turtle Islands where a PPP will be established to support sustainable ecotourism in this important turtle nesting habitat.

Result 2: EAFM

By 2013, CTSP will have supported development of a Regional EAFM Framework that responds to the CT6 governments' request for general standards and guidance specific to their region and agreed upon by all CT nations. This framework will guide the development of new policies and practices in local, national, and regional fisheries to adjust to EAFM principles. The project will develop a vertical strategy applying these principles at local, national, regional, and international levels to fisheries.

The EAFM framework will be developed around case studies including:

- An illustration on how EAFM has already been applied in fisheries of ecologically vital coral reef species in high demand for live sale in East Asian restaurants (live reef fish trade, or LRFT).
- A focus on the sardine fishery in the Philippines and Indonesia, essential as both a local food fish and regional export.
- A report on policies in the Philippines related to the highly valued seaweed culture in Tawi Tawi. Seaweed culture is becoming a widespread industry across the region, providing alternative incomes for coastal communities and a much needed resource for global markets. Seaweed culture also reduces pressure on fish populations (by providing alternative livelihood) and, when managed correctly, can provide feeding and spawning grounds for marine species.

While CTSP consolidated its approach in other areas in Years 1 and 2, Year 3 will mark the beginning of CTSP's consolidation of support and approach for EAFM, supported by the CT6 prioritization of a regional EAFM framework development in the May 2010 CTI prioritization meeting in Jakarta supported by the PI. Year 3 will focus on documentation of CT6 visions for a regional (and national) framework, and consolidation of data to support both a regional framework for EAFM and, simultaneously, a regional system of MPAs that contributes to meeting EAFM needs.

EAFM strategies and policy development will take place at the local, Priority Geography, and national levels in all six countries. In Papua New Guinea (PNG), EAFM principles will be incorporated in all marine resource management policies and legislation. In Timor-Leste, domestic management strategies and policies will be developed in alignment with international best practices linked to EAFM principles, including ratification of key international conventions, development of national Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) strategy, national sustainable aquaculture strategy, and a national sea turtle strategy. A spatial zoning plan and management strategies for two types of fishing gear will be collaboratively designed and implemented as a step towards achieving sustainable fisheries within the Kudat-Banggi Priority Conservation Area in Malaysia.

The EAFM core principle of collaborative management, focused on community wardens and alternative livelihood projects, will be demonstrated through a network of five sites in Malaysia and in Nino Konis Santana Marine National Park in Timor-Leste.

The case of applying EAFM principles to the LRFT will be applied to sites in nearly every CT country, testing approaches and providing learning opportunities in Malaysia, the Philippines, and Papua New Guinea. The program will also be vertically integrated, developing and applying standards at the local fisheries management level to produce fish sustainably in the wild or in full-cycle aquaculture. The program will also ensure that traders will seek out and sell sustainably sourced products and market centers will increase their awareness of and demand for the product. By the end of the project, municipalities in the Philippines and Papua New Guinea will be exporting sustainably sourced fish via a network of traders following best practices, gathered from similar CTSP experiences in Malaysia.

Result 3: MPAs

By 2013, the six countries of the Coral Triangle (CT6) will have resilient systems of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) in place that are designed to achieve biodiversity conservation and fisheries sustainability objectives at a national scale and contribute to maintaining the ecological productivity of the CT region as a whole. Nine MPA networks ranging from 60,000 ha to 3.5 million ha in size will be designed and approved by the governments within Priority Geographies in Indonesia, PNG, and the Philippines. Sixteen MPAs will be formally gazetted and under effective or improved management by the end of the project, with at least one MPA established in each CT country. These areas will range in size from a spawning aggregation protected area of a few hundred hectares in the Philippines to similarly-sized locally managed marine areas in the Solomon Islands, to several major MPAs of over 1.3 million hectares in Indonesia.

The CTSP sites provide an important range of ecological and social characteristics that will allow CTSP to evaluate and test the appropriateness of approaches and models for implementing key aspects of the effective management of MPA and MPA networks. The program will focus on two key factors in sustainable MPA design and management in particular: fisheries and the impacts of climate change. By the end of the project, through this learning process, CTSP will have ensured the integration of fisheries management policies and practices in 16 MPAs across the region covering a wide range of sizes, management models, social systems, and ecological characteristics. The project will use this information to develop new standards and guidelines for integrating fisheries management and improving fish productivity within MPAs in the Coral Triangle that will be available to communities and managers throughout the region. In addition, the project will have tested the application of climate change vulnerability and adaptation assessments and prepared a training tool that addresses the unique circumstances of the Coral Triangle.

Result 4: Climate change adaption

By 2013, CTSP, in cooperation with NOAA and the PI, will have supported the development of a draft region-wide climate change adaptation early action plan in collaboration with the CTI governments. CTSP staff in the Solomon Islands will test these methodologies. Climate change

adaptation plans will have been developed and under implementation at the local and provincial scales in the Solomon Islands, Papua New Guinea, and the Philippines. The project will develop training modules and include climate change adaptation planning through the CTSP learning network that will be in operation by the end of the project. In addition, CTSP will have supported the development and launch of a climate change adaptation online marketplace that will leverage up to US\$1 billion in climate change adaptation funds for the CT6.

CTSP is working with NOAA and the Program Integrator (PI; Tetra tech /ARD) to focus resources and assistance on integration sites to ensure results and maximize the impact of USAID resources. As agreed with USAID, the level of program integration and budgets for CTSP, NOAA, and the PI in integration sites will be determined during three months following approval of their Year 3 work plan, a process that will require CTSP, NOAA, and the PI to maintain flexibility in the implementation of the Year 3 work plan.

I.4 CTSP Results Framework

Progress for CTSP is measured against the USCTI Support Program Consolidated Results Framework illustrated in Figure I.

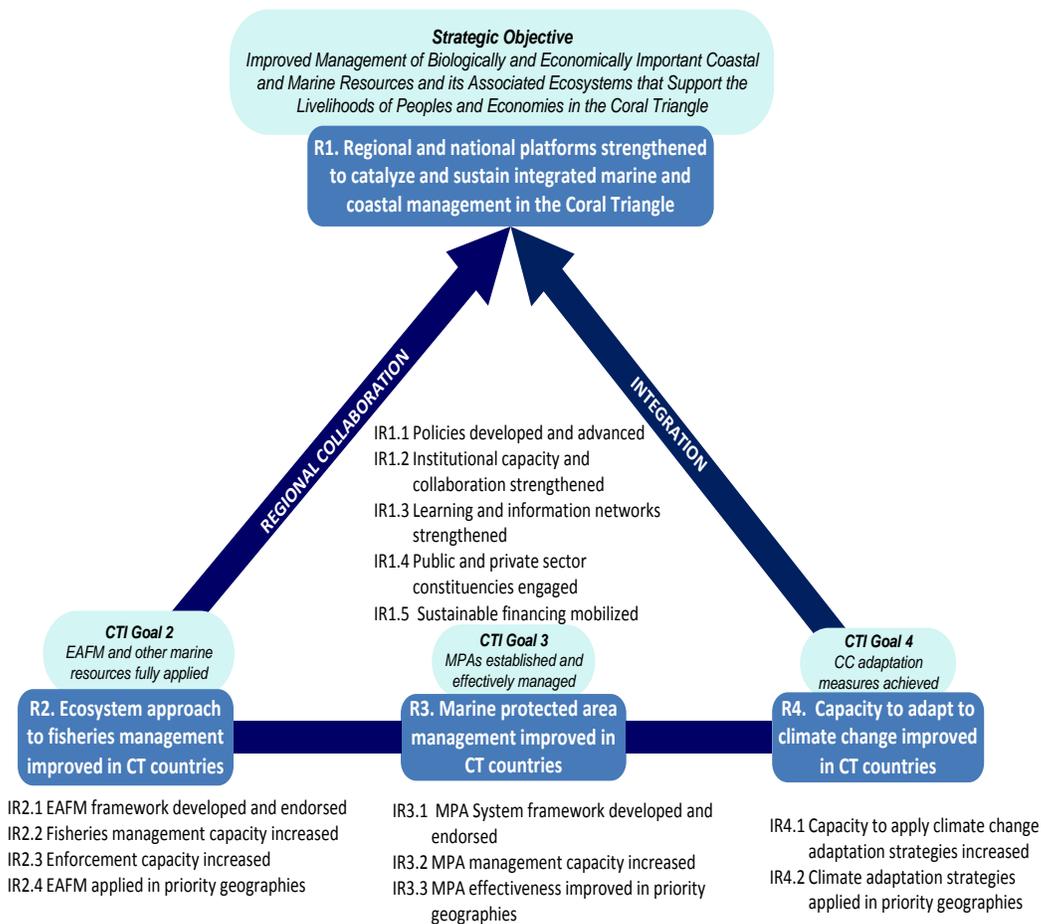


Figure I. USCTI Support Program Consolidated Results Framework

CTSP uses the USCTI set of common indicators to measure program progress:

Common USAID Indicators to Measure Program Progress

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

CTSP also is developing a set of custom indicators in each country that will be used to measure and report progress. These indicators, which will provide additional management information for CTSP and USAID and may be included in the State of the Coral Triangle Report, will be finalized for each country during the first quarter of Year 3.

I.5 Implementation Phases

Regional and national activities in these geographies and sites are being implemented over CTSP's five-year program in four phases:

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

Phase I: Collaboration, Coordination and Partnerships - Year 1

The CTSP approach in Year 1 focused on direct, responsive engagement and collaboration. Though time consuming, this approach built foundational relationships and led to a sense of ownership and support among the CT6 governments. It also assured the CT6 leaders that CTSP activities would be results-driven and reflect their priorities. This direct engagement and collaborative approach is a core principle of CTSP implementation and will feature even more prominently as the CTSP (and USCTI) program evolves. The relationships established in Year 1 are facilitating decision making and enabling rapid progress in Years 2-5 of the program.

Phase II: Implementation in Integrated and Learning Sites - Year 2

During Phase II CTSP focused its activities on Priority Geographies established in Year 1 and providing considerable resources to integration and learning sites in each CT6 country while

preparing for Phase III. Implementation frameworks were solidified, champions identified and recruited, and progress was made in aligning with and leveraging the technical strengths of other implementing partners. With the increased intensity of implementation starting in Year 3, aspects of USCTI implementing partner roles, responsibilities, and strengths need to be clarified to achieve the integration envisioned by USAID in its program design. This exercise will occur during the first quarter of Year 3.

Phase III: Expansion and Acceleration - Years 3 to 5

Phase III will mark acceleration activities at all integration sites and in all areas of the USCTI Results Framework. It is during Phase III that CTSP will produce most of its results. Year 3 will see increased leveraging of country resources, intensified CTSP implementation support, and the rapid start of CTSP's regional-scale programming based on CTI needs identified in the CT6 regional priorities workshop in Jakarta, Indonesia in May 2010. As mentioned above, there is a commitment on behalf of all USCTI partners to seek greater coordination and focus. As the only component of USCTI that has an operational presence on the ground, CTSP will anchor this coordination, but the overall program will retain the comparative advantages of each implementing partner and reflect the complexity of overall CTI support needs.

Phase IV: Transition and Institutionalization - Year 5

In Year 5, CTSP will work with other USCTI partners to define an approach that ensures sustainability and lasting contributions to the CTI. The aspects of this phase are already evident in Year 3 activities through an increased focus on platforms, sustainable financing options, and frameworks that operate at regional, national, and Priority Geography levels.

I.6 Priority Geographies, Integrated Sites, and Learning Sites

To focus CTSP resources and ensure clear successes, CTSP consulted with CT6 government counterparts and stakeholders to determine Priority Geographies and sites where CTSP work will focus. This consultation process took into consideration:

- CT6 government priorities;
- Presence of CTSP consortium members working in the area versus cost of new start-ups;
- Relative conservation values of potential locations; existing or potential partners;
- Potential for leveraging additional non-USAID resources;
- Political will; and
- Overall implementation feasibility.

CTSP's sites are nested within Priority Geographies; both are listed in Table I. Maps of the Priority Geographies and sites are presented in Annex D.

Table I. Priority Geographies and Sites (Integration geographies and/or sites highlighted in gray)

| Country | Priority Geography | Site |
|--|---|---------------------------------------|
| Indonesia | Papua (Bird's Head Seascape) | Bird's Head Seascape |
| | Lesser Sunda Ecoregion | Savu Sea (which includes Solor-Alor) |
| | | 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 Mustapha Park |
| | Sabah Coastal Waters | - |
| Papua New Guinea | Milne Bay Province | Nuakata-labam-Phailele MPA |
| | New Ireland Province | New Ireland |
| | Manus Province | Manus Island |
| | Madang | Madang Lagoon |
| Philippines | Palawan Province | El Nido |
| | | Dumaran |
| | | Taytay Municipality |
| | | Araceli Municipality |
| | Tawi-Tawi Province | Languyan, Sitangkai, and Sibutu |
| Verde Island Passage | San Juan, Lubang/Looc, and Calatagan | |
| Solomon Islands | Malaita Province | Lau Lagoon |
| | | Sikaiana |
| | | Ontong Java |
| | Western Bloc (comprised of Western, Choiseul, and Isabel Provinces) | Gizo Island |
| | | Marovo Island |
| | | Helebar Islands |
| | | Arnavon Islands |
| | | Shortland Island Group |
| Timor-Leste | Nino Konis Santana National Park | Nino Konis Santana National Park |

Sites are considered “integrated” when the scope of work proposed addresses all four USCTI result areas. In some Priority Geographies, CTSP also is supporting innovations that provide opportunities for regional learning on specific themes under one or more of the USCTI results areas. These sites, where the scope of work is focused on less than the full four USCTI Results Areas, are considered thematic “learning sites.”

Given the specific needs, readiness of partners and beneficiaries, and the limits of time and resources for CTSP, integration is not possible in all the sites. Nevertheless, these other “learning” sites still present important opportunities for conservation and learning, and furthering country-based action through leveraging national and sub-national government resources and action on the part of civil society organizations.

2. Major Program Achievements

2.1 Regional

CT Atlas goes online (Result 3, IR 3.1 and 3.2)

The CT Atlas is “live” online and provides a valuable resource for conservation efforts in the Coral Triangle. Since March 2010 the site has had 226 unique visitors and 408 hits, and the CT Atlas team is working on ways to promote the site and make sure that it is being used to its full potential. The second phase of CT Atlas work commenced in April 2010 in association with the World Fish Center. Additional data layers (focusing on MPAs initially) are being added to the CT Atlas and work on information sharing and interfacing with other databases has started.

MPA regional exchange conducted (Result 3, IR 3.1 and 3.2)

A MPA regional exchange was conducted in May 2010 with CTSP playing a lead role on the technical aspects of the exchange along with NOAA. The regional exchange resulted in action plans developed by representatives from each country. CTSP continues to chair the regional MPA Regional Activity Team and coordinate efforts related to MPA thematic activities.

CTI partner capacity development task group formed (Result 1, IR 1.2 and 1.3)

CTSP facilitated the formation of a CTI partner task group to support regional capacity development. In Year Three, CTSP will build on this progress by hiring a regional Capacity Development Advisor who will continue to expand the regional network of Capacity Development delivery programs.

2.2 National

Please note that detailed status updates by activity are available in Annex A and Success Stories can be found in Annex B. Highlights of achievements are presented below.

Indonesia

Nusa Penida MPA declared to anchor Bali MPA Network (Result 3, IR 3.2 and IR3.3)

The local *bupati* (regent) declared Nusa Penida an MPA in August 2010. To support this achievement, three mooring buoys for commercial dive boats were deployed in collaboration with dive operators, allowing dive boats to not moor on the fragile corals. Additionally, patrols of the waters are ongoing.

As a complementary effort, in June 2010 the government of Bali Province committed to build a Bali MPA network as part of its “One Island, One Management” concept for marine tourism.

This notion, developed by the Bali government, embraces the integrated management of Bali's coastal and marine resources, similar to the Ridges-to-Reef concept. This network will link the management of MPAs and tourism sites around the island of Bali, including Nusa Penida. The June decision came after months of support-building by CTSP among non-government organizations (NGOs) working in Bali to increase understanding and create a strong partnership to present the plan to the government. The creation of this Bali MPA network was covered by *The Jakarta Post*, the pre-eminent English-language newspaper in Indonesia. See Success Story for more information.

CTSP will work with *Universitas Udayana* in Bali to develop specific recommendations for sustainable marine tourism with Nusa Penida as the main focus. Additionally, CTSP will work on communication and awareness materials for Balinese marine tourism.

Berau MPA revived (Result 3, IR3.3)

CTSP is reviving many aspects of the Berau MPA that are essential to good management, and to that end, the Collaborative Management Board conducted its first meeting in July 2010. The board has existed for two years, but there was not sufficient interest for regular meetings. The board will now be meeting monthly.

In May 2010, with CTSP support, the Berau district office of the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fishery (MMAF) conducted the first patrol of the waters of Berau MPA. Additionally, regular monitoring of fisheries was resumed.

Pride social marketing campaign preparations underway (Result 3, IR3.3)

The Berau district government signed a two-year partnership with Rare to implement a "pride" social marketing campaign in the Berau MPA. This campaign aims to instill in local communities pride about the MPA, which in turn will underpin efforts to protect the MPA and its resources. Important elements necessary to create a powerful campaign have been completed, including focus groups, community workshops, and a detailed household survey. See Success Story for more information.

Challenges of decentralization faced head-on (Result 3, IR 3.2)

CTSP convened a workshop on "synchronization and coordination" to help the Directorate for Conservation and Fish Species, part of MMAF. The workshop addressed problems the Directorate faced in managing its national MPAs located in the districts. In Indonesia there are often conflicts among authorities and unclearly-defined mandates for government institutions, as decentralization of power to local authorities only began in 1999. This workshop focused specifically on defining roles and responsibilities for managing MPAs.

Government and communities brought together in Kei Islands (Result 3, IR 3.3)

CTSP convened a workshop in September 2010 focusing on raising awareness of the importance of conserving natural resources in Kei Islands. Communities and local governments were the target audience, and they were joined by community leaders, traditional leaders, representatives of local NGOs, and attendees from the local university. During the workshop, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between WWF-Indonesia and the government of Maluku Tenggara to further link activities and budgets for the joint implementation of their programs.

Institutionalization of capacity building underway (Result 3, IR 3.2)

In August 2010, CTSP met with the Human Resources Department of MMAF (known by its Indonesian acronym of BPSDM) to present its national capacity building plan. Out of 10 training modules on MPA management presented, BPSDM agreed to adopt five to be delivered in Year 3 at five MPA sites involving approximately 200 participants.

CTSP expanded its consultation and met with additional government agencies as well as COREMAP, UNDP, and NOAA in Bali to agree on a way forward with the establishment of the School of MPA Management (SMPAM).

Malaysia

Humphead wrasse released back into the wild (Result 2, IR 2.2)

The Sabah government stopped issuing permits for the export of humphead wrasse, leaving traders with excess fish held in “growout” cages until they reach a marketable size. WWF Malaysia initiated a buy-back and release program that released approximately 850 fish in five undisclosed sites around Sabah to prevent re-capture. These released fish are expected to form breeding populations in selected protected areas to rebuild populations of reef fish. See Success Story for more information.

Commercial fishers’ vision developed (Result 2, IR 2.2)

The eventual gazettement and success of the proposed Tun Mustapha Park will depend in large part on the support of commercial fishers working there. At a workshop, the fishers came together to develop their vision for the park, which is an important step towards its gazettement. See Success Story for more information.

Support for Sabah Parks institutionalized (Result 3, IR 3.2)

CTSP and WWF-Malaysia have provided Sabah Parks with its first full-time staff dedicated to working on the gazettement of the Tun Mustapha Park (TMP). The staff member was hired by Sabah Parks and is seconded to the Sabah Parks office from CTSP, an arrangement that will ensure that the gazettement of TMP will remain a priority for Sabah Parks.

Papua New Guinea

Maramatana LLG Environmental Law on track (Result 3, IR 3.1)

CTSP worked with the local-level government (LLG) of Maramatana in Milne Bay to write and garner support for a new Environment Law that will legally establish the authority of local communities to manage their marine resources. Currently, the law is in the final stages and is anticipated to be passed at the next council meeting. The law dovetails with the establishment of a community-based organization (CBO) established in Nuakata-Iabam-Pahilele Area (NIPA), an MPA in Milne Bay. Once the CBO is operational, it will be empowered to manage the NIPA resources.

CTSP integration sites confirmed

CTSP confirmed Milne Bay and Manus Province as integration sites where the full suite of CTSP activities and the USCTI results framework will be demonstrated and achieved. CTSP will

immediately develop integrated approaches at these sites that balance EAFM, MPA, CCA, and integrated coastal management and governance, working specifically with local governments.

Philippines

Fisheries management focusing on LRF scaled up (Result 2, IR 2.1 and 2.4)

Two additional local governments are managing live reef fish (LRF) resources in Palawan. In 2007, WWF-Philippines began working with the municipal government of Taytay, Palawan to take steps in managing their municipal waters which are a primary source of LRF. Prior to that, most efforts on managing the industry were focused on output regulations at the provincial level.

In 2009, CTSP assisted in developing a LRF management plan and improving the general fisheries plan of Taytay. In 2010, the project facilitated a similar process for the municipality of Araceli. In August 2010, the local Araceli government held a stakeholders' planning workshop to present a series of technical studies (looking at social, political, and biophysical issues) that would serve as basis of the fisheries management plan.

Parallel efforts are also being conducted in Quezon, a municipality in southwest Palawan, through leveraged funding from the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA). In addition to technical studies, partnerships between local and international LRF traders' associations, academia, government agencies, and international buyers are being established to support the vertical integration of efforts from local management to international markets.

In 2011, CTSP will provide similar support to the municipality of Dumarán, which is proximate to Taytay, Araceli, and Dumarán. Thus CTSP assistance across this contiguous source of LRF is in keeping with the EAFM principle of working with legitimate and feasible scales of governance in ecosystems extending beyond political boundaries. (see related Success Story)

Environmental law enforcement supported in Tawi-Tawi (Result 3, IR 3.2)

CTSP completed the review of provincial and local policies in Tawi-Tawi, including MPA management plans in Languyan and Sitangkai. Technical assistance for the policy review was provided by a national NGO specializing on environmental law, *Tanggol Kalikasan* (a Filipino term which translates to "defend nature"). The policy review helped strengthen some provisions of the Provincial Environment Code that the government adopted in 2009, such as the establishment of fisheries and resource management bodies in the provincial and municipal government structures; capacity building and public education; environmental law enforcement; and use of traditional knowledge on environmental management. In accordance with the recommendations of the policy review, CTSP followed up with enforcement training on environmental law in September 2010.

Tawi-Tawi is a key marine biodiversity area and encompasses the Turtle Islands, one of the last remaining significant nesting sites of the green turtle in the region. Tawi-Tawi is located at the edge of the Philippine archipelago (closer to Malaysia than to Manila) and ranks among the poorest provinces in the Philippines. These factors make environmental law enforcement a challenge in the area, and the fact that the provincial government is providing mechanisms for the municipal governments to establish complementary systems for enforcement is already a big step in the right direction.

First “climate smart” MPA in Philippines established (Result 4, IR 4.1)

With CTSP assistance, a “climate-smart” MPA was established this year on Lubang Island, Occidental Mindoro, in the Verde Island Passage with the assistance of CTSP. This MPA is a first in the country in two senses. First, it is the first MPA in the country specifically identified using climate change parameters, such as size and varying depths that will allow the MPA to adapt to climate change impacts and vulnerabilities. Second, the MPA was declared through a joint ordinance between the local governments of Looc and Lubang. The two municipalities also forged an alliance to monitor and enforce their MPAs.

The MPA was made possible by good governance, including quick passage of the ordinance through government channels and active participation from the local government unit. Additionally, partnerships between the public and private sectors, including the Coast Guard and academia, assisted in the establishment of the climate smart MPA. See Success Story for more information.

Mangroves a major part of climate change adaptation (Result 4, IR 4.2)

CTSP continues to support various initiatives in Calatagan to increase local and national awareness of the importance of mangroves in climate adaptation. These initiatives also aim to support research on the mangrove ecosystem; bolster livelihoods; contribute to direct improvement in mangrove cover; and build supportive constituencies.

In June 2010, CTSP funded a one-day mangrove planting activity involving more than 100 men and women of the Philippine Coast Guard, 40 staff members of USAID Philippines mission and Conservation International, 30 staff members of the provincial government of Batangas, and 30 Calatagan municipal workers including Honorable Mayor Sofia Palacio to plant more than 10,000 mangrove propagules. The involvement of the local government unit officials signalled the political will and support for this activity, while the involvement of the provincial government paved the way for scaling up mangrove management to the rest of the province. CTSP also supported the preparation of the business plan for the Mangrove Tourism Area in *barangay* Quilitisan, which has started generating income for women volunteers who have established TALIMUSAK, a local organization. The *barangay* Balibago nursery can help expand mangrove replanting across the province by supplying small-seeded propagules to the other municipalities.

Solomon Islands

Key legislation and policies moving forward (Result 1, IR 1.1 and Result 2, IR 2.1)

In the Solomon Islands, a number of legislative and policy pieces have been drafted, including:

- Protected Area Legislation & Regulations (Protected Areas Act, 2010) (the first legislation on establishment of protected areas).
- Choiseul Province Resource Management Ordinance, 2010;
- Amendments to the Western Province Resource Management Ordinance, 1994; and
- Western Province Conservation Ordinance, 2010.

These policies are critical to advancing CTSP’s goal of marine conservation. The national legislation is a watershed policy as it allows for the establishment of protected areas, the first one in the Solomon Islands. The other local policies support the national law.

Posters and radio program designed for an awareness campaign (Result 1, IR 1.3)

The awareness campaign is aimed at community members in rural and coastal areas and focuses on the wise use of natural resources. In addition to a poster campaign, a CTSP radio program began broadcasting in September 2010 and will continue for at least the next three years. The radio show includes interviews and informational pieces on the conservation threats in the Solomon Islands and actions that are being taken to address these threats.

Community-based natural resources management gains traction (Result 1, IR 1.2)

In September 2010, CTSP hosted a workshop for more than 80 stakeholders representing communities, government ministries, CBOs/local NGOs, local donors, and academic/research institutions. The workshop focused on developing the national strategy/framework implementation of community-based natural resource management, including the development of best practice guidance. The major achievement of the workshop was the collection of nationwide views on environmental protection, natural resource management, and legal frameworks for effective implementation in the Solomon Islands.

Paradigm shift begins (Result 1, IR 1.3 and 1.4)

CTSP's communication efforts and team building have begun to change attitudes in the Solomon Islands. Partners have begun to think about conservation beyond organizational boundaries to holistic and national levels. The "Ridges-to-Reefs" concept has been helpful in uniting ongoing terrestrial and marine conservation work. This type of synergy will be essential to CTSP moving forward.

Climate change assessments and strategies completed (Result 4, IR 4.2)

CTSP completed the design of and implemented rapid provincial level vulnerability and adaptation assessments to inform provincial community-based resource management (CBRM) implementation in Ontong Java and Sikaiana atolls. The data will be analyzed, reviewed, and the methodology presented at a climate change vulnerability and adaptation multi-stakeholder workshop in Honiara in November 2010. The methodology will be revised following stakeholder input received at the workshop. CTSP also completed the design of climate vulnerability and adaptation methodologies and strategies in Malaita, Western, and Choiseul Provinces.

Timor-Leste

Building local capacity for resource management (Result 2, IR2.2 and Result 3, IR3.2 and IR 3.3)

CTSP has trained national and local government officials as well as community leaders to lead resource management efforts. Through in-depth training in community outreach, stakeholder engagement, and community planning processes, these practitioners are well-equipped to carry out outreach and engagement processes. This process is already underway in Nino Konis Santana National Park, where communities completed the core aspects of community action plans.

Transferring skills to local staff (Result 1, IR 1.2)

In CTSP's first and second year, the majority of technical assistance was provided by Indonesian trainers in Bahasa Indonesia. While CTSP will continue to hire technical advisors from Indonesia, this will diminish in Year 3 as CTSP builds Timor-Leste's country team. This country

team includes the full-time commitment of the District Fisheries Officer as well as community leaders who have joined this effort to serve as volunteer outreach officers in their communities.

Using science for policy decisions (Result 2, IR 2.2)

CTSP is working with the Agriculture and Land Use Geographical Information System (ALGIS) Unit of the Timorese government to produce a series of biodiversity maps that identify turtle nesting grounds, traditional fishing grounds, areas where marine protected species have been sighted, and critical habitat. This information will be vital for decision makers and for protecting Timor-Leste's biodiversity.

