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CORAL TRIANGLE SUPPORT PARTNERSHIP (CTSP) YEAR 4 SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT

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Cover photo: Trainee fishery observers identify, measure, and weigh catch samples onboard a fishing vessel in the proposed Tun Mustapha Park, Kudat, Sabah, Malaysia. Fishery observers will help to address the critical lack of information on the spatial distribution and population status of target stocks. CTSP hopes that the pilot fishery observer program will become a core strategy for sustainable fisheries management in Tun Mustapha Park.

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Coral Triangle Support Partnership Year 4 Semi-Annual Report

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USAID Regional Development Mission for Asia (RDMA)

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CONTENTS

Acronyms and Abbreviations	v
1. Introduction	1
1.1 Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP) Background.....	1
1.2 CTSP Goal.....	2
1.3 CTSP Results Framework	2
1.4 Implementation Phases	3
1.5 Priority Geographies and Integration Sites.....	5
2. Program Updates and Major Achievements	7
2.1 Regional.....	7
2.2 National.....	7
Indonesia	7
Malaysia	7
Papua New Guinea	9
Philippines	10
Solomon Islands	12
Timor-Leste	13
2.3 Management and Administration	13
3. Progress on Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP).....	15
4. Implementation Challenges and Solutions.....	26
4.1 Project challenges	26
4.2 Regional program challenges	26
4.3 National program challenges	26
Malaysia	26
Papua New Guinea	27
Philippines	28
Solomon Islands	29
Timor-Leste	30
5. Conclusion: Future Challenges and Outlook	31
5.1 Partnering for Transition of Programs	31
5.2 Institutional and Governance Challenges	32
5.3 Overall Outlook	32
Annex I Activity Tracking Table	33
Annex II Success Stories	57
Annex III Maps	66

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ALGIS	Agriculture Land use Geographical Information System Unit
BMP	Best Management Practices
CBO	Community Based Organization
CBRM	Community-based resource management
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CI	Conservation International
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
CLMA	Centre for Locally Managed Areas (Papua New Guinea)
CMWG	Coordinating Mechanisms Working Group
CoP	Chief of Party
CRM	Coastal Resource Management
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CT	Coral Triangle
CT6	The six nations in the Coral Triangle: Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Solomon Islands, and Timor-Leste
CTC	Coral Triangle Center
CTI-CFF	Coral Triangle Initiative for Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security
CTI Secretariat	Regional CTI Secretariat/Interim Secretariat hosted by Indonesia
CTMPAS	Coral Triangle Marine Protected Area System
CTSP	USAID Coral Triangle Support Partnership project
DCoP	Deputy Chief of Party
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources (Philippines)
DOS	Department of State (U.S.)
DOST	Department of Science and Technology, Government of Philippines
DQA	Data Quality Assessment
EAFM	Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management
FOP	Fisheries Observer Program
GCP LWA	Global Conservation Program Leader with Associates, a USAID cooperative agreement mechanism
GERUSA	Gella-Russell-Savo natural resource management network
GIS	Geographic Information System
GIZ	<i>Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit</i> ; the organization formerly known as GTZ
GTZ	<i>Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit</i> , a German development organization, now known as GIZ
ICZM	Integrated Coastal Zone Management
IEC	Information, Education, and Communication
IMACS	USAID Indonesia Marine and Climate Change Support project
ISC	Interim Steering Committee
LEAP	Local early action plan
LGU	Local Government Unit (the Philippines)
LLG	Local Level Government (Papua New Guinea)
LMMA	Locally Managed Marine Area
LMP	League of Municipalities of the Philippines
LRF	Live Reef Fish
LRFT	Live Reef Fish Trade
MAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (Timor-Leste)
MARXAN	A conservation planning and modeling tool

MEAT	Management Effectiveness Assessment Tool
MECCN	Manus Environment Conservation Communities Network
MERF	Marine Environment and Resources Foundation, Inc.
METT	Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool
MFMR	Ministry of Fisheries & Marine Resources (Solomon Islands)
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPA	Marine Protected Area
MPAG	USAID Marine Protected Area Governance project
MSN	Marine Protected Area Support Network (Philippines)
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
NTZ	No-take zone
PAG-ASA	Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration
PCA	Priority Conservation Area
PI	Program Integrator – Tetra Tech/ARD
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
PNG	Papua New Guinea
PNG CLMA	Papua New Guinea Centre for Locally Managed Areas
PPP	Public Private Partnerships
Ramsar	Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, 1971
RAP	Rapid assessment program
RDMA	USAID Regional Development Mission for Asia
REAP	Regional early action plan
REX	Regional Exchange
RPO	CTSP's Regional Program Office (based in Jakarta)
RPOA	Regional Plan of Action
SI	Solomon Islands
SILMMA	Solomon Islands Locally Managed Marine Areas
SOM	Senior Officials' Meeting
TMP	Tun Mustapha Park (Malaysia)
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
TWG	Technical Working Group
TWG-SF	CTI Regional Technical Working Group on Sustainable Financing
UNFAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
UP-MSI	University of the Philippines Marine Science Institute
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USCTI	US Coral Triangle Initiative
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)

I. INTRODUCTION

The Coral Triangle (CT) covers nearly 2.3 million square miles of ocean, encompassing all or parts of the waters of Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea (PNG), the Philippines, Solomon Islands (SI), and Timor-Leste. The Coral Triangle supports some of the greatest concentrations of marine biodiversity on Earth, including 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 are threatened, and the many goods and services they provide are at immediate risk from a range of factors that adversely impact food security, employment opportunities, and the quality of life of the people who depend on marine resources.

I.1 Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP) Background

The six Coral Triangle countries (the CT6) formally agreed to pursue the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF or CTI) at the first CTI Senior Officials Meeting (SOM) in Bali, Indonesia in December 2007. The CT6 followed this agreement with a series of National Coordinating Committee (NCC) meetings to establish the scope and priorities for this monumental effort. The Coral Triangle Declaration was officially signed by the CT6 heads of state in May 2009 in Manado, Indonesia. The CTI Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) adopted as part of that agreement, as well as the related National Plans of Action (NPOA) that have been drafted and adopted since that time, 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 (CCA) 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 Support Program or USCTI)—has committed over \$40 million in technical and financial assistance from 2009-2013 to support the CT6 nations as they work to achieve the CTI goals. The main conduit for this aid is the Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP),¹ a five-year project implemented by a consortium of the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), The Nature Conservancy (TNC), and Conservation International (CI). The consortium maintains a strong presence in all CT countries, and the consortium's international presence provides the CT6 with opportunities to leverage additional assistance that otherwise would be beyond their reach. Each consortium member has a 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 in the next decade.

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.

I.2 CTSP Goal

The goal of CTSP is to improve the management of biologically and economically important coastal and marine resources and associated ecosystems that support livelihoods 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 RPOA and NPOAs by focusing on four main result areas:

- 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 Results Framework

Progress for CTSP is measured against the USCTI Support Program Consolidated Results Framework illustrated in Figure 1.

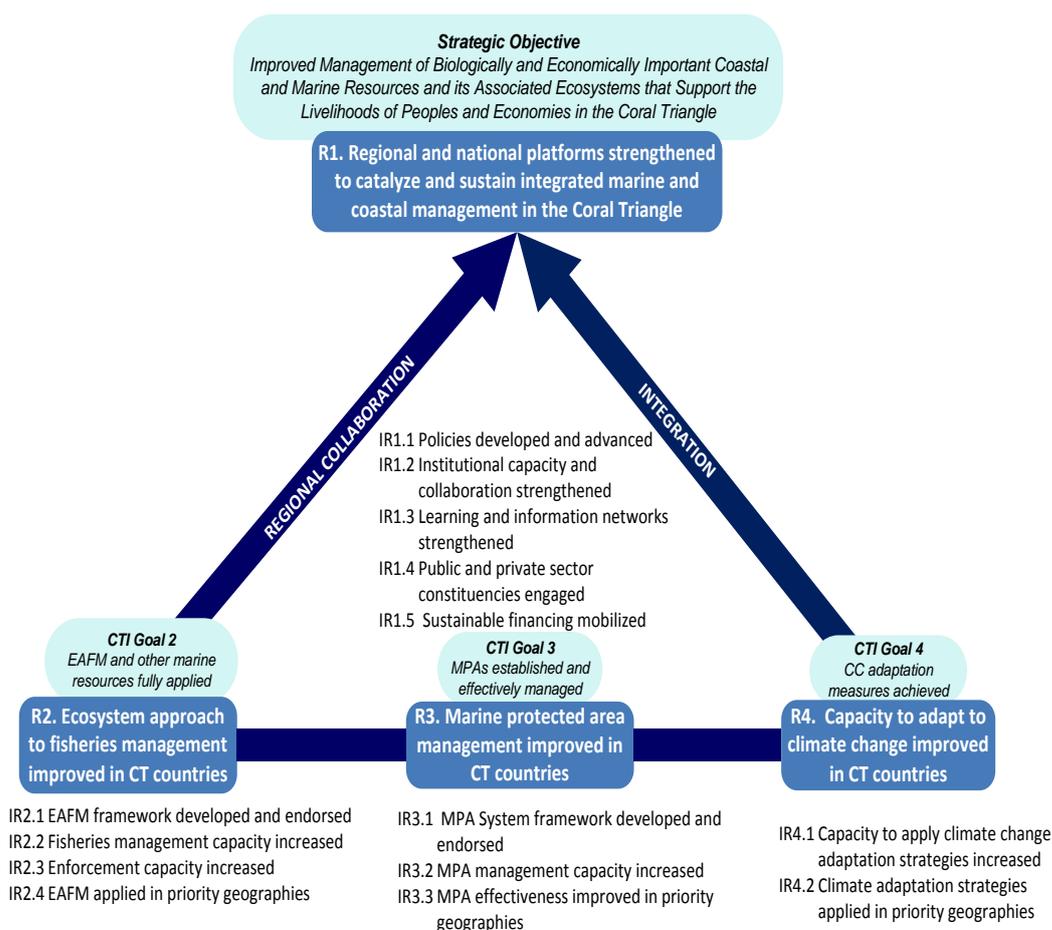


Figure 1. USCTI Support Program Consolidated Results Framework

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.

I.4 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 on Program Start-Up (Year 1)

Phase II: Selection of Priority Geographies and Implementation (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

USAID awarded the CTSP cooperative agreement prior to the drafting and signing of the CTI Declaration, which was signed in Manado, Indonesia in May 2009 and which included the CTI RPOA. The cooperative agreement was also awarded prior to the adoption, and in many cases drafting, of the CTI NPOAs. As a result, CTSP and USCTI efforts in the first year focused largely on supporting the countries to reach agreement on the CTI and supporting partners in their efforts to get the CT6 presidents to sign the regional declaration. Parallel to supporting the regional agreement and related apparatus, CTSP also focused on direct, responsive engagement and collaboration with national and sub-national partners around the CTI agenda – even before there was a clear agenda. While time consuming and resource intensive, the CTSP approach of direct engagement, followed by catalyzing action at regional and national levels, built foundational relationships and led to a sense of ownership and collaboration among and with CT6 governments. It assured the CT6 leaders that CTSP activities would be results-driven and reflect their priorities, an important and delicate process that also required meeting USAID timelines and expectations. This approach has been a hallmark of CTSP implementation and continues to feature prominently as the program evolves.

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

Once the RPOA was adopted, and initial NPOAs were drafted with CTSP assistance, Phase II of CTSP's work focused on finalizing decisions on the priority geographies in which support would be focused. Partnerships with local entities were strengthened, CTSP support helped form and strengthen NCCs, champions were identified, and primary implementation

partners were selected. Due to limited resources, in some countries CTSP was not able to work with the full range of national implementing partners. In these cases, local consortium members played important roles in recommending partners that would be most likely to respond effectively and that were most aligned with the USAID results framework and indicators. The process of finalizing primary implementing partners included a sensitive analysis of the technical strengths and capacity of implementing partners, as well as their experience working within the national political contexts in which ministries and agencies operate. In some cases, additional staffing needs were identified and met at national and local levels and within consortium member organizations. In preparation for the increased intensity of implementation starting in Year 3, partner roles, responsibilities, and strengths were clarified to achieve the integration envisioned by USAID in its program design. In some sites Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) were drafted to clarify roles and relationships, which then served as the basis for enhanced cooperation, leveraging, and integration in subsequent years. The solid relationships established in Year 1 allowed CTSP to take advantage of opportunities presented as the program moved toward Year 3 and the beginning of the expansion and acceleration phase.

Phase III: Expansion and Acceleration - Years 3 to 5

By the end of Year 2, CTSP consortium members had examined opportunities for expansion and intensification of activities at site levels in all countries. Several sites were excluded based on consultations with partners and USAID, and implementation intensified in the remaining sites. At the beginning of Year 3, the CTSP consortium received its first tranche of funds specifically targeted for regional work. Three primary thematic areas had already been identified for USCTI through the results framework – EAFM, MPAs, and CCA—and these became the focus for the new regional funds. In addition, CTSP identified a fourth cross-cutting issue: capacity development. Each of these was considered strategically important to regional outcomes that would not be achieved without sufficient funding.

In anticipation of Year 3 regional funds, the Chief of Party (CoP) completed a qualitative analysis that evaluated the comparative advantages of each CTSP consortium member including organizational capacity, positioning and readiness, and organizational commitment to regional outcomes. Based on this analysis, lead organizations were chosen and funding allocated to create momentum toward regional outcomes. Specific outputs were clarified in coordination with USAID and other USCTI implementing partners, and the CoP began a process to link regional workstreams with existing site and national level workstreams implemented by country teams.

In Year 3, the SOM sanctioned technical working groups for MPA, EAFM, and CCA thematic areas, as well as a cross-cutting capacity development working group. The Program Integrator (PI), CTSP, and NOAA supported regional exchanges and technical working group meetings to help CT6 working group members define their challenges and set targets. These and other meetings began to define more clearly what was actually possible by the end of USAID's five-year USCTI program.

Based on clearer and more realistic targets, the consortium and USAID agreed on an endgame strategy. CTSP, working more closely with the PI and NOAA, began to anchor processes on the ground more effectively. CTSP country teams increasingly took responsibility for following up with partners on the results of regional meetings conducted jointly with the PI and NOAA. Coordination with national, provincial, district, and village partners deepened, and more rapid progress was achieved toward CTSP targets.

As CTSP moves into the second year of the Acceleration and Expansion Phase (Year 4), regional workstreams will enter their second year of funding, and national and site level activities are more strongly integrated into government plans and linked to regional

initiatives. Government partners and USCTI implementing partners (PI and NOAA) have agreed to the CTSP endgame strategy and to specific endgame targets.

Phase IV: Transition and Institutionalization - Year 5

With the development of the USCTI endgame strategy and related deliverables, and discussion of this strategy with CT6 government partners, CTSP aims to transition its initiatives to government partners and institutionalize the tools and capacity contributed over the five-year project. CTSP has started preliminary discussions with government partners and USCTI implementing partners to define an approach that ensures a smooth transition and lasting contributions to the CTI as a result of USAID support. In Year 4, these discussions will intensify and clarify details on institutionalization of governance platforms, sustainable financing options, and enabling frameworks that will sustain USAID's contributions past the life of USCTI and CTSP. The details of transition and institutionalization arrangements will be described in the final Year 5 program of work.

I.5 Priority Geographies and Integration Sites

To focus activities and resources and align with government priorities, CTSP consulted with CT6 government counterparts and stakeholders to identify Priority Geographies and other sites for CTSP support. This consultation process took into consideration:

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

This process produced a set of Priority Geographies in which CTSP targeted its support (Table 1). Maps of the Priority Geographies and sites are presented in Annex III. A subset of the Priority Geographies was selected as "integration sites," where CTSP is supporting local government and non-government partners in implementing all four result areas of the USCTI Results Framework. Given site-specific needs, readiness of partners and beneficiaries, and the limits of time and resources for CTSP, integration is not possible in all 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.

Priority Geographies have been identified in Indonesia, and CTSP is continuing to work with USAID's Indonesia Marine and Climate Support Program (IMACS) to identify one or more integration sites. Discussions between USAID Indonesia, IMACS, and CTSP indicate a minimum of one and potentially two sites will be identified for integration of Platforms, EAFM, MPAs, and CCA. The responsibility for finalizing this process was transferred to the new Indonesia Marine Protected Areas Governance (MPAG) program as of February 4, 2012, the approval date for MPAG by USAID Indonesia.

Table 1: Priority Geographies and Sites (Integration geographies and/or sites highlighted in gray).

Country	Priority Geography	Site
Malaysia	Kudat-Banggi	Tun Mustapha Park
	Sabah Coastal Waters	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	Dumaran
		Taytay Municipality
		Araceli Municipality
	Tawi-Tawi Province	Languyan, Sitangkai, and Sibutu
		Turtle Islands
Verde Island Passage	San Juan, Lubang/Looc, and Calatagan	
Solomon Islands	Central Province	GERUSA (Gella-Russell-Savo natural resource management network)
	Western Province	Gizo Island and environs
Timor-Leste	Nino Konis Santana National Park	Nino Konis Santana National Park

2. PROGRAM UPDATES AND MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

2.1 Regional

MPA Regional Exchange drafts CTMPAS framework

The third MPA Regional Exchange (MPA REX), held in Denpasar, Indonesia in March 2012, focused on developing a framework and plan for the Coral Triangle MPA System (CTMPAS). The REX was attended by MPA focal points from each of the CT6 nations, selected resource persons, and representatives from the CTI Secretariat and USAID. Key outcomes included a draft framework outlining principles, objectives, and criteria for nominating MPAs and MPA networks for inclusion into CTMPAS.

Study aims to close scientific gaps in Marine Protected Area management

CTSP completed a significant scoping study in March 2012, which identified scientific gaps that should be addressed to establish and manage an effective MPA system within the Coral Triangle. One issue identified is the need for improved scientific understanding of key biological and physical factors influencing MPA network design, including ocean currents, habitat types, and spawning and nesting areas. The study also highlighted the critical need for scientific studies on the social factors that influence conservation success, including attitudes and beliefs about the marine environment, traditional knowledge, and customary marine tenure systems. The study is based on the inputs and expert opinions of 150 representatives from government agencies, non-government organizations, and scientific institutions working in the Coral Triangle. The study will guide decision makers and development partners as they provide targeted technical assistance and ensure that scientific needs are addressed at community, national, and regional levels. The full report is available at <http://usctsp.org>, and includes a list of scientists and experts who are willing to provide technical assistance as needed.

2.2 National

Highlighted achievements from each of the CT6 nations are presented in this section, with detailed status updates by activity and Success Stories presented in Annex I and Annex II, respectively.

Indonesia

CTSP's activities in Indonesia have now been transferred to USAID-Indonesia's MPAG project. An update on activities funded during Year 3 but completed during this reporting period is presented in Annex I.

Malaysia

Alternative livelihoods improve incomes and address overfishing

Alternative livelihood programs focusing on handicraft production in Maliangin and Banggi islands are providing income for local households, while also reducing fishing pressure and addressing local waste management. CTSP and WWF-Malaysia provided a series of trainings and motivational talks in late 2011 that aimed to (i) improve techniques for preparing pandanus, the raw material used in handicraft production; (ii) improve weaving techniques and diversify products; and (iii) initiate discussions on marketing and sustainability, including the sustainable supply of pandanus leaves.