2.3 Management and Administration

Key Changes in CTSP Program Management Structure Completed

Year 2 saw a change in structure that provides the Chief of Party (CoP) more flexibility and discretionary funds to quickly mobilize activities that support both regional and national actions. The CTSP Program Management Team (PMT) was reduced in membership from six to three persons, with a corresponding reduction in direct authority and responsibility for decision making related to on-the-ground implementation. The PMT is convened by the CoP as needed but will meet a minimum of once each quarter.

The Consortium Strategy Committee (CSC) was restructured and membership limited to regionally-based CTSP team members with the three PMT members as *ex officio* members. Beginning in the first quarter of Year 3, regular CSC meetings will be convened by the Monitoring and Evaluation Manager to create an effective mechanism for project coordination and communication.

Further strengthening the CoP's authority, all consortium member teams now work directly with the CoP (or his designee in the case of specific thematic work) on program implementation. Country teams now report directly to the CoP, which greatly increases responsiveness, efficiency, and effectiveness of the overall CTSP program.

Regional Program Office Official Established in Indonesia

In June 2010, USAID Indonesia reached agreement with the Government of Indonesia to officially establish the CTSP Regional Program Office in Jakarta. This enabled WWF-US to receive the legal recognition by the Government of Indonesia (GoI) necessary for obtaining visas for Regional Program Office (RPO) staff, opening bank accounts, and establishing the legal authority to issue agreements, sub-agreements, hire consultants, and other critical operations that previously had to be handled remotely from Washington, D.C. The legal establishment of the RPO will markedly increase efficiency and management effectiveness and responsiveness for CTSP.

Key RPO Staff Engaged

With the legal establishment of the RPO, CTSP engaged staff for critical operational positions including a new Deputy Chief of Party, a Monitoring and Evaluation Manager, and a Senior Financial Manager. In addition, a Capacity Development Coordinator position is currently being advertised and will be filled as soon as possible.

New Budgeting Approach to Increase Flexibility and Responsiveness

In Years 1 and 2, CTSP fully programmed all budget resources for implementation activities, the majority of which went to support site-level activities. While site-level results remain a priority, this approach left little flexibility to respond to important opportunities that emerged at regional, national or site levels as implementation proceeded. While budgets for Year 3 have not been approved by USAID, overall CTSP programming will include considerably more flexibility than in previous years, enabling CTSP to work more effectively internally and with NOAA and the PI to take advantage of opportunities.

Evolved Thematic Management Roles for Consortium Partners

During Year 2, CTSP engaged with new opportunities by further defining responsibilities, roles, and programmatic leadership among consortium members in line with the original vision for CTSP implementation. The increased division of leadership and roles described below was anticipated in the original design of CTSP in which individual consortium members would provide technical leadership based on their individual comparative advantages. With the increased readiness of the CT6 to engage, in May 2010, CTSP followed a clear path to better allocate funds and responsibilities in a way that combined comparative advantage with needs. The results of this Year 2 process are briefly highlighted below.

Management and Leadership by WWF

Private Sector Engagement

WWF's regional Coral Triangle Network Initiative (CTNI) is now the CTSP focal point for Public Private Partnerships (PPP) and private sector engagement at the regional level. The CTNI is in regular contact with the PI to articulate a joint PPP approach that supports the joint work plan for Year 3. An important part of this approach involves regular meetings to coordinate support for the coming Regional Business Forum, which continues work initiated by the Regional Business Summit hosted jointly by WWF/CTNI and the Philippines in January 2010. Through the CTNI, CTSP is already supporting the development of a regional agreement between CTI governments, suppliers, and buyers on sustainable sourcing of LRF in the region. Dr. Lida Pet-Soede is the CTNI contact for this effort.

Climate Change Adaptation

The CTNI is also the CTSP focal point for climate change adaptation (CCA) at the regional level. WWF's CTNI played an important role in coordinating and providing innovative leadership for USCTI on CCA in the CT. During the reporting period, CTNI chaired the CCA Regional Activity Team (RAT) and worked with the PI and NOAA to define the Year 2 USCTI program of support, as well as the program for the coming Year 3. As a result, there is now a joint CTSP-NOAA-PI program for producing a regional action plan on CCA in Year 3 that will be further defined in the first quarter of Year 3. CTNI took the lead to develop a program of work to create an online climate change adaptation marketplace that is expected to leverage US\$1 billion in CCA project funding over the life of CTSP. Dr. Rick Leck of WWF is the primary CTNI contact for CCA.

Sustainable Financing

With CTSP funding and additional funds leveraged from other donors, the CTNI agreed to take the lead coordination and programmatic role for developing regional sustainable financing opportunities. Working closely with the CTSP Deputy Chief of Party, Pahala Nainggolan, CTNI and the RPO began support to the CTI Regional Technical Working Group on Sustainable Financing (TWG-SF).

A discussion paper drawing on work already done is being compiled; support is underway to prepare for the November, 2010 SOM; and discussions are started with the chair of the TWG-SF on support needs for CTSP Year 3 that will be budgeted by CTSP. In addition, the CTNI and the DCoP are working to develop a plan for mobilizing sustainable finance mechanisms at the national level; an initial report is due at the end of the first quarter of Year 3. A multi-donor committee is being considered that will inform the online climate change adaptation marketplace and help CT6 countries establish CTI sustainability strategies at the national level.

CTNI is working to identify sustainable financing options for coastal and marine resources governance, with a focus on meaningful dialogue supported at all levels on the vision, ways, and means for achieving sustainable financing. As a first step, CTNI co-hosted with the President of the Philippines the first Regional Business Summit in January 2010. CTNI will work with the PI to support Malaysia as the next host in 2011.

CTNI will work with the PI to support the CT6 in establishing a sustainability strategy that includes financing, institutional roles, and governance for the CTI. While this is a high priority for CTSP and the PI, only limited work has been done to date in this area. However, the DCoP and CTNI began support to the TWG-SF to examine options for regional financing in the last quarter of Year 2. An assessment of regional-scale financing is intimately tied to decisions related to the sustainability plan for the CTI Regional Secretariat and the next steps of the Senior Officials Meeting and the Ministerial Meeting.

The CoP will work collaboratively with donors to engage sustainable financing experts who will help develop a strategy that involves governments, the private sector, and communities. The CTSP DCoP, Pahala Nainggolan, and CTNI Director, Dr. Lida Pet-Soede, are the lead contacts for CTSP for sustainable finance.

Management and Leadership by Conservation International

Capacity Development

In Year 2, Conservation International took the lead in shaping CTSP's Capacity Development (CD) program. At the end of Year 3, CI agreed to take on an even more prominent role to coordinate CD efforts at the regional and national level across all countries. A CD coordinator position, supported by CTSP funding, was advertised at the end of Year 2 and the position will be filled as quickly as possible. The successful candidate will be posted in the RPO and will be responsible for coordinating the development of an integrated model for CD that will be carried out in cooperation with all CTSP country teams. This program will include increased in-country delivery of training and translation of training materials into local languages. In addition,

this CD coordinator will be integrally linked to CTSP support for learning networks at regional and national levels.

The CI CD Coordinator will increase training and develop materials in local languages with local case studies. This position will also serve as the point of contact (POC) for coordinating identification of candidates from CTSP sites who can participate in regional exchanges outside of government staff. The CD coordinator will focus on training local trainers to increase the impact of CTSP support and develop capacity for providing information past the life of CTSP.

Capacity building is a particularly important challenge in Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, and Timor-Leste. The governments of these countries have identified CD as their number one priority, and strategies developed by the CD Coordinator will include short-, medium-, and long-term capacity building, focusing at national and sub-national levels for government and public constituencies. As mentioned above, materials and training will be conducted increasingly in locally-appropriate languages, expanding CTSP's local partner base, domestic learning networks and using train-the-trainer approaches. Tapping homegrown training institutions as partners for local capacity building is included in CTSP's Year 3 work plan. Specifically, TNC, WWF, and CI are conducting a Successful Approaches Design workshop that is specifically intended to identify organizations that are positioned for engagement. Until the CI Capacity Development Coordinator is hired, Scott Atkinson will be the CTSP POC for capacity development.

Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM)

Program work in EAFM has lagged, partially because of the lack of clarity of this emerging approach. At the end of Year 2, CTSP began focusing on developing its EAFM program of work. Funding was allocated and Conservation International agreed to take a lead role for coordinating technical efforts. Activities will begin in the first quarter of Year 3, starting with an internal meeting of experts to discuss the state of EAFM in the region, lessons learned from ongoing and completed activities, and identification of opportunities for CTSP engagement of the CT6. The outputs of this meeting will be vetted first throughout the CTSP consortium, closely followed by engagement of the CT6.

Once initial documentation is compiled and plans are vetted, CTSP will work with NOAA and the PI to convene a public policy forum, either at the regional or country levels, to discuss related issues and agree on EAFM concepts, common terminology, and explicit links to MPA management and CCA. This may be a long process that requires discussions at the national government, SOM, and finally MM levels. In Indonesia, this process is expected to link directly to the USAID Indonesia IMACS (Indonesia Marine and Climate Change Support) project.

These decisions at the end of Year 2 set the stage for programmatic planning in Year 3 and full rollout in Years 4 & 5. The CTSP POC for EAFM is Frazer McGilvray, who is also Conservation International's representative to the CTSP PMT.

Management and Leadership by TNC

During Year 2, The Nature Conservancy agreed to and began leadership of CTSP's MPA thematic initiative. At the regional level, this culminated in the MPA regional exchange cooperatively produced by CTSP, NOAA, and the PI. This was the first technical regional

exchange sanctioned by the CTI and resulted in action plans produced by country representatives from all CT6 countries.

Operating from a regional perspective, but linking directly to the national level, is TNC's CT Atlas, a decision support tool that is already online and continues to be developed. TNC has also agreed to lead the creation of a regional MPA system for the remaining three years of the project. With CTSP funding, TNC will bring in dedicated personnel to work with CTSP consortium organizations, other donors, and CT6 governments to compile national-level information and link this information together in a way that facilitates agreement on a regional MPA system. The CTSP POC for this initiative is Dr. Alan White, who is also TNC's representative to the CTSP PMT.

Leadership and Management by Country-Based Consortium Members

During Year 2, CTSP increased leadership and coordination among CTSP consortium members in each country. This resulted in greater alignment of priorities and integration between consortium members, CT6 governments, and other partners. CTSP consortium members identified specific sites in which to demonstrate fully integrated approaches including MPAs, EAFM, and CCA. Changes in the relationships between the CoP and individual consortium member leads in each country resulted in a clearer understanding of CTSP objectives and how CTSP could align with consortium member conservation objectives and host country government priorities.

Moving forward, the CoP will work directly with CTSP country teams to increase leadership, particularly in mobilization of support for NCCs, achieving greater clarity about CTSP programs, identifying champions, and identifying opportunities for NOAA technical assistance to support vertical integration and capacity building in demonstration sites. Particularly notable is the shared responsibility and increased level of communication between the CoP and consortium member team in each country toward achieving these objectives.

3. Progress on Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP)

PMP Targets Progress

Late in Year 1 of USCTI, USAID, the PI, and NOAA completed a process to define PMP targets, methodologies for collection and verification, and reporting requirements and protocols at the country level. Initial proxy targets were set based on best available information at that time, recognizing that these numbers would need to be verified with consortium member teams, national and local governments, and other partners in each country. Particularly, verification of targets for Indicators 1 and 2 using Geographic Information Systems (GIS) is required.

Verification of targets for Indicators 1 and 2 have proven to be more difficult to verify than expected for a number of reasons. Georeferenced maps were either not as readily available as anticipated or proved to be unreliable due to distortions introduced by the translations of various map projections used. Getting field teams to establish georeferenced coordinates in all sites was difficult to accomplish either due to the size of sites, uncontrollable factors such as weather or lack of safe boats, or the need to address additional confirmation requirements with local partners.

However, with this Annual Report CTSP includes verified georeferenced maps for Indonesia and the Philippines, and is making progress toward producing georeferenced maps for all other CTSP sites. New guidance is being developed by the new RPO Monitoring and Evaluation Manager that will be circulated to all country teams to provide further information on this task.

Based on progress made in mapping that will be completed in Year 3, and based on the Year 2 Data Quality Assessment (DQA) conducted by RDMA, CTSP is in the process of refining its PMP targets. While there does need to be additional clarity between missions on reporting requirements, CTSP understands the need for and continues to provide reports in detail to each mission. In general CTSP feels these requirements improve program design and implementation at the country level.

CTSP continues to work with USAID to improve outcomes statements that are more consolidated and represent the higher-level outcomes already embedded in the CTSP program of work. CTSP will work with USAID and other USCTI partners in the first quarter of Year 3 to clarify and consolidate clear outcome statements as part of it ongoing coordination and work planning process.

Custom indicators are already established for USAID Philippines, and have been suggested to USAID Indonesia. These will be reviewed and updated as necessary in the first quarter of Year 3. In order to assist on-the-ground program management, appropriate custom indicators will be finalized in the first quarter of Year 3 to measure progress toward the USCTI's focused goals in specific communities/fully integrated demonstration sites.

| | | | |
|--|-----------|---------------|---------------|
| Indicator I. Number of hectares of biological significance under improved management as a result of US government (USG) assistance. | FY | Target | Actual |
| | 09 | 96,100 | 96,000 |
| | 10 | 6,249,230 | 6,423,429 |
| | 11 | 5,544,400 | |
| | 12 | 13,304,610 | |
| <i>Unit of measure:</i> Hectares | | | |
| | 13 | 14,320,300 | |

| | FY 09 | | FY 10 | | FY 11 | | FY 12 | | FY 13 | |
|-----------------|--------|--------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------|------------|--------|------------|--------|
| | Target | Actual | Target | Actual | Target | Actual | Target | Actual | Target | Actual |
| Regional | 0 | 0 | N/A | - | N/A | | N/A | | N/A | |
| Indonesia | 0 | 0 | 6,000,000 | 6,400,057 | 5,239,650 | | 13,000,000 | | 13,000,000 | |
| Malaysia | 0 | 0 | 4,310 | 3,310 | 1,020,000 | | 1,020,000 | | 1,020,000 | |
| PNG | 0 | 0 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 15,500 | | 20,500 | | 29,000 | |
| Philippines | 96,100 | 96,000 | 96,100 | 5,700 | 52,240 | | 52,100 | | 52,100 | |
| Solomon Islands | 0 | 0 | 138,800 | 4,342 | 28,125 | | 43,175 | | 47,575 | |
| Timor-Leste | 0 | 0 | 20 | 20 | 55,600 | | 55,600 | | 55,600 | |

Definition: “Improved Management” includes activities that promote enhanced management of natural resources for the objective of conserving biodiversity in areas that are identified as biologically significant through national, regional, or global priority-setting processes. Management should be guided by a stakeholder-endorsed process following principles of sustainable natural resources management (NRM) and conservation, improved human and institutional capacity for sustainable NRM and conservation, access to better information for decision making, and/or adoption of sustainable NRM and conservation practices. For US CTI, “Improved Management” within marine protected areas (MPAs) refers to meeting established MPA management effectiveness measures. **Meeting established effectiveness measures means established national standards or protocols are met which may include: monitoring and evaluation system in place, management body established and functional, boundaries demarcated and enforcement in place, or other appropriate measures used within a country.** For US CTI, “Areas of biological significance” refers to area currently in an MPA or with a strong likelihood of being designated an MPA by 2013. These areas are inside CT Priority Geographies which were identified through participatory eco-regional and national assessments and prioritization processes with expert guidance.

Rationale: Regional and coordinated institution building supports sustainable management of resources across the Coral Triangle. The indicator tracks the areal extent over which that is occurring within MPAs.

Data Collection and Analysis Methodology: The area of marine waters and habitat within MPAs or MPA-designates (using national or local government definitions of MPA) of the six CT countries is all considered to be of “biological significance”. The baseline of area within MPAs is based on spatial mapping using a standard protocol and nationally recognized boundaries. “Improved management” within MPAs will be reported for activities where the USAID supported program is plausibly linked to the improvements observed. CTSP Country Coordinators and Implementation Team Staff will collate data on the baseline of MPAs (ha) and those areas under “improved management”. “Improved management” will be determined through the application locally or nationally adopted protocols or standards that define an effective MPA. **Documentation will consist of an Excel spreadsheet that lists the MPAs or MPA-designate, their total area, area under improved management and an associated narrative. The data will also include area (ha) of Priority Geographies and municipal/district waters as appropriate to provide context and scale for the MPAs where interventions are occurring.**

Disaggregated by:

1. Country

Data source: Designated national agencies or MPA management boards within Coral Triangle countries with authority over MPAs in coordination with field management teams and non-government organizations.

Data Verification: Boundaries plotted on a map and area verifiable through credible data sources.

Baseline Information: The baseline is October 2009.

| | | | |
|--|-----------|---------------|---------------|
| Indicator 2. Number of hectares of natural resources under improved management as a result of USG assistance. | FY | Target | Actual |
| | 09 | n/a | 0 |
| | 10 | 399,090 | 5,862,587 |
| | 11 | 2,783,550 | |
| | 12 | 41,151,300 | |
| Unit of measure: Hectares | | 13 | 91,376,900 |

| | FY 09 | | FY 10 | | FY 11 | | FY 12 | | FY 13 | |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|---------|-----------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|
| | Target | Actual | Target | Actual | Target | Actual | Target | Actual | Target | Actual |
| Regional | N/A | 0 | N/A | - | N/A | | N/A | | N/A | |
| Indonesia | N/A | 0 | N/A | 0 | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | |
| Malaysia | N/A | 0 | 63,790 | 5,500,000 | 5,500,000 | | 5,500,000 | | 5,500,000 | |
| Papua New Guinea | N/A | 0 | 250,000 | 89,000 | 242,020 | | 1,767,020 | | 4,417,020 | |
| Philippines | N/A | 0 | 5,050 | 193,337 | 203,300 | | 208,300 | | 208,300 | |
| Solomon Islands | N/A | 0 | 55,250 | 55,250 | 102,500 | | 198,000 | | 625,000 | |
| Timor-Leste | N/A | 0 | 25,000 | 25,000 | 5,000 | | 10,000 | | 10,000 | |

Definition: “Improved management” includes activities that promote enhanced management of coastal resources and fisheries resources for one or more objectives, such as sustaining fisheries and other resource uses, mitigating pollution and/or climate change or other appropriate outcomes. Management should be guided by a stakeholder-endorsed process following principles of sustainable natural resources management (NRM), improved human and institutional capacity for sustainable NRM and conservation, access to better information for decision making, and/or adoption of sustainable NRM and conservation practices. For US CTI, area (hectares) of “improved management” may fall within fishery management jurisdictions and/or seascapes but not include area of MPAs or MPA-designates that are counted in Indicator 1. Accepted criteria to qualify an area for “improved coastal resource and fisheries management” include meeting some aspect of coastal resource and fisheries management benchmarks or measures as established within the country of concern. Such benchmarks may include two or more of the following: **management regulations decided and plans adopted, management body established and functional, boundaries demarcated, some level of enforcement in place, or other appropriate measures.** Indicator 2 can be satisfied only if sufficient criteria (benchmarks) are met for an area to qualify under “improved management”. Otherwise, the area of concern may be measured through a local ordinance, law or policy change that satisfies Indicator 3 on policies adopted. Replication sites that do not show measured changes through the above criteria can also not qualify under Indicator 2 and should also be measured under Indicator 3, 4, or 6 as appropriate.

Rationale: Regional and coordinated institution building supports sustainable management of resources across the Coral Triangle. The indicator tracks the areal extent over which that is occurring within coastal and marine resource areas outside of marine protected areas.

Data Collection and Analysis Methodology: The baseline of area within Priority Geographies, coastal resource and fishery management areas is based on spatial mapping using a standard protocol and nationally recognized boundaries. “Improved management” will be reported for activities where the USAID-supported program is plausibly linked to the improvements observed. Project managers and/or NGO country teams will collate data on the baseline of Priority Geography areas (ha) and those areas under “improved management”. “Improved management” will be determined through the application of locally adopted protocols or standards as noted above. Documentation will consist of an Excel spreadsheet that lists the area under improved management with an associated narrative. The data will also include area (ha) of Priority Geographies as appropriate to provide context and scale for the areas where interventions are occurring.

Disaggregated by:

- Country; and
- Management jurisdictions or zones (for example: municipal or district waters, etc.)

Data source: Designated national agencies or local government units within Coral Triangle countries with authority over marine areas in coordination with field management teams and non-government organizations.

Data Verification: Boundaries plotted on a map and area verifiable through credible data sources.

Baseline Information: The baseline is October 2009.

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.

Unit of measure: Number of regional, national, or local policies, laws, agreements & regulations

| FY | Target | Actual |
|----|--------|--------|
| 09 | 11 | 3 |
| 10 | 23 | 29 |
| 11 | 38 | |
| 12 | 29 | |
| 13 | 52 | |

| | FY 09 | | FY 10 | | FY 11 | | FY 12 | | FY 13 | |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Target | Actual |
| Regional | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 2 | | 0 | | 1 | |
| Indonesia | 1 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 17 | | 10 | | 20 | |
| Malaysia | 1 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 3 | | 3 | | 5 | |
| Papua New Guinea | 1 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 4 | | 5 | | 7 | |
| Philippines | 5 | 2 | 4 | 13 | 1 | | 0 | | 6 | |
| Solomon Islands | 1 | 0 | 4 | 7 | 2 | | 2 | | 2 | |
| Timor-Leste | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | | 2 | | 2 | |

Definition: Policies, laws, agreements and regulations include those formed and formally endorsed by government, non-government, civil society, and/or private sector stakeholders with the intent to strengthen sustainable natural resource management. Under CTI, these may support the following:

- **Regional: Multilateral dialogue and agreements, coordinated action and/or policy endorsements**
- **National: Laws, ordinances, policies and/or agreements among local jurisdictions for marine and coastal resource management**
- **Local: Laws, ordinances, policies and/or agreements among jurisdictions for marine and coastal resource management**

Rationale: Regional and coordinated institution building supports sustainable management of resources across the Coral Triangle. Policies, laws, agreements and regulations underpin institution building and strengthened regional governance.

Data Collection and Analysis Methodology: Project managers from each US CTI partner will submit information semi-annually to the Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP) where it will be consolidated into an Excel spreadsheet with an accompanying narrative.

Disaggregate by: Country and theme (e.g., MPA, integrated coastal management, fisheries, etc.)

Data source: Designated national agencies within Coral Triangle countries with authority over marine areas in coordination with field management teams and non-government organizations.

Data Verification: Copies of policies and laws or other indicator accomplishments will be available for verification.

Baseline Information: Existing policies, laws, agreements or regulations that already conform to the criteria for this indicator as of October 2009.

| | | | | |
|--|-----------|---------------|---------------|---------|
| Indicator 4. Number of people receiving training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance. Unit of measure: Number of persons receiving training in ecosystem approach to fisheries management (EAFM), MPA management, integrated coastal management, climate change adaptation, and other training activities conducted under the US CTI Program | FY | Target | Actual | |
| | | | Males | Females |
| | 09 | 921 | 1325 | |
| | 10 | 867 | 1282 | 651 |
| | 11 | 1377 | | |
| | 12 | 1702 | | |
| | 13 | 1104 | | |

| | FY 09 | | FY 10 | | | FY 11 | | FY 12 | | FY 13 | |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|--------|----------|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Target | Actual | Target | Actual M | Actual F | Target | Actual | Target | Actual | Target | Actual |
| Regional | 386 | 386 | 80 | 5 | 3 | 40 | | 40 | | 80 | |
| Indonesia | 50 | 50 | 240 | 306 | 124 | 150 | | 500 | | 385 | |
| Malaysia | 0 | 0 | 140 | 179 | 97 | 230 | | 180 | | 110 | |
| Papua New Guinea | 122 | 122 | 137 | 113 | 152 | 240 | | 200 | | 175 | |
| Philippines | 187 | 591* | 70 | 463 | 240 | 625 | | 605 | | 125 | |
| Solomon Islands | 130 | 130 | 130 | 16 | 5 | 100 | | 110 | | 120 | |
| Timor-Leste | 46 | 46 | 70 | 200 | 30 | 80 | | 100 | | 100 | |

Definition: The number of individuals participating in learning activities intended for teaching or imparting knowledge and information on natural resources management and biodiversity conservation with designated instructors, mentors or lead persons, learning objectives, and outcomes, conducted fulltime or intermittently.

This includes formal and non-formal training activities, and consists of transfer of knowledge, skills or attitudes through structured learning and follow-up activities, or through less structured means to solve problems or fill identified performance gaps. Training can consist of long-term academic degree programs, short- or long-term non-degree technical courses in academic or other settings, non-academic seminars, workshops, on-the-job learning experiences, observational study tours, or distance learning exercises or interventions. Subject areas include: EAFM, MPAs and MPA networks, integrated coastal management, climate change adaptation, sustainable financing, and other training activities relevant for coastal and marine management and conservation in the Coral Triangle.

Rationale: Capacity building for legislation, policy, environmental management and enforcement will be critical to the creation and effective management of fisheries, MPAs and Networks and adaptation to climate change across the region.

Data Collection and Analysis Methodology: Data will be recorded at each training activity, and combined using an Excel spreadsheet. A short narrative (paragraph) on the types, methodologies and subjects of trainings will be provided. All training data will be submitted through TraiNet of the US Government.

Disaggregated by: Country, Gender and Subject Area.

Data source: Designated national agencies within Coral Triangle countries with authority over marine areas in coordination with field management teams and non-government organizations.

Data Verification: Sign-up sheets that show lists of participants in trainings by day, gender and subject area verifiable through credible data sources. Information on follow-up contact with trainees available.

Baseline Information: Baseline October 2009 assumed to be zero.

| | | | |
|---|-----------|---------------|---------------|
| Indicator 5. Number of laws, policies, agreements, or regulations addressing climate change proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance. | FY | Target | Actual |
| | 09 | 0 | 0 |
| | 10 | 6 | 1 |
| | 11 | 4 | |
| | 12 | 7 | |
| | 13 | 14 | |

Unit of measure: Number of laws, policies, agreements, or regulations

| | FY 09 | | FY 10 | | FY 11 | | FY 12 | | FY 13 | |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Target | Actual |
| Regional | N/A | 0 | N/A | - | N/A | | N/A | | N/A | |
| Indonesia | 0 | 0 | 1 | - | 0 | | 2 | | 3 | |
| Malaysia | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | |
| Papua New Guinea | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | |
| Philippines | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | 0 | | 4 | |
| Solomon Islands | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | | 1 | | 2 | |
| Timor-Leste | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | | 1 | | 1 | |

Definition: Policies, laws, agreements and regulations include those formed and formally endorsed by government, non-government, civil society, and/or private sector stakeholders with the intent to explicitly address climate change. Policies may also contribute to addressing climate change by addressing related sectors like forests, land use and agriculture, and urban development. Because many policies may affect climate indirectly, it is essential that the indicator narrative explains how the policies contribute to addressing climate change.

Rationale: The formal and informal institutional structures in the form of laws, policies, agreements, and regulations are essential aspects of many USAID programs because they provide the enabling environment on which actions are built and maintained.

Data Collection and Analysis Methodology: Data will be collected using an Excel spreadsheet, with accompanying short narratives (paragraphs) on the details of the benefits from each law, policy, agreement or regulation related to climate change adaptation.

Disaggregated by: Country and level of implementation (e.g., regional, national and site)

Data source: Designated national agencies within Coral Triangle countries with authority over marine areas in coordination with field management teams and non-government organizations.

Data Verification: Copies of policies and laws or other indicator accomplishments will be available for verification.

Baseline Information: Existing policies, laws, agreements or regulations that already conform to the criteria for this indicator as of October 2009.

| | | | |
|--|-----------|---------------|---------------|
| Indicator 6. Number of public-private partnerships formed as a result of USG assistance. <i>Unit of measure:</i> Number of public-private partnerships formed supporting regional, national institution building and governance, including strengthened local or site management and seascape management | FY | Target | Actual |
| | 09 | 2 | 0 |
| | 10 | 7 | 8 |
| | 11 | 6 | |
| | 12 | 7 | |
| | 13 | 9 | |

| | FY 09 | | FY 10 | | FY 11 | | FY 12 | | FY 13 | |
|------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Target | Actual |
| Regional | N/A | 0 | N/A | - | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Indonesia | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Malaysia | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | |
| Papua New Guinea | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | | 3 | | 3 | |
| Philippines | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | | 1 | | 2 | |
| Solomon Islands | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | | 2 | | 2 | |
| Timor-Leste | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | | 1 | | 2 | |

Definition: A partnership is considered formed when there is a clear agreement, usually written, to work together to achieve a common objective. There must be either a cash or in-kind significant contribution to the effort by both the public and the private entity. An operating unit or an implementing mechanism may form more than one partnership with the same entity, but this likely to be rare. Public entities include: the USG, developed country governments, multilateral development institutions, national governments of developing countries, and universities or other arms of national governments. For-profit enterprises and NGOs are considered private. In counting partnerships we are not counting transactions.

Rationale: This indicator measures USG leveraging of public and private resources to regional institution building and governance, including strengthened target area management and seascapes, which is critical to improved and sustained management.

Data Collection and Analysis Methodology: Public-private partnerships that have been established with CTI support will be analyzed. To the extent that the partnerships support better regional management and coordination, they will be incorporated into an Excel spreadsheet with brief accompanying narrative that explains the public-private partnership.

Disaggregate by: Country

Data source: Designated national agencies within Coral Triangle countries with authority over marine areas in coordination with field management teams and non-government organizations.

Data Verification: Lists of partnerships verifiable through credible data sources and explanations.

Baseline Information: Baseline is October 2009, assumed to be zero. All new partnerships will contribute to this indicator.

4. Implementation Challenges and Solutions

4.1 Project challenges

Continued lack of understanding about site selection

CTSP consortium members used specific and clear site criteria and methodology to select sites to work in. Biodiversity was important, but other considerations were also taken into account, including: accessibility of sites; local partner (including government) readiness and support; overall probability of success; existing presence of consortium members; and relative cost of start-up and implementation. In Indonesia, USAID required a strictly science-based prioritization of sites that was overlaid with the other consideration listed above to inform site final selection. However, questions still are being raised about why CTSP chose sites in Indonesia that were prioritized as lower importance in the strictly science-based prioritization exercise. CTSP will produce a summary document that compiles and clarifies the methods used for site selection in each country.

Changing work plan and reporting formats

CTSP worked closely with USAID in Year 1 to define the content and format for work plans and annual reports. Discussions transpired over several months in Year 1. In Year 2, CTSP parties again worked toward defining a format for reporting and work plan presentation that could meet the needs of all USAID missions as well as government counterparts. As CTSP moves into Year 3, there is yet another different format and reporting structure being suggested. CTSP continues to feel that this evolution is productive and moves the program closer to meeting USAID needs. However, it has resulted in a measurable increase in work load and confusion for CTSP teams and joint action is needed to resolve this ongoing challenge.

Reduced overall funding allocations

Year 2 funding was significantly lower (\$2.6 million) than expected for Year 2 and the most significant challenge cited by the CTSP teams during the reporting period was the reduced funding levels. CTSP hopes for steady funding streams throughout the remaining three years of the project, as this resulted in impacts to the program that will be difficult to make up simply by increasing funding in future years. The critical factor in programs like CTSP is engagement time – simply providing more money makes up for the scale and intensity of involvement but partners, particularly government and civil society partners, reach a saturation point at which the effectiveness of additional funds produces reduced marginal benefits.

4.2 Regional program challenges

Reduced funding allocation for regional activities

CTSP engagement at the regional level was impacted by the lack of approved funding for regional activities in the Year 2 CTSP budget. CTSP had only US\$60,000 in Year 2 specifically allocated for regional activities and, as a result, CTSP struggled for meaningful engagement at the regional level. 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 throughout the year 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 mayors' (*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 on regional learning and capacity development approach that works towards creating 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, and with full funding in Year 3, CTSP is well-positioned to move into the development and execution of regional-scale activities in collaboration with all partners.

Overloaded CT6 government partners

Several times during Year 2, CTSP received both criticism and praise for the speed at which the project moved. The same partners are often required to participate in many different aspects of CTI, particularly in the Pacific countries where capacity and numbers are low. This continues to be a challenge, especially at times when there are competing national and international obligations that must be met. CTSP is considering ways to increase direct support to NCCs as one way of reducing the burden and increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of coordination and program implementation.

4.3 National program challenges

Indonesia

Management of prior experiences

In Berau, CTSP had to overcome negative impressions created by previous conservation projects. The government in Berau was hesitant to work with CTSP because they thought that

the program would be similar to previous activities which they felt had not been a good experience. Two Indonesian staff members met with the officials and explained in great detail how the Rare training program works and noted that it is designed to increase the capacity of the local government partner. Subsequent to this discussion, the local officials were enthusiastic about partnering.

Changing government priorities

This year, the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries changed its priorities to focus on reaching a 300% increase in fisheries production by 2015. This led to budget re-allocation in both the Directorate for Conservation and Fish Species (KKJI) and the Directorate for Fish Resources (SDI), impacting implementation of CTSP activities. Additionally, the Savu Sea MPA was declared a priority area for the government which meant that CTSP had to shift its activity focus in the middle of a fiscal year, impacting activity implementation.

New waters charted with MMAF

Savu Sea Marine National Park is the first Marine National Park to be declared under MMAF management, so CTSP is trailblazing the process with MMAF. A great deal of coordination is necessary for this effort, particularly among the national, local governments (which include 14 different districts), and local constituents. The zoning of the MPA needs to be aligned with the district spatial plan and, similarly, the management plan needs to be aligned with the district management plan. Coordination among the partners is essential, and keeping all the moving parts moving in one direction is crucial to the sustainability of the effort.

NCC liaising is difficult

Coordination with and assistance to the NCC is difficult as USAID does not recommend that the CTSP-I provide support to the NCC.

Malaysia

Competing interests

The Tun Mustapha Park is a new paradigm for protected areas in Malaysia because the proposed park will include fishing areas. The concept of having fishing allowed within a marine protected area continues to meet with resistance, mostly from politicians and government officials, reflecting a lack of understanding about the benefits of the park. Conversely, local communities and the commercial fishing sector strongly support fishing areas within the park.

Low capacity

There are very few non-governmental partners for WWF to work with in Sabah. WWF-Malaysia is only one of two NGOs working in the Tun Mustapha Park, and the other NGO has no full-time staff dedicated to Tun Mustapha Park. As such, WWF-Malaysia finds it difficult to hire qualified consultants and have had to rely on off-site consultants throughout Sabah.

Slow decision making

The government decision making process slows many activities. In many cases, an activity relies on the approval of a single person in a government department who is usually overwhelmed with other requests and decisions. An example of this is that the seconding of a dedicated TMP advocate in Sabah Parks was delayed four months.

Papua New Guinea

Communication and coordination with government

In Year 1 and early Year 2, CTSP experienced considerable difficulties in coordination, communication, and implementation in its communication and coordination with the PNG government, most notably the Department of Environment and Conservation which chairs the NCC. However, there was considerable improvement with all government counterparts in the last six months of Year 2.

This momentum of dialogue and partnership is being maintained and nurtured, and supported by staffing additions and changes in all consortium member organizations. WWF-PNG has recently hired a new conservation director who is actively taking on communication and coordination with the NCC. TNC has recently assigned new staff who work directly with the NCC. In addition, coordination among the three CTSP consortium members in PNG has, in the last year, increased considerably which will contribute to greater CTSP cooperation with the NCC. In Year 3, CTSP will work to broaden government participation in its activities, getting national government partners to the field to increase understanding and appreciation of the work they are doing, and develop an information and education campaign as part of its regional and national program to broaden awareness of what is being accomplished under USCTI. CTSP is considering embedding a USCTI Coordinator within the NCC.

Bad weather and a limited field season

During the rainy season and storm events, the infrastructure of Milne Bay frequently shuts down as roads become flooded and impassable; communications, water, and electricity are interrupted; and the seas become too dangerous for travel. In many cases, communities in remote parts of the province may not be accessible for weeks on end. These challenges can inhibit activity implementation.

Low capacity

In many instances there is only one qualified person for a particular job, such as the lawyer who was engaged to review the Environmental Law. He faced a series of personal issues which resulted in him being unable to review the law for several months. As it was not possible to find another individual who would do this, implementation of a number of activities was delayed that were dependent on the passage of the Environmental Law.

Cultural folkways must be navigated

As with any culture, the communities within CTSP sites each have their own varied social and political etiquette that needs to be navigated in order to move progress forward. As CTSP staff are not necessarily locals of the areas in which CTSP works, project teams are careful to take the time to learn about the communities and build the trust necessary to move forward.

Philippines

Monitoring and law enforcement

One major challenge on the project's LRF work is monitoring and law enforcement. Though there are many policies at the national, provincial, and municipal levels supporting enforcement, the geography of bays and small islands makes it tricky to monitor all fishing activities. Regular

patrols of municipal waters are difficult to achieve since they require political will as well as financial and logistical inputs. As the LRFT becomes more lucrative, there is a greater likelihood that fishers will practice illegal methods like cyanide and illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing to increase their profits.

Island settings

Although CTSP successfully scaled up efforts in Palawan, in Tawi-Tawi it is proving to be more challenging. Tawi-Tawi is composed of more than 300 islands and islets scattered across an expanse of sea extending more than 300 kilometers, close to the border with Sabah, Malaysia. There is a wide gap between needs on the ground and the financial and logistical capacity. Additionally, not all municipalities have received USAID assistance either through the FISH Project or CTSP, leaving holes in province-wide rollout.

Project longevity

A challenge is ensuring cooperation of government agencies at different levels and in different locations in order to make advancements sustainable. Currently, there is a good relationship between the two local governments (Lubang and Looc) that came together for the climate smart MPA. CTSP is working to ensure this collaboration remains in place and does not expire with the end of local leaders' (e.g., mayors') terms in office.

Solomon Islands

Low capacity means

There is a small number of qualified and experienced staff in Solomon Islands. CTSP is recruiting new staff and actively working to retain staff including by offering competitive salaries and on-the-job training.

Identification of integration sites

In Year 2, CTSP narrowed its initial areas of focus to Western Bloc Provinces (Western and Choiseul Provinces) and Malaita Provinces. Working through local organizations, particularly the Solomon Islands Locally Managed Marine Areas (SILMMA), CTSP is responding to the Solomon Islands government's (SIG) request for a broad, community-based approach. This presents some challenges but is aligned with the SIG strategy and the NPOA. In Year 3, CTSP does concentrate its own (i.e., consortium-implemented activities) funding in critical sites that include capacity development and implementation related to MPAs, CCA, and community-based EAFM. However, CTSP is reviewing its allocation of resources given the challenges with communication, transportation, and capacity found in Solomon Islands. A new NCC coordinator was hired at the end of Year 2 with CTSP funding who is expected to facilitate discussions with the SIG on maximizing horizontal and vertical linkages related to CTSP sites. At the beginning of Year 3, CTSP will narrow and focus its efforts even further, but this must be done jointly with the government partners. CTSP will engage SIG partners in November to further narrow its scope, particularly to finalize and increase focus on integration sites.

Given the range of thematic areas included in USCTI support (i.e., requirements to include all aspects of CTI) and the generally low capacity found in the Solomon Islands, CTSP has followed the government strategy of focusing on community-based approaches that are tailored specifically for the capacity and tenure environment of the sites in which CTSP works. Still,

project sites are divided by vast areas of ocean and extensive transport by boat is often necessary.

Timor-Leste

Overburdened government partners

The Department of Fisheries in Timor-Leste is extremely busy with its own work as well as engaging in a number of donor projects. As a result, the amount of time that staff members can devote to CTSP activities is limited. Since CTSP in Timor-Leste is primarily supporting the government and other stakeholders to carry out key processes, it is essential that they be able to fully engage on these processes. Original plans did not adequately reflect the government's limitations and thus were too ambitious. As a result, in Year Three planning CTSP has reduced and focused the number of activities to a set of the highest priority activities. CTSP will also explore the more complete development of co-management arrangements where local stakeholders may take on a greater role to ease the burden on the national government. Government capacity is expected to increase through Year 3 as a result of longer engagement with the project.

No accessible small-scale pilots

CTSP has not had any small-scale, pilot demonstration sites in or around Dili which are important for government learning and where visible short-term successes on locally-managed marine areas (LMMAs) can be demonstrated and replicated. USAID Timor-Leste has commented on this and requested CTSP to consider site identification near Dili. CTSP is planning this for Year 3. As a result, in Year 3 CTSP will identify and begin work in a pilot site located near Dili.

Lack of sufficient integration

Timor-Leste is not sufficiently integrated with other donor or regional member programs. In Year 3, CTSP will encourage and support the NCC to convene a Marine Working Group to meet and coordinate activities with other programs, such as the PEMSEA (Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia) integrated coastal management pilot sites, LMMAs, and CT Pacific MPAs.

Low capacity and high salary expectations

CTSP staffing in Timor-Leste has been difficult due to the generally low capacity and availability of qualified candidates. In addition, the overall post-conflict donor support for Timor-Leste has driven up salaries to levels that are very difficult to meet. Still, CTSP is working to expand its staff in order to systematize coordination with ministries and NCC and will establish clear lines of responsibility. With expanded staff, CTSP will be better able to engage in face-to-face meetings to improve cooperation with other programs. In Year 2, CTSP hired an Outreach Officer who initially performed extremely well. When working with him collectively he was extremely good at community interaction and conveyed confidence in his ability to lead consultations and planning. However, his performance in his first solo consultation process resulted in offending CTSP community leaders and changes were necessary that consumed about two months and as a result delayed progress.

Bad weather and a limited field season

Another challenge is the limited field season due to changing rainfall patterns. Nino Konis Santana National Park (NKS) is some distance from Dili and is not readily accessible due to rains and flooding for up to four to six months of the year. CTSP is working to overcome this challenge by building the skills of practitioners that live at the field site to carry out key resource management activities without the presence of CTSP staff who are based in Dili. These include the District Fisheries Officer, community leaders, and community members. This will take two years or more to be fully accomplished but is the key to long-term, sustainable implementation of key management approaches within NKS.

5. Conclusion: Future Challenges and Outlook

There continues to be a lack of understanding of the work and accomplishments of CTSP, particularly at the national level. Contributing to this, early reliance on the PI for communication resulted in insufficient communications representing the depth and success of CTSP implementation. Going forward, CTSP needs to work more effectively on its own but also work with the PI at the regional scale.

CTSP and the PI will work together to address USCTI branding that demonstrates the considerable USG investment in the USCTI program. Together, CTSP and the PI will develop and implement a strategic information, education, and communication (IEC) campaign that effectively represents the success of CTSP consortium members. The PI is planning to support CTI at the regional level for the IEC campaign and will work with CTSP which has allocated funds for national IEC campaigns within its implementation budget. CTSP will finalize, by the end of first quarter Year 3, its communications plan and the RPO will provide guidance to all country teams as this effort moves forward. Importantly, the new Capacity Development Coordinator position responsibilities will be linked to the development of the IEC campaign to ensure optimal use of funds.

As USCTI moves into its last three years of funding, it remains the only significant supporter of the CTI. However, the lack of other donor and private sector supporters of CTI represents a serious threat to the sustainability of CTI. Starting in Year 3, CTSP will increase its focus on leveraging commitments from and integration with ongoing and planned donor projects in marine resources management, as well as mobilizing the private sector such as tourism industry associations and the fishing industry. Success in expanding the donor and private sector support of CTI is critical for ensuring that CTI survives past the current USAID funding tranche. As part of this, CTSP will increase its use of the CTI Projects Database managed by the PI to analyze and leverage partner resources.

The NCCs and the CTI Secretariat continue to struggle with even basic coordination issues which is compounded by the fast pace and demand of CTI developments. CTSP has already embedded assistance in the SI NCC, and is exploring opportunities in Papua New Guinea and Timor-Leste for similar kinds of assistance. CTSP consortium members already sit as official members of the NCC in Indonesia. This provides a minimal level of coordination and communication. However, Indonesia's NCC will continue to struggle without more

professional assistance. At the request of USAID Indonesia, CTSP does not have assistance budgeted to support the Indonesia NCC. The Philippines NCC is organized and CTSP consortium members actively participate and support its activities. No additional assistance is deemed needed. WWF-Malaysia already provides mid-level assistance to the NCC in Malaysia and the PI has tentatively agreed to provide additional senior level assistance in Year 3. In Year 2, the PI started assistance to the Regional Secretariat that will improve its operations, coordination, and communication support to the CT6 through Year 3.

Significant progress was made in CTSP staffing in Year 2. However, staffing is still not optimal, particularly in the Pacific countries. In concert with the effort to more strategically position CTSP resources in each country, the CoP will assess the staffing patterns and expertise needed to achieve results at all levels and in all thematic areas, and work with consortium members to make adjustments as needed. As always, the challenge is to provide sufficient staff but not over-build consortium member teams in order to maximize the support available for implementation activities.

Year 3 will be used as primarily a planning and alignment year for EAFM and by mid-Year 3 CTSP will need to start planning for additional staff to support full EAFM rollout in Year 4. In preparation for this, the CoP will conduct an overall staffing assessment in all countries before the middle of Year 3.

The structure and legal requirements of the CTSP Cooperative Agreement continue to present challenges in responding to the various USAID missions funding CTSP. Significantly increased transaction costs continue to be experienced which is frustrating to both USAID and CTSP. It would be helpful for all USAID missions to consider the time and workload implications of responding to the resulting multiple, and sometimes competing, USAID reporting and communication needs. USAID/RDMA and WWF should work together to modify of the CTSP WWF Cooperative Agreement and program description to better reflect and clarify reporting requirements of bilateral missions and other aspects of the program as necessary.

Annex A: Activity Tracking Table

| ID | Activity | Country | Priority Geography | Site | Lead | Status of Activity |
|-------------|--|-------------|--------------------|------|---------|---|
| C10-1.1-002 | Develop a policy paper and conduct consultations with local government units and Department of Environment and Natural Resources (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. CTSP organized a partners' group consisting of other NGOs, USAID-funded projects, and GTZ (<i>Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit</i> , a German development organization) to broaden the constituency for policy reform. CTSP also supported the review, finalization, and testing of the MPA Effectiveness Assessment Tool (MEAT) and used this instrument for evaluating the performance of seascapes including: 1) Sagay Protected Landscape and Seascape; 2) Masinloc/Oyon Bay Seascape; 3) Apo Reef Seascape in Sablayan, Occidental Mindoro; and 4) Palau Protected Landscape and Seascape in Cagayan. For these sites, the consultations came in the form of meetings with local stakeholders and members of the Protected Area Management Board. CTSP engaged a legal consultant to assess the legal implications of the MEAT results and other issues regarding implementation of the national law on protected area management. |
| 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 | CTSP supported 3 NCC meetings that addressed the CTI Business Summit and regional CTI workshops; the Asian Development Bank (ADB)-Global Environment Facility(GEF) CTI for SEA concept paper; and immediate actions necessary. The project continued to support the NCC's effort to identify a common tool for establishing benchmarks on MPA targets, both for locally-managed and those placed under NIPAS (National Integrated Protected Areas System). Field testing of two tools (i.e., MEAT and METT) was carried out in four NIPAS sites. Support to the Philippine NCC was extended through its participation in three regional CTI meetings: the 4th SOM held in Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia in October 2009; the 5th SOM held |

| ID | Activity | Country | Priority Geography | Site | Lead | Status of Activity |
|--------------------|---|-----------------|---|------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| | | | | | | in Honiara, Solomon Islands in November 2009; and the Second Ministerial Meeting held in Gizo, Solomon Islands in 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. CTSP has continuously provided technical support to the Philippines NCC by providing feedback on implementation activities on site, ensuring that the NCC is invited to or spearheads activities under the CTI program, and assisting NCC in the review/design of upcoming projects such as those proposed for GEF-ADB funding. |
| 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 (World Fish Center) | WorldFish, Ministry of Fisheries & Marine Resources (MFMR), and Ministry for Environment, Conservation and Meteorology (MECM) staff traveled to Ontong Java to address food security concerns of the leaders of the atoll. CBRM has been identified as desirable by the residents and leaders but as yet it has not been possible to get a ship back to islands (as identified as a risk in the contract). Accordingly, focus has been on extending fledgling CBRM initiatives in the Lau Lagoon area to more community clusters in Malaita Province. |
| 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 | CTI Liaison officer, Ms Lysa Wini was recruited and is currently active in coordinating liaison work between CTSP and other stakeholders in the country. NCC meetings are regularly convened the first Tuesday of each month. |

| ID | Activity | Country | Priority Geography | Site | Lead | Status of Activity |
|--------------------|--|-----------------|--------------------|------|---------------------|--|
| 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 | The Protected Areas Act of 2010 has finally been drafted by the contracted lawyer and is currently undergoing review via community and stakeholder consultations. The newly drafted Marine Conservation Ordinance 2010 for the Western Province was drafted and reviewed (again through a consultative workshop with communities and stakeholders in Gizo). This ordinance is now ready to be submitted to the Western Provincial Assembly for gazettment. |
| 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 | The first CTI-national workshop of 87 in-country practitioners was held to share information on respective project areas and a sharing of lessons learned, which will form the basis for a CBRM Best Practice guide. In addition, workshop participants reviewed the Protected Areas Regulation and the Ridge-to-Reef Conservation Plan. |
| 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 | CTSP has completed a draft cost/benefit analysis on CITES ratification and is working on an analysis of Ramsar. CTSP is talking to the government to schedule presentations of these analyses in the coming months. |

| ID | Activity | Country | Priority Geography | Site | Lead | Status of Activity |
|--------------------|--|------------------|--------------------|------|------|---|
| 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 | The government of Timor-Leste is managing and coordinating a large number of projects and activities and as a result has to prioritize and focus on the most urgent management activities, which include developing an approach to integrated management planning. CTSP will focus on developing this approach in NKS as a model for national adoption. With this in mind, CTSP has elected to defer development of the National ICZM approach to a later date. |
| 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 |
| C10-1.2-006 | 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 | The NCC has been formed by the PNG government, and initially did not include NGO representatives. However this has been sorted out and the NCC is seeking membership from NGO partners. The PNG government has launched its NPOA in August 2010, while the PNG Marine Plan was launched by the Minister for Environment & Conservation in September 2010 in Madang during the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) meeting. |
| 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 | Philippines | N/A | N/A | CI | Initial discussions were organized with the Mentors Group and courtesy calls /formal presentations were organized for the mentee universities, i.e., Batangas (University of Batangas, Batangas State University, and De La Salle Lipa), Palawan (Western Philippines University and Palawan State University), and Tawi-Tawi (Tawi-Tawi State University). Two mentors' meetings were convened to do a Training Needs Analysis (TNA) for the mentees and evaluate a draft Memorandum of Agreement between the Mentor and Mentee universities. A questionnaire was also distributed to the mentors to |

| ID | Activity | Country | Priority Geography | Site | Lead | Status of Activity |
|--------------------|--|-----------------|---|------|----------|---|
| | sustainability of CTI innovations. | | | | | determine the focus areas where they would like to focus on and the time constraints. In Batangas and Palawan, a networking meeting was organized between the mentee universities and the Local Governments to assess the priority actions within the CTI NPOA. A prospective training design has been developed for discussion at the first Mentor/Mentee get together to which the university presidents/chancellors have been invited. |
| C10-1.2-008 | Designate Country Conservation Leads/Managers who work with the CTSP NGO consortium and relevant CT6 entities at the regional, national and local level. | Philippines | N/A | N/A | CI, WWF | The country conservation leads in the Philippines have been identified as follows: Chrisma Salao, WWF; Abbie Trinidad, CI |
| C10-1.2-011 | Support GoSI to design a capacity building and institutional support strategy based on assessments, national good practices, experience, and context including development of training guides and materials. | Solomon Islands | Malaita & Western Solomon Islands Provinces | N/A | WWF | CTSP facilitated a national workshop of 86 community participants representing 7 of the 9 provinces in the Solomon Islands; relevant Government Ministries (Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources, Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Meteorology and Ministry of Forests); NGO partners; CBOs/Local NGOs; and the private sector to share lessons learned and compile a national good practice document for 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 | WWF-SI has deployed a CTI field staff member in Gizo, who will coordinate CBRM work and work in collaboration with the Climate Change field officer, employed under WFC in the Western Province. |
| C10-1.2-017 | Provide operational support, technical assistance, and | Timor-Leste | N/A | N/A | CI | CTSP continues to support the NCC. This has included helping the NCC to identify and organize participants for the MPA Network training held in Thailand and the preparing NCC members both for |

| ID | Activity | Country | Priority Geography | Site | Lead | Status of Activity |
|--------------------|---|-----------------|---|------|------|---|
| | stakeholder facilitation to strengthen NCC. | | | | | the CTSP review and for interactions with other donors such as the Australian government. |
| 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 | CI | The country conservation lead has been identified as follows: Rui Pinto as Project Coordinator and Niall Byrne as Project Management Advisor. |
| 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 |
| C10-1.3-004 | 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 weekly radio show (Radio Happy Lagoon) on Western Provincial Radio Station has begun airing, focusing on CBRM. Design work for a complementary poster is ongoing. |
| 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 | WFC | This activity will begin in October 2010, building on activities in the wider Malaita Province described above. |

| ID | Activity | Country | Priority Geography | Site | Lead | Status of Activity |
|--------------------|--|------------------|--------------------|------|------|--|
| 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 | This activity will begin in October/November 2010. |
| C10-1.4-002 | Conduct consultations and a visioning exercise on management planning with multi stakeholders groups including government agencies and relevant local government units (LGUs) to enhance seascape management in the South China Sea. | Philippines | N/A | N/A | CI | A roundtable 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 SCS management. KIG covers a vast area of coral reefs and was previously touted as a possible "marine peace park". The round table recommended a visioning exercise for the SCS seascape and this was organized in June 2010 with more than 60 representatives from all sectors. The consultation yielded vision statements for fisheries, tourism, coastal habitat, and governance themes for the seascape and also roughly determined special management areas. The issue on boundary delineation and conflicting claims to the KIG has been discussed anew. As a follow up, CTSP organized a small roundtable to seek advice on how to proceed with the boundary conflicts. |
| 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 | We reviewed the "Report of the Workshop on the Ecosystem Approach to tuna and shark fisheries management in Papua New Guinea" which was conducted in 2006 to help inform the stakeholder engagement process for EAFM. Government stakeholders were engaged through one-on-one meetings at the national and provincial levels. All engaged agreed that EAFM adds value to the existing fisheries management approaches. The National Fisheries lawyer working on the draft agreed to the inclusion of the EAFM to the existing draft Fisheries Management |

| ID | Activity | Country | Priority Geography | Site | Lead | Status of Activity |
|--------------------|---|-----------------|---|--------------|---------------------|---|
| | | | | | | Bill. |
| 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 | The LRF plan for Araceli has been drafted, following the process established for Taytay in FY2009. CTSP contracted the Western Palawan University (WPU) to conduct technical studies to provide inputs for the management planning. WPU trained and worked with local counterparts to establish fish density, fish biomass, catch per unit effort (CPUE), and to conduct a sustainability assessment of mariculture areas in Araceli's municipal waters. The province-wide coral mapping, policy analysis and income profile conducted in FY2009 also served as inputs. These culminated in a stakeholders' planning workshop attended by 92 stakeholders (65 male; 27 female) on 10 August 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 Choiseul Province and amendment of Western Province CBRM conservation ordinance is currently under development. A Western Province Conservation Ordinance, 2010 was drafted and reviewed (through a stakeholders workshop) and is now finalized ready for submission to the Western Provincial Assembly for endorsement to the National Legislature for gazettelement. |
| C10-2.2-002 | Conduct studies and workshops that fill critical knowledge gaps about fisheries in Kudat-Banggi Priority Conservation Area (PCA). | Malaysia | SSME Malaysia | Kudat-Banggi | WWF | A consultant from Borneo Marine Research Institute, University of Malaysia-Sabah has been hired to conduct fisheries studies on the Kudat-Banggi and Sandakan areas. The consultant started in August 2010, so the consultancy will end in October 2010. Preliminary findings were presented at the TMP Fisheries Workshop in September 2010. |

| ID | Activity | Country | Priority Geography | Site | Lead | Status of Activity |
|-------------|--|-------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|------|---|
| 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 funds leveraged for the Society for the Conservation of Reef Fish Aggregations (SCRFA), CTSP conducted a profiling and stock assessment of the mariculture practices in Sibutu and Sitangkai, with emphasis on the humphead wrasse (HHW). The results of the studies were presented to the Municipal Councils. CTSP will continue to assist the local government units in developing coastal and marine resource management policies. |
| 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 FY09, contracted to the Tawi-Tawi Marine Research and Development Foundation. The assessment identified sustainability issues such as licensing of farmers, zoning of seaweed farms, reducing pollution, and enforcing policies against destructive fishing. Since then, the Municipal Council of Sitangkai has enacted 4 policies related to the management and development of their seaweeds industry. In Taytay, Palawan, the registration of seaweed farmers and lease agreements was incorporated in the rules and regulations of the fisheries code that is currently undergoing public hearings for approval. |
| 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. A fish taxonomist also confirmed that the composition of dulong catches from February to May 2010 was comprised mostly of post-larvae to juvenile stages of Engraulidae (anchovies; 81% to 97% composition) and Clupeidae (sardines; 3% to 19% composition). |