As a result of this training, weavers have begun to experiment with new products, including bangles made from recycled plastic water bottles with pandanus cladding. Popular with local tourists, these products generate significant income and reduce reliance on threatened coastal resources. Noraini binti Karim, one of the weavers, said "I made more than RM1000 in two months just from selling pandanus bangles. My husband, who is a fisherman, is

spending more time at home with me now, to help me prepare the base of the bangles from plastic bottles.”

WWF-Malaysia is facilitating market linkages for Maliangin handicrafts. Following discussions in February 2012, the Sabah Tourism Board has expressed interest in promoting Maliangin as an ecotourism destination, while local restaurants and hotels are keen to stock locally produced handicrafts.

Maliangin’s alternative livelihood program supports the Maliangin Sanctuary within the proposed Tun Mustapha Park (TMP). The Maliangin Sanctuary is managed collaboratively through the Maliangin Island Community Association.



Figure 1: Pandanus handicrafts produced by communities in TMP.

Fisheries Observer Program piloted in Tun Mustapha Park

A locally-adapted fisheries observer program (FOP) was identified as a key strategy for fisheries management during a TMP Interim Steering Committee technical working group workshop in July 2011. The FOP provides an opportunity to address critical knowledge gaps on the spatial distribution and status of fish stocks.



Figure 2: Trainee fishery observers examine a catch in Tun Mustapha Park.

A pilot FOP is being implemented in TMP following technical training in Kota Kinabalu and Kudat November 21-29, 2011. Twelve local youths attended the training, and learned how to collect data to assist management of commercial fisheries. The training encompassed theory and practical learning, including fish species identification, basic fish biology, catch data recording, gear type, and navigational skills. A three-day hands-on sampling and data-recording exercise was completed onboard a fishing vessel within the proposed TMP, under the supervision of experienced trainers from the Sarawak Bintawa Fisheries Research Institute.

Following successful completion of the training program, participants have subsequently been deployed on fishing vessels in six teams of two observers. This pilot FOP has provided valuable fisheries data to inform management strategies within the proposed TMP, as well as lessons and insights into the viability of an ongoing FOP to support fisheries management within the park. A major achievement of this pilot program has been the opportunity for local community members to participate in the process of sustainable fisheries management.

Promoting sustainable seafood via public-private partnerships

WWF-Malaysia and Shangri-La's Tanjung Aru Resort are working together to promote sustainable seafood in Sabah and TMP. With CTSP support, these two organizations organized the first Sustainable Seafood Awareness Day in Kota Kinabalu on December 8, 2011. The event was officiated by the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Environment for Sabah, who stated his concern about the implications of declining fish populations for Sabah's future.

Shangri-La's Tanjung Aru Resort affirmed its commitment to conserving marine life and supporting sustainable fisheries by purchasing seafood from the Berungus community in Pitas, within the proposed TMP. This community has committed to sustainable fishing practices. The partnership between Shangri-La's Tanjung Aru Resort and the Berungus community was recognized at the 2nd CTI Business Forum as an example of a public-private partnership (PPP) successfully addressing conservation issues within the CT. A consumer awareness campaign will continue in 2012 to promote sustainable consumption of seafood.

Papua New Guinea

PNG learning networks take shape

PNG's Centre for Locally Managed Areas (PNG-CLMA) has been identified as the lead coordinating organization for all learning and training activities in PNG, following consensus from CTSP partners (including WWF, the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), TNC, PNG CLMA, University of PNG, and the Coral Triangle Center (CTC)) in November 2011. Training implementation will be supported by provincial learning hubs, linked to PNG-CLMA at the national level. Through CTSP support, the Manus Environment Conservation Communities Network (MECCN) has been established as a hub for Manus province, and represents the first and only learning network established in PNG thus far.

Community management plans adopt EAFM, CCA and LMMA concepts

The community of Pere, in conjunction with the Pere Alalau Association (PAA), has reviewed and updated existing community MPA management plans to incorporate EAFM principles, local CCA practices, and Locally Managed Marine Area (LMMA) concepts. The revised plan will be launched in May/June 2012, and will be reviewed in two years' time. CTSP anticipates that experiences and lessons learned from community-based management approaches in Pere will inform the development of similar approaches throughout Manus. Several Manus communities are in the process of developing management plans, and they are keen to explore how EAFM, CCA and MPA concepts can best be incorporated.

Films highlight community conservation in Manus

PNG's National Broadcasting Corporation (NBC) has produced a documentary film highlighting the positive impacts of community approaches in Nali Sopot Penabu LLG and Lele Masih Bupi Chupeu LLG. The film features the signing of the provincial MOU by CTSP partners.

A second film has been produced by the local community themselves, working with the Civil Society Organization (CSO) Forum and MECCN. The film aims to educate local people about the current status of terrestrial and marine ecosystems and the threatened species they support. This film will be used to support local awareness initiatives conducted by the community themselves within Manus province.

Maramatana LLG Environment Law passed

After more than three years of work, the Environment Law for Maramatana LLG has finally been passed. This significant milestone legalizes both the Nuakata labam-Pahilele Area (NIPA) Management Plan and the Community-Based Organization created to oversee the implementation of the management plan.

Traditional knowledge supplements scientific understanding of climate change

CTSP has begun to analyze traditional knowledge to improve scientific understanding of climate change in PNG. Through the use of timelines, traditional calendars, and maps, local knowledge of biological, physical, and social indicators is being used to create climate change profiles for each site. Findings will inform the design and development of climate-resilient LMMAs and MPAs.

National Coordinating Committee established and operational

PNG's National Coordinating Committee (NCC) has been established and is meeting regularly. During the inaugural meeting, the NCC endorsed the creation of a single Technical Working Group to support and advise the NCC, and endorsed three sub-working groups: the Learning and Training Network Sub-working Group; the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management sub-working group; and the Arafura Timor Sea ecoregion (ATSEA) sub-working group. The NCC's formation, and associated administrative and coordination structures, provide an environment for improved coordination across agencies.

Second Manus mangrove nursery established

A second mangrove nursery was established on Whal Island in Mbuke LMMA during February 2012. The nursery currently has over 1,000 seedlings. The local community, working through the Mbuke Island People's Association, is committed to extending capacity to at least 5,000 seedlings. Once ready, seedlings will be distributed to communities for planting in degraded areas.

Philippines

Significant progress towards declaration of resilient reefs as MPAs

Through CTSP support the municipal government of Taytay, Palawan developed a CCA plan in 2011. As part of the planning process, the project contracted the Marine Environment and Resources Foundation, Inc. (MERF) to monitor coral reefs in Taytay Bay one year after the coral bleaching event in 2010. Of the five sample reefs—Tecas, Lopez, Tabuyo, Nabat and Black Rock—only the first is an existing MPA.

The survey indicated that, despite being a designated a no-take MPA, Tecas reef has shown poor recovery from the bleaching event. This reef is located in the inner part of Taytay Bay and experiences weak water flushing, which has possibly contributed to the intensity of impacts and slow rate of recovery. Conversely, reefs at Nabat and Black Rock, both located in the outer regions of the bay, exhibited good signs of recovery. All four reefs have been proposed as MPAs, and these findings have provided impetus to the declaration of Black Rock as an MPA.

The Black Rock Reef MPA Ordinance was endorsed by the Municipal Council of Taytay in December 2011 and is currently undergoing public consultations. CTSP support assisted the municipal government to delineate the MPA and its subzones and to develop a management plan. CTSP is also supporting the municipal government to explore similar actions for the other proposed MPAs—especially Nabat—and to ensure that the MPA network planned by the municipal government will include representative examples of resilient reefs.

Training in rainfall monitoring supports water security and CCA

Fifty community members from the municipalities of Sibutu and Sitangkai in Tawi-Tawi attended training on rainfall monitoring conducted by the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAG-ASA) of the Department of Science and Technology (DOST). The training aimed to support implementation of CCA plans developed by the two municipalities in 2011 with support from CTSP.

Both municipalities are small island communities. In Sitangkai, where half the residents live in stilt houses above the ocean, there is no viable groundwater source, and the community is dependent on rainwater. Sibutu does have a groundwater source, but it could be threatened if extraction rates exceed natural replenishment from rainfall and other sources. Rainfall monitoring is critical to determine maximum extraction rates in Sibutu. There are currently no nearby monitoring stations, and available data cannot be accurately extrapolated for Tawi-Tawi.

Following the training, the local government of Sibutu expressed their intent to install a rain gauge in their municipality, and faculty members from the Mindanao State University and the Department of Education committed to disseminate information on climate change, hydro-meteorological hazards and rainfall monitoring to students, their parents, and other members of the community. Project staff in Tawi-Tawi are in discussions with the municipal government to explore how the project can best support the government to develop its Comprehensive Land and Water Use Plan.

CTI NCC resolution strengthens NPOA commitment and frameworks

The national elections of 2010 resulted in a change in leadership not only within the presidency, but also within the departmental secretaries nominated as co-chairs and members of the Philippine CTI National Coordinating Committee (NCC). The new incumbents reaffirmed their commitment to the NPOA through the CTI-NCC resolution, which was signed by the respective Secretaries of the Departments of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) and department of Agriculture during the NCC's 7th meeting on 14, October 2011.

This resolution formalized the membership of other departments within the NCC, including Department of Foreign Affairs, Department of Finance, Department of Interior and Local Government, and the National Economic Development Authority, as well as supporting partners CI, WWF-Philippines, and the University of the Philippines Marine Institute.

The resolution also formally recognized the inclusion of the League of Municipalities of the Philippines (LMP) as a member of the NCC. The LMP is the best vehicle for delivering CTI goals, priorities and programs to the 832 coastal municipalities of the country, given the decentralized government structures for the management of municipal waters.

Record turtle hatchings in the Turtle Islands

During 2011, a record 14,200 green turtle nests were reported in the Baguan Island No-Take Zone (NTZ) of the Philippine Turtle Islands Wildlife Sanctuary, breaking the previous record of 12,311 nests set in 1995. On this one island alone, 2,844 nesting green turtles and over 1.44 million eggs have been protected. CTSP, CI, DENR, the municipal government of Turtle Islands, and the Malaysian authority Sabah Parks are working together with local communities and partners to manage the world's first trans-boundary protected area for sea turtles, the Turtle Islands Heritage Protected Area (TIHPA).

Through CTSP support, TIHPA activities have expanded to include law enforcement, policy development, and community livelihood projects through conservation agreements. CTSP

partners are working to leverage existing resources to complement conservation investments under the Sulu-Sulawesi Seascape Project.

Ninety nine percent survival rates for mangrove replanting sites

Both mangrove replanting locations within the Verde Island Passage have seen extraordinarily high survival rates for mangrove seedlings. Balibago rehabilitation site has recorded a survival rate of 99 percent, and the Ang Pulo mangrove protected area reports an 80 percent survival rate. While activities in both sites were initially driven by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) with support from CI and CTSP, their success and the interest it has garnered has led to both sites being handed over to local communities and local government units to manage.

CTSP achievements highlighted at the 11th National Conference on Marine Science

The Philippine Association of Marine Science (PAMS) held its 11th National Symposium in Marine Science from October 20-22, 2011 at the Development Academy of the Philippines, Tagaytay City. The symposium, held once every two years, gathers marine scientists and coastal resources management practitioners from all over the Philippines to share and discuss news and developments in various fields of marine science. This year's theme "Coasts in the Midst of Climate Change" drew almost 300 participants.

CTSP and CI supported five oral presentations that highlighted CTSP's achievements related to climate change. These were: (1) the development of a climate change vulnerability assessment tool for coastal ecosystems applicable at the barangay level and simplified for use by local governments; (2) the experience and results of the application of vulnerability assessment tool in Calatagan, Batangas, a priority CTSP geography; (3) results of benchmarking MPAs in the Philippines using the management effectiveness assessment tool (MEAT) developed through CTSP support; (4) change detection of mangrove forest cover in three provinces in the Verde Island Passage (VIP) through a combination of remote sensing, ground truthing surveys conducted with local governments; and GIS-based analysis; and (5) findings on the composition of "dulong" (sardine) fishery in San Juan, Batangas and recommendations for managing small pelagic fisheries.

The symposium discussed the effects of climate change on the country's marine resources, ecosystems and human communities, and is expected to result in a science-based action plan that will help address the issue of climate change in the country.

Solomon Islands

CCA teams in Solomon Islands work across boundaries

Through CTSP support, WWF, WorldFish Center, and Western Province Government have collaborated with the communities of Paelonge and Saeraghi on Gizo Island to develop a Vulnerability Assessment and Local Early Action Plan (VA-LEAP, CTI Tool 4) for each community. This process has been supported by assessments of the status and trends of various environmental and social resources.

A community-based CCA working group has also been established and CCA committees have been developed in each community, comprised of a broad cross section of the community (e.g., men, women, youths, resource users, elders, community leaders).

The CCA working group has initiated an awareness program specifically tailored to the environmental and cultural contexts of the Solomon Islands. A number of materials have been developed, including booklets, posters and a participatory film, with formats, languages and messages tailored for local communities.

Timor-Leste

Local Early Action Plans established for Com

The LEAP process has been completed within the Com community of Nino Konis Santana National Park. Through CTSP support, local government officials have incorporated climate change considerations into community zoning plans and community regulations. Following completion of the process, communities have provided feedback that will be incorporated into future iterations, both in-country and regionally.

National aquaculture strategy moves towards formalization

Timor-Leste's national aquaculture strategy was developed through CTSP assistance. It has now been presented to the National Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture and shared through stakeholder workshops and consultations. The strategy is currently awaiting review by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries before being formally institutionalized.

Mentoring program kicks off

The marine management mentoring program has begun. The mentor, Marc Thibault, who sits within the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF), has provided training to MAF staff in areas such as fisheries and MPA management, as well as supporting skill such as documenting of meetings, data analysis, and producing information in shareable formats. This mentoring program complements other CTSP capacity building initiatives and is helping to reinforce the application of training to daily work.

2.3 Management and Administration

Structural changes bring new design to CTSP

The initial six months of Year 4 saw significant changes in the structure of CTSP. USAID Indonesia initiated its bilateral program, MPAG. The CTSP deputy chief of party (DCoP) became the chief of party (CoP) for MPAG, while CTSP's monitoring and evaluation manager became the new DCoP for CTSP.

Bilateral funding for the Indonesia component of CTSP is a measurable signal of ownership by USAID Indonesia of the approach, staffing, and expected outcomes established by CTSP. At the same time, this presents challenges to continued integration and visibility of the Indonesia program within the CTI, particularly regarding regional learning. To meet these challenges, CTSP will continue to provide targeted support for Indonesia's participation in CTI initiatives that otherwise would be missed due to the limits of bilateral USAID funding, especially in terms of linking Indonesia to regional work streams.

Parallel to USAID Indonesia beginning its own bilateral program, USAID Timor-Leste moved to begin bilateral support through the regional CTSP mechanism with USAID's Regional Development Mission for Asia (RDMA). USAID Timor-Leste more than doubled the level of funding available to the CTSP Timor-Leste effort. This increase in funding resulted in the decision by CI to open a permanent office in Timor-Leste, and complete hiring of its Timor-Leste country manager who will assume her post by June 2012. Similar to Indonesia, this move represents ownership by USAID Timor-Leste of the approach and expected outcomes of CTSP, as well as recognizes achievements to date. Opening a permanent CI office in Timor-Leste is an important CTSP outcome and ensures sustainability of USAID's investments by a country-based team with the capacity to leverage additional funding from other donors in the future.

The new USAID Pacific Regional Mission is now in place in PNG. Communications with the Pacific Mission have ramped up quickly with joint trips examining the opportunities for new

programs for PNG and Solomon Islands. CTSP teams are proactive in engaging the new Mission staff on existing programs and opportunities for learning.

Thematic and technical integration increases

During the reporting period, thematic integration among EAFM, MPA, and CCA technical working groups (TWGs) increased, particularly around the USCTI integrated toolkit that is developed and anchored by the CTSP capacity development advisor. The integrated toolkit will cover all three technical thematic areas and includes executive- and practitioner-level modules that can stand alone, or be used within an integrated program. The CCA component of this toolkit is already published for testing (accessible at <http://uscti.org>), and CTSP anticipates that the other modules will be published for testing by the end of May 2012. Modules will be tested by CTSP during the remaining part of Year 4 and early Year 5, and finalized by the end of the project.

Closer integration has been achieved among CTSP consortium member teams and between CTSP teams and the other USCTI implementing partners (NOAA and PI). This was visible through the increased leveraging of comparative advantages for integration toolkit development and also in the preparation for EAFM, MPA, and CCA regional exchanges; follow-up on public-private partnership opportunities resulting from the Regional Business Forum conducted in October 2011; data contributions to the CT Atlas; revision of USCTI maps; CTMPAS design discussion; and linking the Regional Early Action Plan (REAP) for climate change to Local Early Action Plans (LEAPs). In the first six months of Year 4, deepening vertical and horizontal integration was evident, strengthening links between regional, national, and site initiatives.

3. PROGRESS ON PERFORMANCE MONITORING PLAN (PMP)

Late in Year 1 of USCTI, USAID, the PI, and NOAA completed a process to define PMP targets, methods for collection and verification, and reporting requirements and protocols at the country level. Initial 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 has been more difficult than expected for a number of reasons. Geo-referenced maps were either not readily available or unreliable due to distortions from differing map projections. It was difficult for field teams to establish geo-referenced coordinates for all sites due to the size of sites, poor weather, limited access to safe boats, or difficulty in obtaining information from local partners.

Based on the Year 2 Data Quality Assessment (DQA) conducted by RDMA and on the additional mapping, CTSP has refined its PMP targets.

Indicator 1. 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	6,268,210	6,159,949
	11	9,551,727	9,523,906
	12	1,066,467	
	13	1,075,680	

Unit of measure: Hectares

	FY 09		FY 10		FY 11		FY 12		FY 13	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual to date	Target	Actual
Regional	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	0	0	6,090,000	6,110,057	8,449,650	8,476,057	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	0	0	4,310	3,310	1,020,000	1,020,000	1,020,000	1,020,000	1,020,000	
PNG	0	0	10,000	10,000	13,770	14,217	18,370	10,717	17,923	
Philippines	96,100	96,000	100	7,240	7,240	6,636	7,290	20,671	7,100	
Solomon Islands	0	0	138,800	4,342	5,467	5,467	18,467	0	18,467	
Timor-Leste	0	0	25,000	25,000	55,600	329	2,340	1,000	12,190	

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:

I. 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	0	0
	10	213,090	5,837,587
	11	5,975,153	5,942,522
	12	7,621,770	
	13	10,285,470	

Unit of measure: Hectares

	FY 09		FY 10		FY 11		FY 12		FY 13	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual to date	Target	Actual
Regional	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	0	0	63,790	5,500,000	5,500,000	5,500,000	5,500,000	5,500,000	5,500,000	
PNG	0	0	89,000	89,000	250,020	225,020	1,860,205	225,020	4,510,205	
Philippines	0	0	5,050	193,337	203,300	212,382	216,635	212,382	216,635	
Solomon Islands	0	0	55,250	55,250	16,833	120	150	120	0	
Timor-Leste	0	0	0	0	5,000	5,000	44,780	5,000	58,630	

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.	FY	Target	Actual
	09	11	3
	10	22	34
	11	25	28
	12	20	
	13	32	

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

	FY 09		FY 10		FY 11		FY 12		FY 13	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual to date	Target	Actual
Regional	1	1	3	0	3	6	5	0	9	
Indonesia	1	0	2	13	10	10	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	1	0	5	0	3	2	3	0	5	
Papua New Guinea	1	0	4	3	4	4	5	0	7	
Philippines	5	2	4	13	1	1	5	1	6	
Solomon Islands	1	0	4	4	2	3	0	0	1	
Timor-Leste	1	0	0	1	2	2	2	0	4	

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.	FY	Target	Actual
	09	901	1,236
	10	867	1,307
	11	1,715	3,286
	12	1,552	
	13	646	

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 09		FY 10			FY 11			FY 12			FY 13		
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual M	Actual F	Target	Actual M	Actual F	Target	Actual M to date	Actual F to date	Target	Actual M	Actual F
Regional	386	386	80	5	3	40	39	18	85	0	0	125		
Indonesia	50	50	240	306	124	150	572	59	-	-	-	-		
Malaysia	0	0	140	179	97	230	346	291	180	0	0	110		
Papua New Guinea	122	122	137	101	129	240	586	187	140	23	11	25		
Philippines	167	502	70	70	42	625	527	314	397	175	106	136		
Solomon Islands	130	130	130	16	5	350	135	132	350	0	0	250		
Timor-Leste	46	46	70	200	30	80	60	20	400	0	0	0		

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	0		
	11	5	2		
	12	4			
Unit of measure: Number of laws, policies, agreements, or regulations			13	12	

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

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.

Unit of measure: 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	8	6
11	10	1
12	6	
13	7	

	FY 09		FY 10		FY 11		FY 12		FY 13	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual to date	Target	Actual
Regional	-	-	-	-	1	0	0	0	2	
Indonesia	0	0	1	4	1	0	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	
Papua New Guinea	0	0	1	0	4	1	1	1	1	
Philippines	2	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	2	
Solomon Islands	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	
Timor-Leste	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	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.

Indicator 7. Number of climate change vulnerability assessments conducted as a result of USG assistance

Unit of measure: Number of assessments

FY	Target	Actual
09	-	-
10	-	-
11	-	-
12	10	
13	8	

	FY 09		FY 10		FY 11		FY 12		FY 13	
							Target	Actual to date	Target	Actual
Regional	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	1	
Solomon Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	4	
Timor-Leste	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	1	

Definition: Where existing vulnerability assessments carried out under national or donor processes are not sufficient for developing and implementing an adaptation program, a climate vulnerability assessment should be conducted using best practices, at a relevant temporal and spatial scale for the envisioned program, and involving key stakeholders. Best practices include the participatory identification of priority climate-sensitive sectors, livelihoods or systems; identification of priority populations and regions; assessment of anticipated climate and non-climate stresses; estimates of potential impacts; and assessment of exposure, sensitivity and adaptive capacity of the system to climate stresses. Targets are annual.

Rationale: Vulnerability assessments that take climate and non-climate stressors into account form the basis for adaptation programming by presenting an integrated problem analysis. A vulnerability assessment should inform, and will help to justify, an adaptation program by indicating why certain strategies or activities are necessary to minimize exposure to climate stress, reduce sensitivity, or strengthen adaptive capacity. A range of methods may be used, depending on the decision context, including participatory workshops, community-based PRA-type assessments, economic assessments, risk and vulnerability mapping, etc.

Data Compilation and Analysis Methodology: Documentation will consist of copies of Vulnerability Assessments conducted, report on results of VA conducted and/or presentations describing assessment results. This will be supported by the Terms of Reference for conducting the assessments and information on the members of the Vulnerability Assessment team including roles, responsibilities and contact information. These items will be sent to the CTSP RPO for CTSP related targets or the PI DCoP for PI targets.

Disaggregated by:

- I. Country

Data source: USCTI Support Program Activity Managers.

Data Verification: Copies of assessments will be available for verification. Copies of documents will be retained by Activity Managers.

Baseline Information: The baseline as of October 2010 is considered zero.

Indicator 8. Number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change issues as a result of USG assistance.

Unit of measure: Number of institutions.

FY	Target	Actual
09	-	-
10	-	-
11	-	-
12	23	
13	26	

	FY 09		FY 10		FY 11		FY 12		FY 13	
	Target	Actual to date	Target	Actual						
Regional	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	2	-
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	2	-
Solomon Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	5	7	-
Timor-Leste	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	0	7	-

Definition: Institutions with improved capacity will be better able to govern, coordinate, analyze, advise or make technical decisions or to provide inputs to decision-making related to climate resilience, clean energy, or REDD+. This includes capacity to engage local communities to ensure that policies, plans, budgets and investments reflect local realities and ensure that local communities benefit from climate change investments in adaptation, clean energy, and REDD+.

Relevant institutions might include public sector entities (ministries, departments, working groups, local government units, academic institutions, Marine Protected Managements boards etc.) private sector entities, community groups (women’s groups, community-based organizations (CBOs) or NGOs, farmers or fishing groups), trade unions or others.

Some examples of ways to enhance capacity could include participating in assessment or planning exercises, receiving relevant training, or gaining new equipment or inputs necessary for planning, assessment and management. Technical exchanges, certifications, or trainings could improve the capacity of an institution to engage with climate change adaptation, clean energy or REDD+. Changes to the institutional or policy environment, for example, facilitating collaboration between scientists and policymakers, or workshops or planning processes across sectors or themes (e.g., agriculture, environment, forestry, energy, and water) may also enhance capacity. Targets are annual.

Rationale: Good governance related to climate change is a precondition for successful adaptation, REDD+ and clean energy programs

Data source: USCTI Support Program Activity Managers.

Data Compilation and Analysis Methodology: USCTI Support Program Activity Managers will compile data for institutions receiving technical support identifying relevant activity and recipient details. Source documents will include descriptions of technical content from trainings, workshops, technical exchanges, or other assistance activities contributing to building of institutional capacity. Source documentation may also include training materials, assessment materials, proceedings or activity reports describing the assistance, participant lists from workshops or trainings with daily signed attendance sheets, copies of certificates of completion, correspondence documenting content and duration of technical exchanges, correspondence from recipients describing and verifying type of assistance received, and documentation of equipment provided to enhance climate change planning or management. Different sub-sections of any single institution that are geographically or hierarchically distinct will be treated as a separate institution for the purpose of measurement. For example, the national, regional and local office of a Ministry of Fisheries will be treated as separate institutions. Each Program team member (CTSP, NOAA and the PI) may count the same institutions towards their respective targets; however, each Program team member can only count a respective institution once. For example, NOAA, CTSP and the PI may all count support to a national Ministry of Fisheries as targets achieved; however, if there is repeated capacity building assistance provided to the national Ministry of Fisheries over the course of the Program, it can still only be counted once by CTSP, NOAA, and/or the PI. In addition wherein a single individual is a member of more than one institution, it is the number of institutions the individual represent rather than the individual that will count towards targets.

Disaggregated by:

1. Adaptation, REDD+, Clean energy, Cross-cutting
2. Country
3. Type of institution (government; other)

Data Verification: Copies of source documentation will be available for verification. Copies of documents will be retained by Activity Managers.

Baseline Information: The baseline as of October 2010 is considered zero.

Indicator 9: Number of women or girls receiving training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance.

Unit of measure: Number of women or girls 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
09	-	-
10	-	-
11	-	-
12	466	
13	194	

	FY 09		FY 10		FY 11		FY 12		FY 13	
							Target	Actual to date	Target	Actual
Regional	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	0	38	
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	0	33	-
Papua New Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	11	8	-
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	119	129	41	-
Solomon Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	105	0	75	-
Timor-Leste	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	0	0	-

Definition: The number of women or girls 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.

Disaggregate by: Country, and by Subject Area

Data source: Designated national or sub-national agencies within Coral Triangle countries with authority over marine areas ; 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.

Baseline Information: Baseline October 2011 assumed to be zero.

Indicator 10. Number of stakeholders with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change as a result of USG assistance. Unit of measure: Number of organizations.	FY	Target	Actual
	09	-	-
	10	-	-
	11	-	-
	12	4	
	13	7	

	FY 09		FY 10		FY 11		FY 12		FY 13	
							Target	Actual to date	Target	Actual
Timor-Leste	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	7	-

Definition: Adaptive capacity is the ability to adjust to climate change, to moderate potential damages, to take advantage of opportunities, or to cope with the consequences. USG support to increase adaptive capacity should aim beyond only the near term, to also have benefits in the middle and longer term.

An increase in adaptive capacity can be shown with the use of surveys or assessments of capacities.

Having the “ability to adjust” to climate change impacts will measure an objective of the project to deal with climate stresses (in the context of other stresses).

Stakeholders with improved adaptive capacity may be:

- Implementing risk-reducing practices/actions to improve resilience to climate change, for example:
- Implementing water-saving strategies to deal with increasing water stress
- Making index-based micro-insurance available to assist farmers in dealing with increasing weather variability
- Adjusting farming practices like soil management, crop choice, or seeds, to better cope with climate stress
- Implementing education campaigns to promote the use of risk reducing practices, like use of storm shelters and bed nets that help people cope with climate stress

Using climate information in decision making, for example:

- Utilizing short term weather forecasts to inform decision-making, for example, by farmer cooperatives, disaster or water managers
- Utilizing climate projections or scenarios to inform planning over medium to longer term timescales, for example, for infrastructure or land use planning
- Conducting climate vulnerability assessment to inform infrastructure design or planning as “due diligence”

This indicator relates most closely to two of the three main categories under the adaptation pillar: support for improved information and analysis, and implementation of climate change strategies. The narrative accompanying this indicator should describe adaptive capacity in the project context and indicate the stakeholders involved. Targets are annual.

Linkage to Long-Term Outcome or Impact: This indicator is a measure of stakeholders’ abilities to understand, plan, and act as climate stresses evolve. The ability to deal with climate change will depend on awareness, information, tools, technical knowledge, organization, and financial resources, which are partly captured by this indicator.

Indicator Type: Outcome.

Unit of Measure: Stakeholders, as defined by the project is organization.

Use of Indicator: These results will help to estimate the coverage and effectiveness of USAID’s portfolio.

Data Source and Reporting Frequency: Data for this indicator should come from project documentation about activities and stakeholders engaged, ideally validated by surveys or interviews to ensure the use, retention, and continuation of risk reducing measures, information use, or other forms of adaptive capacity . Project implementers should gather data about stakeholder capacities through standard M&E procedures, such as quarterly and annual reports. A baseline survey or assessment of capabilities should be updated over the course of the project at regular intervals. US CTI Support Program Activity Managers.

Known Data Limitations:

Reliability: Consistent methods should be used from year to year to capture this indicator.

Timeliness: Projects may not be able to report on this indicator in terms of actual use of information or implementation of risk reducing practices in initial years.

Disaggregate(s):

- Implementing risk reducing practices or actions to improve resilience to climate change.
- Using climate information in decision making.

Baseline Timeframe: Baseline October 2011 assumed to be zero.

4. IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS

4.1 Project challenges

Activity Programming and Funds Absorption

At the end of Year 3, CTSP again experienced insufficient use of obligated funds. This was predominantly due to late approval of CTSP's work plan, which cascades into late initiation of fund use. However, carryover funds were largely absorbed by the end of the first quarter of Year 4, and at the time of this mid-year report CTSP has cleared most of its carryover funding and is slightly ahead of spending on Year 4 funds. Active Regional Program Office (RPO) management and activity programming assistance will continue with the expectation that more than 90 percent of available funds will be expended by the end of Year 4.

Reporting and Documentation

Effective reporting and source documentation continues to be a challenge for site-based teams. While technical and implementation capacity is high, reporting and documentation capacity is relatively low among almost all teams except WWF Philippines, which continues to exceed expectations. The USCTI program is currently undergoing a performance review by the office of the USAID Inspector General, and this is helping to identify reporting and documentation shortcomings of CTSP teams. The recommendations of the auditors are expected to include valuable suggestions for improving reporting and documentation.

Transition from CTSP to MPAG in Indonesia

The transition from CTSP management to the new MPAG program in Indonesia presented challenges in terms of RPO staffing (loss of the current DCoP), clarity on continued office sponsorship by USAID Indonesia, continued support for Indonesia teams and counterparts to participate in regional activities not permitted under bilateral funding, and shared costs for common office space. These challenges have now been resolved, although communication between CTSP and MPAG needs improvement.

4.2 Regional program challenges

Accounting for regional variations while developing a common framework

The range of MPA types and approaches in Coral Triangle countries makes developing a common system complicated and requires moving at a pace commensurate with building a common understanding. For example, finding a standard terminology for MPAs and MPA networks requires reviewing this aspect during regional workshops and producing clearly defined documents.

4.3 National program challenges

Malaysia

Moving forward in an uncertain political context

Malaysia is expected to have a general election in 2012. This creates an uncertain political environment that may impact project sites such as TMP. Local politicians have also become reluctant to publically endorse the proposed park for fear of alienating voters who oppose the gazetting of TMP.

It is hoped that the general election will be announced and conducted soon. Meanwhile, CTSP and partners continue to raise awareness and build support at all levels for the proposed TMP.

Capacity and technical know-how on climate change

Recognizing that there is limited technical climate change knowledge within the field teams, two WWF-Malaysia staff members recently participated in a CTI regional climate change training program in the Philippines. This provided an opportunity for WWF-Malaysia to build capacity and technical knowledge on climate change within the field team, and to apply experience and lessons learned across the region to enhance initiatives such as the implementation of climate change vulnerability assessments in TMP.

Despite limitations in CCA capacity, the draft zoning plan for TMP incorporates fisheries, biodiversity, and climate change aspects into its design by adopting relevant principles and guidelines established by CTSP.

Communication and literacy

The principle languages for local staff and stakeholders in TMP include Malay, Chinese, and Bajau. Written and verbal command of English is limited. This poses a challenge for communicating awareness messages, engaging stakeholders, and preparing reports. Translation and editing add additional time costs to project implementation. Additionally, some local community members are not able to write or are reluctant to sign their names. This presents difficulties for properly recording attendance at events.

Papua New Guinea

Limited understanding of the importance of PPPs

Some local partners in Manus do not fully understand the value of partnering with private enterprises. TNC had planned to establish a partnership with Manus Fishers Cooperative Society, but some local partners were skeptical and suspicious of the intentions behind a partnership between an NGO and private enterprise.

Local CBOs lack capacity in key governance areas

Community Based Organizations (CBOs) lack critical capacity in key areas, inhibiting their capability to undertake some actions. This has resulted in some “clashes” in perceptions and aspirations between traditional clan leaders, CBO group leaders, and executives who are elected in accordance with local laws and national constitution. This situation has affected the management and governance of local CBOs in the communities of Nali Sopat Penabu LIG and Lele Masih Bupi Chupeu LIG. CTSP hopes that the local CSO Forum will improve awareness among local communities and ensure that traditional leaders and elected leaders compliment each other’s roles and responsibilities within the community.

Alignment of priorities among stakeholders

Reduced funding and delayed disbursement has necessitated the sacrifice of some activities. While every attempt has been made to sacrifice lowest priority activities, there is sometimes a mismatch between priorities identified by CTSP, and priorities from the perspective of local communities and governments.

Time sensitivity of activities

Managing time-sensitive activities (e.g., tracking and tagging sea turtles) has proved challenging due to logistical and other factors. Sea turtle conservation activities can only occur during November and December, the sea turtle nesting season. In addition, a number of activities are sequential and dependent on the completion of previous activities (e.g., passage of the Environment Law). Any upstream delays are compounded downstream, and may halt project progress entirely.

Community education and understanding

The capacity of communities to absorb concepts of marine resource management and conservation largely influences the success and timeline of activities. It is necessary to make absolutely sure that everyone understands not only the approach but also its implications, as misconceptions can cause significant problems in the future. Although such thoroughness can lead to delays, it is a necessary part of the project to insure responsible implementation and full cooperation.

Coordination with NCC as a communication node

Effective coordination across agencies remains a challenge, although this is improving following the establishment of the NCC. It is vital that the NCC secretariat is resourced adequately in order to effectively coordinate activities.

Philippines

Implementation takes longer than planning

The conclusion of Year 3 saw the successful completion of all management plans, namely three live reef fish (LRF) management plans and two CCA plans in Palawan and Tawi-Tawi. Moving forward, progress reports will document the implementation of plans developed during the first three years of the project.

If the very first management plan facilitated by CTSP—the LRF management plan in Taytay, Palawan—is any indicator, implementation of strategies and priority actions will take considerably longer than the development of management plans. In this case, the development of several supporting management plans, such as MPA management plans and catch traceability systems, is part of the implementation process. In the case of Dumarán and Araceli the needs are even more basic, and include adopting the municipal fishery codes into law and expanding the LRF management planning process. These needs provide an opportunity for CTSP to work more closely with local NGOs that specialize on legal matters, since policies and procedures are prerequisite to the implementation of new systems.

Although the municipal governments engaged in the CTSP project have different levels of political, logistical and financial capacities, WWF Philippines remains optimistic that it will be able to continue working with the local governments, and that local governments themselves will remain committed to the long process of fisheries and resource management, even beyond the term of the CTSP project.

Lengthy work planning and approval processes have created funding gaps

During the first four years of CTSP, the cycle of work plan preparation, submission and approval, followed by the contracting process and transmission of funds, have consistently resulted in a gap of around three months between fiscal years. Looking forward to the fifth year of the planning cycle, there is some concern that final-year activities may have to be compressed into a period of just a few months.

In the field, these gaps have been managed through the use of carryover funds, ensuring project presence and impacts could be sustained. In terms of programmatic management, however, adjusting to this challenge is more complex, and has made it difficult to commit to activities. Although some uncertainty is inherent in projects such as this, the layers and number of players involved have made the planning and approval process simply too long. In hindsight, the project could have been structured in more manageable portions.

Development of tools and indicators to assess progress towards NPOA targets

CTSP, in collaboration with the Philippines Marine Protected Area Support Network (MSN), developed the Management Effectiveness Assessment Tool (MEAT) for MPAs. The MEAT was tested in CTSP priority geographies and used by MSN during the 2011 MPA Awards to evaluate 117 applications from across the country. The tool was also applied in three MPAs in the Visayas to provide an in-depth review of the National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS) as part of a study conducted by Silliman University with support from the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ) and DENR.

Overall, the MEAT was able to establish a benchmark for MPA management effectiveness in the Philippines. However, it does have limitations, including the need to include socio-economic parameters to capture the array of benefits provided by protected areas. Recommendations to harmonize two tools—Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) and MEAT—are also being discussed.

Developing and field testing tools to measure progress towards other targets in the NPOA remains a challenge. Measurement of initial indicators requires the development of tools and identification of sufficient and suitable parameters.

Solomon Islands

Local capacity and politics

Although there are numerous local non-profit organizations in the Solomon Islands, the vast majority are not established as legally recognized entities. The inability to provide or secure funds to support these organizations has been a major obstacle to progress. Staff, funding and technical capacity within most of these local NGOs is minimal, and they require urgent support if they are to participate and engage in planned activities.

CTSP has engaged with several local communities that have proven difficult to work with. This is predominantly due to the communities' frustration with CCA activities: community members often do not perceive any tangible benefits that address the climate change issues that are locally important. During the coming year CTSP will focus on improving awareness about climate change impacts and adaption among communities, private sector, schools and government agencies. The lack of community commitment and agreements has also been a major challenge, with consensus and decision making hindered by community politics.