| ID | Activity | Country | Priority Geography | Site | Lead | Status of Activity |
|--------------------|---|-----------------|---|------------------------|---------------------|--|
| | | | | | | From January to March 2010, CTSP conducted a series of key informant interviews and focus 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. Eighty-five (85) fishers from four <i>barangay</i> attended a focus group discussion to obtain baseline information on dulong and other fisheries. Based on collected dulong fish catch forms from February to June 2010, mean catch per trip is at 48kg/trip which roughly translates to ~40MT annual production. This can increase significantly as the peak season from October to February has not been covered yet. |
| 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 carried over to Qtr 1 (November) of Year 3. |
| 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 been engaging with 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. ALGIS is also supporting the community mapping process that is being used to develop resource management action plans with communities in NKS. |
| C10-2.2-014 | Complete a rapid assessment on fisheries management capacity for implementation of EBFM pilots in high-priority areas and | Timor-Leste | Nino Konis Santana National Park | NKS | CI | CTSP provided initial orientation and training in LMMA approaches including review of stakeholder interest and ability to pursue these techniques. CTSP has concluded that the government is heavily taxed with a number of donor projects and has limited capacity to develop several EAFM pilots. Therefore it is critical to focus attention on a limited and manageable number of sites. This will |

| ID | Activity | Country | Priority Geography | Site | Lead | Status of Activity |
|--------------------|--|-------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|------|--|
| | develop new fisheries management training programs on the findings of this assessment. | | | | | include both NKS and potentially one LMMA site near Dili where government practitioners can engage with communities on EAFM and learn from these approaches. |
| 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 EAFM and MPA planning and training is addressed together through a series of trainings on key skills. CTSP has already begun comprehensive MPA training including MPA 101 and an exchange visit to MPAs in Indonesia in a previous reporting period. CTSP provided training in LMMA approaches which integrate EAFM approaches. CTSP also provided training on community engagement and action planning techniques and has supported practitioners to apply these in the field over the last several months. |
| 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 | The University of Malaysia-Sabah has plans to develop full cycle aquaculture of humphead wrasse (HHW) but have yet to fully fund and staff their program. After several attempts to conduct a workshop with them to prepare a research plan, it was decided that the DNA fingerprints of the released HHW would be an important component of their eventual breeding program. A contract was given to them to develop the following outputs which will contribute to the full cycle aquaculture of HHW in Sabah: There are several major outputs of the project which include: (1) first report of genetic study of HHW in Malaysia; (2) nucleotide sequences of the HHW from Malaysia that can be deposited into the gene bank for public benefit; (3) population interconnectivity of the local populations of HHW; (4) the examination of population strength of HHW broodstock for aquaculture production and; (5) academic publication. |

| ID | Activity | Country | Priority Geography | Site | Lead | Status of Activity |
|--------------------|--|----------|--------------------|--------------------------------|------|--|
| 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 | ReefGuardian is continuing with this project. We expect the first year report in December 2010. The ReefGuardian manager who is supervising this project is planning to leave the project to conduct PhD studies within the next year. ReefGuardian is looking for a replacement. WWF-Malaysia and ReefGuardian are exploring the possibilities of shifting this project to the PhD project when she starts her studies. |
| 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 | The public release of HHW was conducted as part of the SSME Tri-national Committee meeting in Kota Kinabalu. Approximately 50 fish were released by the Head of the SSME Secretariat, the Director of the Department of Fisheries, Director of Sabah Parks and other SSME Delegation members from Indonesia, Philippines and Malaysia. The event included national press and received Malaysian press attention. |
| 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 | A contract was given to the University of Malaysia-Sabah's School of Sustainable Agriculture in July 2010. The consultant joined the URI Sustainable Fisheries course organized by the USCTI and has asked for an extension through October. |
| 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. The fisheries data that has been collated is in its final stage of analysis. A fisheries workshop to establish shared vision and goals was conducted on the 23rd & 24th of September with 45 participants from government and private sector (commercial fisheries). The report of the workshop is being prepared and will be available for distribution by end of October 2010 and includes the common vision of the commercial fishing sector for TMP. |

| ID | Activity | Country | Priority Geography | Site | Lead | Status of Activity |
|--------------------|--|------------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| 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 | The Nali Sopat Penabu Local Level Government (LLG) has endorsed the LLG as the pilot site for EAFM. The decision was made during the EAFM training conducted by PNG National Fisheries Authority (NFA) Leban Gisawa in Mbunai Village. It was originally proposed that Pere village will be the site for the EAFM pilot. However, the LLG is taking the Eco system approach seriously and aspires to have the whole LLG area to be included. |
| 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 (Wildlife Conservation Society) | This activity has been hampered by delays in funding, staff changes, as well as the remote location of the project. Once the funding for Year 2 was finally approved, and only days before the planned community visit, the staff person who coordinated this project suddenly resigned from WCS. While other WCS staff filled in, the loss of key staff has slowed activity implementation. Despite these challenges, the work with the Andra community has progressed: the coral project assessment determined that there is community interest in continuing the project. Fortunately, the WCS-PNG Marine Program has recently hired new staff with experience in community engagement and community-based conservation activities who will take charge of this project and move it forward in the coming months. |
| 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 | A socio economic assessment was conducted in Pere village, and an inland community of Sohaneliu from Sept 15th - 30th, with a draft report presented to TNC and is currently being reviewed before publication. Also the brief report of the study was presented to the LLG, NFA, partners and local community representatives from inland and coastal communities of Penabu LLG, and it was upon this discussion that the decision was made to include the whole LLG as the EAFM pilot site. |
| C10-2.4-005 | Provide training and capacity building for provincial government officers in marine | Papua New Guinea | Manus Province | NSP LLG | TNC | Three trainings were provided to provincial government officers in Manus, on the EAFM from Sept 19-23rd, on the conservation processes for eco system based approach to resource management from Sept 24-25th, and the ridges to reef conservation processes |

| ID | Activity | Country | Priority Geography | Site | Lead | Status of Activity |
|--------------------|--|-------------|----------------------------------|--------|------|---|
| | resource management and enforcement. | | | | | from Sept 29-30 also in Manus. |
| 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 has continued through the fisheries surveys and establishment of spawning aggregations initiated in FY09. Ordinances on the adoption of the LRF management plan and the establishment of spawning aggregation sites as MPAs have been drafted but their adoption have been delayed by elections in May 2010; the draft ordinances are currently undergoing public hearings as part of the legislation process. The project has continued to support the municipality by establishing monitoring stations and database management on fisheries. Leveraged funding is also supporting value chain analysis toward establishing a relationship with more mature markets for LRF. |
| 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 | Over the last six months, CTSP has undertaken extensive community consultations with the six villages (Sukus) within NKS. This extensive consultation process has facilitated communities to identify their highest priority activities in terms of marine management. These include development of management programs that will improve livelihoods through fisheries replenishment and the possibility of alternative livelihood development. Full community management plans will be developed in the next quarter to provide more detail on specific activities that will be pursued with CTSP support in each community and priority activities will be initiated. Most expenditure will be associated with stakeholder consultations and a workshop in late November 2010. |

| ID | Activity | Country | Priority Geography | Site | Lead | 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All base maps have been collected which include layers with data from government and NGO sources. Data cleaning, synchronization, and checking finished. Atlas currently contains: information on MPAs; WPP; Marine Ecoregions; Exclusive Economic Zones; administration boundary; turtle migration routes; turtle nesting beaches; dugong distribution; mangroves; sea grass; coral reefs. • CTSP assisted SDI directorate of MMAF to develop annual and mid-term targets through workshop in August. <p>CTSP assisted SDI in designing integrated ecosystem indicators for sustainable fisheries to be approved by SDI and tested at pilot sites. These indicators were then presented at a workshop in September, which included researchers, private sector representatives, practitioners in fisheries management; and national and local staff of SDI. This set of indicators, the first integrated one ever produced in Indonesia's fisheries management, was approved by the group. Subsequently, CTSP worked with experts to identify additional common indicators for ecosystem based fisheries. This will be the base for future workshops on design parameters for networks of MPAs that sustain capture fisheries.</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>Activities started in November 2009 after CTSP received approval for work/activities plan.</p> <p>CTSP co-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>Additionally, CTSP has been working to include marine components in the West Papua Spatial Plan and so had a series of meetings with the Ministry of Public Works, Spatial Planning Department of MMAF, local government of West Papua Province, and its related districts that resulted in concrete steps for this inclusion and for further drafting of the local regulation of the implementation of the spatial plan. In parallel at the national level, CTSP worked with MMAF's Spatial Planning Department to use the development of</p> |

| ID | Activity | Country | Priority Geography | Site | Lead | Status of Activity |
|--------------------|---|-----------|---------------------|-----------------|------|--|
| | | | | | | Bird's Head Seascape profile as a milestone of the departmental achievement in FY2010. |
| 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 | This activity is sub-granted to Indonesia LMMA in Padaido. Two new community-based MPAs were identified and training for community-based monitoring and mapping was conducted and finalized. |
| 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The draft Conservation Action Plan (CAP) for the Savu Sea MNP (Marine National Park) is completed and awaiting government approval. Some government agencies have used the CAP in the preparation of their annual work plan and in their monitoring and evaluation program. The CAP was also presented on International Symposium for Small Island and Coral Reefs in Ambon as part of "Sail Banda 2010". • Draft revenue and investment scheme scenarios for Savu Sea MPAs have been completed, but still need government approval. Draft revenue and investment scheme scenarios have been adopted by several government stakeholders for the formulation of their 2011 work plan. • CTSP developed a provincial protocol for a management board for Savu Sea MPA and three MPA regions of Savu Sea. Consultation and regular meetings with the steering committee and government agencies for Savu Sea have been conducted which will morph into Savu Sea MNP's collaborative management board. MPA training at provincial level has been conducted to strengthen the institutional |

| ID | Activity | Country | Priority Geography | Site | Lead | Status of Activity |
|----|----------|---------|--------------------|------|------|---|
| | | | | | | <p>capacity Savu Sea MNP's management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A study on local regulations on sustainable fisheries and marine protected areas is completed but still needs government approval. Stakeholder consultations on draft regulation on sustainable fisheries and coral reefs at the provincial level are still ongoing. The project has supported the Marine Affairs and Fisheries Agency of NTT Province in preparing the Strategic Plan to include Savu Sea Marine National Park management. The project also assisted the preparation of Strategic Plan of BKKPN Kupang, particularly relating to the planning and management and Savu Sea Marine National Park. This draft has de facto been adopted by BKKPN Kupang as guidance in the preparation of conservation program in Savu Sea Marine National Park. • Communication and outreach efforts are still ongoing. Socialization and stakeholders meeting to discuss the benefit and management plan of Savu Sea MPAs and increase community awareness in Sumba and Manggarai have been conducted. Various stakeholders (fishermen, civil servants, police, Navy, non-government local leaders) have shared their knowledge and improved their awareness including declaring their commitment for conservation implementation at Savu Sea. Fact sheets, posters, etc. have been distributed at seminar events, workshops, and exhibitions. The project has updated the website of www.kkpnlautsawu.net. This website is designed for disseminating information and it serves as an effective promotion media for the activities, development status and the management of Savu Sea MPA. |

| ID | Activity | Country | Priority Geography | Site | Lead | Status of Activity |
|--------------------|--|------------------|---------------------|--|------|--|
| 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 | 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 focus of the activities was directed to the establishment of Public Service Agency (a co-management institution) as a model for institution for the management of MPA and its sustainable financing. CI facilitated the process among key government institutions: Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Home Affairs. As initial success, the local government of Raja Ampat had established the Public Service Unit specific for MPA management. Baseline manta-tow surveys have been undertaken which will inform the no-take areas and zoning process to strengthen the process of transition of Raja Ampat Marine Wildlife Reserve from Ministry of Forestry to Raja Ampat Marine Sanctuary under the auspice of MMAF. |
| 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 | Maramatana LLG | CI | This activity has been continuing with support from the Gordon and Betty Moore foundation transitional funding. The Maramatana LLG Law is now at its final stage where it is under final review and amendment by the Milne Bay Provincial Legal Officer. Once all amendments are made, the law will be passed on to the President of Maramatana LLG for mention in the local assembly. An explanatory technical paper has been prepared for the law for LLG members' advocacy. Estimate time for mention in the local assembly will take a week. |
| C10-3.1-008 | Provide technical support and capacity building to Labam-Pahilele and Nuakata Management | Papua New Guinea | Milne Bay Province | Maramatana LLG | CI | This activity has been continuing with support from the Gordon and Betty Moore foundation transitional funding. The community development specialist has developed, in conjunction with the community, the natural resource management plan to be formally recognized by the law. When the law is passed the final review of |

| ID | Activity | Country | Priority Geography | Site | Lead | Status of Activity |
|--------------------|--|------------------|--------------------|----------------|---------------------|---|
| | Committees for completion of NIPA Mgt Plan. | | | | | the now NIP CMMA management plan will be made. |
| 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 | Maramatana LLG | CI | The Maramatana LLG Environment Act is at its final stages of being presented and passed by Maramatana LLG in their coming council meeting. A CBO has been established for NIPA. The objectives and constitution have been drafted for community consultation. This body will sign off on the NIPCMMA under the Maramatana LLG Environment law when it becomes a legally registered entity. |
| 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 | No additional outcome since the launch of the CT Atlas website and compilation of baseline data in FY 2009. The present phase of CT Atlas work is commencing in April 2010 in association with the World Fish Center. |
| 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 | The review of national LMMAs is ready for adoption by the SILMMA advisory council and will be piloted by the SILMMA secretariat and its key partners. It is a living tool to measure success/lessons learned from LMMAs in Solomon Islands. |
| C10-3.2-002 | Establish a network of MPAs covering approximately 60,000 ha for the marine and coastal waters of Bali | Indonesia | Lesser Sunda | Bali | CI | In February 2010, Bali-based NGOs (Lini Foundation, TNC, FFI, and Reef Check) met to build understanding and create a stronger partnership to support the MPA network program. In June 2010, with CTSP facilitation, the government of Bali Province committed to build a Bali MPA Network as part of their "One Island, One |

| ID | Activity | Country | Priority Geography | Site | Lead | Status of Activity |
|--------------------|--|-----------|--------------------|------|---------|---|
| | Island aligned with the Bali Spatial plan that includes no-take zones. | | | | | Management" concept for marine tourism. CTSP worked with Universitas Udayana to develop recommendations for sustainable marine tourism with Nusa Penida as the main focus. The work plan for communication and awareness materials specific to Bali Marine Tourism is being developed. |
| 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 presented its capacity building scheme at a coordination meeting of Human Resources Development Agency (BPSDM) of MMAF in August 2010. Outcomes of the meeting include: The CTC syllabi of 10 training modules will be incorporated into BPSDM curricula; five customized training modules will delivered in year 3 at 5 MPA sites and involved approximately 200 participants of key stakeholders. • Coordination with NOAA's MPA Capacity Building program is also underway. Coordination and planning meeting was held on 12-13 April in Jakarta. • The CTC developed its training modules and helped develop capacity for 3 other (CCA, EAFM and Endangered Species) strategies (in addition to MPAs) in the RPOA Need for training modules focusing on alternative livelihood strategies for local communities identified. • Further consultation meeting in September 2010 involving key parties of marine resource conservation capacity building (BPSDM, KP3K, STP, COREMAP, Team 11, UNDP, NOAA, WWF and CI) in Bali agreed on scheme and roadmap toward the establishment of SMPAM (School of MPA Management). A draft of PIF is being consulted to obtain GEF funding support via UNDP. • CTC participated as trainer at TOT of MPA 101 in Tegal and Bitung in cooperation with NOAA and BPSDM and as a trainer at MPA management planning training in Manokwari. <p>CI led the effort to institutionalize capacity development of MPA management to support MMAF in building strong human resources</p> |

| ID | Activity | Country | Priority Geography | Site | Lead | Status of Activity |
|--------------------|--|-----------|--------------------|------|--------------|---|
| | | | | | | <p>in Marine Protected Areas management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This activity started in parallel with the Tim 11's (a capacity development support team (think tank) established by Directorate of Marine and Conservation National Park and Human Resources Development Agency 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. |
| 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A two-day meeting was held in Jakarta on July 14-15 to further discuss and gather inputs on the draft of Ministerial Decree on MPA management and zoning system. • A coordination and synchronization meeting on MPA establishment and management was held on July 23-24 in Senggigi, Mataram, producing a recommendation to the ministry on the urgent need to clarify steps towards MPA establishment, shares of authorities in MPA management within districts, and between districts and national government and institutionalization of local MPAs. Among the institutions invited were MOHA, Bappenas, DG PHKA of MOF, local governments of districts within Savu MPA and Wakatobi districts as the example of best management practices. • Senior policy advisor was recruited in early July to be tasked to assist KKJI coordinate with Bappenas, PHKA, MOHA and Dinas K&P in Wakatobi and Savu National Park. • Two coordinators were recruited in Kendari and Wakatobi for three weeks to gather spatial plan and development plan data from Bappeda at Southeast Sulawesi province and at Wakatobi district. • A national workshop on Coordination, synchronization and Lessons-learned inviting related national institutions, local government, MPA managers at selected sites, universities, CTI NCC, |

| ID | Activity | Country | Priority Geography | Site | Lead | Status of Activity |
|--------------------|---|----------|--------------------|------|------|---|
| | | | | | | <p>COREMAP and USAID-I, to be held in Bogor on October 26-28.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A consultant team is doing the study on SSME and will produce an action plan for a sustainable and diversified financing |
| 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 | <p>Pending establishment of the TMP ISC and collation of socioeconomic 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.</p> <p>MARXAN training was conducted in July 2010 for stakeholders including government, academic, and non-government organizations. This prepared stakeholders for using MARXAN as a decision making tool in the zoning process. A subsequent meeting in August 2010 established preliminary targets and goals for TMP zoning. Output of this meeting and the on-going zoning exercise will be presented to TMP ISC zoning working group for review and adoption upon establishment of the working group.</p> |
| 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 | The TOR with Sabah Parks was delayed until August 2010. A CTSP staff member has been seconded to Sabah Parks since 1 August 2010. The ISC is still not formalized but activities under the presumptive ISC have begun. |

| ID | Activity | Country | Priority Geography | Site | Lead | Status of Activity |
|-------------|---|----------|--------------------|------|------|---|
| 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 | <p>A noted Malaysian environmental economist has been engaged to produce a report on the Total Economic Value of the proposed protected area and to develop a cost-benefit analysis of three potential scenarios. The report is delayed by the consultants' other projects.</p> <p>Events conducted have included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -March & August 2010 - A Environmental Leadership & Stewardship Workshop was conducted together with the Banggi Youth Club (BYC) to promote environmental stewardship and volunteerism among 89 participants. The local state assemblyman officiated the official lunch. -August 2010 -17 stakeholders (youths) from 4 proposed project sites have been trained to conduct ReefCheck and promote/enhance the understanding of the local villagers on coral reefs, and learn introductory reef survey techniques. -March 2010: An event was specially conducted to recognize the Kg. Berungus community's effort in the turtle conservation and monitoring their sea area from fish bombing and cyanide fishing activities and was officiated by the Sabah Wildlife Department. -July 2010 - 60 participants were trained in a mat weaving workshop to promote Maliangin handicrafts as alternative livelihood. -September 2010 - Ramadan Break Fast gathering of higher level consultation attended by the Deputy Minister of Tourism. The aim of this activity also targeted the local village heads from 5 sites and the surrounding areas regarding the establishment of TMP and the establishment of management areas (e.g., Maliangin and Berungus) under CTSP. |

| ID | Activity | Country | Priority Geography | Site | Lead | Status of Activity |
|-------------|---|------------------|--------------------|---|------|---|
| 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 | <p>Five collaborative management sites have been identified (Maliangin, Berungus, Balambangan Island, Tigabu Island and Kg. Taritipan). Participatory mapping of community managed areas was conducted in both Berungus and Maliangin, establishing the area to be managed by communities in collaboration with other agencies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 49 stakeholders from 5 proposed project sites were trained as honorary wildlife wardens under the Sabah Wildlife Department in March and August 2010. • Collaborative enforcement/patrolling with Sabah Fisheries Department and communities was conducted in June 2010 in 2 sites (Maliangin and Berungus) • The Maliangin Community Association was successfully registered under the ROS in May 2010. • 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. • Berungus is establishing a system with the Shangri-La Tanjung Aru resort to provide "eco" fish on a weekly basis. A scouting trip and several fish handling visits have been conducted since June. |
| 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, Nuakata-labam-Pahilele MPA | CI | <p>CTSP initiated discussions on monitoring processes. However, these discussions were only preliminary and are awaiting official recognition by NFA through a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU).</p> |

| ID | Activity | Country | Priority Geography | Site | Lead | Status of Activity |
|--------------------|---|------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|------|---|
| 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 | Nuakata-labam-Pahilele MPA | CI | This activity has been continuing with support from the Gordon and Betty Moore foundation transitional funding. CTSP has assisted in securing a Marine Biologist to lead this and other marine initiatives Monitoring processes initiated by GoPNG through NFA. NFA monitoring sites established, CI collaborating with NFA to amplify sites. CI to sign a MOU with the National Fisheries Authority (NFA) which will set a phase for local funding assistance, logistical support and technical expertise to be rendered by NFA to CI for its work with NIP CMMA for beche-de-mer monitoring to be conducted by training MPA biological monitors. This year 2 activity will carry into year 3. |
| 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 | Nuakata-labam-Pahilele MPA | CI | This activity has not begun as it is dependent on the enactment of the Maramatana Law. The assembly will likely pass the law by end of 2010. Training on the law in relation to surveillance will then be done This is a year 2 activity that will be done in year 3 |
| C10-3.2-015 | Provide technical support to rangers for MPA monitoring/surveillance. | Papua New Guinea | Milne Bay Province | Nuakata-labam-Pahilele | CI | This activity has not begun as it is dependent on the enactment of the Maramatana Law. The assembly will likely pass the law by end of 2010. Training on the law in relation to surveillance will then be done Biological monitoring training for NIP CMMA management committees and Village Engagement Team (VET) has been completed. NIP CMMA is now in the process of establishing underwater monitoring transects on areas inside no-take zones and areas outside. This is a year 2 activity that will be completed in the early part of year 3. |
| C10-3.2-016 | Facilitate the creation of a dive site management plan for NIPA that will | Papua New Guinea | Milne Bay Province | Nuakata-labam-Pahilele | CI | This activity has begun but is under review. The diver fee structure is not performing as expected and will be re-considered in a workshop in Year 3. |

| ID | Activity | Country | Priority Geography | Site | Lead | Status of Activity |
|--------------------|---|-------------|--------------------|------------------------|---------|---|
| | offer economic alternatives to communities and thereby alleviate the pressure on maritime resources. | | | MPA | | |
| 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, by conducting community consultations in Languyan, Sitangkai and Sibutu to gather inputs from local officials and MPA management boards regarding gaps in policies on environmental protection and conservation. The training for the MPA management boards and enforcement teams was conducted in September 2010. Topics included environmental enforcement, first aid, and an orientation on MPA management effectiveness. |
| 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 | CI has facilitated the formation of a CTI partner task group focused on supporting regional capacity development, has participated in the design and implementation of the MPA regional exchange program sponsored by U.S. CTI; has sponsored MPA training in Timor-Leste, the Philippines, and nationally and in the Bird's Head Seascape in Indonesia; and has hired capacity development specialists for Indonesia and Timor-Leste. In Year Three, CI will build on this progress by hiring a regional Capacity Development Advisor that will continue to grow the regional network of Capacity Development delivery programs. |
| C10-3.2-022 | Conduct a series of exchange visits, trainings, and ongoing mentoring programs on MPA integrated marine management capacity | Timor-Leste | N/A | N/A | CI, TNC | CTSP has supported a number of exchanges with practitioners traveling to Indonesia in 2009 to learn MPA management approaches and traveling to Thailand in June 2010 to join the U.S. CTI MPA Network workshop. We have also held a number of trainings and exchanges in country with practitioners coming from Indonesia to train on MPA basic management, stakeholder |

| ID | Activity | Country | Priority Geography | Site | Lead | Status of Activity |
|--------------------|---|-------------|----------------------------------|------|---------|--|
| | among MAF staff and relevant stakeholders. | | | | | outreach, and Locally Managed Marine Area approaches. |
| C10-3.2-023 | Develop a comprehensive Marine Management Capacity Development Strategy for NKS. | Timor-Leste | Nino Konis Santana National Park | NKS | CI, TNC | 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. The initial workshops for developing the model of practice and the capacity needs assessment were held in September of 2010. The Capacity Development Strategy will be developed over the next several months. |
| 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 | CTSP provided training to the heads of Suku (community leaders), District Fisheries Officer, national government staff, and CTSP staff in how to carry out the highest priority processes with communities including initial consultation, stakeholder outreach, and development of early action plans. This outreach and community-based planning has been carried out over the last several months and action plans are now nearly complete. CTSP hired and trained an outreach officer who subsequently was carrying out community consultations and basic participatory assessment approaches to understand communities' interests. Unfortunately this individual did not work out so CTSP will look at hiring another outreach officer as soon as possible. The project coordinator and multi-stakeholder team will continue with community engagement. |

| ID | Activity | Country | Priority Geography | Site | Lead | Status of Activity |
|--------------------|---|-------------|----------------------------------|-------------|---------|---|
| 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 in NKS through several activities including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *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 *undertaking extensive consultations with communities across the parks to develop early action plans focused on their primary concerns and proposed solutions. |
| 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"> • Data on marine tourism and seaweed farming are available, while data on fisheries are still needed. • The mapping of mola mola and manta ray are available, while the mapping of fishing ground is still ongoing. • Data from three temperature loggers have been downloaded, while the data from the other two temperature loggers will be downloaded later. The data show trend of water temperature in Nusa Penida which has wide range between 14oC - 31oC, and there is no bleaching event on the coral reefs. • Coral reef and fish monitoring included mola mola, manta ray and potential Fish Spawning Aggregations (FSAs) has been implemented on 2-10 September 2010. This activity involved partners from Klungkung District Government, BROK - MMAF, and local NGOs. • A village road show was completed, incorporating 1200 participants from 16 villages. • The ad-hoc advisory committee/task force (comprised of |

| ID | Activity | Country | Priority Geography | Site | Lead | Status of Activity |
|--------------------|---|-----------|--------------------|-------|------|--|
| | | | | | | <p>government agencies and partner organizations) was established with the Bupati Decree (Surat Keputusan Bupati).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nusa Penida MPA has been declared under Bupati Klungkung Decree No.12/2010 (in August 2010). • The deployment of three mooring buoys for dive boats in Penida has been done with support from dive operators. • Patrols of the Nusa Penida waters are ongoing. |
| 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"> • The first ever Collaborative Management Board (CMB) meeting was conducted on July 2010. Although the Board has been established since 2008, but it never carry on any meetings due to the restructuring of government organization and weak commitment. CMB meeting now becomes a monthly regular event. • The first ever surveillance activity/patrol was conducted on May 2010. Berau Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fishery (MMAF) and Joint Program team worked together on this activity. The Berau MMAF used this opportunity to learn about patrol operation as they never carry on such activity. • Up to Sept 2010, more than 20 community groups had been developed and outreached. In order to strengthen and to improve the capacity of the groups, basic financial management training has been provided. The training was conducted on June 2010. • Resource Use Monitoring (RUM) activity which became dormant in the past is starting to be actively conducted as regular activity. RUM is conducted together with the Berau MMAF. • A workshop of perception aligning was conducted on July 14th 2010. The workshop delivered consensus regarding the options of Berau MPA management. Based on the workshop, the area of Berau MPA may be adjusted; and zoning process will proceed. • Regarding sustainable livelihood issue, three community groups |

| ID | Activity | Country | Priority Geography | Site | Lead | Status of Activity |
|--------------------|---|-----------|--------------------|-----------------|------|---|
| | | | | | | <p>were developed for grouper aquaculture project. The three groups are in collaboration with UD. Pulau Mas, a private fish exporter company. For a start, the groups would have to rear grouper fingerlings in order to learn the better management practice (BMP). Furthermore, UD. Pulau Mas and Joint Program developed partnership in conducting sustainable (wild) grouper fishery in three locations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In order to improve the implementation of program in a more gender balance manner, trainings of gender were conducted. The trainings were participated by Joint Program staffs and local facilitators. Further activities of the program will put gender issues on the mainstream. • Two female journalists were invited and trained on marine issues in Berau MPA on June 2010. First article of the activity was published on “Tempo” newspaper on July 2010. • A wider collaborative work for turtle conservation program was initiated. Joint Program and Berau MOMAF approached provincial government in Samarinda to work together in eradicating turtle eggs trade. Samarinda is the strategic place as in this city, turtle eggs trade is conducted in open market. The collaborative work has not achieved yet. |
| C10-3.3-003 | Support MMAF to address critical marine information gaps in Anambas/Natuna. | Indonesia | Sunda Shelf | Anambas /Natuna | CI | <p>Movement towards declaring the Anambas Marine National Park began during this activity period. While the draft Ministerial Decree for the establishment of Anambas Marine National Park is ready to be signed by the minister, the launch for the declaration which was planned in August 2010 was postponed by the government to be October/November 2010. In parallel, the information from secondary data and simple GIS map had been compiled and developed as a brief for further work in the development of profile and marine rapid assessment program (RAP). During August and September 2010, CTSP facilitated a series of profile development meetings with Spatial Planning Department of MMAF to develop the profile of Anambas. CTSP and MMAF met with local</p> |

| ID | Activity | Country | Priority Geography | Site | Lead | Status of Activity |
|--------------------|--|-----------|------------------------|------------------------|------|--|
| | | | | | | government, provincial and district legislative bodies (DPRD Kepulauan Riau Province and DPRD Kabupaten Anambas) and the Technical Implementation Unit of Kepulauan Riau, to discuss the plan for a stakeholders' meeting on the declaration plan. |
| 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"> • MPA training on the new management plan and zoning scheme have been held in four major islands in March through August. Information materials on the management plan and new zoning area is produced to reach more target groups • A joint meeting was held in May to integrate plans with local government (including Dinas K&P) and national park (PHKA) involving community leaders and private sectors to look for possibilities of future co-management of the park • A rapid survey to map out Wakatobi ecotourism potentials were conducted for two days in early may by Indecon (Indonesia Ecotourism Network) and continued with seminars to discuss the findings to prepare the government and communities to rely on tourisms activities as an alternative for self-financing mechanism. • Surveillance and monitoring efforts were continuing to minimize illegal and destructive fishing practices within the park, held in March to April and continue from June to September. • A coordination meeting was be held in Wanci on August 21 2010 to accommodate the government of Wakatobi's grand strategy of linking DG PHKA of Min Forestry, DG KTNL of MMAF and Min of Tourisms to assist them being the lead in conservation districts and small-islands districts. |
| C10-3.3-005 | Establish an MPA, a management plan, and a management unit to | Indonesia | Banda Sea | Kei Kecil | WWF | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A set of marine resources utilization survey and compilation of traditional knowledge & decision making process were implemented in May through August. |

| ID | Activity | Country | Priority Geography | Site | Lead | Status of Activity |
|--------------------|--|-----------|--------------------|-------|------|---|
| | improve the conservation of marine resources in the Banda Sea. | | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To raise awareness of the importance of conserving leatherback turtle (tabob, in traditional language) and made as Kei's icon for the 2010 Sail Banda event, WWF in cooperation with SIRaN foundation (a local NGO) and the government of Maluku Tenggara launched a website. It can be found at www.tabob-evav.co.cc. • A media trip inviting national reporters to Kei to bring up the leatherback turtle (tabob) conservation issue and the importance of MPA for the Nu Fit, West Kei Kecil area and eco-tourism potentials of West Kei Kecil was held on July 24-27. It was in conjunction with traditional procession and parade to bring up the tabob issue for the Sail Banda 2010 exhibition in Ambon. • Survey on ecosystem condition within the designated MPA area focusing on reef ecosystem was held from week 4 August to September 20, 2010 • Coordination & integration workshop to raise awareness of local government and communities on the importance of conserving natural resources in Kei Islands was held on Sept 16 in Langgur, Kei Kecil island, inviting heads of offices within the District of Maluku Tenggara, community leaders, traditional leaders/Ratschap leaders, local NGOs and local schools and university. During the workshop a MOU was signed between WWF Indonesia and the government of Maluku Tenggara to further link activities and budget for joint implementation of their programs. • An exhibition of Kei Islands' potentials together with conservation issue of the leatherback turtle/tabob and the importance of MPA in the area was held together with the Sail Banda event on August 5-6, 2010. |
| C10-3.3-006 | Garner local support for no-take zones as a management tool, undertaking a social marketing campaign and involving community | Indonesia | Sulu-Sulawesi | Berau | Rare | The Berau District Government signed up with Rare for a two-year partnership to implement a pride social marketing campaign for the Berau MPA. Training began in May 2010, and the partner is now in the midst of planning the details of the social marketing campaign which will be launched in early 2011, following the completion of the planning phase and further training. Focus groups, community |

| ID | Activity | Country | Priority Geography | Site | Lead | Status of Activity |
|--------------------|--|-------------|----------------------------------|------|---------|---|
| | members in surveillance activities. | | | | | workshops, and a detailed KAP survey, targeting 500 to 1000 households, are underway. All deliverables have been submitted on time and the partner is showing great promise. A detailed theory of change and SMART objectives has been finalized. |
| 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 on results-based planning techniques. CTSP has undertaken community outreach and action planning as a first step to eventually developing a full Management Plan and Zoning Scheme. CTSP will hold a workshop with the government in November of 2010 to support the development of the management planning processes that will be applied in NKS. The stakeholder consultations that have been held are providing critical input to the management planning process. |
| 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. Six representatives of the province of Batangas and Mindoro (Verde Island Passage) were supported by CTSP to attend a 2-day workshop on Vulnerability Assessment/Climate Change Adaptation training sponsored by the UPMSI with assistance from the National Economic Development Authority (NEDA). The CTSP representatives were advised to plan for local deployment of the training module in their respective provinces and /or municipalities. |

| ID | Activity | Country | Priority Geography | Site | Lead | Status of Activity |
|--------------------|--|-------------|--------------------|------|------|--|
| 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 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. In April, CTSP spearheaded the launching of the first climate smart MPA in the Philippines in Lubang Island. In partnership with the Philippine Coast Guard which transported more than 50 participants from Batangas City to Lubang Island, CTSP highlighted the new climate smart MPA and demonstrated how two municipalities can collaborate on a single /contiguous MPA and no-take-zone. Information materials have been prepared and distributed highlighting the Lubang/Looc climate smart MPA. In September 2010, CTSP supported the conduct of a workshop involving more than 30 officials of both municipalities in order to draft the implementing rules and regulations of the Climate Smart Ordinance. |
| 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. Discussions 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. CTSP engaged a Climate Change Researcher to compile available training materials on VA/Climate Change which will be the |

| ID | Activity | Country | Priority Geography | Site | Lead | Status of Activity |
|--------------------|--|-----------------|---|------------------------|---------------------|---|
| | | | | | | foundation for module development. A planned national workshop is scheduled in Nov 2010 in conjunction with another Climate Change workshop of the ICE CREAM project. |
| C10-4.2-003 | Review and collate existing materials on methodologies relevant to Solomon Islands context and CBRM approaches to increase understanding of appropriate, effective and local rapid vulnerability and adaptation assessments. | Solomon Islands | N/A | N/A | WFC | This review is complete and has included discussions with the Ministry for Environment, Conservation, and Meteorology climate change unit. The review is incorporated in the province and community level methodology documents prepared as part of C10-4.2-005 and C10-4.2-006. |
| 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 | The methodology described in C10-4.2-005 and C10-4.2-006 has been tested in two Western Province communities (one with assistance from WWF) and a Malaysian community cluster. The data will be analyzed, reviewed and the methodology presented at a CC vulnerability and adaptation multi-stakeholder workshop in Honiara in November 2010. The methodology will be revised following stakeholder input received at the workshop. |
| 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 is complete and detailed in a draft report which will be presented for discussion at a CC vulnerability and adaptation multi-stakeholder workshop to be held in Honiara in November 2010. |

| ID | Activity | Country | Priority Geography | Site | Lead | Status of Activity |
|--------------------|--|-----------------|---|------|----------|--|
| 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 is complete. |
| 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 carried over to Qtr 1 (November) of Year 3. |

Annex B: Success Stories

Spinning Spider Webs

A former blast fisher becomes a promoter of sustainable livelihoods



Azhar, during a community organizing training in Berau District, East Kalimantan, Indonesia. Photo: ©TNC-WWF Berau Joint Marine Program/Candhika.

Meet Azhar. Five years ago he was one of the best blast fishers in Balikukup Island (Berau District, East Kalimantan Province, Indonesia), and his weekly income was equal to the monthly income of a first-level government employee. Azhar was at the top of his game, and he had no reason to listen to any CTSP trainings about conservation. Then, his income dropped significantly as there were less fish left and the reefs were torn apart. At this point, he realized the talks about conservation that he attended were true. He wanted to have his income back, but he knew that he couldn't continue his blast fishing practices.

After some contemplation, Azhar decided to discontinue his destructive blast fishing practices, and began fishing sea cucumbers. But Azhar didn't stop there; he also encouraged his fellow villagers to end their destructive fishing practices. His efforts were challenged by other fishers, but he remained undaunted. "I've always considered myself like a spider that's always spinning a new web even though it will be destroyed and disliked by others," he said.

The situation remained unchanging until early 2010. When CTSP began looking for local facilitators, Azhar was identified as a promising candidate. Azhar realized that this opportunity to become an advocate against blast fishing could improve the livelihoods of fishers on his island, and he accepted the offer. Since then, Azhar has learned a great deal about community organizing, and has gained an ability to work with people with a wide array of opinions.

Nowadays, Azhar supervises three community groups—two on his island and one in the neighboring coastal area. One of the groups on the island is a women's group. While they have yet to determine what type of activity to engage in, they are eager to participate. The other group on the island focuses on grouper aquaculture after Azhar successfully convinced them to become aquaculture fishers. The group is developing floating cages for groupers, rearing grouper seedlings, and learning about Best Management Practices (BMP) for grouper aquaculture.

"I've always considered myself like a spider that's always spinning a new web even though it will be destroyed and disliked by others."

– Former blast fisher Azhar

Although Azhar's efforts are starting to pay off, he isn't slowing down. "These groups are not independent yet. They still need counseling and training before they are ready to be self-sufficient," he said. Azhar is not a spider anymore. He has become a source of inspiration for sustainable fisheries and a leader in these coastal communities.

Pride Campaign Inspires Community Action in Berau

Fishing communities are committed to restoring local fish stocks and diversity



Pride campaign manager Taufiq Hidayat (right) promotes sustainable fisheries management with local fishermen in Berau, East Kalimantan, Indonesia. Photo: ©Berau District government.

Taufiq Hidayat has worked for some five years with the Berau District government in East Kalimantan Province, on the island of Borneo. The agency he works for, *Kawasan Konservasi Perairan (KKP)* in Berau, selected him to participate in the Rare Pride training program and to implement a social marketing campaign with the ambitious goal of improving community perceptions and building support for no-take zones. This is an exciting new take for marine conservation. As Nigel Sizer, Vice President for Asia at Rare explains, “The Rare Pride partnership with Berau District Government heralds a new approach with community design of no-take zones for marine protected area that seems to be really catching on in Indonesia.” No-take zones are waters that are permanently off limits to fishers in order to improve the overall health and maintain sustainable stocks of fisheries. Very few no-take zones have been established in Indonesia due difficulties enforcing the no-take zones as well as local perceptions that incomes will decline.

“The Rare Pride partnership with Berau District government heralds a new approach with community design of no-take zones for marine protected area that seems to be really catching on in Indonesia.”

—Nigel Sizer, Vice President for Asia, Rare Conservation

Taufiq’s campaign focuses on the Tanjung Batu fishing communities within the 1.2 million hectare Berau Marine Protected Area (*Kawasan Konservasi Laut Berau*). Conservation efforts in this area have been going on for some time and have met with mixed success. When Rare initially contact the district government to explore a possible partnership, the reaction was

quite negative. Rare staff pursued the idea, and after several discussions, the officials began to appreciate the people-centered approach proposed by Rare and the benefits that could result through such an approach. The District then applied to enter the program and proposed Taufiq as the campaign leader.

Rare provided Taufiq with an initial nine weeks of intensive training in social marketing and MPA management, held at Bogor Agricultural University (IPB), along with nine other participants. He has now been back in Berau for three months, during which time he has conducted focus group discussions and given presentations to key local policy makers and influential leaders. A knowledge, attitude, and practice (KAP) survey has been designed and will be delivered to some 500 people selected from key potential campaign audiences. Taufiq has prepared a detailed site description, conceptual model, and results chain using Miradi software, theory of change, preliminary SMART objectives, and other deliverables, all of which are needed for successful campaign design (all can be found on his website, see link below).

The Berau District Government is now very appreciative of Rare's highly people-centered approach, and initial feedback from the communities has been very positive. KKP has now opted to develop a pilot community-led zoning and no-take zone establishment exercise. Lessons learned from this project will be used to expand and replicate the approach to the entire protected area.

For more information and to follow Taufiq's campaign please visit his RarePlanet website at:

<http://www.rareplanet.org/en/campaign/kkld-berau-east-kalimantan>

The Coral Triangle Welcomes a New Marine Protected Area

Nusa Penida MPA declared by *Bupati* of Klungkung



Nusa Penida MPA was declared by the head of the Klungkung District and includes three islands (Penida, Ceningan and Lembongan) covering 20,057 hectares in Bali, Indonesia. Photo: ©TNC/M. Welly.

The Nusa Penida MPA was declared by the *Bupati* of Klungkung District's Decree No.12/2010. The MPA covers three islands: Penida, Ceningan and Lembongan, with total area of 20,057 hectares. These waters support no less than 247 species of coral and 562 species of fish – including mantas with spans of 16-20 feet and ocean sunfish (mola-mola) weighing an average of 2,200 pounds!

TNC Indonesia marine program with support from CTSP has been facilitating several biological, socio-economic, and oceanographic surveys to collect baseline data for the establishment of the Nusa Penida MPA. Earlier this year, five temperature monitoring gauges were placed in these waters to monitor pH levels linked to climate change and coral bleaching.

“The establishment of Nusa Penida MPA will help ensure the sustainability of fisheries and marine tourism in Nusa Penida and benefit local communities.”
– I Wayan Candra, Head of Klungkung District

As a part of its efforts to have these waters declared an MPA, from September 2009 – February 2010, a task force conducted public consultations to gather input and garner support for the establishment of the Nusa Penida MPA. Some 1200 community members participated in these

conversations; participants included all heads of villages in Nusa Penida sub-districts, tribal leaders, fisher groups, seaweed farming groups, marine tour operators groups, women's and youth groups, teachers, and students. Through this process, almost all participants positively endorsed the establishment of the Nusa Penida MPA. I Wayan Candra, Head of Klungkung District said that "The establishment of Nusa Penida MPA will help ensure the sustainability of fisheries and marine tourism in Nusa Penida and benefit local communities."

Based on baseline data and the results of the public consultation process, the task force developed a draft Decree for the Nusa Penida MPA and submitted this to the *Bupati* of Klungkung District. In August 2010, the *bupati* signed off on the decree that includes details on the MPA boundaries. This decree represents the first step in establishing a legal basis for the Nusa Penida MPA. Next steps will include an endorsement letter from the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries.

Indonesia's MMAF adopts an Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management

Indonesia's fisheries will develop integrated ecosystem indicators to ensure sustainability of the sector



Scientists, government officials, practitioners, businessmen and NGO representatives meet to agree on integrated ecosystem indicators for Indonesia's fisheries management. Photo: © WWF-Indonesia/Maksur.

Following the announcement made in December 2009 by Indonesia's Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) that Indonesia hopes to become the top fish-producing nation in the world by 2015, the government has implemented a number of measures in an effort to sustainably manage fisheries within the country's vast marine areas. Fishery Management Areas (FMAs) have been established and divide Indonesian waters into 11 FMAs based on fisheries characteristics and other criteria. Each FMA is expected to develop a Fisheries Management Plan and establish a management body as a separate entity that operates across administrative boundaries. These FMAs will operate under a national mandate from MMAF. Within the FMA, a number of tools for an ecosystem approach to fisheries management (EAFM) will be applied including the establishment and enforcement of Marine Protected

“This is the first effort to comprehensively define and elaborate ecosystem-based fisheries in an integrated scheme for fisheries management in Indonesia.”

– Agus Budhiman, Director of MMAF's Directorate for Fish Resources

Areas (MPAs), Open-Close Seasons (based on fish spawning periods), habitat rehabilitation, and stock enhancement.

WWF-Indonesia, with support from CTSP, assisted MMAF in integrating the existing MPA network into the FMAs as one approach to support sustainable fisheries management. In line with this mandate, WWF-Indonesia provided support to MMAF's Directorate for Fish Resources for a two and a half day workshop in Bogor on September 22-24, 2010. At this workshop, stakeholders comprehensively defined and agreed upon a set of integrated ecosystem-based indicators that will be tested at pilot sites within the 11 designated FMAs. Participants came from a wide variety of backgrounds: related ministries, national agencies, local government from the 11 FMAs, management authorities of fishing harbors, research institutions, universities, NGOs, and donor organizations.

The workshop was part of an effort aimed at helping the government—and MMAF in particular—apply a set of indicators that will lead to an ecosystem approach of Indonesia's fisheries management. The application and use of ecosystem indicators will be in addition to the existing technical indicators such as Catch per Unit Effort (CPUE) and log book which depend very much on production and overlook other factors like habitat condition.

The workshop succeeded in enriching the participants' comprehensive understanding on the concept of EAFM and alternatives of its application in Indonesia's fisheries management. In addition to that, a set of integrated ecosystem-based indicators were defined and obtained stakeholder approval to be pilot tested in some of Indonesia's FMAs to evaluate the application of EAFM in the country's fisheries management.

United to Protect an Endangered Fish

Over 880 humphead wrasse released to marine protected areas throughout Sabah, Malaysia



Director of Sabah Parks, Mr. Paul Basintal, releases one of the last humphead wrasse into the Tunku Abdul Rahman Park. The other fish were released into undisclosed locations to protect them from poachers. Photo: © WWF-Malaysia/Angela Lim.

The humphead wrasse (*Cheilinus undulatus*) buyback and release project was carried out in collaboration with Department of Fisheries Sabah, University Malaysia Sabah, Hong Kong University, Sabah Parks, and local traders and cage operators within the Malaysian state of Sabah.

Selection of release location was done in consultation with marine experts from the Department of Fisheries, universities, divers with local knowledge, and traders who identified locations which once had strong population of the species.

Upon selection of the suitable sites, planning was undertaken with the assistance of traders and government departments. The final release locations were kept secret; only the few individuals involved in the actual release are privy to that information. More

The humphead wrasse “helps to safeguard coral reefs in marine protected areas [because it] is one of the few predators of the crown-of-thorns starfish that feeds on corals and can destroy coral reefs.”

– Dr. Arun Venkataraman,
Conservation Director,
WWF-Malaysia

than 800 adult fish were tagged and released into these sites. WWF-Malaysia will be conducting future monitoring programs in the released areas to see if the densities of humphead wrasse are above the pre-release figures. Ideally, tagged fish will be found providing valuable data.

The humphead wrasse is listed in the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) Appendix II which means that countries that export this fish are required to have permits. These permits can only be issued if exporting countries show that fish are taken sustainably. Subsequent to evidence that humphead wrasse were being caught annually in numbers greater than sustainable levels, the government of Sabah banned the export of the humphead wrasse effective January 1, 2010.

Humphead wrasse are an important part of the coral reef ecosystem. As Dr. Arun Venkataraman, Conservation Director of WWF-Malaysia puts it, the humphead wrasse “helps to safeguard coral reefs in marine protected areas [because it] is one of the few predators of the crown-of-thorns starfish that feeds on corals and can destroy coral reefs.”

In addition to its ecological role, humphead wrasse are one of the most valuable fish in the live reef fish trade (fish that are exported live to seafood restaurants throughout Asia). The rarity of this species leads to higher demand and prices (up to US\$130/kg retail). Following the ban, cage operators were left with stock in “grow-out” cages (where fish are kept until they are large enough) that they were unable to export. WWF-Malaysia approached the cage operators and traders about buying these fish for release back into the wild. Traders who were at first reluctant to join the project quickly became some of the greatest supporters of the exercise, providing logistics and manpower. One trader even donated extra coral trout (another reef fish) for the final release. After the conclusion of the project, several traders stopped trading and supplying this charismatic species of fish.

Commercial Fishermen Have Vision for Kudat

Forty five commercial fishermen craft a vision for sustainable fisheries in Sabah, Malaysia



Sabah Parks' Marine Park Manager, Mr. Fazrullah Rizally Abdul Razak, elaborating on the process to establish the proposed Tun Mustapha Park. Photo: © WWF-Malaysia/Rebecca Jumin.

Seafood resources in Kudat (Sabah, Malaysia) are depleting, and there is increasing awareness that the commercial fishing industry can help save these resources. This sentiment was the core focus of the one and a half day CTSP-supported workshop titled “Sustainable Fisheries for Tun Mustapha Park” held in Kudat in September, 2010 by WWF-Malaysia. This was the first workshop of its kind as it specifically engaged the commercial fishing industry. The workshop was organized amidst rising awareness of the critical state of seafood resources in the area. In addition to commercial fishermen, the 45 workshop participants included government representatives (including from Sabah Parks, Department of Fisheries Sabah, and National Oceanographic Directorate), NGOs, and academics.

The event served as a venue for gathering input from commercial fishermen for the planning of the proposed Tun Mustapha Park. As a result of discussions held during the workshop, a vision for the commercial fishing industry in Kudat was drafted as follows:

Vision for the Commercial Fishing Industry in the proposed Tun Mustapha Park, Kudat:

Fisheries management is conducted holistically, taking into account the conservation of the marine ecosystem, protection of species, and the wellbeing of local communities. Commercial fishing activities are conducted sustainably in Tun Mustapha Park, whereby fisheries resources continue to support the socioeconomic development of local communities and demand for seafood from

within and beyond the area. All stakeholders including government agencies, the private sector, fishermen and local communities work together to manage the proposed Tun Mustapha Park.

The workshop encouraged stakeholders to share and discuss their ideas on fisheries management in the proposed Tun Mustapha Park. As explained by Engineer Fazrullah Rizally Abd. Razak from Sabah Parks, the proposed Park will adopt a multiple-use concept, whereby various zones are identified for different uses and managed through a collaborative management mechanism. This concept represents a change from the traditional park concept which does not allow the extraction of resources. With the multiple-use zoning, commercial fisheries may be permitted within specified areas in the proposed park.

Through collaborative management and venues such as this workshop that focus on the commercial fishing sector, vital information necessary for the development of the Management Plan for the proposed Tun Mustapha Park from various stakeholders, such as the identification of important fishing zones by commercial industry, can be collected and used to develop a better and more sustainable marine park.

On the Cusp of a Community-managed Marine Area

The community at Kampung Berungus in Pitas District is set to become the second community-managed marine area within the proposed Tun Mustapha Park (TMP)



Several Honorary Wildlife Warden candidates discussing on their strategy during the practical exercise in Kg. Berungus, Pitas. Photo: © WWF-Malaysia/Irwanshah Bin Mustapa

Since 2003, the Berungus community has enforced a dynamite bombing ban (for fishing) and monitored their marine resources. Although dynamite bombs were widely used in the past, the community realized that fish stocks were depleting and decided to adopt more environmentally friendly practices such as hook and line, traps, or nets. While their catch has dropped off, there is widespread recognition that they are protecting their marine habitat, reducing by-catch, and helping ensure sustainable future fish stocks.

WWF-Malaysia, with CTSP support, organized Honorary Wildlife Warden (HWW) training in March 2010 in Kudat. The purpose of this workshop was to identify environmental stewards for the proposed Tun Mustapha Park (TMP). Participants came from 20 different villages within the proposed area (Kudat-Banggi, Kota Marudu and Pitas districts). In his welcoming remarks, Dr. Rahimatsah Amat, WWF-Malaysia Chief Technical Officer for the Borneo Programme said, “We are much encouraged with the pro-activeness of the Berungus Community and believe that collaborative management can be implemented in community-managed marine areas such as Kampung Berungus.”

Teo Chee Kang, assemblyman for Tanjung Kapor, said in his speech, “I hope the participants will use the knowledge and experience they gain from the training for the protection and

sustainable management of their area.” Teo also stressed on the importance of sustainable management of natural resources and environment within the proposed TMP.

During the environmental recognition ceremony which was part of the HWW training, Augustine Tuuga, Sabah Wildlife Department Deputy Director, commended Kampung Berungus on their initiative to manage natural resources and protect sea turtles. Turtles are known to nest along the beaches at Berungus, and the first batch of relocated hatchlings that were under the care of the community emerged after 65 days. The green turtle hatchlings were released to sea soon after.

“I congratulate your successful efforts for the hatching of the first batch of green turtles and hope that Berungus will grow to be the biggest mainland beach turtle nesting area - not only in Sabah but throughout Malaysia. This area is important not only for fish, but also for wildlife like the green turtle which is listed as a protected species,” said Tuuga.

“I hope the participants will use the knowledge and experience they gained from the training for the protection and sustainable management of their area.”
– Teo Chee Kang, State Assemblyman for Tanjung Kapor

To some extent, Kampung Berungus will replicate the Maliangin Sanctuary (the first community-managed marine area in TMP), which was established to promote environmental leadership and stewardship among local communities. To date, their work has focused on demonstrating the benefits of a well-managed marine area such as an increase in catch through sustainable fisheries practices; improved socio-economic status through the development of alternative livelihoods; improved habitat and biodiversity through the establishment of a No-Take Zone within the sanctuary; and collaborative management whereby community members take a proactive role in helping government agencies by managing their own natural resources. With continuing support from CTSP, WWF-Malaysia hopes to replicate this model in other communities within the proposed TMP area.

EAFM Starts to Catch on in PNG

The EAFM pilot site for Pere village is expanded to all coastal communities in Nali Sopat Penabu (NSP)



The Titan people of Manus welcome participants to the EAFM training in Mbunai Titan village. Photo: © TNC/Manuai Matawai.

In Papua New Guinea (PNG) the national fisheries department is supporting the adoption of an ecosystem approach to fisheries management (EAFM) which is more inclusive than past fisheries management approaches in the country. EAFM promotes sustainable approaches to fisheries that ultimately aim to ensure fish stocks over time and reduce by-catch of other marine species such as marine turtles. In PNG, for the national government to make progress in promoting EAFM, it must have the full support of the communities and local governments. Furthermore, it is imperative that more than one community accept EAFM simultaneously for it to produce results.

“.....the fish in Pere do not stay in one place, we manage them at Pere and are harvesting them here, so we all must manage our marine ecosystem together so that we all together benefit equally ...”

–Piwen Langarap, Pere village resident

Leban Gisawa of the National Fisheries Authority led a CTSP-supported EAFM training held in Mbunai village in September 2010. At this event, community members were asked whether there should be only one EAFM pilot site (Pere village) or if the pilot site should include a larger (geographic) EAFM management plan for the entire local level government area in Manus Province. The participants, including some from inland communities, discussed the issue in small groups. Through this discussion, participants from inland communities realized that their agricultural and forestry activities impact coastal areas and marine species.

As a result, all participants decided that the entire Nali Sopat Penabu local government area should be the EAFM pilot site. This decision means that the government agency working with the local governments will now be able to convene representatives from all the communities concerned and develop a management plan that includes EAFM principles and actions. In the coming years, this pilot area will be expanded to other coastal areas.

Lubang Island Launches First Climate-SMART MPA

Collaborations between governments vital to success



Unveiling of the MPA billboard at Gonting Point, Municipality of Lubang, Occidental Mindoro, Philippines. In photo are from left to right, Mayor Juan Sanchez of Lubang, Commodore Cecil R. Chen of the Philippine Coast Guard, Romy Trono of Conservation International, and Vice Mayor Apolinar Tria of Looc. Photo: © CI/Cheryl Ventura.

On April 7, 2010, the island of Lubang in the Philippines became famous for something other than hosting the surrender of Hiroo Onoda, a World War II Japanese lieutenant who did not surrender until almost 30 years after the end of the war. Instead, the island can now proudly call itself home to Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) jointly established by the two municipalities of Lubang Island. These MPAs have been dubbed the first climate-SMART MPA in the country, a designation that signifies adherence to principles of Sustainable Management, Adaptation, and Resilience, and is targeted towards conservation and fisheries sustainability (SMART). The network of 13,335 hectares of fishery management areas support the 1,150 hectares of no-take zone, possibly the largest locally-managed no-take zone in the Philippines and the first MPA jointly managed by two municipalities. Climate change vulnerability assessments of the Verde Island Passage was applied

“The climate-SMART MPA unified Lubang and Looc and puts the Lubang Island on the map.”