Government relations

Although WWF Solomon Islands maintains a strong relationship with provincial and national governments, progress has nonetheless been challenging at times. Slow decision making, politics, and cumbersome protocols and procedures continue to delay implementation activities. CTSP partners have invested considerable amounts of time and funds to develop and promote conservation ordinances and acts with no assurance that they will be approved or endorsed. Other minor challenges include engaging provincial government staff (e.g., fisheries officers or conservation officers) to participate in and support ongoing activities that require government representatives, leading to delays.

Lack of youth engagement

One challenge encountered by the Gizo team has been low participation by young people in Vulnerability Assessment LEAP workshops. This may be due to the dominance of elders in the workshops, which reflects the culture in the Solomon Islands. It may also be because they are shy. CTSP consortium members are working to address this issue by engaging young people separately via photo film activities, drawing competitions, and other activities.

A forthcoming workshop will identify and prioritize adaptation options and, in order to ensure engagement with a broad range of demographic groups, will encourage more people to attend and will encourage young people, women, and men to discuss options in separate groups before bringing all participants together.

Making technical ideas accessible to communities

Implementing complicated and complex technical tools in a workshop setting has proven challenging. It has been critical to find strategies to adapt tools and worksheets in such a way that they are appropriate for target communities. A system of workshops every 2-4 weeks has proven easiest to manage, however communities have found it difficult to retain enthusiasm for the program.

Timor-Leste

Human resource capacity

Limitations in human resource capacity are evident in both the actual number of people within the government and villages to engage in the CTSP project, and the willingness of available personnel to engage in activities. This challenge is becoming more acute as the number of international projects in the country increase. CTSP is now one of 12 international projects that MAF is currently engaged in, and new projects continue to start.

Leadership in government organizations

As mentioned above, MAF is currently overloaded with international programs. As a result CTSP has to compete for access to senior staff in terms of ability/willingness to advocate and provide leadership for government engagement in CTSP.

Access to field sites

Field activities are regularly hampered by a range of issues including lack of infrastructure (roads, electricity, water), climatic events (rainy season, floods), remoteness of field sites, dangers associated with fieldwork (for instance in Lore the presence of crocodiles impacts surveys, monitoring and other field activities), and the political reality of an election year.

5. CONCLUSION: FUTURE CHALLENGES AND OUTLOOK

CTSP is well into Phase III—Expansion and Acceleration—in which the majority of progress toward project objectives and outcomes will be achieved. Expansion and acceleration of impact, and greater integration across CTSP consortium members and implementation partners are readily evident throughout the program. CTSP government partners are sharing and adapting lessons learned and capacity development approaches. Approaches, tools, and activities are being replicated across the CT6. Site, national, and regional governance is improving and there is a relative increase in CT6 ownership as government and non-government partners discover more dynamic approaches to use human and financial resources to achieve NPOA objectives and contribute to RPOA outcomes.

Underpinning the acceleration and expansion of progress is a growing understanding among the CT6 about the fundamental basis of country-to-country, government-to-government, and site-to-site relationships for marine and coastal governance, particularly related to the thematic result areas of CTSP. Working closely with NOAA and the PI, CTSP measurably contributed to institutional and organizational strengthening of the CTI. CTSP support for all technical working groups has intensified in collaboration with the PI and NOAA, and there are no apparent insurmountable challenges to achieving USCTI Endgame Strategy targets by the end of the project.

The RPO has engaged the CT6 more through the Regional Secretariat. This at once builds Secretariat capacity and increases legitimacy of the Regional Secretariat as the CTI coordination body. The CTSP communications manager, capacity development advisor, and other technical leads continue to communicate with countries directly, while maintaining the involvement of the Regional Secretariat as the official convening agent for CTI.

5.1 Partnering for Transition of Programs

Planning for CTSP Phase IV—Transition and Institutionalization—is the final phase of CTSP and coincides with CTSP Year 5. Work planning for Year 5, the final year of CTSP, has already started and will intensify during the period from May 2012. Partnering and transition are the themes guiding the closing vision for the CTSP program. Regional development partners and country government partners are being assessed for their potential to assume leadership for USCTI-facilitated programs after the end of USCTI. Potential regional development partners are already being invited to regional exchanges and other workshops to prepare the way for program transition at the end of CTSP in September 2013. Facilitators for the CTSP work plan meeting and development of key closeout messages are being engaged, and a written exit strategy will be developed by late June 2012.

Parallel to CTSP preparation for partnering and transition, the CTI is moving into a stage of its development where foundational governance arrangements, notably a permanent secretariat, will hopefully soon be in place. In addition, there is increasing interest in admitting new partners to the CTI. This is driven by a desire to broaden the donor base and levels of support, rather than by a need for additional strategic support. The importance of broadening the donor base as the CTI evolves is acknowledged in the “Coordination Mechanisms and Implementation Partners” section of the RPOA, which states:

“Successful implementation of the RPOA ... will require a large and diverse group of implementation partners from within and outside of the region... In short, the CTI-CFF must become a “large tent” under which major stakeholder groups and related initiatives can combine and coordinate their actions ...”

In the same section of the RPOA, there is an explicit acknowledgement that there is a need for the CTI to have effective coordination mechanisms in place, particularly as the number of donors and range of activities expands.

CTSP's partnering and transition approach aligns with the current discussions within CTI on new partners. Determining the exact form of new partnerships, as well as whether any changes are needed in the current structure of CTI and partners, is currently under review by the Coordinating Mechanisms Working Group (CWMG). CTSP (and USCTI in general) needs to closely monitor CWMG developments to ensure that any partnering and transition planning for closeout is aligned with CWMG recommendations.

The results and lessons learned from CTSP are being captured in a growing library of documents that are available to the CT6. Important outcomes are being documented in the scientific literature through peer review publications and other avenues to increase the global awareness of the contributions of CTSP, NOAA, and the PI under the USCTI program to the CTI regional marine governance program.

5.2 Institutional and Governance Challenges

While progress is generally considered very good, institutional and governance weaknesses at a variety of levels continue to mitigate overall impact and must be kept in mind.

There continues to be confusion and largely undefined barriers to progress on ratifying the establishment of the CTI Regional Secretariat. CTSP is raising the importance of timely ratification with the Government of Indonesia through the Indonesian ambassador to the United States in conjunction with the upcoming visit of the Indonesian president to the United States. The RPO is also reaching out to CT6 partners to clarify challenges and status of ratification in each country, and raise the issue as critical to maintaining momentum of CTI. Australia is providing support to the interim Regional Secretariat to clarify the steps for ratification at the country level and the minimum required for Indonesia to move forward as host of the permanent CTI Regional Secretariat. Without ratification of the CTI Regional Secretariat structure and funding protocols, there will be limited progress on regional scale coordination and communication.

As a result of CTSP engagement, as well as broader USCTI support, national and sub-national budgeting and program planning is beginning to reflect CTI goals and objectives. However, uneven capacity across the CT6 will result in an uneven pace of progress against CTI goals, objectives, and targets. This is not unexpected, but must be considered when developing realistic time-bound targets and expectations for CTI progress.

The CTI faces deeply rooted governance challenges that are, in a general sense, common to all CT6 nations and relate to larger political-administrative and social dynamics. The difficult issues of longstanding underdevelopment, unofficial relationships and transfers and, in some cases, a very rigid government outlook create challenges that are difficult to address in a 5-year timeframe, and represent areas of CTSP engagement that are difficult to capture in the current system of indicators and reporting. Specific additional analysis and reporting will be included in the final year of CTSP to reveal a subtler picture of the success of the program beyond the standard indicators currently used.

5.3 Overall Outlook

There are presently no insurmountable obstacles that will prevent CTSP from achieving its targets and desired outcomes.

ANNEX I ACTIVITY TRACKING TABLE

ID	Activity description	Country	Priority Geography	Site	Lead	Status of Activity
C10-2.1-001	Formulate policy that will link national and sub-national level fisheries management and legally institute EAFM as the fisheries management tool.	PNG	n/a	n/a	TNC	On the advice of a national fisheries lawyer, this activity will be pursued when the legal review is completed, to enable EAFM policy to be formulated appropriately. Also, it is imperative that EAFM at the community level is fully implemented so that lessons can be shared to assist with national EAFM policies.
C10-2.2-014	Complete a rapid assessment on fisheries management capacity for implementation of EBFM pilots in high-priority areas and develop new fisheries management training programs on the findings of this assessment.	Timor-Leste	Nino Konis Santana (NKS) National Park	NKS	CI	This activity is complete. An assessment was submitted and used at the climate change and fisheries workshop held in March. It will also be used at the upcoming EAFM regional exchange in July.
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 review of Pere Integrated Community Management Plan was completed in February 2012. While the Nali Sopat Penabu LLG is currently gathering information/ data from local community-based groups and partners to incorporate EAFM principles in the draft LLG common management plan.
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	The socio-economic report will be published once a contractor is hired to complete this work. In the meantime, information from the assessment is contributing to an increasing awareness in LLG communities.
C10-3.1-007	Liase 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 is complete. The Maramatana LLG Environment Law was passed in February.
C10-3.1-008	Provide technical support and capacity building to Labam-Pahilele and Nuakata Management Committees for completion of NIPA Management Plan.	Papua New Guinea	Milne Bay Province	Maramatana LLG	CI	NIPA Management Plan is completed. Maps identifying protected areas will be completed in the next few months.
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	This activity is complete. The NIPA management plan is recognized in the new Environmental Law.
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, Nuakatalabam-Pahilele MPA	CI	Although CI is a member of the National Beche-de-mer Steering Committee—which provides advice to the Director of the National Fisheries Authority (NFA) on the management of beche-de-mer stocks throughout PNG and has periodic discussions with NFA staff on progress of the fishery closure and monitoring—NFA is not interested in working with CI to develop a common monitoring protocol. NFA frequently conducts its own monitoring exercises without notifying CI and other NGOs in addition to provincial and local level government. While the NFA monitoring does not take place within the Nuakatalabam Pahilele MPA and CI's monitoring does, beyond discussion on general results from monitoring exercises, NFA has expressed no interest in CI's beche-de-mer monitoring results. Therefore it is unlikely that a unified national fisheries management system for beche-de-mer will be developed with CI's input. The fishery was initially identified as an

ID	Activity description	Country	Priority Geography	Site	Lead	Status of Activity
						ideal test case for such a national system because of the decision to close the fishery for three years in 2009. The closure would allow for a management plan (that included monitoring protocol) to be developed and in place by the time the fishery reopened in 2013.
C10-3.2-015	Provide technical support to rangers for MPA monitoring/surveillance.	Papua New Guinea	Milne Bay Province	Nuakatabam-Pahilele	CI	Monitoring and surveillance workshops and trainings for village engagement teams have been held every three months since December 2010. Between these workshops, rangers have been brought to Alotau to be trained in analysis and reporting techniques in order to generate products that can be taken to local level government.
C10-3.2-022	Conduct a series of exchange visits, trainings, and ongoing mentoring programs on MPA integrated marine management capacity among MAF staff and relevant stakeholders.	Timor-Leste	n/a	n/a	CI	This activity is complete. The marine management mentor held a series of workshops with the MAF staff. Two MAF staff members have been seconded to the CTSP office and have attended community workshops and trainings. In addition, these staff members have attended international exchanges.
C10-3.2-023	Develop a comprehensive Marine Management Capacity Development Strategy for NKS.	Timor-Leste	Nino Konis Santana National Park	NKS	CI	This activity is complete. Capacity building activities continue and will feed into a lessons learned document for a capacity building roadmap for NKS. These activities include trainings in zoning, community outreach and engagement, development of community rules and regulations, enforcement mechanisms and co-management approaches. After consultations with government it was decided that a capacity development strategy for all of NKS was not possible as part of the park is terrestrial, instead a smaller scale roadmap on capacity development would be developed for the marine part of the park
C11-1.1-001	Conduct consultations on National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS) seascapes areas using standard evaluation tools and ensuring wide stakeholder participation including that of national government/DENR.	Philippines	n/a	n/a	CI	This activity is complete. The NIPAS Policy Review is completed and the report finalized. A presentation of results will be tabled in the agenda of the NCCC in 2012. The review and policy recommendations will be used at the planned conference of Protected Area Management Boards (PAMBs) of MPAs under NIPAS in 2012.
C11-1.1-004	Provide technical assistance to NFA for the formalization of a Community-based FAD Deployment Policy.	Papua New Guinea	n/a	n/a	WWF	Status as C12-1.1.002 below
C11-1.1-005	Provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Environment, Conservation, and Meteorology to ensure that the "CTI National Liaison Officer" provide services to the national government and CTI partners; to local communities to implement Priority Geography-specific CTSP activities, including community participation, and organizing and attending meetings by CTSP partners, and to WFC to implement activities related to the formulation of a CBRM policy by the end of Yr 3.	Solomon Islands	n/a	n/a	WWF	WWF-SI is supporting GMCA to become a legal independent entity. The GMCA draft constitution has been completed by a contracted lawyer. Registration of the constitution is currently underway and should be finalized in the next month.
C11-1.1-007	Complete cost benefit analyses and provide support for the ratification of Ramsar and CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species) conventions, the international	Timor-Leste	n/a		CI	This activity is complete. The CITES cost-benefit analysis was completed and presented to staff from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Ministry of Environment, President's Office, and Ministry of Forestry. Work on RAMSAR has begun, but presentation of results has been delayed

ID	Activity description	Country	Priority Geography	Site	Lead	Status of Activity
	agreements on wetlands and trade in endangered species.					due to elections and is now scheduled for August/September. At this time the analyses of United Nations Convention on Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), CITES, and RAMSAR will be re-packaged for presentation to new government staff and officials.
C11-1.2-003	Implementation of apprenticeship program that may include basic training on Coastal Resource Management (CRM)/CTI, special lectures on CTI topics conducted by mentors, and integration into regional/intl exchange programs. Conduct one networking meeting between mentees/mentors and Local Government Units (LGUs) towards end of FY11.	Philippines	n/a	n/a	CI	Networking meetings between concerned local government units and mentee universities have been held in the three CTSP geographies: Palawan was reported in the 2011 Annual Report; the networking meetings in Batangas (VIP) and Tawi-Tawi were conducted in October 2011. The meetings presented the needs of LGUs for coastal resource management and current capacities of mentee universities to guide future partnership.
C11-1.2-005	Support the development of final agreements between Philippines and Malaysia on establishing transborder eco-tourism between Sabah Malaysia and Philippines.	Philippines	n/a	Turtle Islands	CI	Work under this activity has continued with monitoring activities recording 3,167 green turtle nests (equivalent to 316,700 eggs) from October to December.
C11-1.3-002	Conduct a workshop(s) to identify opportunities to improve marine conservation and capacity needs and establish a National Capacity-building and Development (Learning) Network.	Solomon Islands	n/a	n/a	TNC	CRM Research grants (8) have been issued to the 12 faculty mentees based on their research proposals approved by the mentors.
C11-1.5-001	Investigate sustainable financing mechanisms for effective management activities and compile into report.	Papua New Guinea	Manus and Madang	n/a	WWF	<p>Work under this activity will contribute to a more realistic costing of the PNG NPoA. Information for the NPoA costing is needed at the national level (i.e. national government) as well as at the site level, which includes provincial and LLG governments, NGOs and other partners.</p> <p>Whilst a complete costing of the NPoA is yet to be completed, WWF, with CTSP support engaged a short-term consultant to carry out a site-based component study in April 2011 on Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) in Manus, focusing on the Lorengau town watershed/catchment area. The consultant investigated and costed a number of ecosystem services that could provide the basis for realistic costing of implementing the NPoA.</p> <p>Since the site-based PES study and report was completed, no further progress has been made in the reporting period, as this is subject to the progress of the NPoA work. A similar exercise/study in Madang lagoon (site-based) is also not yet done.</p>
C11-2.1-002	Provide technical assistance to NFA for the completion of a Community-based Fisheries Management Policy with EAFM principles and the gazettement of a LRFT Management Plan.	Papua New Guinea	n/a	n/a	TNC	<p>National Fisheries Authority (NFA) is currently doing consultation processes with a wide range of stakeholders around PNG to give feedback on the current Policy. NFA has engaged Paul Lokani as a private consultant to do the consultation on the National Fisheries Act 1998. Once the Act/Law is reviewed, then all Policies relating to Fishery will be reviewed accordingly. Last week during the Learning & Training Network in Manus, a consultation with community people, provincial government and industry partners was done on the Act.</p> <p>This activity is progressing effectively with NFA taking the lead. TNC is facilitating and</p>

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						assisting with local community CBO consultations.
C11-2.2-007	Support the National GIS Laboratory (Agriculture Land use Geographical Information System Unit - ALGIS) to gather, display, and store key spatial information to support conservation management including EAFM, ICZM, and high-priority conservation areas.	Timor-Leste	n/a	n/a	CI	This activity is complete. An ALGIS workplan of activities has been agreed to. These activities will expand the current marine coastal habitat database to include new sites and the introduction of new spatial monitoring techniques, software, and data storage.
C11-2.1-001	Develop a draft zoning plan for the spatial management of trawler and purse seine fishing gear using MARXAN to model various options. Conduct stakeholder consultations to gather feedback from fishermen and aquaculturists on the draft fisheries zoning plan for integration into a final TMP zoning plan. Draft a fisheries management plan that includes management strategies for trawlers and purse seines.	Malaysia	Kudat-Banggi	n/a	WWF	<p>Important fishing ground for two types of fishing gear (purse seine and trawl) have been identified through the FOP program and incorporated into the zoning plan for TMP. This was presented to the commercial fishing stakeholders on 26 November 2012, and feedback will be incorporated into the final draft zoning plan for TMP.</p> <p>The fisheries zoning plan was also integrated into the Fisheries Management Plan for TMP. A management plan for TMP was drafted in December 2011.</p> <p>Three members of the Kudat Fishing Boat Owners Association (PPKNK) participated in the 2nd Regional CTI Business Forum where PPKNK and DOF Sabah received recognition for their public-private partnership for the management of fisheries in TMP.</p>
C11-2.2-001	Improve management of endangered humphead wrasse through surveys and monitoring of release sites with Sabah Parks, Department of Fisheries and other stakeholders to check on conditions of fish and build support for MPAs with fisheries benefits through an ongoing study of spillover effects of grouper fisheries in Sugud Islands Marine Conservation Area.	Malaysia	Kudat-Banggi	n/a	WWF	<p>ReefGuardian is continuing the Phase 2 of the grouper ecological study, which includes identification of spawning aggregation sites in three Priority Conservation Areas (PCAs). This work is part of a Ph.D. study that is being supervised by Universiti Malaysia Sabah. An abstract of the preliminary data from this study has been submitted for presentation at the 12th ICRS in July 2012.</p> <p>An Interim Study Report was submitted in January 2012. A report on the HHW release site is available for Sugud Island Marine Conservation Area (SIMCA), and monitoring data are available for Kudat & Semporna.</p>
C11-2.2-002	Support collaborative management by providing technical support to community wardens in TMP sites on zoning, management structure, enforcement training, and biological monitoring (including demarcation demarcate boundaries of CMPA in Maliangin and Berungus and establishing management bodies (Persatuan/Koperasi) in Maliangin and Berungus).	Malaysia	Kudat-Banggi	n/a	WWF	<p>Two Open Water Diving trainings were conducted in October 2011:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) 6-10 October 2011 with 6 local community participants (4 male; 2 female), and 2) 21-23 October 2011 with 6 local community participants (6 male).
C11-2.3-001	Provide support to pilot a Vessel Monitoring System and Fisheries Observer programs involving commercial fishing industry to test and provide input for the draft fisheries management plan.	Malaysia	Sabah EEZ	n/a	WWF	<p>A Fisheries Observer training was conducted on the 21st to 29th November 2011 with collaboration from the Sabah Fisheries Department and PPKNK. A 5-day theoretical training (Phase 1) was conducted at the DOF Likas Fisheries Centre hosted by the Sabah DoF. Trainers from the Sarawak Bintawa Fisheries Research Centre, Universiti Malaysia Sabah, Sabah Parks and Sabah DoF were invited to conduct training on TMP establishment process, fisheries management and data and monitoring need, fisheries survey and data gathering, basic fish taxonomy, and navigation and safety at</p>