– Mayor Juan Sanchez, Municipality of Lubang

in its design and has explicit provisions for allowing full closure of fishery management areas when needed. The USAID Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP) supported the final ratification of their first Joint Ordinance establishing the MPAs around Lubang Island.

Spirits were high and the mood was festive as a school marching band and government officials lined up along the beach in eager anticipation of their guests who included different government agencies, academics, non-government organizations, private sector, and media who were all coming from Batangas by boat. Nearly 200 locals from Lubang rounded out the crowd.

There was a strong community spirit throughout the event. The Philippine Coast Guard volunteered its vessel and resources to bring the guests safely to Lubang Island and back. Outrigger boats from the community took participants from the vessel to shore. Residents prepared a feast and welcomed guests with garlands of garlic leaves, one of the main products of Lubang. Locals also ferried guests to the Gontin Point where the Marine Protected Area (MPA) billboard was unveiled. “The climate-SMART MPA unified Lubang and Looc and puts the Lubang Island on the map” said Mayor Juan Sanchez of the Municipality of Lubang.

The launching of the MPA, supported by CTSP, has paved the way in forging new collaborations. Since then, the Philippine Coast Guard has been actively involved in CTSP activities from mangrove planting, mammal and marine wildlife rescue, and South China Sea Seascape planning. Smart Communications, Inc., (SMART) a telecommunications company invited by CTSP, also gave ten mobile phones to each municipality. SMART continues to work with the local governments of Lubang and Looc in improving communication systems in the island.

The impact of the event continues to ripple throughout the community. Both municipalities have adopted their climate-SMART MPAs as priority flagship programs linked to their sustainable tourism plan. Conservation International, through CTSP, will continue to provide technical aid to Lubang Island as they work towards the sustainable management of their MPAs and the integration of climate change adaptation plans.

Building Blocks of EAFM

Taytay's live reef fish management is an important component of EAFM implementation.



The construction of a guardhouse, patrol boats and training of Bantay Dagat (sea patrol) members (seen in this photo), at Tecas Point MPA in Pamantolon village in Taytay, Palawan, Philippines represent just some of the Taytay local government unit's investment in LRF. Photo: © WWF-Philippines/Mavic Matillano.

The community of Taytay is proving to be an excellent model for the application of live reef fish (LRF) management as a building block toward ecosystem approach to fisheries management (EAFM). An economically important trade becomes a rallying point—for policy makers, fishers, local traders to international makers, NGOs, and academia—to engage in dialogue and partnership, which become a springboard to undertake actions and develop programs that reach far wider than just the trade.

“The MPAs will greatly help our fisheries here in Taytay...”

– Juan Dandal, LRF fisher from Taytay

One of the prime producers of LRF in the country, Taytay is one of the project sites funded by CTSP and implemented by WWF-Philippines in the province of Palawan. Following a successful multi-sector sustainability planning workshop in 2009, the local government has invested up to PhP1.8 million (US\$37,000) to finance both staff and logistical inputs for fisheries management. A guard house has been built near the Tecas Reef where fish wardens can monitor fishing activities around the MPA with this funding along with the provision of three patrol boats that the local government also uses to conduct research activities in municipal waters. This plan also

has support from the fishers. As Juan Dandal, a fisher from Taytay notes, “the MPAs will greatly help our fisheries here in Taytay but we still need to protect these from other illegal fishers.”

As part of the priority actions of the recently-finalized Taytay LRF management plan, the LGU has also assisted WWF-Philippines and its academic partners in carrying out biophysical surveys in proposed marine protected areas (MPAs) where fish spawning aggregation sites have been identified. A series of consultative meetings among coastal *barangay* (villages) resulted in the drafting of a Municipal Ordinance for these MPAs.

CTSP’s initiatives in Taytay have now been expanded to two other municipalities in the province. While various management efforts are underway in Taytay, a similar LRF management process is underway in Araceli. In August 2010, the local government held a stakeholders’ planning workshop which was the culmination of a series of technical studies that will provide the basis of their fisheries management plan. Parallel efforts are also being conducted in Quezon, a municipality in southwest Palawan through leveraged funding from the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA).

In 2011, with CTSP support, WWF-Philippines hopes to further expand its LRF work to the municipality of Dumarán. The municipalities of Taytay, Araceli, and Dumarán share large expanses of municipal waters. The waters of northeast of Palawan is actually one contiguous area, and one of the most important in the Philippines for LRF. WWF hopes to keep promoting the ecosystem approach to manage fisheries by working with legitimate and appropriate levels of governance and expand EAFM beyond political boundaries.

Promoting CTI during Western Province Environment Day

Informing and Instilling Pride in Solomon Islands' Environment



Visitors at WWF-SI exhibition corner at Gizo event. Photo: © WWF-SI/Troy Apusael

September 15-16 2010 heralded “Western Province Environment Day” in the Solomon Islands. This event was an opportunity to share information on marine conservation initiatives in the area, which includes Njari Island—the second most diverse reef system in the world, second only to Raja Ampat, Indonesia. While environmental activities were planned, promoted and implemented throughout the Western Province, the day was commemorated in extraordinary fashion in Gizo, the provincial capital of the Western Province. While events like this are often limited to one day, the Honorable George Lilo, Premiere of the Western Province, extended it to two days with the first day focusing on general awareness and education, and the second day set aside for direct action and cleanup.

WWF-Solomon Islands saw this event as an excellent opportunity to share Coral Triangle Initiative plans with the people of the province and residents of Gizo town. WWF-SI was a member of the organizing committee and played a pivotal role in the overall arrangement of the program.

“It’s just so amazing how our tiny group of islands house some of the richest marine life on earth.”

– Chief Brennial Lilipala,
Secretary to Gizo Island
Chiefs Committee

Western Province Environment Day not only marked the beginning of an environmental-conscious era for the people of the Western Province (as this will become an annual program), but it was also the first program in the Solomon Islands to involve the newly sworn-in Minister for Environment, Conservation and Meteorology. This program also marked the beginning of a WWF/CTI radio program that will be broadcast across the region.

WWF-SI was tasked with organizing the kick-off parade and presenting information on the biodiversity of the Solomon Islands, which allowed WWF the opportunity to present the Solomon Islands within the broader Coral Triangle context – a new perspective for many people in this region that generated a great deal of interest. WWF staff also organized a Question and Answer session where correct answers to questions concerning the Coral Triangle were awarded with a free t-shirt. As CTI pamphlets and local environmental movies were displayed and shown, a sense of pride in the role the Solomon Islands plays in the Coral Triangle could be seen on the faces of young and old, men and women. “It’s just so amazing how our tiny group of islands house some of the richest marine life on earth,” commented Chief Brenial Lilipala.

The second day further reinforced an environmental collaboration among stakeholders as WWF-SI led the cleanup program. Each team member wore a blue WWF-Sponsored shirt which further promoted the proper stewardship of environment in the Western Province. The Provincial and National Governments representatives publicly thanked WWF SI for their contribution to Environment Day.

Western Province Environment Day had a huge impact, as evidenced by the number of people flooding into the WWF-SI Gizo office requesting CTI information. A great deal of interest was generated for CTI activities. WWF SI looks forward to playing a key role in this event for many years to come.

Annex C: Leveraged and Complementary Funding

Please note: cost share is reported in the financial reports, not in the technical/program reports.

Indonesia

The Indonesia team has leveraged the following funding this year:

| Amount | Source | Supporting |
|---------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| IDR 350,000,000 (USD 38,745) | Regional government of East Nusa Tenggara through the office of Marine Affairs and Fisheries | CTSP activities in Savu Sea |
| IDR 85,000,000 (USD 9,409) | Regional government of East Nusa Tenggara through the Environmental Management Agency | CTSP activities in Savu Sea |
| IDR 850,000,000 (USD 94,095) | Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries through BKKPN (National Fisheries Management Board) | CTSP activities in Savu Sea |
| IDR 200,000,000 (USD 22,140) | Klungkung district government | CTSP activities in Nusa Penida |
| IDR 1,000,000,000 (USD 110,700) | Berau local government through Berau office of Marine Affairs and Fisheries | CTSP activities in Berau |

The Indonesia team has the following complementary activities this year:

| Amount | Source | Supporting |
|-------------|--------------------|--|
| USD 100,000 | NOAA | Bird's Head |
| USD 29,053 | WWF | Berau |
| USD 42,447 | WWF | For overall fisheries program in Indonesia |
| USD 6,023 | Packard Foundation | Berau |
| USD 46,316 | WWF-US | Berau |
| USD 4,367 | WWF- Netherlands | Berau |

Malaysia

The Malaysia team has the following complementary activities this year:

| Amount | Source | Supporting |
|---------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| EUR 468,734 (USD 650,000) | WWF-Netherlands | work in Semporna (SSME) |

| | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| USD 72,800 | WWF's CTNI | live reef fish trade work in SSME |
| EUR 195,000 (USD 270,000) | WWF-Netherlands | Peninsular Malaysia Seas work |
| MYR 872,045 (USD 280,000) | WWF-Malaysia general funds | Peninsular Malaysia Seas work |

Papua New Guinea

The Papua New Guinea team has leveraged the following funding this year:

| Amount | Source | Supporting |
|-------------------------|--|---|
| PGK 80,000 (USD 25,000) | Manus Provincial Government | facilitating marine and terrestrial conservation areas and community mitigation of climate change adaptation measures |
| PGK 50,000 (USD 15,000) | Manus Civil Society Organization forum | advocacy on legislations/policies and development of MPA network for Manus |

The Papua New Guinea team has the following complementary activities this year:

| Amount | Source | Supporting |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| USD 32,000 | Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation | marine conservation |
| PGK 150,000 (USD 50,000) | Packard Foundation | the MPA network and design for Manus and Bismarck Sea |
| PGK 50,000 (USD 15,000) | Seaweb International | facilitate community social marketing skills |
| PGK 100,000 (USD 30,000) | WCS | scientific research on marine and terrestrial target species |

Philippines

The Philippines team has leveraged the following funding this year:

| Amount | Source | Supporting |
|-------------|---|----------------------------|
| USD 120,390 | local partners in Tawi-Tawi and Palawan | CTSP efforts |
| USD 5,000 | local governments | MEAT/METT testing |
| USD 8,000 | workshop participants' time | South China Sea workshop |
| USD 15,000 | mentors' and mentees' time | The apprenticeship program |

The Philippines team has the following complementary activities this year:

| Amount | Source | Supporting |
|------------|--------------------------|--|
| USD 10,000 | GTZ | MEAT testing in Sagay |
| USD 200 | Palawan State University | The venue for local government unit networking meeting |

Solomon Islands

The Solomon Islands team has the following complementary activities this year:

| Amount | Source | Supporting |
|---|---|--|
| SBD 456,000 (USD 54,900) | Packard Foundation | coral and spawning aggregation monitoring |
| SBD 390,000 (USD 47,000) | Packard Foundation | research on impact of the Asian tsunami on MPAs |
| SBD 470,000 (USD 56,580) | European Union | work on the Bismarck Solomon Seas Ecoregion |
| AUD350,000 (USD 345,000) | AusAID | climate change adaptation |
| AUD40,000 (USD 39,500) in cash and in-kind technical assistance | International Institute for Environment and Development | climate change adaptation |
| USD300,000 | Asian Development Bank | Ridges to Reef Conservation planning for Isabel Province |
| SBD 450,000 (USD 54,180) | MacArthur Foundation | support the Gizo Marine Conservation Area |

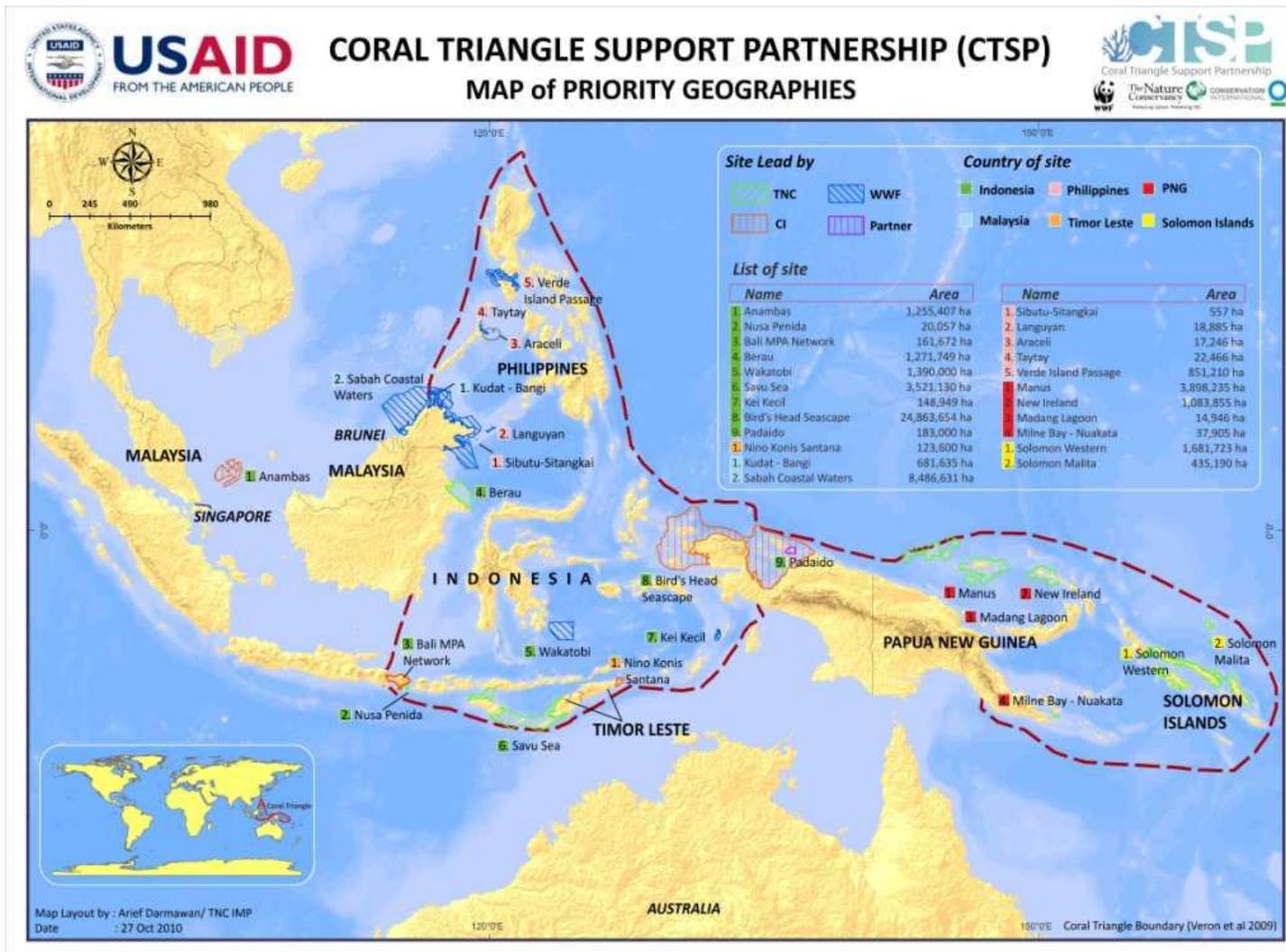
Timor-Leste

The Timor-Leste team has leveraged the following funding this year:

| Amount | Source | Supporting |
|------------|---|---------------------------------|
| USD 15,000 | Government of Timor-Leste staff time (District Fisheries Officer) | CTSP activities |
| USD 30,000 | Community heads in three partner communities | Outreach efforts in communities |

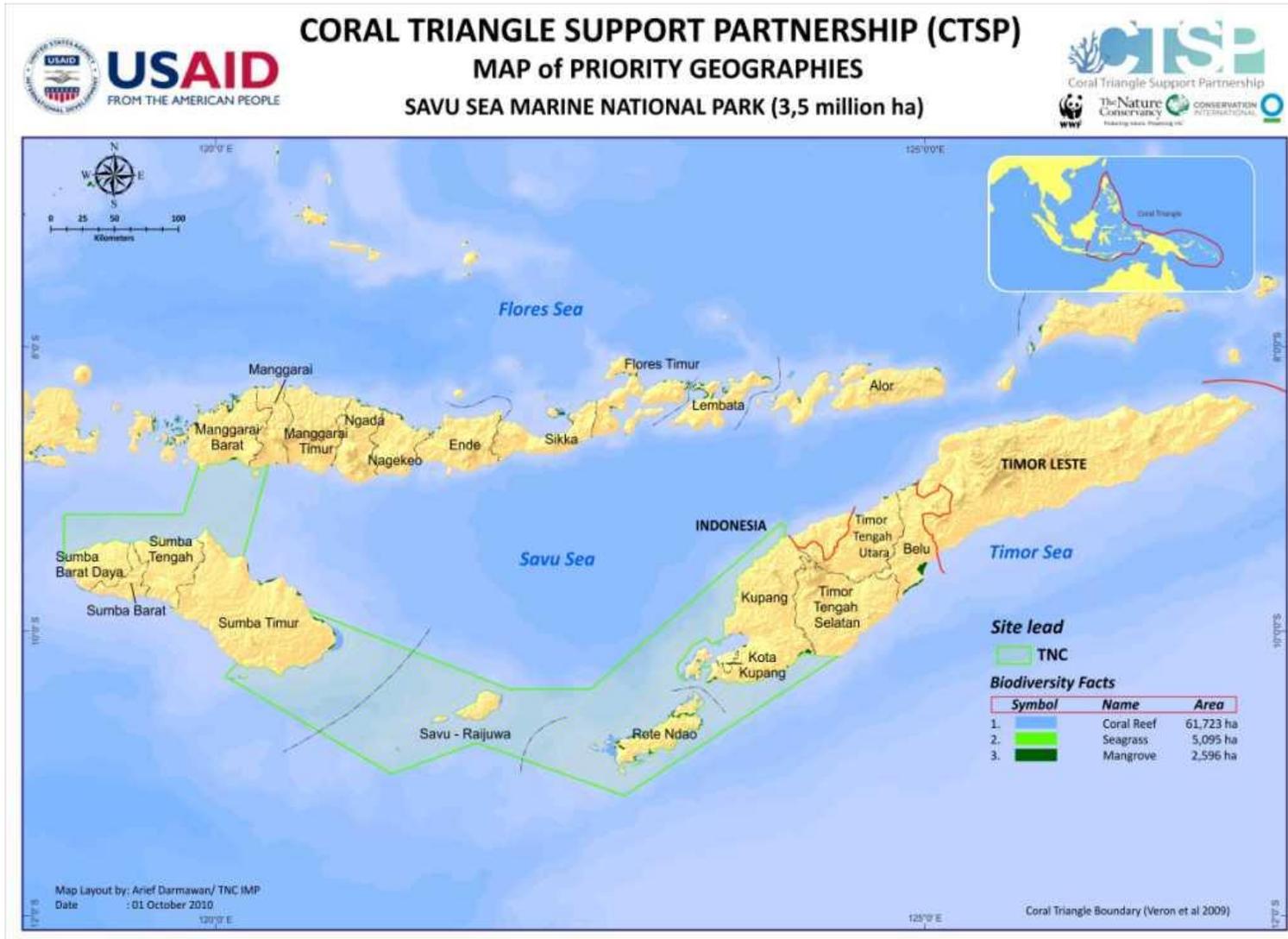
Annex D: Maps

Map I. Map of Priority Geographies and Sites

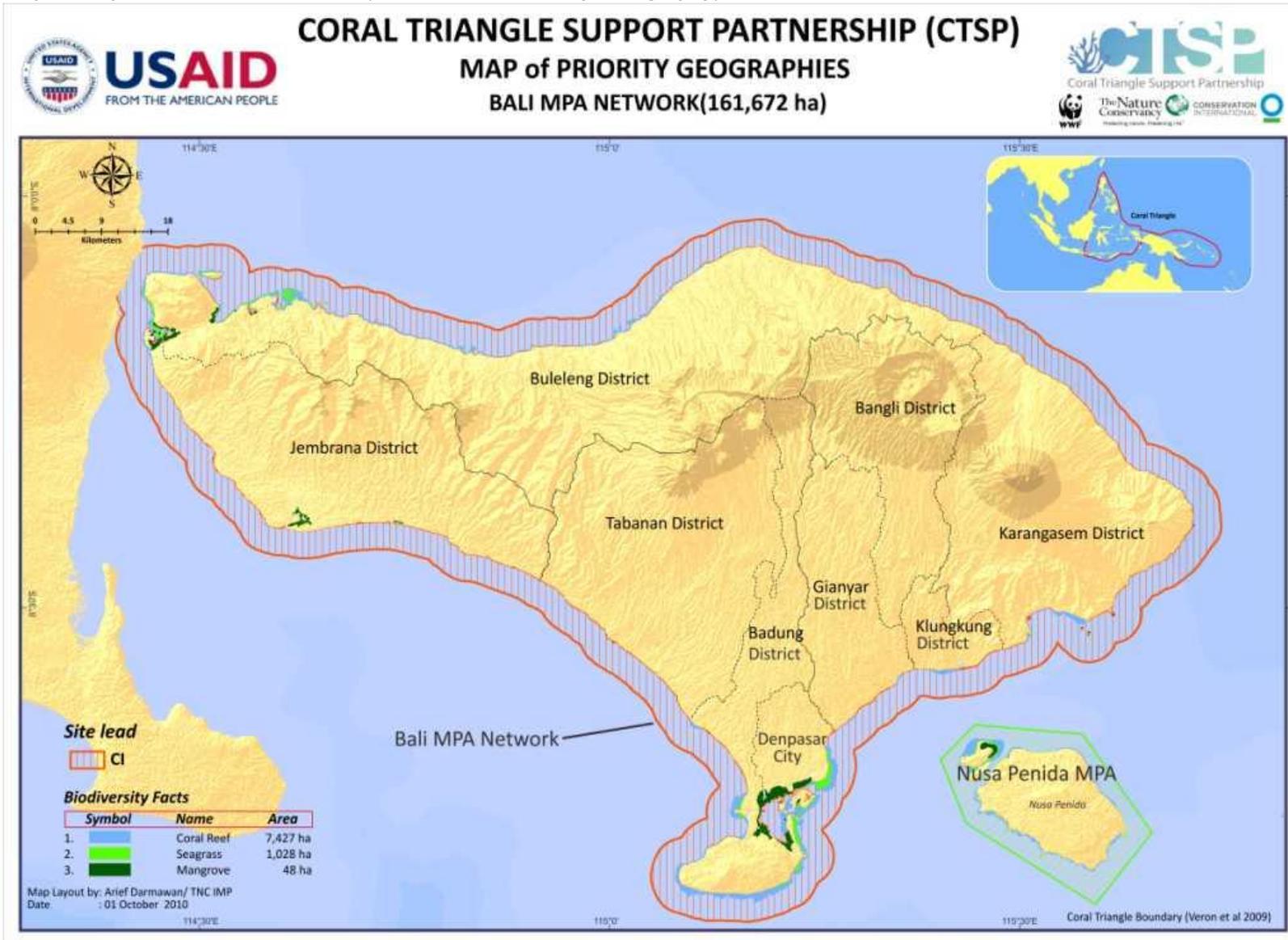


INDONESIA

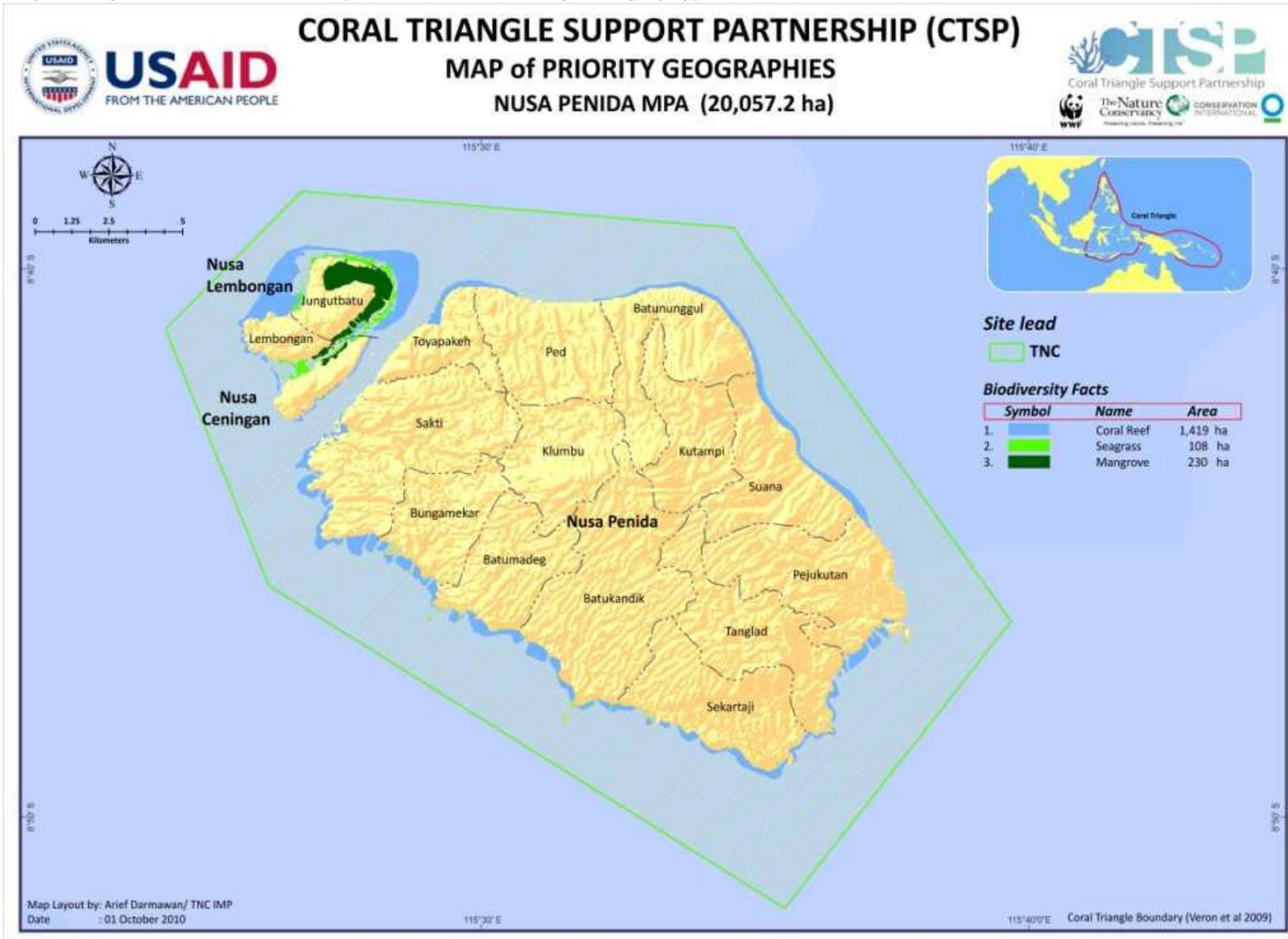
Map 2. Map of Savu Sea Marine National Park Site (Lesser Sunda Priority Geography)



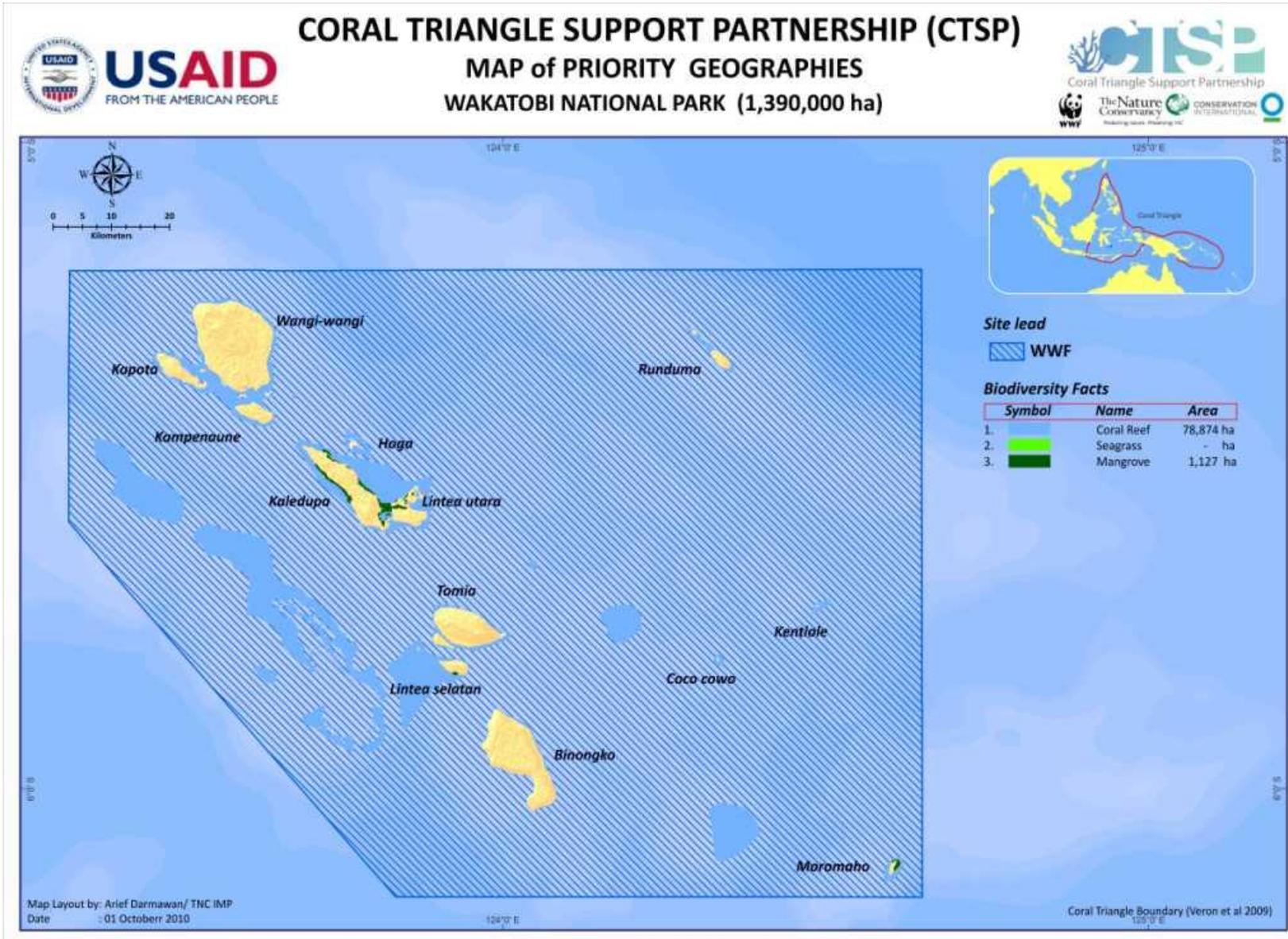
Map 3. Map of Bali MPA Network (Lesser Sunda Priority Geography)



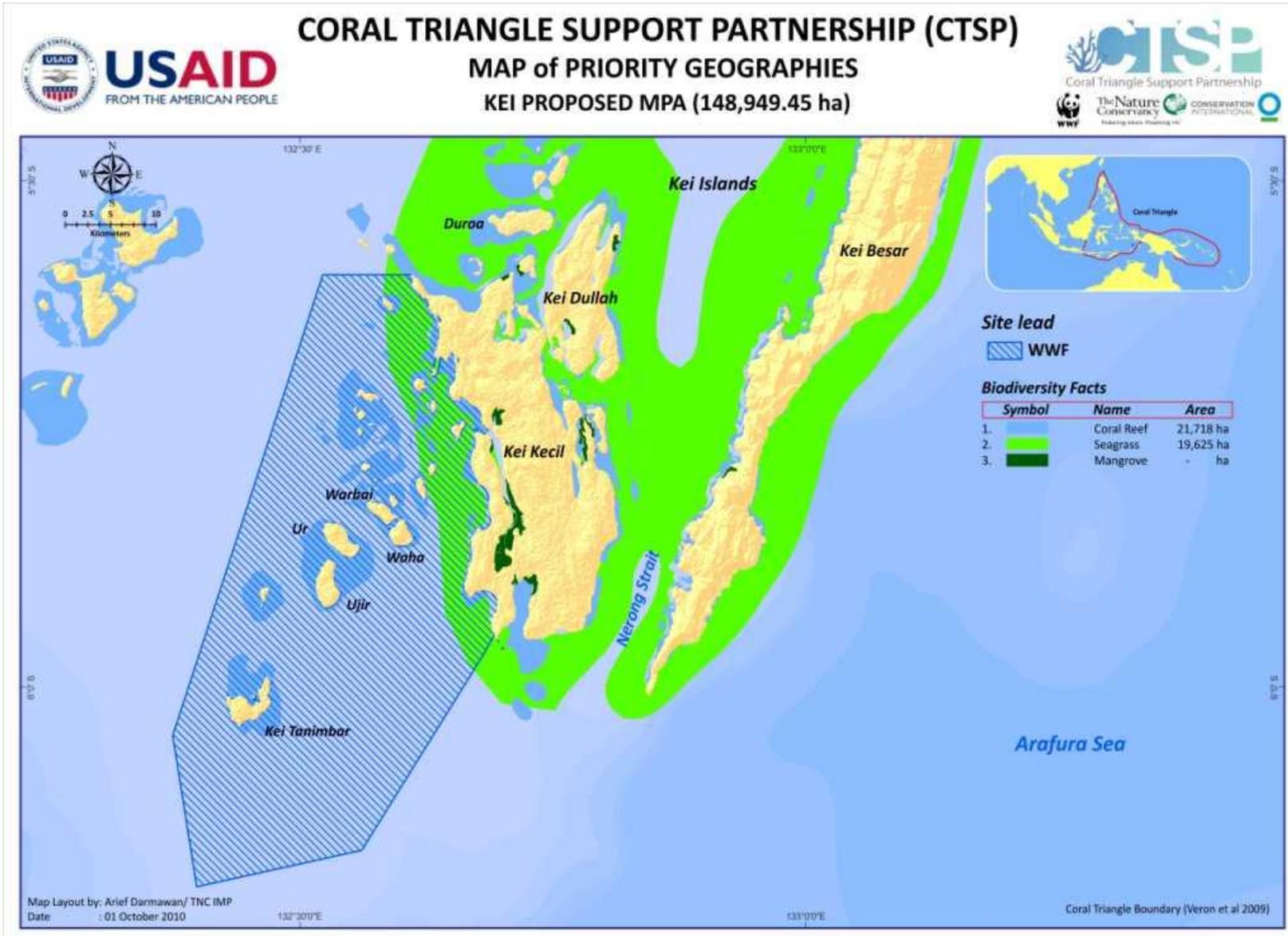
Map 4. Map of Nusa Penida Site (Lesser Sunda, Priority Geography)



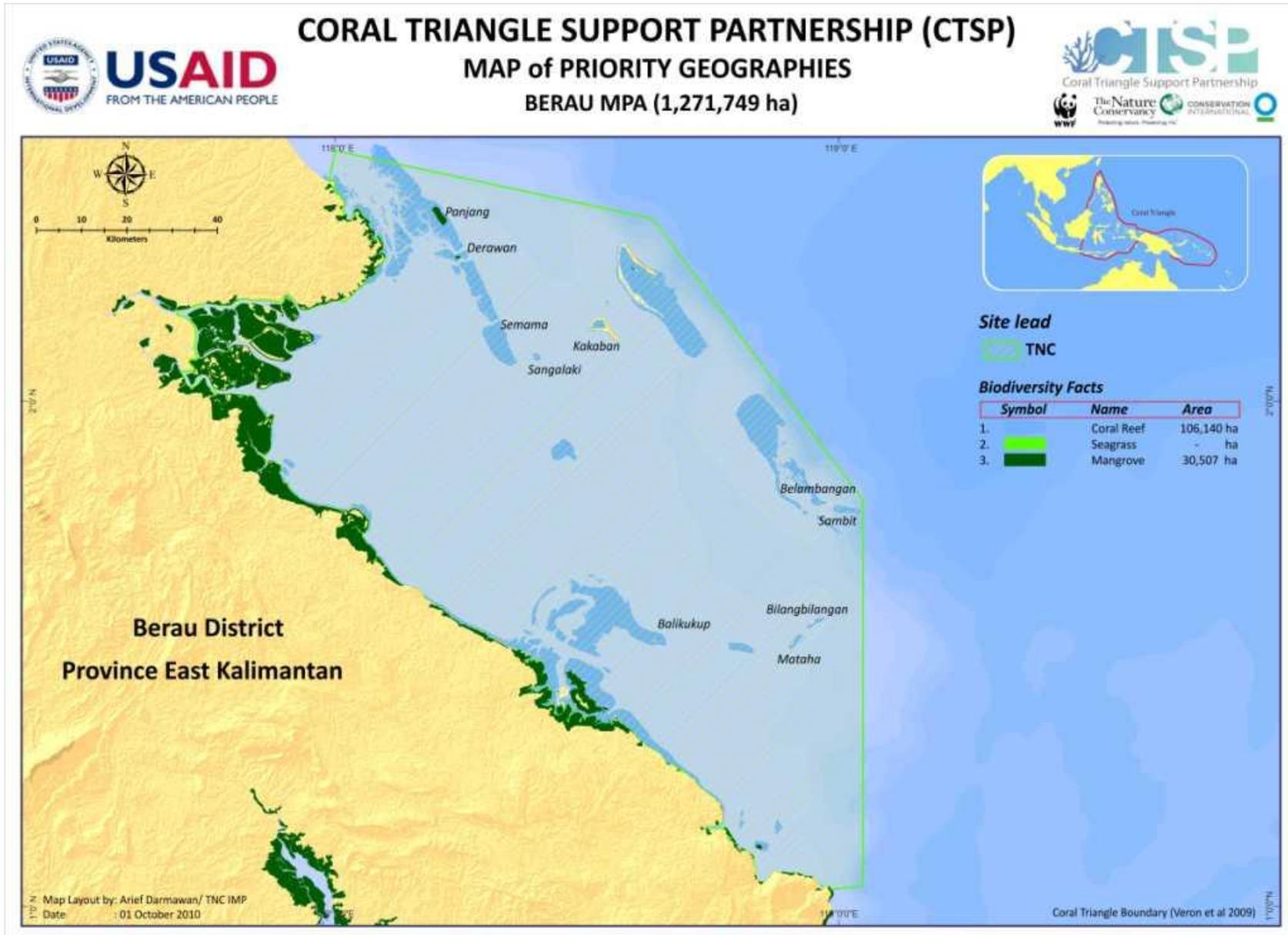
Map 5. Map of Wakatobi National Park Site (Banda Sea Priority Geography)



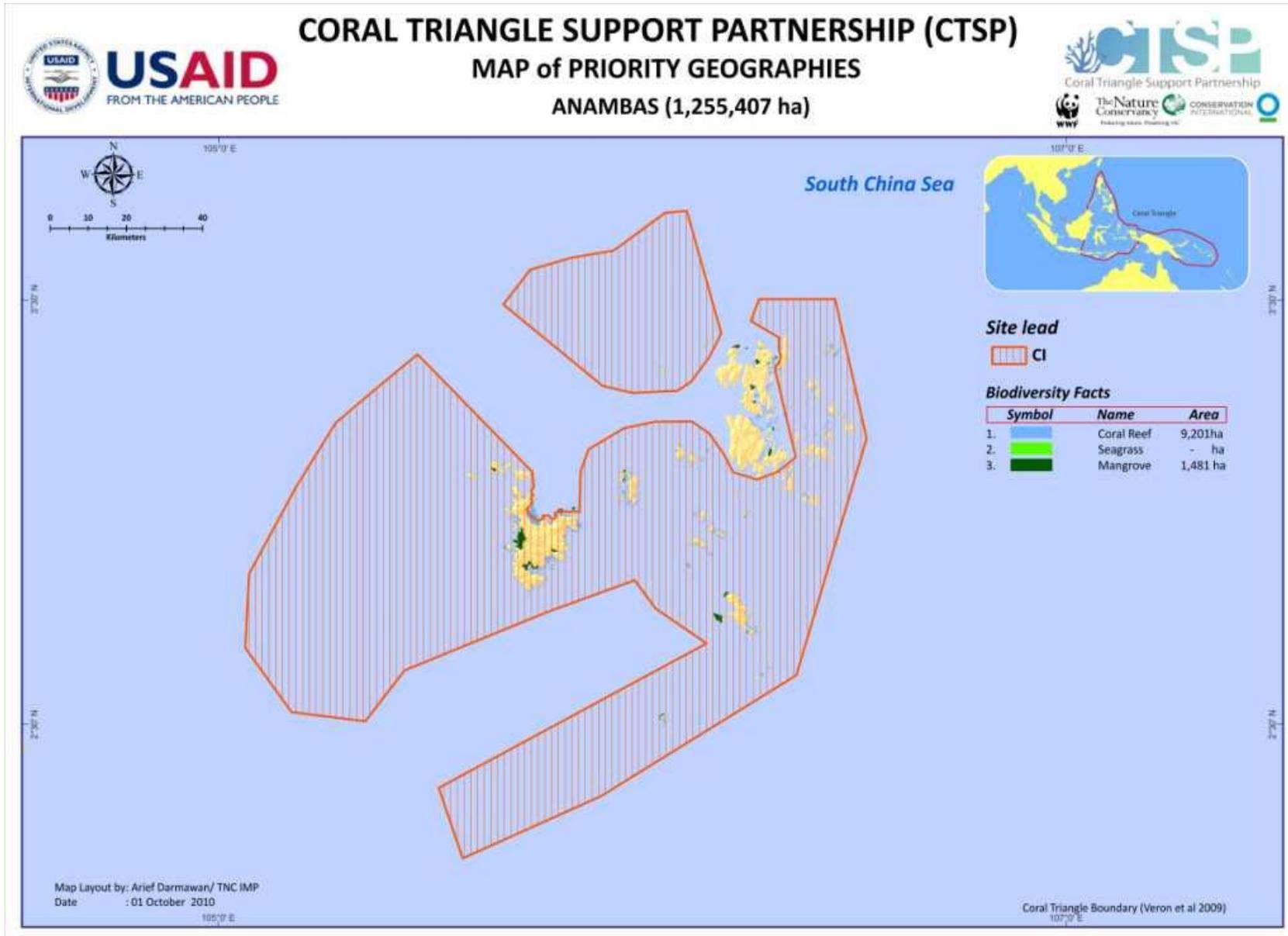
Map 6. Map of Kei Kecil Site (Banda Sea Priority Geography)



Map 7. Map of Berau MPA (North Borneo Priority Geography)

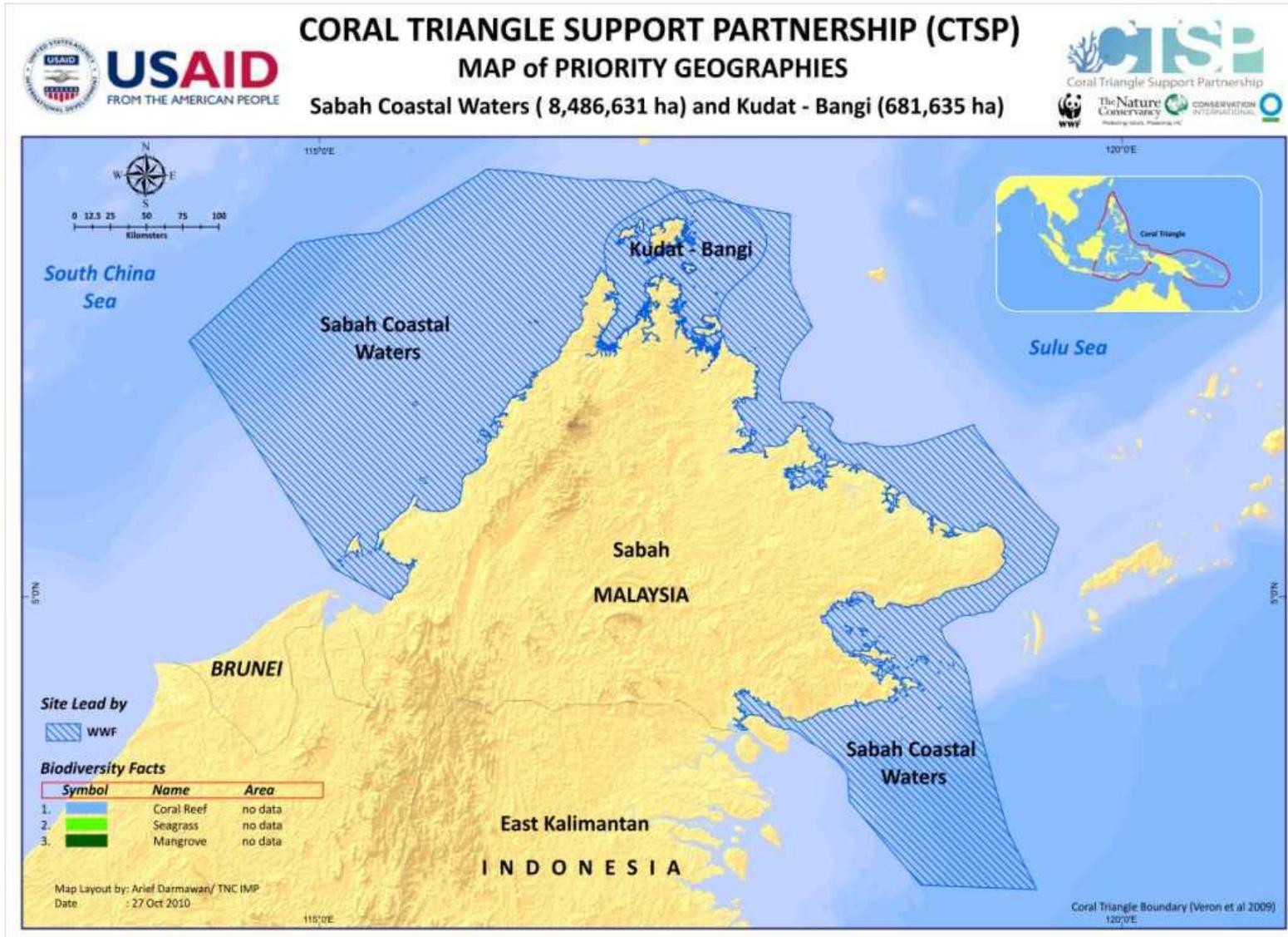


Map 8. Map of Anambas/Natuna (Sunda Shelf Priority Geography)



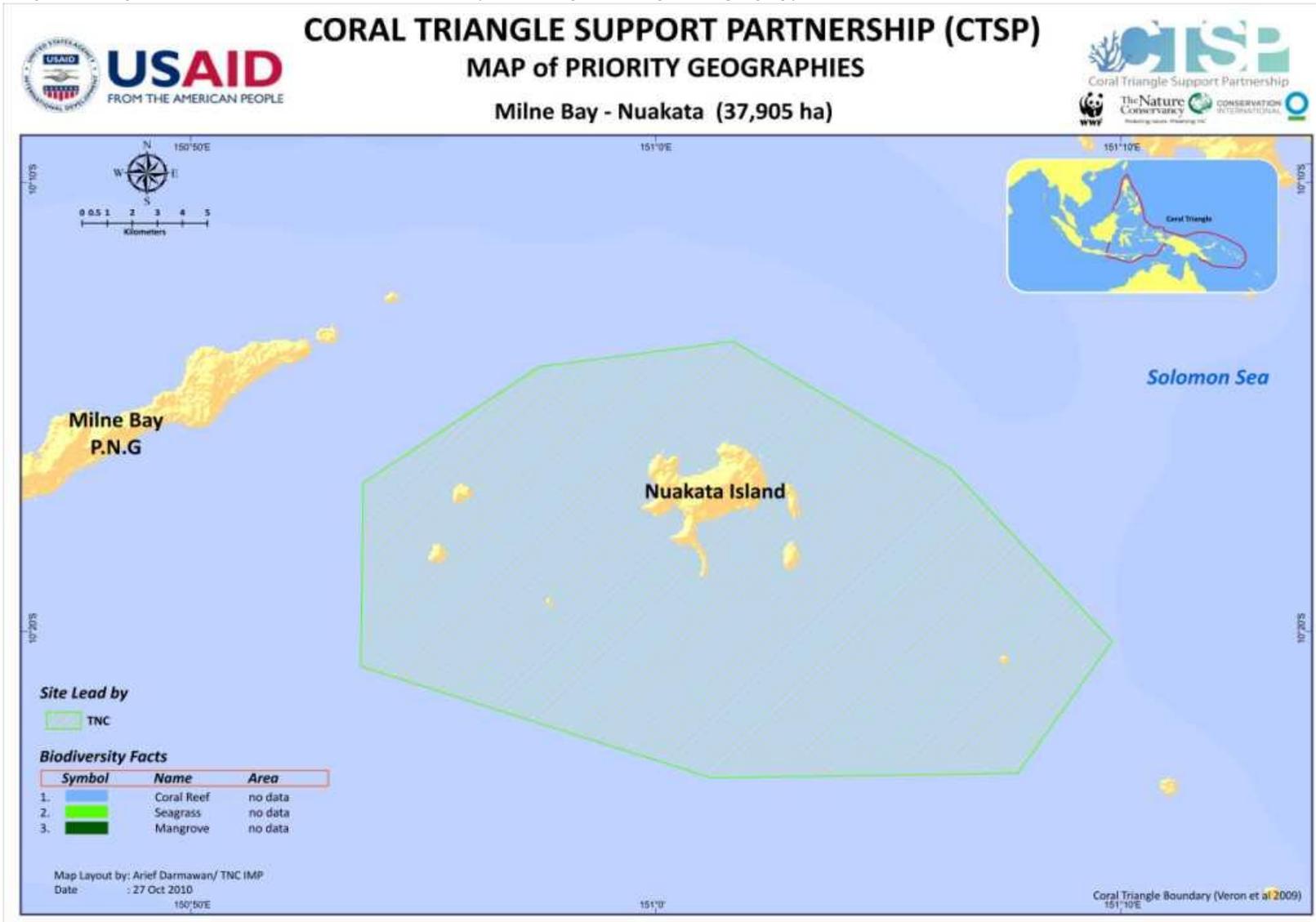
MALAYSIA

Map 9. Map of Kudat-Bangi and Sabah Coastal Waters Priority Geography

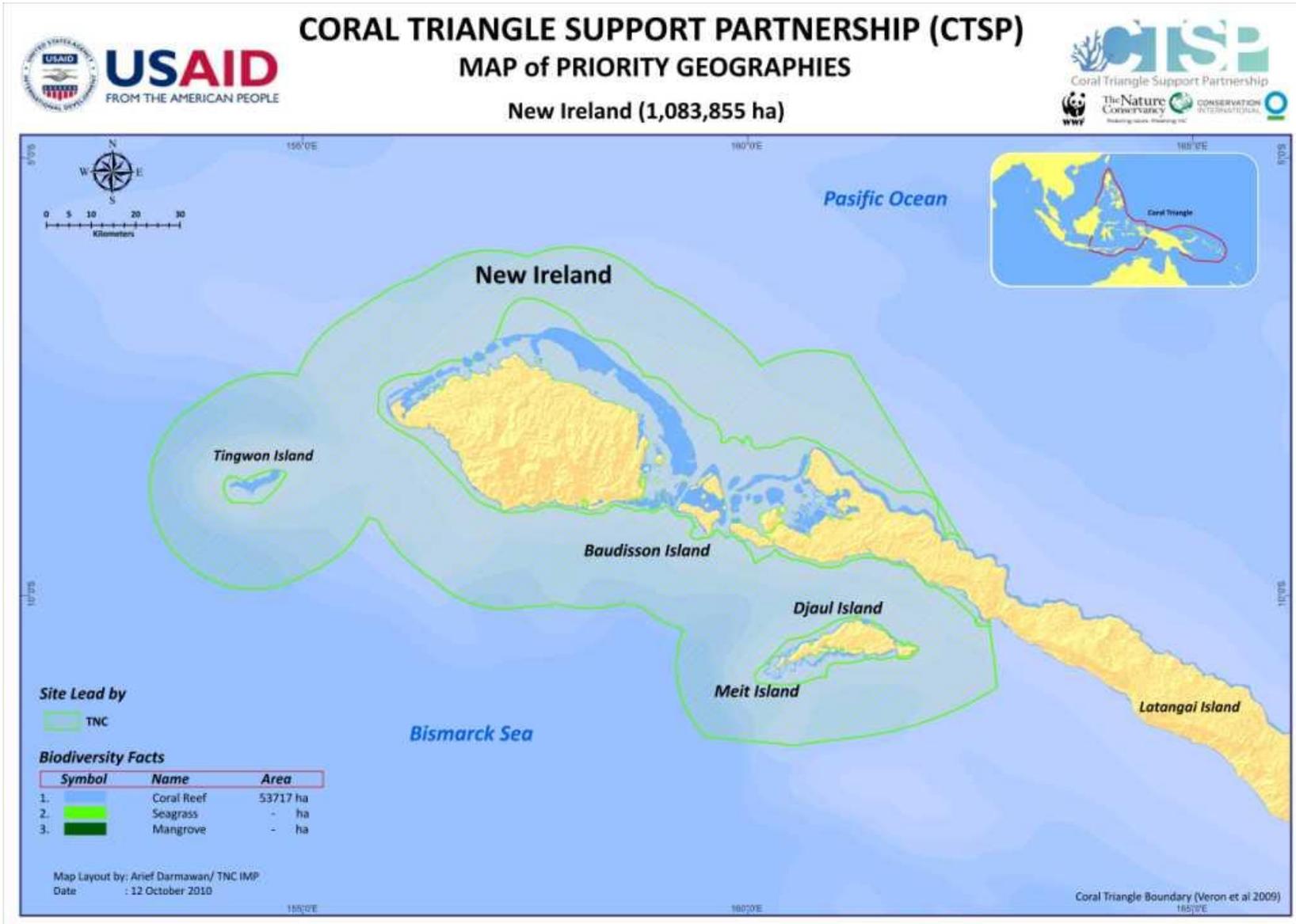


PAPUA NEW GUINEA

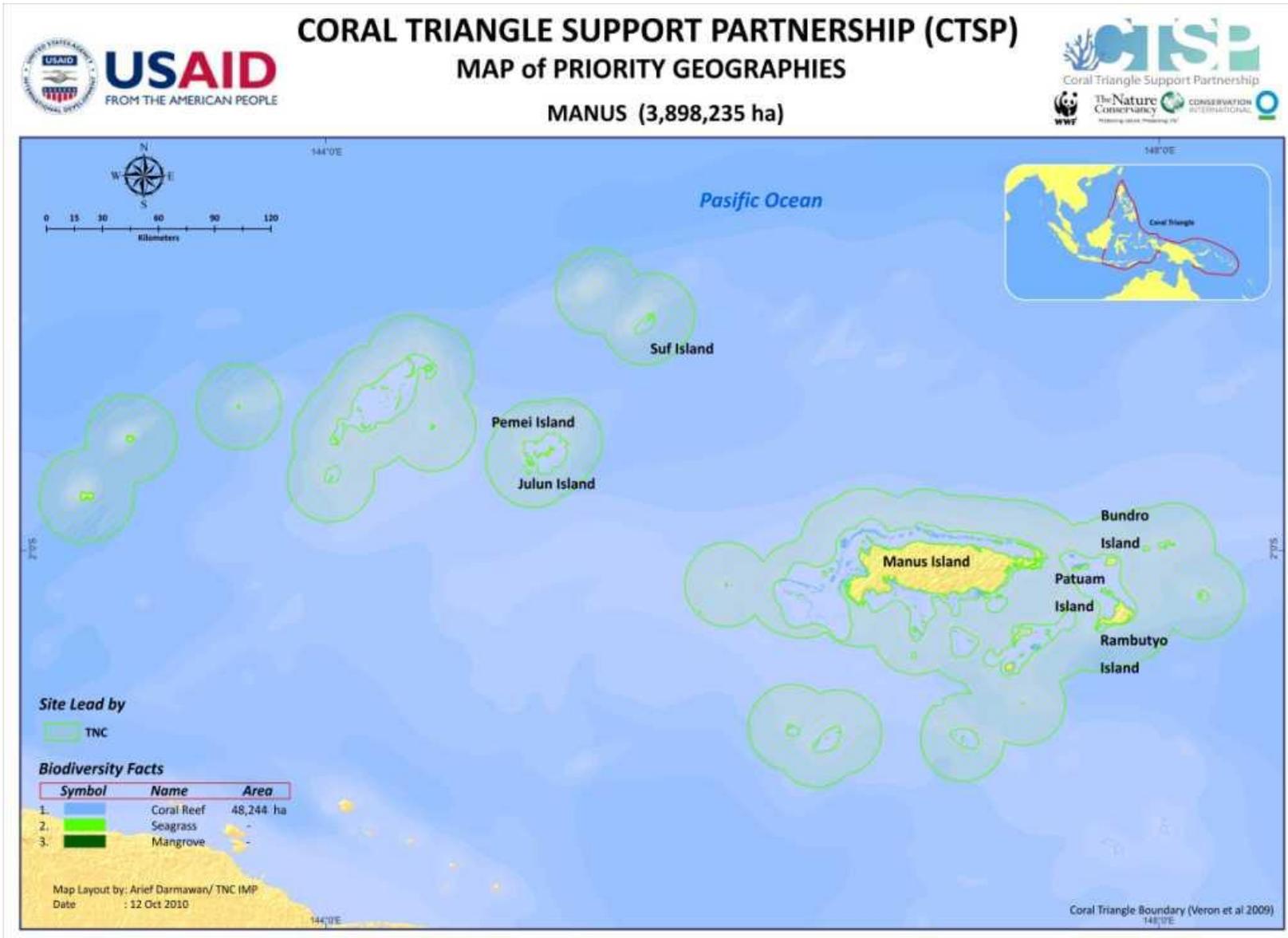
Map 10. Map of Nuakata-labam-Philele MPA (Milne Bay Priority Geography)