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						<p>sea. This was followed by a 3-day practical training (Phase 2) on-board a fishing vessel operating in TMP. Twelve (12) local community members were trained throughout Phase 1 and Phase 2 of the training. The 12 local community members of TMP were engaged in the pilot Fisheries Observer Program that run throughout December and extended to February 2012. This FOP is being continued in CTSP Y4 workplan.</p> <p>Four Vessel trackers using telecommunication signals were purchased for the Vessel Monitoring Program. These were distributed to four fishing boat owners. However, there was some reluctance from the boat owners to deploy the trackers on their boat.</p> <p>A Fisheries Officer was hired in January 2012.</p>
C11-2.4-003	With the Sabah Tourism Board and Department of Fisheries, analyze the consumer end of LRFT in Sabah by assessing the level of fisheries culinary tourism and its impact on LRFT in major cities in Sabah. Design a consumer campaign including messages, banners, posters, and factsheets.	Malaysia	Sabah EEZ	N/A	WWF	<p>In November 2011, WWF-Malaysia collaborated with Shangri-La Tg. Aru Resort (STAR) to organize a one-day awareness session on Sustainable Seafood Consumption, targeting seafood retailers/suppliers, restaurants and consumers. The event was officiated by the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Environment (MTCE) Sabah. It also marked a partnership with the private sector in promoting sustainable seafood consumption.</p> <p>The Consumer Attitude Survey Report is finalized, a digital copy is available and has been distributed to stakeholders. Hardcopies are being printed. Consumer Awareness Campaign materials - brochures, factsheets, posters and billboard design and a campaign implementation plan has been completed.</p>
C11-2.4-004	Implement an EAFM concept and strategy with the communities of Nali Sopat Penabu LLG and NFA Sedentary Resources Group.	Papua New Guinea	Manus	n/a	TNC	<p>The Nali Sopat Penabu LLG is leading this activity through the President Hon. John Popot. A planned workshop that will enable all LLG ward members to agree on the LLG Management Plan will be held in July. By then, it is believe that there will be a draft 'One LLG Integrated Management Plan'.</p>
C11-3.1-013	Develop a comprehensive fisheries research database to aid in the completion of management plans for more Fisheries Management Areas that support sustainable fisheries practices in Indonesia.	Indonesia	n/a	n/a	WWF	<p>No changes – the EAFM mailing list and EAFM website that were initiated in the earlier quarter of CTSP Year 3 have been up and running to date. The mailing list has united decision makers, practitioners and experts from both fisheries and conservation views to discuss on EAFM. The website has provided data on EAFM-related activities as well as updates of publications and related issues.</p>
C11-3.1-014	Develop tested and approved ecosystem indicators for sustainable fisheries practices to be integrated into the sustainable and responsible fisheries concept of MMAF.	Indonesia	n/a	n/a	WWF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expert Meeting to discuss and agree on the EAFM Indicators assessment module was held in November 2011. Recommendations have been incorporated into the edited version of the document. • A Stakeholder training on the edited and agreed EAFM Indicators assessment module was held in January 2012 to disseminate the EAFM indicators assessment guidance and prepare related stakeholders for field testing in their respective areas, FMA 713 and FMA 714
C11-2.4-001	Build capacity and interest among fish traders to prepare for and participate in APEC LRFT meeting and to ensure consensus in a state wide	Malaysia	Sabah EEZ	N/A	WWF	<p>A meeting with the DoF Director was held in November 2011 to discuss moving forward with dialogue between traders' representatives and the DoF. The Director requested information on the traders,</p>

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	conference of final standards for LRFT best management practices for aquaculture.					including traders' profiles, aspirations, and items they are willing to commit towards sustainable live reef fish trade in Sabah. This information was provided on the 2nd December 2012, and although there has not yet been a formal dialogue, discussions with the traders are continuing.
C11-2.4-002	Summarize and reprint the Sabah portion of the 2009 report by the Network of Aquaculture Centres in Asia-Pacific on LRFT aquaculture for academics, traders, and government officers in Sabah in order to have a more well-informed debate on the issue including discussions with LRFT culture in Peninsular Malaysia and pilot projects.	Malaysia	Sabah EEZ	N/A	WWF	<p>A pilot FCA project was initiated in the state of Johor, Peninsular Malaysia, to assess the efficiency of the use of compound feed compared to trash fish feed in the growth of cultured fish. This project is on-going. THE FCA Pilot Project in Johor was completed and will be continued into a second phase under a separated funding.</p> <p>A pilot FCA Project involving 3 farmers in Sabah is initiated in Sabah (Kota Kinabalu). MoUs with the 3 farmers was developed and finalized in March 2012 to implement an initial list of Best Management Practice (BMP) criteria developed and incorporated into the MoU.</p>
C11-3.1-016	Facilitate meetings of the Interim Steering Committee (ISC) of TMP to develop a shared vision and high level management goals for TMP. Support TMP ISC Working groups to have meetings and workshops to draft their respective components of an integrated Management Plan. Conduct event to sign-off on the Draft Integrated Management Plan for public consultation at one of the regular meetings of the ISC.	Malaysia	Kudat-Banggi	Tun Mustapha Park	WWF	The 2nd TMP Interim Steering Committee (ISC) was held on the 15th December 2011. The committee heard of the progress achieved by the 6 technical working groups (TWGs) under the ISC.
C11-3.1-017	Develop a draft zoning plan and establish goals, targets (ecological and socio-economic) and criteria for a spatial zoning plan using MARXAN software to model various zoning options. Conduct stakeholders' consultation to get feedback on the draft zoning plan for integration into a final zoning plan. Develop indicators for socio-economic monitoring by stakeholders within the proposed TMP.	Malaysia	Kudat-Banggi	Tun Mustapha Park	WWF	<p>The spatial database consisting of habitat, land use and marine use maps were completed by December 2011. This was presented to members of the TMP ISC TWG on Zoning, on the 15th December 2011.</p> <p>A GIS Technical Assistant was hired to assist the team to accomplish this work.</p>
C11-3.1-018	Assess awareness and public support for TMP in Sabah and implement an Engagement Plan to build support for TMP among leaders from government, industry, and communities.	Malaysia	Kudat-Banggi	N/A	WWF	<p>Maliangin Festival was conducted as an event to build awareness and political support for TMP via events with the stakeholders to communicate success stories and support from the ground.</p> <p>A consultant was engaged to conduct a public awareness survey, to gauge awareness and support for TMP. Survey was conducted in December 2011 to January 2012. The report is in 2nd draft, and being finalized. Output from this survey will input into the TMP communication plan and engagement of state cabinet politicians and ministers.</p>
C11-3.1-020	Conduct a legislative and policy review and capacity needs analysis for effective enforcement of appropriate legislation for the Madang Lagoon.	Papua New Guinea	Madang	n/a	WWF	No further progress made in the reporting period. An earlier legislative gap analysis was conducted by Centre for Environment & Community Right (CECOR) and report compiled which will be a useful in determining an appropriate legislative

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						framework for the future management of the Madang lagoon.
C11-3.2-020	Provide technical assistance for community level sea turtle conservation and sustainable use, including studies on population dynamics.	Papua New Guinea	n/a	n/a	CI	Logistical and seasonal restrictions for this activity did not allow for it to be completed in 2011. However with the purchase of a new boat this activity will take place during the Sea turtle nesting season November-December 2012.
C11-3.2-024	Work with NGO partners, CBOs (including SILMMA – Solomon Islands Locally Managed Marine Areas), and government to train local communities and local government in implementing standardized monitoring protocols as agreed upon by the CTSP partners, CBOs and government partners in Gizo Integration site in Western province.	Solomon Islands	Western Province	n/a	WWF	The consultant has completed the initial draft of the standardized monitoring protocol which will be submitted to NCC for endorsement and approval. After which need to develop training manual and training of NGO partners. Once draft report on agreed standard monitoring protocol is approved by NCC.
C11-3.2-026	Work with NGO partners, CBOs (including SILMMA) and (local) government to improve management effectiveness of MPAs in SI by developing effective MPA enforcement models in line with protected areas legislation and introducing a standard, environmentally safe demarcation and mooring system for MPAs.	Solomon Islands	Western Province and Central Province	Gizo and GERUSA	WWF	Have identified type of mooring system that will be used. The Halas environmental mooring system has been used in PNG and Palau and has proven to be the most sufficient system used thus far. Subsequent to the procurement of the equipment, we will look into training of stakeholders (dive operators, local partners and government)
C11-3.2-028	Continue the mobilization of Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF) and community-based training and mentoring teams. Carry out key training and mentoring to support effective integrated marine management in NKS and in LMMAs.	Timor-Leste	NKS National Park	NKS National Park	CI	This activity is completed. Various trainings and workshops were held throughout communities within NKS covering such topics as: introduction to diving, eco-systems, benefits and costs of conservation, community marine management, women in fishing communities, traditional and state fishing laws, marine conservation for students. Each one of these included MAF staff from the national and/or district levels.
C11-3.3-014	Support Madang government with the institutionalization of an effective Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) Policy for Madang Lagoon.	Papua New Guinea	Madang	n/a	WWF	Activity not fully implemented yet.
C11-3.3-014	Support Madang government with the institutionalization of an effective Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) Policy for Madang Lagoon.	Papua New Guinea	Madang	n/a	WWF	Discussion and liaison with the Madang Provincial Government continued in the reporting period, following earlier meetings where the concept of ICZM was first introduced to the Provincial Government and other stakeholders by WWF. In the reporting period, discussions were held with the CUSO Town Planning volunteer who has been engaged by the Provincial Government to develop an Urban Development Plan for the township as there's currently no plan for urban development and expansion. This was with the intention to see how this work can tie in to the ICZM concept. The discussions were positive and further follow up is necessary.
C11-3.3-018	Assess the management effectiveness of the Taytay protected area.	Philippines	Palawan	Taytay	WWF	The Management Effectiveness Assessment Tool (MEAT) was administered for 3 MPAs in Taytay Bay—Tecas Reef, Dinot and Noah-Noah—in Dec 2011. All three were rated to be at the first level of management effectiveness. Tecas is nearing level 2 due to the strong enforcement efforts by the municipal government; its weakness lies primarily on governance aspects such as

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						lacking an MPA management plan.
C11-4.1-007	Design and start development of an online climate change marketplace connecting investors in adaptation and CT project developers at a variety of scales and methodology that make \$1 billion in funds accessible to the CT6, includes at least 75% of CT CCA projects available, and contributes to at least four adaptation projects per CT country by 2013.	CT-6	N/A	N/A	WWF	The Coral Triangle Climate Change Adaptation Marketplace is slightly delayed in meeting its commitments during this reporting period. This is largely due to changes in the funding arrangements for the project. However, the marketplace retains significant support the CT6 countries support and WWF. The contract for the marketplace development is signed and work has commenced with a delivery date expected in early March 2012 and a potential launch in Rio +20 in June 2012.
C11-4.2-004	In partnership with WFC, implement community-based vulnerability and adaptation methodologies and strategies in CBRM communities in the Gizo and GERUSA Integration sites in Western Province.	Solomon Islands	Western Province	n/a	WWF	WWF has just recently provided all PRA survey data and information collected in previous years and jointly accompanied WFC to WWF Gizo integration site communities to conduct village surveys.
C12-1.1-001	Support to NCC.	Malaysia	n/a	n/a	WWF	Due to difficulties in engaging a full-time staff to fill this position, a consultancy company, Sea Resource Sdn. Bhd. was contracted to undertake his module. The consultancy firm will provide support to the Malaysian NCC and liaise with external CTI stakeholders.
C12-1.1-002	Continue technical assistance to NFA (National Fisheries Authority) to finalize the community-based FAD deployment policy and best practice guidelines for FAD deployment; support 3 LLGs in Manus Province to apply the best practice guidelines.	Papua New Guinea	n/a	n/a	WWF	<p>Following WWF's funding of the consultancy contract for the IFAD Policy development, NFA has taken carriage of the draft policy document following its submission by the local consultant in Dec 2011. The key sequential steps to get the FAD policy endorsed and implemented are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Draft IFAD presented to NFA by WWF 2. NFA accepts the draft and agrees to conduct extensive stakeholder consultations. 3. NFA takes the draft and consults with stakeholders in the communities and provinces through a series of workshops 4. NFA revises the draft IFAD Policy and comes up with a final version 5. NFA drafts IFAD Policy Submission to the NFA board 6. NFA presents the IFAD policy submission to the normal or special Board meeting for approval. 7. NFA gazettes the IFAD Policy 8. NFA informs the stakeholders on the approval of the IFAD policy for implementation 9. NFA, provinces and stakeholders start the planning process for provincial and community EAFM and IFAD management plans 10. Management plans go through the process for approval of management plans at the provincial or LLG level. 11. Management plans and IFAD policy implemented fully. <p>The status in the reporting period is that NFA has re-engaged the local consultant to conduct consultation with the provinces (i.e. step 3). In Feb/March 2012, the consultant carried out consultations in East Sepik, Manus, and the Autonomous Region of Bougainville, with other provinces schedule to follow.</p> <p>WWF is working also in collaboration with the NFA in conducting baseline surveys in the identified FAD deployment sites prior to the</p>

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						deployment of FADS. The purpose of the survey (which involves fish species counts, identification and reef substrate assessment) is to allow comparison and/or assessment of the impact of FADs on inshore fisheries. In the reporting period, two baseline surveys were conducted – one in Wewak (East Sepik province) and in Manus in Dec 2012.
C12-1.1-003	Provide technical assistance to the Department of Environment and Conservation to ensure that the CTI National Liaison Officer supports the national government and CTI partners. Supporting the CTI Liaison officer with means to liaise with local communities, NGOs and other implementation partners with the implementation of Priority Geography-specific CTSP activities, including attending community meetings/activities, and organizing and attending meetings by CTSP partners, etc.	Papua New Guinea	n/a	n/a	WWF	The position of NCC Liaison officer remained un-filled in the reporting period. Though the positions were advertised by DEC last year, no suitable candidate was found.
C12-1.1-004	Complete the consultations on National Integrated Protected Area System (NIPAS) and integrate results, of policy review and stakeholder consultations related to benchmarking management effectiveness of NIPAS MPAs, into policy recommendations and formulation.	Philippines	n/a	n/a	CI	Participated in/supported all meetings convened by the NCCC Secretariat and partners: GIZ-ACCOAST, MSN, USAID RDMA site visits; assistance to NOAA acidification study in VIP; USAID Philippines - Jan-March 2012 Supported the NCCC in communicating CTI and CTSP achievements: CTI exhibit at UNEP Global Conference, Jan 2012; and CTSP achievements presented to CI Seascapes workshop, Feb 2012 through exhibits Completed inputs to the 1st draft of Philippine State of the Coral Triangle Report.
C12-1.1-005	Provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Environment, Conservation, and Meteorology to ensure that the "CTI National Liaison Officer" provide services to the national government and CTI partners. Provide assistance to local communities to implement Priority Geography-specific CTSP activities, including community participation, and organizing and attending meetings by CTSP partners, and to WFC to implement activities related to the agreed CBRM policy. Work with NGO partners to ensure the MPA Act regulations are passed.	Solomon Islands	n/a	n/a	WWF	No updates this reporting period.
C12-1.1-006	Support the NCC including participation in CTI processes and monitoring progress on implementation of the NPOA by providing technical, programmatic, and logistical assistance.	Timor-Leste	NKS	n/a	CI	Support to the NCC included regular updates to members of NCC on CTSP activities, assisting in technical support of overseas meetings and preparation of presentations. In addition to this members of NCC are engaged in field work and trainings with CTSP staff.
C12-1.1-007	Provide technical assistance as requested by government to complete and present the cost/benefit analyses of ratifying RAMSAR including	Timor-Leste	NKS	n/a	CI	Presentation of the cost/benefit analysis is scheduled for August/September. This delay is due to the Timor-Leste election cycle (which includes President elections in March and April, Presidential swearing in May,

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	how it will help to support strategies for improving management and building long-term community and ecosystem resilience.					Parliamentary elections in June, swearing in ceremony in July) this year and the recommendation to delay until a new government has been chosen and sworn in.
C12-1.2-002	CTSP PNG consortium members form CTSP PNG learning network and link/connect to PNG National capacity building and learning network, CLMA is endorsed as the National Coordinating Body for the PNG learning network, PNG Learning network stakeholders consultation meeting to endorse University of PNG as lead in establishing the university network and link/connect to PNG national network.	Papua New Guinea	n/a	n/a	TNC	This activity is achieved as PNG CLMA is currently coordinating all the learning and training in PNG. A workshop in Kimbe Bay was held in December 2011, while in New Ireland (kavieng) was held in February of 2012. MECCN in Manus will hold the workshop in April 2012 first week, to be followed by 2 other workshops for PNG. The workshops were held to set up the Provincial learning networks, which will link to the national PNG CLMA. The costs of the meetings were refunded by CI through support from AusAid, while TNC supported with CTSP funding in advance. University of PNG as well as Fisheries College (as part of Vudal University) has been participating with PNG CLMA on the formation of the provincial networks. in Manus both TNC and WWF facilitated with local partners.
C12-1.2-003	Provide logistical and technical support to NCCC for NPOA implementation. Develop a database and knowledge management system for NIPAS and MPA management in the Philippines.	Philippines	n/a	n/a	CI, WWF	Initial planning meetings conducted and grant agreement for the Marine Environment and Resource Foundation (MERF) drafted for the development of MPA database
C12-1.2-003	Provide logistical and technical support to NCCC for NPOA implementation. Develop a database and knowledge management system for NIPAS and MPA management in the Philippines.	Philippines	n/a	n/a	CI, WWF	The project continues to provide support to the NCC in activities related to the implementation of the NPOA. Two administrative staff are provided by CTSP in the Coastal and Marine Management Office (CMMO) of the DENR. One meeting of the NCC Technical Working Group was held in Taytay, Palawan, as part of their regular meetings and a fieldtrip to a CTSP site. The project continues to provide assistance in the writing of the State of the Coral Triangle (SCTR) and the High Level Financial Roundtable, primarily through inputs to the Asian Development Bank (ADB) Knowledge Management project. The draft SCTR includes the updated indicators for EAFM. The consultant hired to develop the M&E framework is drafting the report, which will be presented in an NCC meeting.
C12-1.2-004	Expand the University Mentoring Program to include additional themes, i.e., socio-economic aspects of coastal and marine sector management, sustainable fishing, GIS/remote sensing, climate change vulnerability /risk assessment and adaptation, and other Priority Geographies.	Philippines	n/a	n/a	CI	First consultation meeting with academic institutions conducted in December 2011. Special training topics focusing on monitoring and natural capital assessment that may be considered in the expanded university mentoring program were suggested. CCA Planning and vulnerability assessments as an integrating theme for fisheries, socio-economics and spatial planning was also suggested.
C12-1.2-005	Support office and operating costs including establishment of the CI office, staff, and expenses to oversee coordination, administration, and programmatic management for CTSP operations.	Timor-Leste	n/a	n/a	CI	Conservation International has engaged local legal representation to assist in the registration process. CI staff also met with the outgoing President in order to secure his continued support. Another visit in order to secure office space and set-up/address IT concerns is scheduled for May (in order to fit between election events). CI has also recruited a Country Director for the new office, this position is expected to begin in early May
C12-1.2-	Assess opportunities	Philippines	n/a	n/a	WWF	Progress on this activity was delayed by the