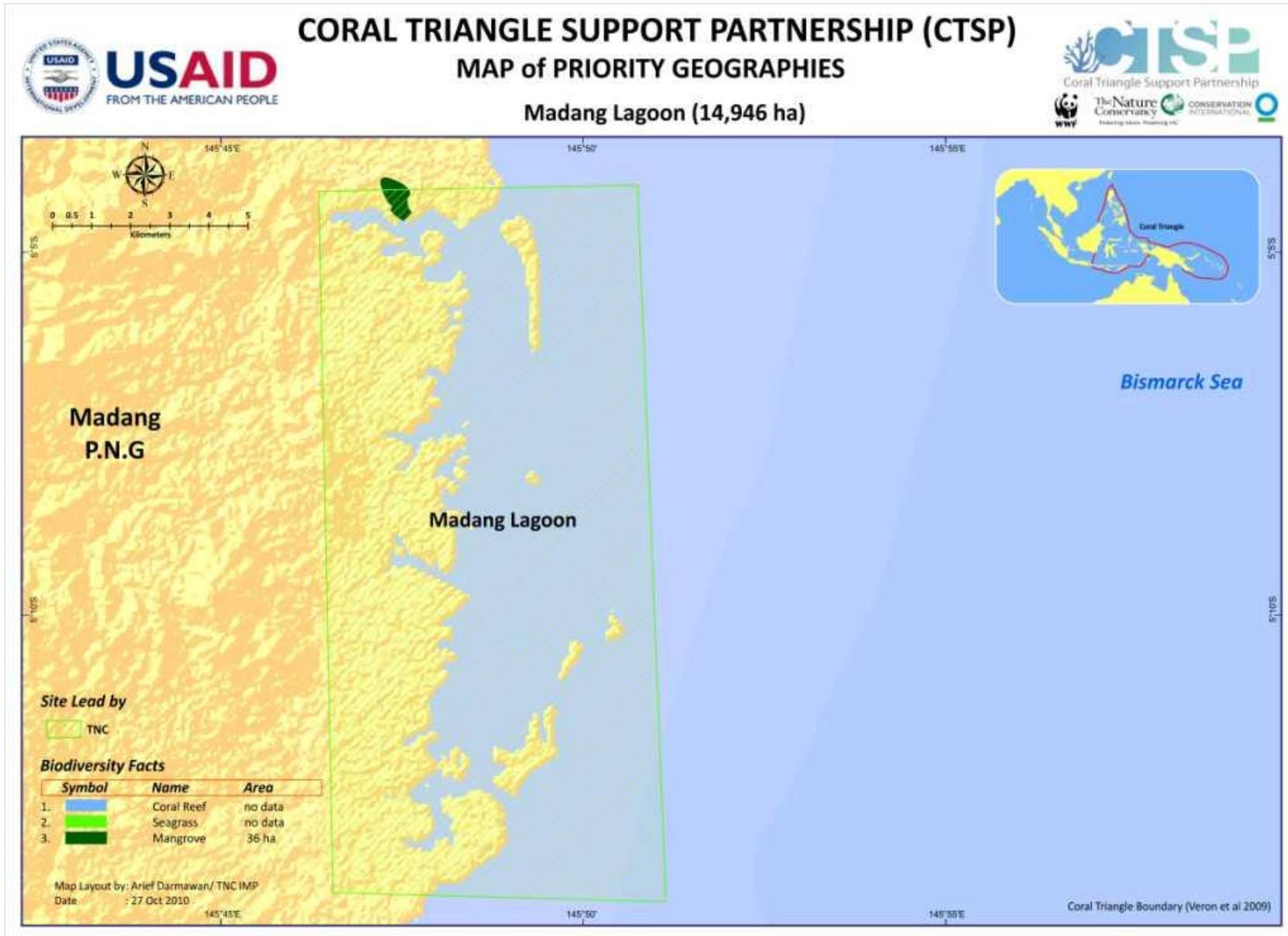
Map 11. Map of New Ireland Priority Geography



Map 12. Map of Manus Province Priority Geography

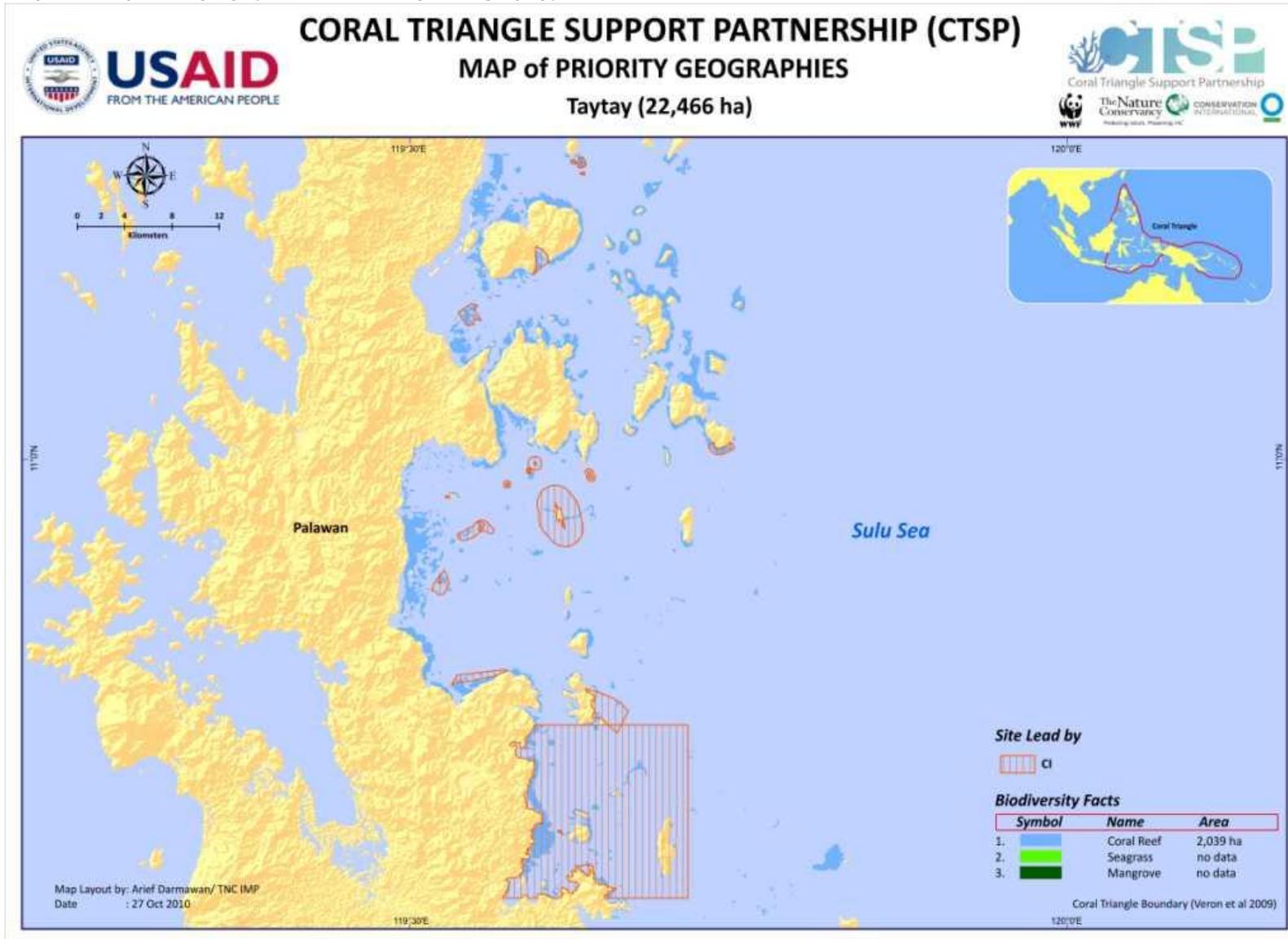


Map 13. Map of Madang Lagoon Priority Geography

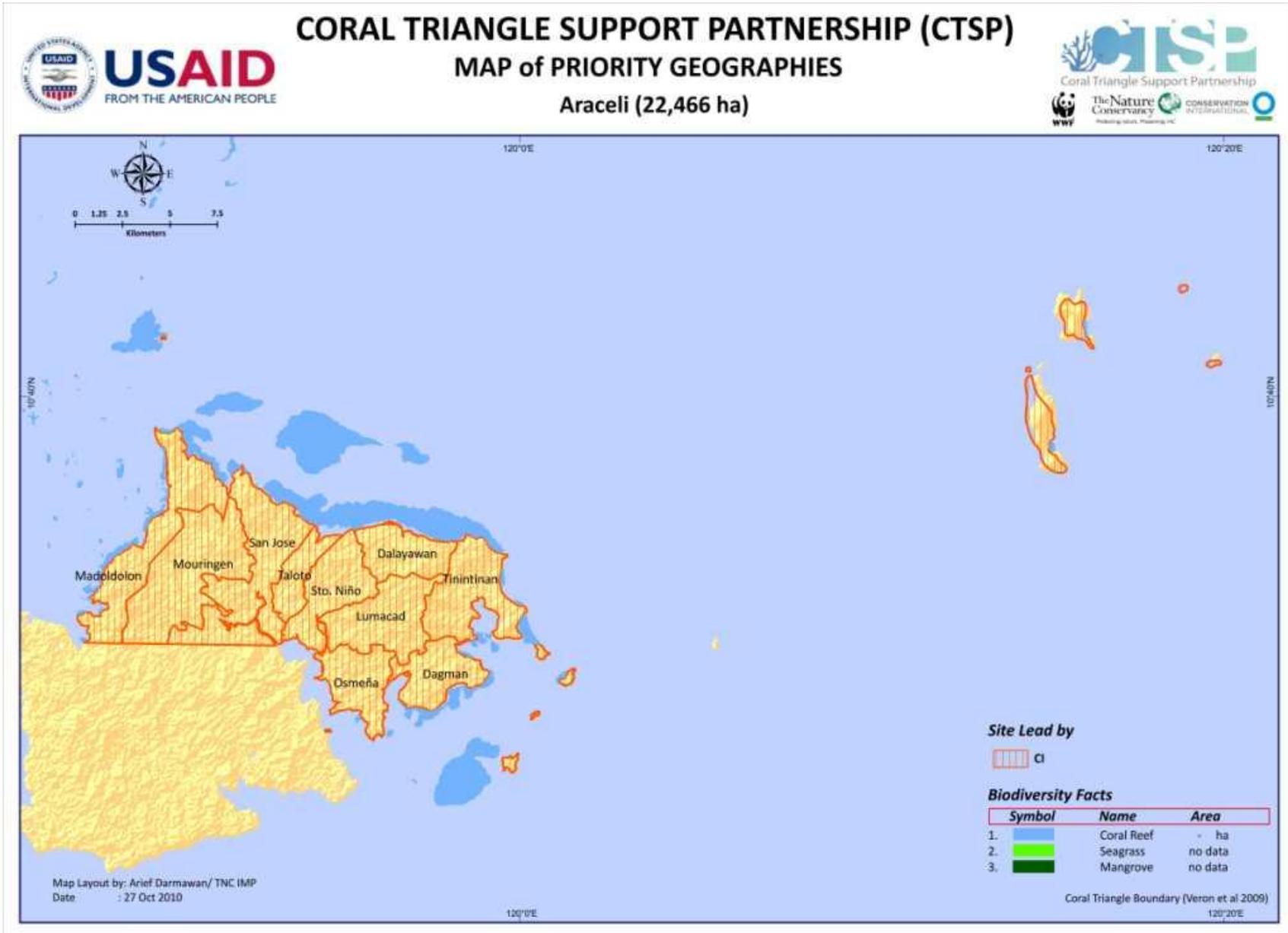


PHILIPPINES

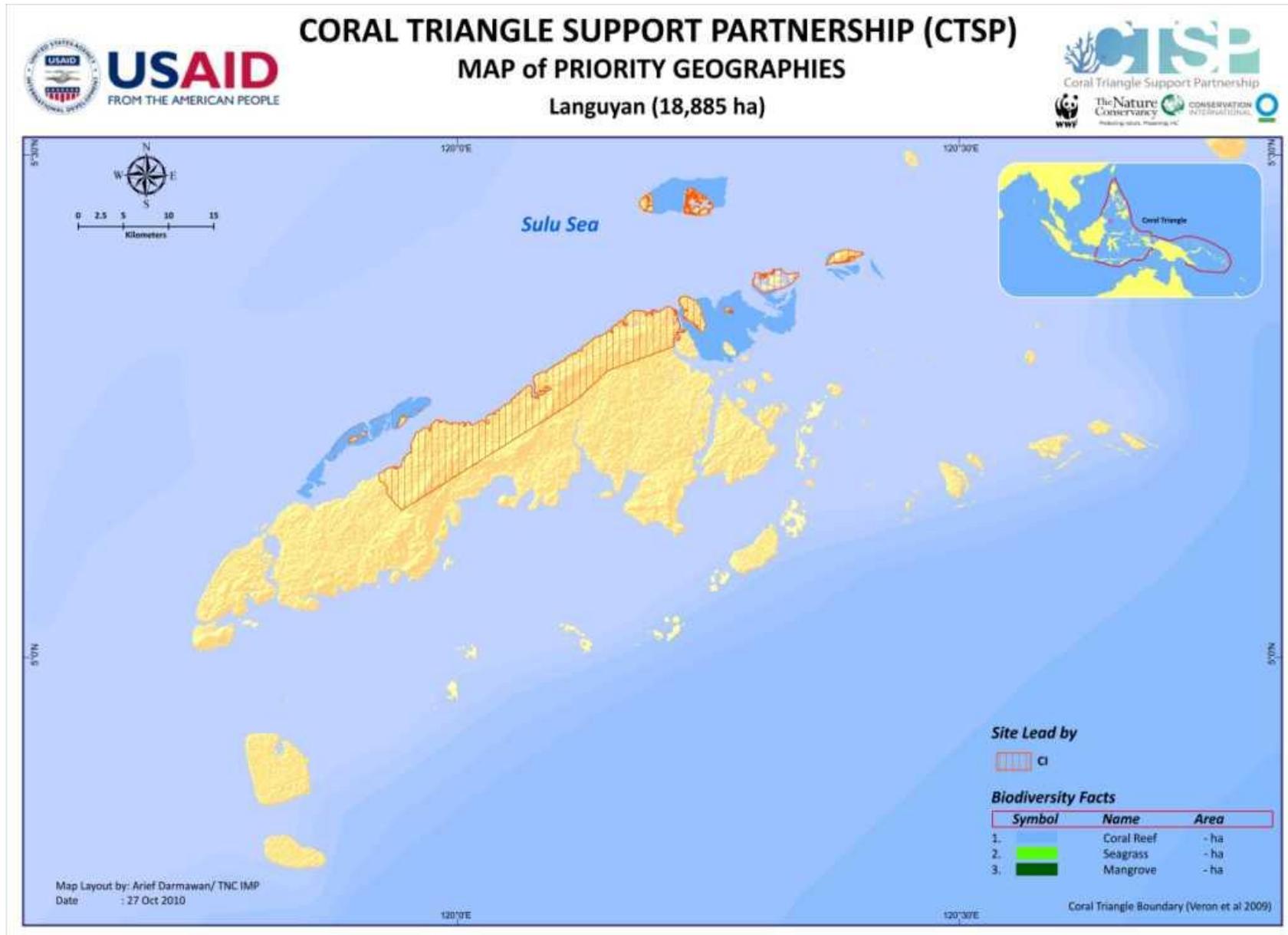
Map 14. Map of Taytay (Palawan Priority Geography)



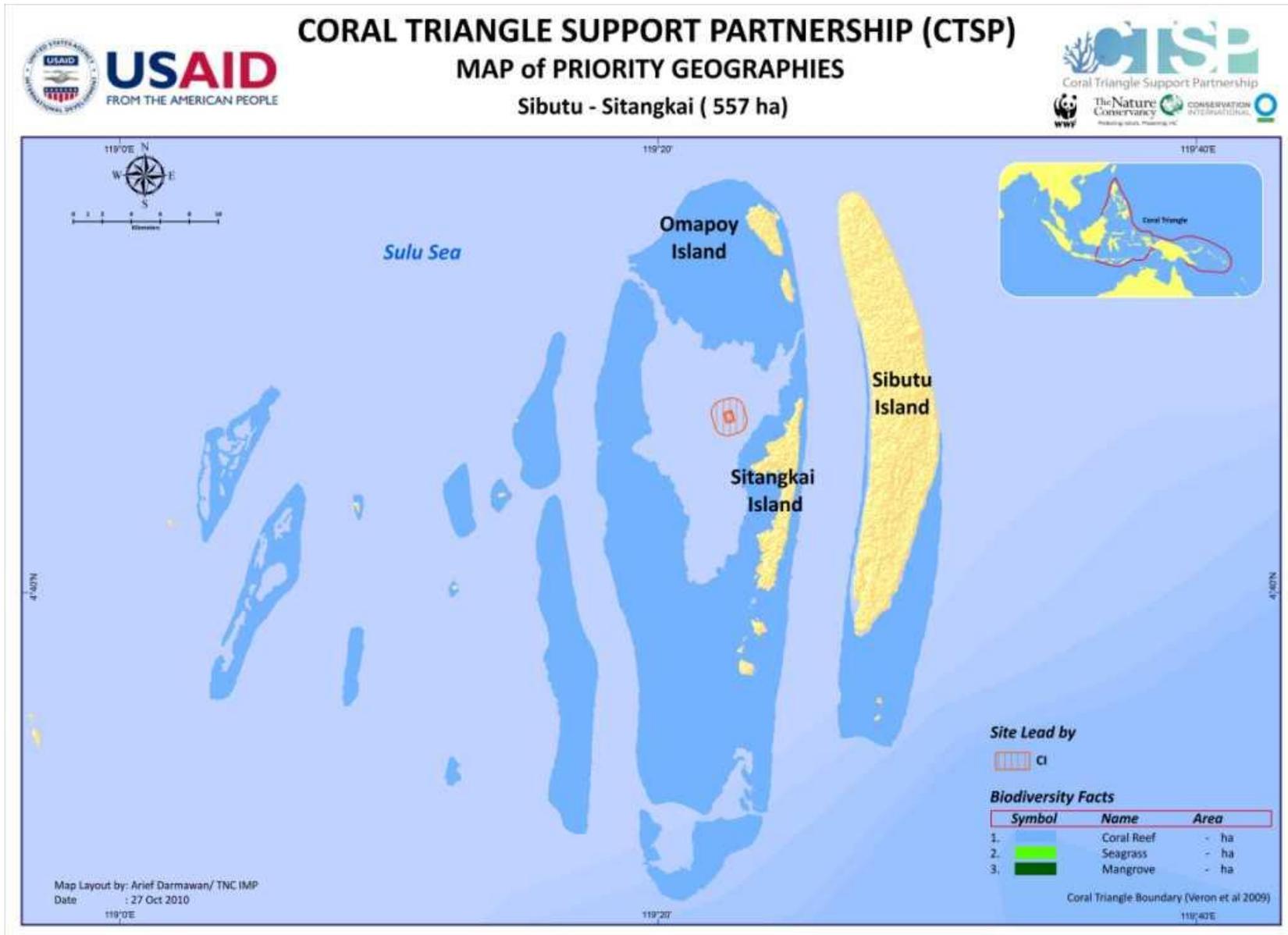
Map 15. Map of Araceli (Palawan Priority Geography)



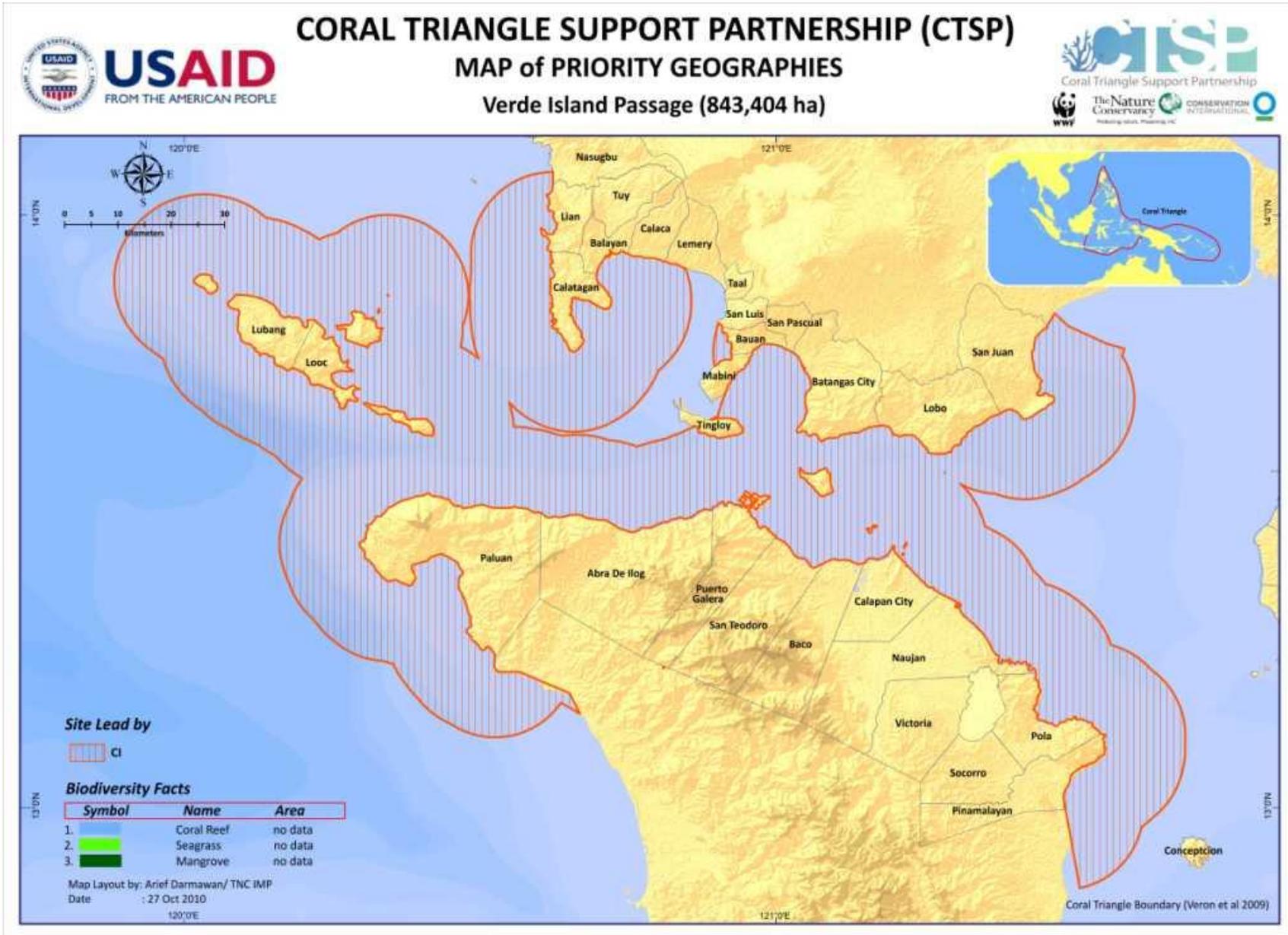
Map 16. Map of Languyan (Tawi-Tawi Priority Geography)



Map 17. Map of Sitangkai and Sibutu (Tawi-Tawi Priority Geography)

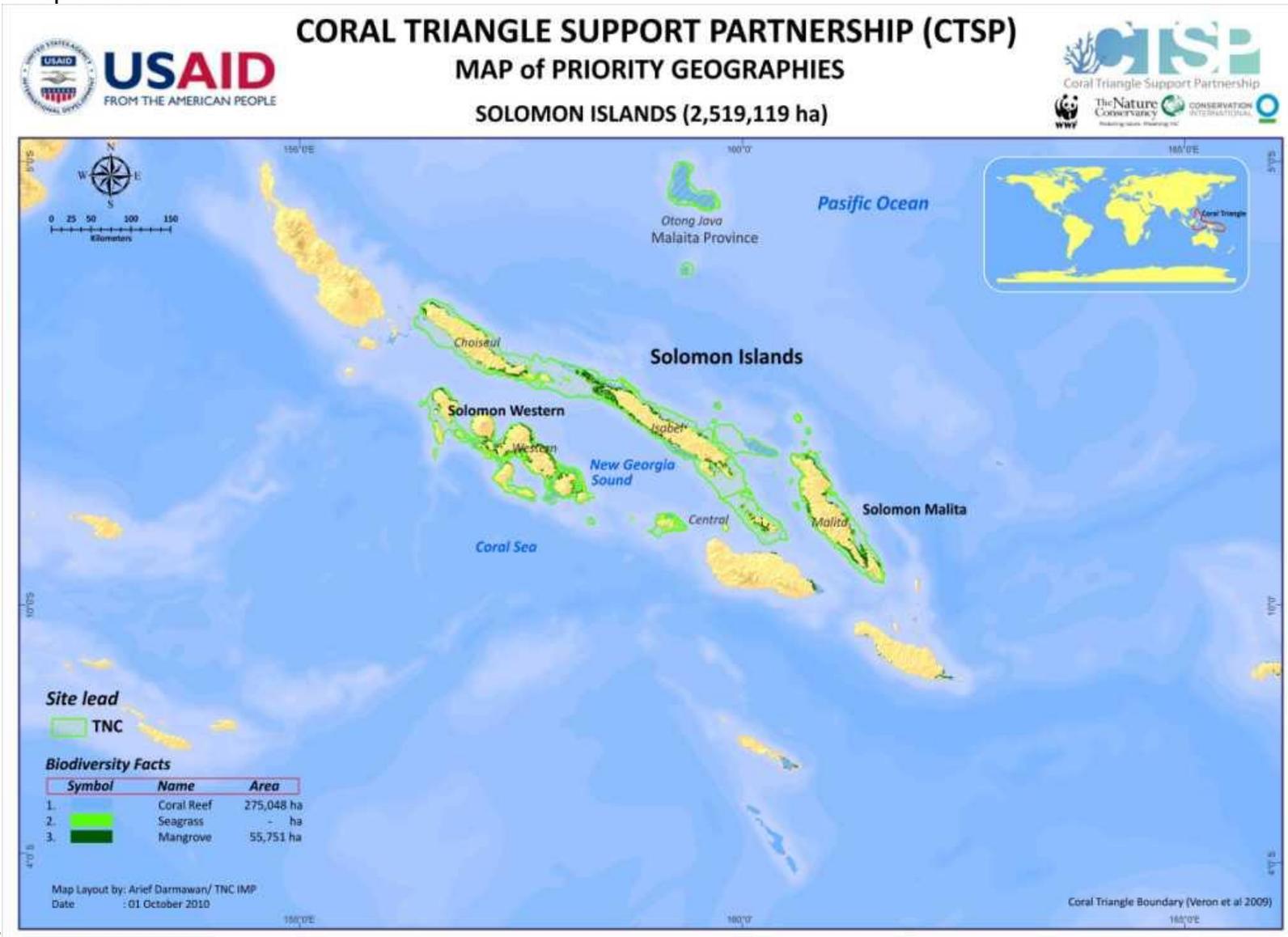


Map 18. Map of Verde Island Passage Priority Geography



SOLOMON ISLANDS

Map 19. Map of Solomon



Islands

TIMOR-LESTE

Map 20. Map of Nino Konis Santana National Park Priority Geography