ID	Activity description	Country	Priority Geography	Site	Lead	Status of Activity
006	associated with the Philippines CTI Scholarship, Fellowship, and Research Grant.					unavailability of the consultants initially being eyed for this work. Negotiation is currently ongoing with a potential consultant who has extensive experience particularly with government scholarship programs.
C12-1.2-007	Develop; present to key stakeholders and partners; and formalize the institutional framework/ mechanisms on the administration and management of the Philippines university mentoring program.	Philippines	n/a	n/a	WWF	Scheduled between May and early July 2012.
C12-1.2-008	Develop the eligibility guidelines and application procedures and review for the Philippines – CTI Professorial Chair and Publications Grant.	Philippines	n/a	n/a	WWF	Scheduled between May and early July 2012.
C12-1.2-009	Administer the Philippines CTI Scholarship, Fellowship and Research Grant, the CTI Professorial Chair Award, and the Publications Grant.	Philippines	n/a	n/a	WWF	Scheduled for July 2012 and onward.
C12-1.2-010	Continue implementation of apprenticeship program that includes a series of lectures to benefit mentees and support to mentees at learning events. Support the establishment of cooperation between local government units and mentee universities in selected CTSP geographies.	Philippines	n/a	n/a	CI	Initial planning meetings conducted and grant agreement for the Marine Environment and Resource Foundation (MERF) drafted for the conduct of the Science in Coastal Resource Management Foundation Course for the 2nd batch of mentees
C12-1.3-004	Implement agreed-to aspects of the national marine management capacity building strategy including: utilizing marine management mentor to build capacity of fisheries and CTSP staff in climate change vulnerability assessment and adaptation planning, marine management, and EAFM; a lecture and training series including visiting university professors and trainers; and scholarships to support two fisheries staff to attend professional training.	Timor-Leste	NKS	n/a	CI	The marine management mentor was place to assist in capacity building activities within MAF. This person ran training courses for MAF staff including stakeholder identification and note taking and summarization skills (for events such as workshops, conferences, and general meetings). In addition, the Mentor provided ongoing coaching and support to senior staff within the National Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture, including providing workshops on co-management approach.
C12-1.3-006	Integrate capacity development (CD) at the regional level. Provide direct CD support to national programs and Priority Geographies to implement and vertically integrate CD programming. Disseminate lessons learned and successes through appropriate mechanisms, including learning networks. LEAP Toolbox developed and technical support provided for trainings in five countries.	CT-6	n/a	n/a	CI	We continue to successfully integrate capacity development approaches following the strategy that was outlined in the Year 4 Workplan and using a CD needs assessment guide that was drafted in January 2012. The CD program provided a small amount of technical support to two new regional learning networks established by the PI in Year 4: the CTI-CLAN (Climate change adaptation) LN at the University of Philippines and the MPA LN at the Coral Triangle Center in Indonesia, as well as a national LN in PNG (the CLMA). Version 1 of the LEAP toolbox (now called the US CTI CCA Toolkit) was completed and distributed in March 2012. The CD program will continue to support site-based testing of the toolkit through the second half of Year 4 and collect lessons learned for Version 2 in Year 5. LEAPs have been completed in T-L and are underway in PNG and SI. The CD program has also been working with USAID-Indonesia and the Government of Indonesia, helping them select appropriate CCA tools. CCA trainings and TOTs have been held for members of all six CT countries, and the CD

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						team has participated as a co-facilitator at all of them. In addition, the CD Program has supported the development of the Integrated Toolkit, with a workshop in October 2011 and a first draft available by the end of March 2012. In the case of both the CCA and Integration toolkits, the CD program will continue direct mentoring and support for the use of these tools. We conducted CD support visits to PNG, Indonesia, Timor-Leste and Philippines in the first half of Year 4, with trips to SI and Malaysia planned in the second half of Year 4.
C12-1.3-007	Continue Year 3 objectives and update data on MPAs, CCA and Fisheries through direct technical assistance and interaction with CT countries and organizations, improve functionality of CT Atlas system and web access, include NOAA CCA data (supported by separate funding to NOAA for processing and analysis); collaboration with scientists and researchers working on CTI projects to integrate models and other spatial work in the CT Atlas, provide inputs to the ADB-supported State of the Coral Triangle Report, and explore links with the NASA-supported SERVIR information system. Build a dedicated network of GIS professionals (NGO, government, or university) working together in the CT issues/strategies.	CT-6	n/a	n/a	TNC	<p>WorldFish:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The subaward with WorldFish has been signed o WorldFish has hired a GIS expert to help review and reorganize existing layers in the database to continue the effort of making the data more accessible and more streamlined. o WorldFish has hired an MPA coordinator to update all of the MPA layers, work with the CTI MPA team to match attributes and with WCMC to find a mechanism to share data. o WorldFish team has updated the database, website and online GIS interface with all new data. <p>The Nature Conservancy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Represented the CT Atlas at the CTI March Bali workshop on MPAs. They provided maps, training support and advice. o Hired a consultant over a three month period to collect, organize and upload data on climate change adaptation and climate change models in the CT Atlas. He has completed the deliverable of creating a database with historical and projected sea surface temperature and uploaded them in the Atlas. The consultant is working with CTI CCA group to provide support and deliverable as needed. o CT Atlas gap analysis abstract was accepted in ICRS o Working on GAP analysis to support CT MPA evaluation for ICRS presentation o Hired a summer intern to work on gap analysis <p>WWF:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Visited WWF Indonesia (Jakarta HQ Office) and WWF Philippines (Quezon City HQ Office) to discuss their marine GIS related work, give presentations and explanations of the CT Atlas, and discuss potential areas for shared interests, support or collaboration. Met with Novi (Christian Handayani) in WWF Indonesia and larger team in WWF Philippines that included Fishbase, the German development organization GTZ, Luz Baskinas, Abbie Ramos and the GIS team. <p>NOAA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o NOAA data is uploaded in the CT Atlas and is in the process of being reviewed by CT Atlas core team and other key scientists.
C12-1.4-001	Conduct consultations and develop site-based plans for identified priority geographies in the West Philippine Seas that address critical coastal habitats, fisheries, and tourism.	Philippines	n/a	n/a	CI	Information gathered from the 1st National Stakeholders' Conference for WPS are being processed to guide the design of the next round of consultation.
C12-1.5-	Develop sustainable financing	Papua	Manus	n/a	WWF	No further progress in reporting period. The

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001	plans for 2 provinces (two integration sites, of Manus Province and Milne Bay) to be used as basis for extrapolation to a sustainable financing plan for effectively implementing the NPoA.	New Guinea				update in C11.1.5.001 is relevant here in relation to the PES site-based study conducted in Manus. Milne bay site assessment, yet to be done.
C12-1.5-002	Finalize sustainable financing plan for Western province integration site to be used together with the SF plan for Central Province, completed in CTSP Year 3) as basis for extrapolation to a sustainable financing plan for effectively implementing the NPoA.	Solomon Islands	n/a	n/a	WWF	Two workshops completed for western province and central province. Final workshop will be conducted in year 4. Report, recommendations and sustainable financing spreadsheets with data will be provided and reported back to all participants.
C12-1.5-003	Present sustainable financing strategy/scenario for endorsement by CT-6 countries and recommend finance mechanisms and action plan for SSME (that include Berau, Tun Mustapha, and Sabah Coastal Water MPAs all located in Priority Geographies and Palawan, Tawi-Tawi and Verde Island Priority Geographies) based on financing shortfall and gaps.	CT-6	n/a	n/a	WWF	Financing gaps and priority financing mechanisms to cover long-term costs of MPAs in Malaysia (focusing on Sabah Coastal Water MPAs) and Indonesia (including Berau) have been developed and presented to the respective governments and their partners. The last piece of the sustainable financing scoping study for the SSME seascape is being finalized in the Philippines and will form the recommendations for the SSME part of the Philippines. This complements the recommendations developed in Malaysia and in Indonesia and inform a regional approach to sustainable financing for a CTI priority seascape. At the same time the national recommendations have been recognized by the respective countries, these recommendations inform the financing strategy that is being carried out by the Financial Resources Working Group (FRWG) and should be presented to the CT6 countries in the coming months.
C12-2.1-001	Socialize and finalize draft management plan through consultations with stakeholders for Tun Mustapha Park (TMP) including Kudat, Pitas, Kota Marudu and Sandakan, and integrate into final draft management plan for TMP.	Malaysia	Kudat-Banggi	Tun Mustapha Park	WWF	The draft TMP Management Plan for Fisheries was reviewed at the TMP ISC TWG2-Fisheries meeting on the 5th January 2012. The draft was amended and will be integrated in the overall TMP Integrated Management Plan. It is targeted to be socialized to the 3 districts of TMP (Kudat, Kota Marudu, Pitas) in June 2012. A TOR is being prepared for a trainer to provide EAFM training to both the fishing industry and also managers in TMP.
C12-2.1-002	Data collation of monitoring system measuring ecosystem trends (including beche-de-mere, BDM) across the NIPA Management Area and other sites. Feed information into the National NFA BDM database to assist in making better informed management decisions. Participate additionally through the National BDM Management Committee in revising the National BDM Management Plan.	Papua New Guinea	Milne Bay	Nuakatalabam-Phailele MPA	CI	Undertook deepsea monitoring exercises in October for NIPA MPA and worked with Nuakata and labam-Phailele community to complete shallow water monitoring exercises in December and March. Attended National BDM Management Committee meeting in August 2011. The Committee's next meeting has not been scheduled as of end of March.
C12-2.1-004	Development of EAFM regional guidelines to operationalize Goal 2, Target 1 of the RPOA with EAFM TWG and NCCs.	CT-6	n/a	n/a	CI	Work on this activity has begun with an overall assessment on the state of EAFM within the CT and the recently held climate change and fisheries workshop. In July an EAFM regional exchange will also provide input to the guidelines.

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C12-2.1-005	One legal/policy review of existing EAFM policies in each of Malaysia, Solomon Islands, and Timor-Leste.	TL, SI, Malaysia	n/a	n/a	CI	A contract has been signed with Malaysia and the review has begun. We have not been able to identify a consultant to undertake the review in Solomon Islands with the available funds. We have not been able to identify a consultant to undertake the review in Timor-Leste.
C12-2.1-006	Prepare a national EAFM position paper on government laws/policies in support of EAFM for each of Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, and Timor-Leste.	TL, SI, Malaysia, Philippines, PNG	n/a	n/a	CI	Work on position papers is underway in Malaysia, Philippines and PNG.
C12-2.2-001	Develop criteria and indicators for success of co-management sites, assess success in collaboration with co-management sites, and train and support representatives from co-management sites to share lessons learned at selected events. Assess capacity of government agencies, WWF and other agencies (Persatuan HWW) to provide continuous support to co-management sites.	Malaysia	Kudat-Banggi	N/A	WWF	An internal workshop was conducted on the 17th to 18th October 2011. This is to re-visit the objectives and the strategies used in the establishment of Demonstration Sites in TMP. Currently they are two demonstration sites that had successfully been established (in different stages) in TMP, i.e. Maliangin Sanctuary (MS) and Berungus Marine Managed Area (BMMA). Three other areas had been identified to be established, i.e., Balambangan (Batu Sirih) and Tigabu Islands, and Kg. Teritipan on mainland Kota Marudu. Each of the three new demonstration sites will be established using lessons learned from both MS and BMMA. These lessons learned are currently being compiled. On assessment of effectiveness, toolkit for assessment had been acquired from the CTSP Capacity Development Manager, for modification where necessary for use in MS and BMMA. This toolkit includes the : 1. Marine Protected Area Effectiveness Assessment Tool (MEAT) from Philippines; and 2. Marine Protected Area Management Effectiveness (MPAME) from Indonesia.
C12-2.2-003	Provide technical assistance to local governments (Taytay, Araceli, Dumaran) in developing a tracking system for LRF. This system will track fish from the source, including both wild-caught and caged fish. The system will help ensure that LRF coming from the sites were caught by registered fishers using legal fishing methods.	Philippines	Palawan	Taytay, Araceli, Dumaran	WWF	Two meetings have been held between the project and a local NGO, the Environmental Legal Assistance Center (ELAC), as potential grantee for policy development on the tracking system. The project is still looking for other institutions with the technical capacity to deliver the requirements
C12-2.2-004	Capacity building through organizational development for the Sitangkai Seaweeds Development Council to improve local management of the seaweed industry.	Philippines	Tawi-Tawi	Sitangkai	WWF	The organizational development training is scheduled on April or May 2012.
C12-2.2-005	Advance support of the local government and communities to the dulong fishery research and monitoring that will lead to the drafting of policy recommendations for fisheries management through consultations, capacity building, and science-based information dissemination.	Philippines	Verde Passage	N/A	CI	The fishery monitoring established in the 3 municipalities in the VIP continues to year 4 of CTSP. The results of the dulong fishery research and policy and market studies in Year 3 have been put together and presented to the Bureau of Fisheries and Agriculture Resources (BFAR) for policy discussion purposes.
C12-2.2-006	Climate change and fisheries guidelines designed to assist local government units and NGOs to integrate climate change in local fisheries	CT-6	n/a	n/a	CI	CI worked with NOAA to co-host a workshop on climate change ocean acidification and EAFM in Bohol, Philippines from March 5-9. The purpose of the workshop was to invite those people from the CT6 governments in

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	management plans.					charge of implementing climate change adaptation measures and applying EAFM, discuss existing efforts to include EAFM in CT countries and outline challenges, both general and specific to CT6 countries in achieving this management approach. Results from this workshop are being used in the preparation of draft guidelines.
C12-2.2-007	EAFM training modules for (1) mid-level fisheries managers and (2) government officials developed and training conducted.	CT-6	n/a	n/a	CI	Development has been slowed as the partner organization (FAO and Bay of Bengal Program-Large Marine Ecosystem project) has not finalized their contribution. An EAFM 101 training program is being developed with NOAA.
C12-2.3-001	Provide support to continue and monitor implementation of adapted TMP Fisheries Observer Programme and Vessel Monitoring System involving commercial fishing industry, and develop training programme on EAFM for TMP stakeholders including the fishing industry and members of the interim steering committee.	Malaysia	Kudat-Banggi	Tun Mustapha Park	WWF	The Fisheries Observers Program (FOP) is being continued in this CTSP Y4 workplan. The 12 fisheries observers was re-engaged to continue observations on-board fishing vessels (both trawlers and purse seine) until September 2012. The participating fishing vessels are also being expanded to include more fishing vessels that will agree to have FOs on-board their fishing vessels. The data gathered from the program is also being analyzed and will provide input into the fisheries management plan - as one of the input gathered during the socialization of the draft fisheries management plan.
C12-2.4-001	Facilitate formation of a trader's group (cage /aquaculture operators, exporters of live fish, fishermen) and advocate adoption of standards for LRFT best management practices for aquaculture among the members, and by the Sabah government.	Malaysia	Sabah Coastal	n/a	WWF	Preparations and finalization of participants for the cross-visit to PALIFTA, Palawan, Philippines were conducted from October 2011 to March 2012. This includes a briefing to the DOF Director on the 19th March on the objectives of the visit to PALIFTA. The objectives include (i) catalyzing formation of traders group in Sabah by visiting a similar traders group in Palawan; and (ii) to establish and formalize trade network between Palawan and Sabah, especially in conjunction with the establishment of TMP. The briefing was conducted to secure commitment from the DoF to pursue the accomplishment of the objectives of the cross-visit.
C12-2.4-002	Socialize the Best Management Practices and advocate for adoption by traders and aquaculturists through training, awareness, and advocacy activities.	Malaysia	Sabah Coastal	n/a	WWF	Monitoring of the pilot full-cycle-aquaculture (FCA) in Sabah with the 3 farmers are on-going. The involvement of UMS is being formalized, to enable technical support for the 3 farmers where relevant. Discussions are also on-going to standardized the BMP for Malaysia, with collaboration with WWF-Malaysia Sabah team with Peninsular Malaysia's team.
C12-2.4-004	Nali Sopat Local Level Government (LLG) EAFM Management Plan is replicated to Lele Masih Bupi Chupeu (LMBC) & Los Negros (LN) LLG so LMBC and LN LLG develop EAFM Management Plan. Manus Provincial Government also develop Provincial Policy on EAFM	Papua New Guinea	Manus	n/a	TNC	These actions are still in progress, but only in Nali Sopat LLG. Still not well articulated by our local partners in the other two LLGs. It is anticipated to be done before end of Sept 2012.
C12-2.4-005	Provide technical assistance to local governments (Dumaran) for priority geography-specific LRFT sustainability plan implementation that includes industry and community participation.	Philippines	Palawan	Dumaran	WWF	For both Araceli and Dumaran, the priority identified by the local government is the development of their respective municipal fishery code that would apply elements of the LRF plan into policy and contextualize it into their general fisheries management strategy. Toward this end, the project contracted ELAC to assist the local government in developing the fishery code of Araceli and enhancing the existing fishery ordinance of

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						Dumaran. During the report period, ELAC conducted surveys on awareness and existing policies in both municipalities, and the results were presented to stakeholders. The draft fishery codes will be presented to the wider community in the latter half of this year.
C12-2.4-006	Provide technical assistance to local governments (Araceli) for priority geography-specific LRFT sustainability plan implementation that includes industry and community participation.	Philippines	Palawan	Araceli	WWF	For both Araceli and Dumaran, the priority identified by the local government is the development of their respective municipal fishery code that would apply elements of the LRF plan into policy and contextualize it into their general fisheries management strategy. Toward this end, the project contracted ELAC to assist the local government in developing the fishery code of Araceli and enhancing the existing fishery ordinance of Dumaran. During the report period, ELAC conducted surveys on awareness and existing policies in both municipalities, and the results were presented to stakeholders. The draft fishery codes will be presented to the wider community in the latter half of this year.
C12-2.4-007	Provide technical assistance to local government (Taytay) to establish and pilot a tracking system for sources of LRF. This system will track fish from the source, including both wild-caught and caged fish. The system will help ensure that LRF coming from the sites were caught by registered fishers using legal fishing methods.	Philippines	Palawan	Taytay	WWF	Catch monitoring started on February 1, 2012 in barangay Biton. Part of the activity is the determination and plotting of target fishing grounds for piloting of the traceability system and the identification of possible cooperators fisherman for the actual documentation.
C12-3.1-020	Develop and implement a consultation plan to socialize the TMP draft management plan to stakeholders of TMP including Kudat, Kota Marudu, Pitas and Banggi districts, and finalize the draft management plan for adoption by Sabah Parks Board of Trustees.	Malaysia	Kudat-Banggi	Tun Mustapha Park	WWF	Sabah Parks' effort to finalize the first round of consultation through the 6 TMP ISC Technical working groups is on-going. Various meetings were held towards this: 1. TWG2 had its meeting on the 5th January to review the 1st draft fisheries management plan; 2. A consultation meeting was held with the District Office of Kudat and sub-district office of Banggi on the 10th February 2011; 2. A meeting was held at the Sabah Parks office on the 21st March 2012 to review output of the zoning with Marxan workshop held in Brisbane (University of Queensland); 4. The final community consultation workshop for Pitas was held on the 28th March 2012; A technical report for TWG5 - Education and Awareness component was prepared and submitted in January 2012. WWF-Malaysia and Sabah Parks co-signed an addendum to the agreement to disburse fund to Sabah Parks to support implementation of plans under this work stream.
C12-3.1-021	Review, finalize and integrate draft zoning plan into final draft management plan to be presented to the Sabah Parks' Board of Trustees. Prepare legal paper for the state attorney general to review and initiate legalization of rules and regulations relevant to zones in TMP. Continue ecological monitoring for TMP by conducting reef checks and developing socio-economic	Malaysia	Kudat-Banggi	Tun Mustapha Park	WWF	A trip to the University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia, was organized in Jan-Feb 2012. The trip was participated by 3 WWF-Malaysia staff (SSME Manager, GIS Senior Officer, GIS Technical Assistant) and 2 staff from Sabah Parks (TMP ISC Secretariat, Park Manager). The trip was to attend a workshop on Marxan and gain technical input into the TMP Zoning process using Marxan. The team was assisted by the UQ's team of specialist in conservation planning including Prof. Hugh Possingham who created the Marxan software.

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	monitoring plan. Provide technical assistance on MPA design using MARXAN, incorporating biodiversity and fisheries objectives into TMP.					CTI MPA Team also provided input into the TMP Principles, incorporating principles on biodiversity, fisheries and climate change principles. This was provided by Dr. Allison Green of CTSP. The draft zoning plan is being finalized and targeted completion by early May 2012.
C12-3.1-024	Facilitate the processes of discussion and legal enactment of the Louisiade and Bwanabwana LLGov Environment Laws in cooperation with government officials. Provide guidance support to labam-Pahilele and Nuakata Management Committees for implementation of the legally recognised NIPA Management Plan. Develop Management Plan Wialoki.	Papua New Guinea	Milne Bay	Nuakata-labam-Phailele MPA	CI	Initial visits and discussions with Wialoki communities are scheduled for April. This community will serve as the entry point for Bwanabwana LLG and the initial discussions will focus on presenting the recently passed Maramantana LLG to LLG leaders, and the NIPA community monitoring system to community members. Support for the implementation of NIPA Management Plan continues with monitoring exercises and the establishment of a community-based organization which oversees the management plan.
C12-3.1-026	Implement CBRM in Gizo through the following components: 1. Conduct planning meetings with each zone of the GMCA to agree to MP zones, boundaries, rules and norms. 2. Write Management Plans for at least 3 Gizo MPAs the GMCA 3. Train MP committees in committee management 4. Use GMCA as an example to develop a management plan template for submission for consideration under the Protected Areas Act. 5. Write a critical assessment / lessons learned of the process of registering MPs under the PA Act for MECDM. 6. Work with Western Province government and other stakeholders in Western Province to revise Fisheries Ordinance to account for MPAs and LMMAs OR to have a separate Resource Management ordinance.	Solomon Islands	Western Province	n/a	WWF	1. The planning meetings have been conducted with GMCA executives and Management committee. Final planning meeting will be conducted end of march/April to identify MP zones, boundaries and rules/norms. 2. GMCA management plan has been developed and completed and passed/ endorsement from by GMCA executive and management committee. GMCA management plan comprises of all communities within the GMCA. 3. Not yet completed / on going. 4. Not yet completed/ on going 5. Not yet completed/on going 6. Western Province fisheries ordinance has been approved by the western province assembly. MPAs, LMMAs or separate resource management ordinances have been incorporated into the Western Province fisheries ordinance.
C12-3.1-027	Conduct a Marine and Coastal Rapid Assessment Program (RAP) to gather needed biological and fisheries data to support comprehensive marine management of NKS and other areas (including identification of areas that may offer greatest resiliency to the long-term impacts of climate change and support fisheries productivity and areas that may be appropriate for tourism development).	Timor-Leste	Nino Konis Santana National Park	Nino Konis Santana NP	CI	Logistical preparations have begun, including organization of visiting scientists and supporting videographer. The RAP is scheduled for August 2012 and will take place over a period of 10 days.
C12-3.1-028	Finalize and disseminate principles of integration for fisheries and CCA within MPAs. Develop principles of design related to socio-economic factors and MPAs. Define CT MPA System for and with the CT-6 to move	CT-6	N/A	N/A	TNC	The Coral Triangle MPA System (CTMPAS) Project has completed the principles of integration for fisheries and CCA within MPAS report and has disseminated this through a PDF files for both the executive summary and the full report to approximately 150 stakeholders and project participants in the Coral Triangle countries and among

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	towards adoption of a common framework for the CTMPAS. Support interventions in selected CTSP countries and integration sites including but not limited to: Tun Mustapha MPA (Malaysia), Bali MPA Network (Indonesia); Manus area design (PNG). Develop and disseminate case studies on scaling up small MPAs (and networks). Develop and disseminate state of the art information on spill-over from MPAs and connectivity supporting enhanced fishing production.					<p>partners. The report has been drafted into a journal article paper that will be submitted for scientific review in April 2012. The Project has equally completed the scoping study of the six CT countries regarding the technical assistance needed to improve the design of MPA networks and systems in each country. The Scoping study report has been disseminated in PDF form and together with the Principles of integration report and both are available on the CTI-CFF website as well as those hosted by the USCTI and TNC. The results of these two studies are now actively being integrated into: 1) the design for the Tun Mustapha MPA in Malaysia through the technical assistance of Alison Green working with the design team; 2) the design and implementation of the Manus MPA area design in PNG; 3) the other USCTI integration sites through sharing of results through the MPA regional exchange workshops. A third study on the home ranges and spill-over of fish from no-takes MPAs was drafted, presented and discussed in the workshop in New Zealand in December 2011. The results of this research are drafted into a scientific journal article that will be submitted in May 2012. Finally, the framework for the CTMPAS was the primary subject of the 3rd MPA Regional Exchange conducted March 25-30, 2012 in Indonesia which resulted in a draft framework being endorsed by the CT6. The Draft framework for CTMPAS will be populated, reviewed and refined for adoption in 2013.</p> <p>- The Regional CTMPAS & National Systems through the workshops etc; and - Subnational CTMPAS by support to sites including: * Malaysia: Tun Mustapha Park, Sabah * Indonesia: Savu Sea Marine National Park; Bali MPA Network; and Padaido LMMA Network (Bird's Head Seascape) * Solomon Islands: Isabel Province</p>
C12-3.1-029	Develop and publish a Reefs at Risk report for the Coral Triangle Region (CT6) that highlights the region and issues pertaining to coral reef conservation. Publish in English and in Bahasa Indonesia.	CT-6	N/A	N/A	WWF	The Coral Triangle Reefs at Risk Report is in final draft and will be launched at the International Coral Reef Symposium in Cairns in July. The final steps for in which we are now engaged are updating the Indonesia maps on MPAs and levels of threat/risks to the overall coral reef system across the country and my deadline to complete edits of the case studies is Wednesday, 4 April. These are essentially the last technical inputs from the field before we go to final professional editors.
C12-3.2-016	Implement environmental awareness campaign and capacity building training for youth (18-40 years) via implementation of Green Lifestyle Campaign modules and sharing of lessons learned with other sites in the Coral Triangle.	Malaysia	Kudat-Banggi	n/a	WWF	<p>Awareness activities and the implementation of the Green Lifestyle campaign among the communities in Banggi is on-going. This is implemented with co-funding from the WWF-Switzerland. The activities include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Anti-plastic use campaign at SK Muhibbah, Kudat - 6/10/2011 : (Male 16 Female 20). 2. Anti-plastic use campaign puppet show at Karakit, Banggi - 6/1/2012 : (Male 18 Female 11) 3. Co-management Demonstration Week-Green Lifestyle Karakit, Batu Layar - 15 to 21/2/2012 : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recycle Program : Male 31 Female 15, - Composting Program : Male 11 Female 26, - Anti Plastic Program: Male 22 Female 13,

ID	Activity description	Country	Priority Geography	Site	Lead	Status of Activity
						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Anti Fish Bombing and Cyanide Use program : Male 22 Female 13, - Tree Planting Program 15 Male 12 Female). 4. Anti-fish bombing and cyanide fishing workshop at BEAC, Banggi - 26/3/2012 : (Male 24 Female 21) 5. Recycling puppet show at SMK Banggi - 26/3/2012 : (Male 31 Female 34) 6. Tree planting campaign at SK Karakit, Banggi - 27/3/2012 : (Male 100 Female 150) 7. Anti-plastic use workshop at BEAC, Banggi - 30/3/2012 : (Male 15 Female 21) 8. Composting program at Batu Layar village, Banggi - 30/3/2012 : (Male 13 Female 37)
C12-3.2-017	Assess success of Alternative Livelihood Program in Maliangin and Berungus; monitor effectiveness of equitable profit sharing mechanism and structure; continue capacity building of community involved in the alternative livelihood program; and facilitate community representatives sharing lessons learned at selected events.	Malaysia	Kudat-Banggi	Tun Mustapha Park	WWF	<p>Implementation of activities under this workstream is also on-going with co-funding from WWF-Switzerland. The activities include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Handicraft exhibition during Sabah Foundation Handicraft Festival at Kota Belud - 1 to 2 October 2011: (1 male, 11 female) . 2) Weaving training by Gerai Orang Asal (GOA) in Semporna - 9 to 10 November 2011: (0 male, 4 female). 3) Cycling to combat climate change at Tip of Borneo, Kudat. NGO, Cordillera Conservation Trust Executive Director from the Philippines was invited to give talks about generating income from conservation activities, the NGO's activities, and led more than 30 youths from the coastal area of Kudat cycling and spreading awareness about TMP along coastal area to Loroh Kecil village - 24 to 26 November 2011: (31 male, 2 female). 4) Maliangin-Banggi Handicraft Week, trainers from GOA were invited to refine the weaving skills of the community members - 11 to 14 December 2011: (male, female). 5) Preliminary Training Needs Analysis for Maliangin Island Community Association (MICA), BYC members and the weavers - 6 to 9 December 2011: (12 male, 35 female). 6) Co-Management Demonstration Week - Alternative Livelihood at Karakit, Banggi and Maliangin island. Series of different type of activities covering alternative livelihood, green lifestyle campaign, and enforcement and monitoring programs were carried out simultaneously to demonstrate how these different programs interlinked with each other and contribute to the conservation objectives of Maliangin Sanctuary - 15 to 21 February 2012: (15 male, 37 female). 7) Alternative livelihood program at Karakit, Banggi and Maliangin island. Getting updates on sales and production of handicrafts from the community and updating the MICA, BYC members and the weavers on the status of the project - 24 to 27 March 2012: (7 male, 24 female). 8) Community consultation at Lok Dangkaan village, Pitas. This is a follow up from the complaint made by Berungus village community on the persistence of Lok Dangkaan community using fish bomb in the Berungus Managed Area. The main objective was to identify the source of problem and to understand the community - 1 March 2012: (10 male, 10 female).
C12-3.2-020	Continued identification of LRF spawning aggregation sites and providing technical	Philippines	Palawan & Tawi-Tawi	Taytay, Araceli, Dumaran,	WWF	<p>Surveys of spawning aggregations in Tawi-Tawi were completed in December 2011. Two spawning aggregation sites are currently</p>

ID	Activity description	Country	Priority Geography	Site	Lead	Status of Activity
	assistance to local governments to declare and manage them as MPAs.			Sibutu		under consideration by the municipal councils—one in the Sipangkot area of Sitangkai and the other in Tando Owak, Sibutu. Black Rock Reef in Taytay, Palawan, is currently undergoing policy development and site revalidation. Nabat and Pabellon Reefs were further identified but needs site validation which is scheduled for assessment on the 2nd quarter of CY2012.
C12-3.2-021	Conduct fish warden training/deputization; extend technical assistance to MPA councils in implementing MPA management plan.	Philippines	Tawi-Tawi	Languyan and Sitangkai	WWF	The project staff have been coordinating with the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources of the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (BFAR-ARMM) and the officers of the Municipal Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Council (MFARMC) of Sitangkai about a training that aims to deputize new members of Bantay Dagat (sea patrol). The training is scheduled in April or May 2012, depending on the availability of the training staff from BFAR-ARMM.
C12-3.2-023	1. Finalize installation of demarcation and mooring system in at least 5 sites in Western Province. 2. Develop a monitoring and assessment system for enforcement and compliance in relation to the markers and produce a recommendations paper for other MPAs in Solomon Islands. 3. Prepare an information paper for provincial government to ensure compliance with other legislation (ordinances maritime association, customary law etc).	Solomon Islands	Western and Central Provinces	Ghizo and GERUSA	WWF	Currently WWFSI has identified a supplier in the USA and have obtained quotation. Currently we are in discussions with the Solomon Islands Government in regards to acquiring import duty exemption. This has complicated the progress. Once agreements have been finalized WWFSI will commence in the purchase of necessary equipment to fulfill this activity.
C12-3.2-024	1. Train (youth) monitoring teams from each of the 5 zones of the GMCA, Western Province) in identified monitoring techniques to assess the efficacy of their management in accordance with their agreed management plans. 2. Facilitate the monitoring team to conduct one full monitoring cycle. WWF staff to analyze and store data and present data back to communities. 3. Conduct basic data analysis and interpretation training for communities.	Solomon Islands	Western Province	n/a	WWF	Currently we have identified potential trainer who will engage to conduct standardize monitoring techniques which we will engage.
C12-3.2-025	In cooperation with the National Fisheries Department, district officials, and local community leaders, devise, conduct, and evaluate community marine conservation Information, Education, and Communications Strategy that includes outreach on climate change, its potential impacts, and options for adaptation.	Timor-Leste	Nino Konis Santana National Park	Nino Konis Santana NP	CI	Discussions have taken place with Lore and Com communities in order to identify member support. In Com fishermen have been identified as community ambassadors. In Lore the head of the village, teachers and parent associations have been identified as possible ambassadors.
C12-3.2-026	Support communities through technical input and further trainings of appropriate marine	Timor-Leste	NKS	n/a	CI	CTSP staff and MAF staff have completed training following attendance of a training workshop in November 2011 in Bali,

ID	Activity description	Country	Priority Geography	Site	Lead	Status of Activity
	management approaches including marine and biological monitoring, management planning, climate change vulnerability assessment and creation of Local Early Adaptation Plans (LEAP), EAFM, zoning to build networks of resilient LMMAs, and other key management actions.					Indonesia. At the community level the LEAP process was completed in Com and initiated in Lore and Tutuala. Following the Com LEAP community feedback has been submitted and is being used to adapt the process both in-country and regionally.
C12-3.2-027	Continue with scaling up LMMMA activities at selected sites (such as Metinaro and Hera) including any needed climate change adaptation activities and continue delivering fisheries data analysis training with government staff.	Timor-Leste	NKS	n/a	CI	Completed rapid surveys of Metinaro and Hera, initiated consultations with communities on the establishment of LMMAs including no-take areas. Confirmation of two government focal points to provide technical and resource support at national and district levels.
C12-3.3-017	Review all CTSP-supported activities in order to formulate a way forward for the Madang provincial government to work towards the effective management of Madang Lagoon, including potential funding by the new USAID Pacific Mission in Port Moresby.	Papua New Guinea	Madang	n/a	WWF	Activity not fully implemented yet. Consultation and discussion with provincial government ongoing.
C12-3.3-018	Finalize the support to Pobuma LLG with the development of effective environmental legislation and action and continue to support Bisakani LLG support to draft effective legislation.	Papua New Guinea	Manus	n/a	WWF	Activity not fully implemented yet. Initial discussion held with Pobuma LLG on development of environmental legislation.
C12-3.3-020	Provide technical assistance to local government in MPA and MPA network management. The project provides assistance in policy development and science-based research results (e.g., on SPAGs, fish cages, and fish landing).	Philippines	Palawan	Taytay	WWF	Terms of Reference (TOR) drafted for ELAC for the development of Black Rock MPA Management Plan which will serve as basis for a bigger MPA plan for the whole of Taytay Bay. The project extended technical assistance to the local government in mapping the terrestrial and coastal /marine area of barangays Biton and Calawag. The map, which includes zoning uses, is in its final draft for adoption, concurrent to the adoption of the MPA Ordinance for Black Rock and Bantulan MPAs.
C12-3.3-021	Scale up eco-tourism activity at levels that are appropriate for the community context by preparing and conducting workshops, developing simple tourism development plans including identification of tourism products, supporting improvement of guest house facilities in at least one community, providing scholarships for formal tourism management training, and hosting exchange visits with communities that have well-developed tourism operations.	Timor-Leste	NKS	n/a	CI	Initial discussions have taken place with community of Mehara. As part of preparations initial research into English language and hospitality and tourism skill training courses for members within community has begun.
C12-3.3-023	In Milne Bay, field test and refine regionally developed approaches for the design of community-based resilient MPA/LMMAs and management planning processes using biological surveys of key ecosystems, community awareness raising,	Papua New Guinea	Milne Bay	n/a	CI	This activity is still in the information gathering phase. Two visits to Ware island in November and February used three approaches in order to gather climate change related information: traditional seasonal calendar focusing on environmental events (such as spawning aggregations, migrations, harvests, planting, and traditional indicators, etc), historical timelines covering 1950s-

ID	Activity description	Country	Priority Geography	Site	Lead	Status of Activity
	community led planning processes, and high level research input such as NOAA and CSIRO climate predictions					present highlighting main natural hazard events that affected community (cyclones, high tides, typhoons, frequency, intensity) and explanations on how the community handled each event, (3) using maps to identify past and present features connected to climate change (mangroves, shoreline, tide heights, natural resources, species characteristics and availability).
C12-3.3-024	Building local capacity to formulate designing of local Pere and Mbuke Community LMMA Resilient Network Design to be replicated within the Nali Sopat Penabu LLG, Pobuma LLG and provincial scale.	Papua New Guinea	Manus	n/a	TNC	On target- A planned consultative workshop is to be held in late May/early June for TNC and partners to design Manus Eco regional assessment/gap analysis for the whole province so this action is done for the provincial scale instead of local LLG areas.
C12-3.3-025	Facilitate capacity building of relevant government officers and local CSO member partners to assist in formulating ward and LLG Integrated Sustainable Development Plan, and Policy for Nali Sopat Penabu, Lele Masih Bupi Chupeu and Pobuma LLG.	Papua New Guinea	Manus	n/a	TNC	A government officer and a local partner attended the CCA workshop last year October in Port Moresby, and a fisheries government officer will attend the MPA REX in March 2012 in Bali as part of capacity building to understand integrating EAFM, CCA and MPA into an integrated plan. Though field actions are moving at a slower pace, and not much has been done in terms of LLG integrated Sustainable Development Plan. However, on a positive note, the provincial sustainable development plan draft is in place, but TNC has not been given a copy of the draft due to protocols. It is hope we will get a copy before end of Sept.
C12-4.1-002	Provide technical assistance to LGU in drafting policies/ amendments according to the priorities identified in the CCA plan.	Philippines	Palawan	Taytay	WWF	The coral bleaching event in 2010 and the CCA planning conducted in 2011 confirmed that coral bleaching is the most immediate climate-induced threat faced by Taytay, putting at risk one of their most important sources of livelihood, the Live Reef Fish Trade (LRFT). The project has therefore focused the continuation of its technical assistance on CCA in MPAs in Taytay Bay. Black Rock Reef, which has shown signs of high resilience through minimal impact of the 2010 coral bleaching, is undergoing a process spearheaded by the municipal government to declare it as an MPA. An annual survey to monitor the recovery of the reefs in Taytay Bay is scheduled in May 2012, and a training to build local capacity for monitoring of coral bleaching is scheduled in September.
C12-4.1-003	Provide technical assistance to LGU in drafting policies/ amendments according to the priorities identified in the CCA plan.	Philippines	Tawi-Tawi	Sitangkai	WWF	The project facilitated and supported the conduct of a rainfall monitoring training held by the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAG-ASA) of the Department of Science and Technology (DOST). Fifty (50) people from Sibutu and Sitangkai attended the training, and Sibutu, which requested the training, is planning to apply it right away. The project is also exploring how it could assist the municipal government of Sibutu in developing its Comprehensive Land and Water Use Plan. The request for assistance of the municipal government of Sitangkai, on the other hand, is mostly on information, education and communication (IEC) about climate change and CCA.
C12-4.1-004	Continue implementation of the VA/CCA Module developed by the Philippines climate change experts in two municipalities in Batangas and two municipalities in Mindoro.	Philippines	Verde Passage	n/a	CI	This activity continues from Year3. For year 4 targets, vulnerability assessments and formulation of CCA options are initiated in Looc Municipality in Occ. Mindoro. Discussion is ongoing to develop a partnership arrangement between CI and De

ID	Activity description	Country	Priority Geography	Site	Lead	Status of Activity
						la Salle University in connection with the conduct of VA in San Juan Municipality, Batangas Province.
C12-4.1-005	Conduct policy review and provide technical assistance to facilitate CCA planning, which emphasizes mangrove reforestation as a CCA strategy in two of three provinces of the Verde Island Passage.	Philippines	Verde Passage	n/a	CI	For this activity, the province of Batangas shall be tackled in Year 4 of CTSP, while another province will be dealt with in Year 5. To date, the Calatagan CCA planning is conducted on March 27-29. The planning serves as training to involved participants and applied the learning from the CTI Climate Change Regional Training conducted in the Philippines in February 2012. The results of Calatagan CCA planning will feed into the Batangas province CCA planning.
C12-4.1-006	1. Undertake participatory CCA planning with at least 3 GMCA zones using a participatory tools (such as the LEAP tool being developed with Regional CTSP partners). 2. Facilitate the national CC working group (TWG) to meet to capture a summary of methodologies developed and trialed through the CTSP programme (questionnaire, Participatory planning and 3D mapping) 3. Prepare tools descriptions in handout form for communities and write a policy recommendation for MECDM and MFMR (Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources) to inform CC policy.	Solomon Islands	Western Province	n/a	WFC	Activity 1. After conducting a climate change awareness evening, in November 2011 the CCA Gizo team held workshops with the community leaders of the two GMCA zones, Paelonge and Searaghi, to plan and outline the VA-LEAP program in the area for 2012. Fifteen community representatives were selected by the community to participate in the LEAP workshops, including representation by youths, women, church leaders, chiefs, elders and resources users. By April 2012, most of the VA-LEAP has been completed in each community. We are now at the stage of refining adaptation options, prioritizing them, and making a plan of action Activity 2 is planned for November 2012 Activity 3 is planned to be completed by end of July 2012, once the most appropriate community tools have been decided with the community.
C12-4.2-001	Undertake CRM planning incorporating elements of climate change adaptation in Lubang-Looc MPA and monitor and evaluate management effectiveness.	Philippines	Verde Passage	Lubang, Looc	CI	This activity continues from Year 3. High resolution map preparation supporting CRM planning initiated. Analysis of data gathered from Year 3 Activities, i.e., PCRA (C11-4,2-002), VA in Lubang Municipality (C11-4.1-004) and mangrove surveys (Activity C11-4,1-005) is ongoing. All these data feed into the development of a climate-resilient CRM Plan, which covers the Lubang-Looc MPA and all coastal barangays of these two municipalities.
C12-4.2-002	1. In consultation with the wider communities of at least 3 zones following the adaptation planning exercise above; identify, cost and implement at least one locally relevant and tested adaptation activity in each. 2. Write a lessons learned document targeted at the Western Province government to inform policy development. 3. Make a presentation on CCA and its relation to CBRM+ to the Western Province government.	Solomon Islands	Western Province	n/a	WFC	Activity 1. In a workshop scheduled for May, the communities will prioritize their adaptation options based on need and feasibility. Options discussed have been to raise generic adaptive capacity by creating resource rules on land and sea, and for waste management, and improving crop productivity such as through composting. Specific climate change related capacity building ideas include water management and catchment, and seawalls to prevent erosion. Underpinning all options is the need for awareness and youth engagement. One option will be identified to start with. The CCA team will provide support for implementation in the form of information, and start up materials, and plan the costs and timeline with the communities for continued action. Activity 2. Several lessons have been learned about the toolkit, and engaging in climate change activities with communities in Gizo. These are being recorded, and will form the basis of the lessons learned document to be submitted by end September 2012. This document will also include the additional activities that the team has

ID	Activity description	Country	Priority Geography	Site	Lead	Status of Activity
						<p>developed specifically for the communities in the Solomon Islands, such as the awareness program and the photo story.</p> <p>Activity 3. The Western Provincial Government Environmental officer has been directly involved in the program since the inception. In April 2012 a workshop on the VA-LEAP and CCA in the Western Province will be held in Gizo. Members of the WPG will be present. WorldFish Center will present the CCA activities that have been conducted so far and those that are planned.</p>

ANNEX II SUCCESS STORIES



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SUCCESS STORY

Training in Sustainable Practices for Wakatobi Fishers

Better Management Practices equip 100 local fishers to maximize product quality and value, while ensuring sustainability.



Group photo of the trainees.

Photo: © WWF-Indonesia/ Sadar

“Now we learn that sustainable practices are not all about “no-take”, in fact it can increase our income through better priced fish.”

– ***Tuna fisher from Mola Bahari village***

Fishers from Wakatobi in southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia now have a better understanding of the importance of product quality and are better equipped to maximize the market value of their catches. CTSP and WWF held a series of Best Management Practice (BMP) trainings in December 2011 to improve local stakeholders' knowledge about sustainable fisheries practices and how they can help to increase incomes. The BMP training focused on high value species such as tuna, groupers, and snappers.

The trainings were held throughout the Wakatobi archipelago, and were attended by fishers, collectors (middle men), facilitators, and government officials from Wakatobi National Park Authority and the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries.

Training modules included a review of local government policies on business permitting, and an introduction to better practices for tuna and reef food fish to support sustainable fisheries development in Wakatobi. Trainers shared information on responsible and sustainable fisheries practices, with an emphasis on preparation for capture activities and post-harvest product handling; optimal target sizes of tuna; fishing gears and operational methods, including the use of rings to minimize movement and injury to hooked tuna; and completion of logbooks.

Following successful completion of the training, fishers indicated a strong commitment to adopt BMP guidelines. Collectors have agreed to track product quality, and findings will contribute to post-training monitoring and assessment to measure training impact and effectiveness. Most importantly, training participants realized that sustainable practices provide an opportunity to increase product value and access wider markets.

SUCCESS STORY

Community LMMA Integrates Fisheries, Climate Change, and MPA Concepts

Pere Community Integrated Management Plan a first in Papua New Guinea.



Chief Paniu of Pere village in front of the LMMA community rules.

Photo: © TNC/ M. Matawai

“Writing important measures into the plan means writing it in our hearts and minds; we will always live with it.”

– Chief Paniu, Pere village.

The community of Pere village in Manus district, Papua New Guinea, has drafted a management plan for their Locally Managed Marine Area that incorporates an ecosystem approach to fisheries management and climate change adaptation concepts. This represents the first community-based integrated management plan in Papua New Guinea – an important achievement that will provide a model for similar approaches within Manus and throughout the country.

The Pere community finalized the management plan during a CTSP-supported workshop, including agreeing on the title “Pere Community Integrated Management Plan” to reflect its ownership by the local community. While CTSP, through TNC, provided scientific input into the workshop, the workshop was entirely managed and directed by the local community.

The Pere Community Integrated Management Plan outlines management approaches within Pere Locally Managed Marine Area (LMMA), which was established in 2009. The LMMA aims to safeguard critical marine resources on which local people depend for food, livelihoods, and community well being.

Local resident Piwen Langarap acknowledged his community’s gratitude for the support they have received, “We can’t express how grateful we are to the support provided by the US Government. USAID support has helped us to safeguard our seas as the source of our livelihoods, and to manage our resources for the benefit of the people of Pere.”

SUCCESS STORY

Early Warning of Climate Change and Water Security

Rainfall monitoring training assists Sibutu and Sitangkai communities to implement their CCA plans.



Sibutu and Sitangkai community members at the Rainfall Monitoring Training Workshop in Sibutu, Tawi-Tawi, Philippines.

Photo: © WWF- Philippines/ A. Jamaluddin

Residents of the towns of Sibutu and Sitangkai in Tawi-Tawi district, Philippines are taking steps to address one of the critical climate change threats identified for their region: water security. CTSP supported a Rainfall Monitoring Training Seminar in Sibutu on March 25, 2012 in collaboration with the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAG-ASA) of the Department of Science and Technology (DOST).

Participants represented a broad cross section of the local community, including local government officers, educators, religious leaders, farmers, fishers and women's groups. The seminar included discussions on climate change and hydro-meteorological hazards, and an introduction to the use of rain gauges as an early warning of severe climatic events.

Water security is a critical issue for the towns of Sibutu and Sitangkai, which are considered high-risk areas due to persistent droughts. Composed of small islands, these municipalities have limited capacity for water production and almost no groundwater reserves. They rely on rainfall to provide all domestic, commercial and industrial water needs.

The installation of rain gauges will enable Sibutu and Sitangkai to forecast water availability and regulate use. The training seminar introduced various types of rain gauges and instructions for their installation. Participants were delighted to learn that they can fabricate their own rain gauge from locally available materials, provided that they use a calibrated measuring stick.

Following the workshop, the municipal government signified their intention to install rain gauges in Sibutu town, as well as in 30 percent of barangays (village administrative units) to provide an early warning system for constituents. WWF-Philippines, PAG-ASA and DOST are now exploring how best to support the local governments in their rainfall monitoring initiatives.



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SUCCESS STORY

Planning for the Future through Traditional Knowledge

Young and old generations document traditional knowledge and techniques in a photo film.



Two teenagers from Saeraghi community, Ghizo ask an elder for advice on how to prepare for change change.

Photo: ©WorldFish Center/ K. Abernethy

“My advice for the young people: we must look after the land and sea that belongs to us. Whether we see climate changes or not, we must ensure everything is safe and secure for our communities.”

**– Community leader,
Hakaroa village, Gizo**

Young and old generations from communities on Ghizo Island, Solomon Islands are working together to produce a photo film about climate change in their communities. The film, supported by CTSP, WWF and WorldFish Center, will document current scenarios and capture traditional knowledge to support community-based climate change adaptation initiatives.

Community elders possess wisdom and memories and have witnessed changes in the weather, the resources on land and in the sea, and in their social systems and livelihoods. However, the future of these communities in a changing climate is in the hands of young people. It is the young who will take action to reduce their vulnerability to the climate change impacts likely to occur during their lifetime. By sharing knowledge and ideas, young and old can work together to address these challenges.

The photo film provides a vehicle to engage young people in the serious topic of climate change in a fun and creative manner. The film features boys and girls interviewing elders about the changes they have seen, and asking their advice on how to deal with future changes, including any traditional techniques and knowledge that might help. Young people have also compiled photos of their communities and way of life to complement the story.

WorldFish Center and WWF are helping the young people to edit and produce the film, which will be presented to the communities during awareness evenings in six locations across Ghizo. The final film will also be shown at the Festival of Pacific Arts in July 2012.



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SUCCESS STORY

Management Task Force Takes Action in Com

Pairing management approaches with alternative livelihood opportunities to enhance community awareness.



Mr. da Cruz releases a marine turtle rescued from poachers by the Management Task Force.

Photo: ©CI/ R. Pinto

“I envision the patrolling program as something we do every day, when we go fishing or when we take tourists to snorkel or swim. If we paint our boats, people will know that we patrol these waters.”

– ***Leonardo da Costa, a member of Com’s Management Task Force***

A unanimous decision by the Suco Council of Com, Timor Leste has established a Management Task Force to oversee the management of local marine and coastal activities. With technical, logistical and hands-on support from CTSP, the Task Force is exploring and implementing community-based management approaches.

Together with CTSP and Lautem District Fisheries Office, the Task Force is currently exploring possibilities to establish a community patrol system. This idea originated from a recent learning exchange with the neighboring Suco of Tutuala, which highlighted several benefits of community patrol systems.

During a series of meetings in November 2011, the Task Force identified priority marine and coastal management tasks to be addressed during 2012, including combining patrolling with tourism. Meetings also identified existing knowledge, manpower and logistical gaps that will need to be addressed before a small yet effective community patrolling program can be established in Com. In early 2012, Task Force members began retrofitting their boats to make them tourist-friendly, including adding fresh paint, building shaded areas, and installing ladders to provide easier and safer access.

Positive gains from pairing patrolling and ecotourism have already been witnessed. In late March two sea turtles were rescued and released by Com fishermen. Members of the Task Force played a pivotal role in ensuring that the turtles were not harmed and engaging with local authorities and the police to report the incident. “Let this serve as an example that harming turtles is a crime,” said Mr. Ernesto da Cruz, a member of Com’s Management Task Force.

Mr. da Cruz was once the most famous turtle poacher in Com, but now acknowledges that hunting turtles is illegal within the declared national park and “drives tourist away”. He has persuaded others to pledge to protect turtles and has been actively engaged with CTSP in designing and establishing a turtle patrol group. His next big idea? “Turtle Tours”, an ecotourism initiative that will enable tourists to see turtles in their natural environment.



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SUCCESS STORY

Integrating Fisheries, Biodiversity, and Climate Change

CTSP's integrated biophysical design principles applied to zone the proposed Tun Mustapha Park



This rich reef in Tun Mustapha Park, Malaysia will benefit from new design principles that aim to assist field practitioners to identify and protect reefs to achieve fisheries, biodiversity and climate change objectives.

Photo: © TNC/ M. Godfrey

Overfishing and loss of habitats due to local and global threats affect food security, livelihoods and the long term sustainability of tropical marine ecosystems. Well designed MPAs help reduce local threats and contribute to sustaining fisheries and conserving biodiversity in the face of global threats such as climate change. However, designing MPAs for multiple objectives often results in conflicting or opposing requirements, which can be confusing for field practitioners.

CTSP has developed a suite of integrated, biophysical design principles for MPAs that practitioners can apply to achieve simultaneous objectives for fisheries, biodiversity and climate change adaptation. These new guidelines aim to provide a simplified resource for practitioners. The guidelines compile and synthesize recommendations from multiple sources, providing an integrated suite of best practice guidelines based on biological, ecological, oceanographic and other processes. A full report detailing these principles is available at <http://usctsp.org>.

The guidelines were applied for the first time to zone the proposed Tun Mustapha Park in Sabah, Malaysia in January 2012. Following their successful application at TMP, the guidelines will now be applied to design other MPA networks.



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SUCCESS STORY

Planted Mangroves Boast 99% Survival Rate

Communities are finding benefits from conservation



The high survival rate of mangroves within Balibago demonstrates the importance of building partnerships among multiple stakeholders in order to develop a lasting operation that works towards addressing all five of the CTI goals.

Photo: © CI/ N. Esters

Two CTSP-funded mangrove rehabilitation and reforestation projects are demonstrating how environmental conservation and management can benefit local communities. Ang Pulo nature reserve in Quilitisan, Bantagas, Philippines is located within a MPA and uses ecotourism and environmental education to promote mangrove conservation and management. The nature reserve is self-sustainable; the entrance fees are used to maintain the park's facilities as well as pay the local families who staff the park.

The Balibago mangrove nursery, in Balibago, Bantagas, features 24 different mangrove species and is managed by an association of 10 local families, a local youth group, and local volunteers. Recently the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) placed an order of 25,000 seedlings with the nursery. As with Ang Pulo, proceeds from the nursery are divided between nursery maintenance and the family association.

Mangrove planting activities began in 2010 with 10,000 seedlings planted in Aug Pulo and 110,000 seedlings planted in Balibago. A recent visit confirmed a high survival rate of planted mangroves at 80% in Ang Pulo and 99% in Balibago. These plantings have led to the return of juvenile fish and crab species, improved water quality, an increase in bird populations, and recovery of pre-existing mangrove species. Local communities around both sites have taken advantage of these improved conditions; Ang Pulo has become a popular local camping spot and Balibago a favored picnic area.

In August 2011, the mangrove projects in both sites were turned over to the local government, who manage the projects together with community organizations. The government and community partners are working to get the area around the Balibago mangrove nursery declared as a MPA.

The success of the Ang Pulo's ecotourism operations—which include bird-watching, snorkeling, kayaking, boating, and guided tours—have led to discussions between the Batangas Provincial Department of Tourism and the Calatagan Municipal Government to include Calatagan mangrove project sites in the list of tourist destinations within Batangas.

CTSP will replicate these successes in two other municipalities in the Verde Island Passage (VIP), namely, Lubang and Looc, where a climate-resilient (and largest in the area) MPA is located. Additionally, a German-funded IKI Project will support other replication sites in the VIP, in the Municipality of San Juan, Batangas Province and in Calapan City, Oriental Mindoro Province.



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SUCCESS STORY

New Environmental Law Empowers Communities

Government signals support for community-based management in Milne Bay



Local assembly members of the Maramatana Local Level Government prepare to pass the Environmental Law that will empower communities to manage their natural resources.

Photo: © CI/ D. Mitchell

The rights of local citizens to manage their marine and terrestrial natural resources have been legally recognized with the passing of an Environmental Law by the local government of Maramatana in Milne Bay Province, Papua New Guinea on February 28, 2012. The law empowers communities to play a greater role in the design, implementation, management, and monitoring of natural resources in Maramatana.

CTSP provided critical support to the law's development, including assisting the process of legal drafting and working with residents of Maramatana to develop a management plan for local MPAs. The new Environmental Law will enable the Nuakata and Iabam-Pahilele Community-Based Organization (NIP-CBO) to move ahead with its management plans under the full support and recognition from the government.

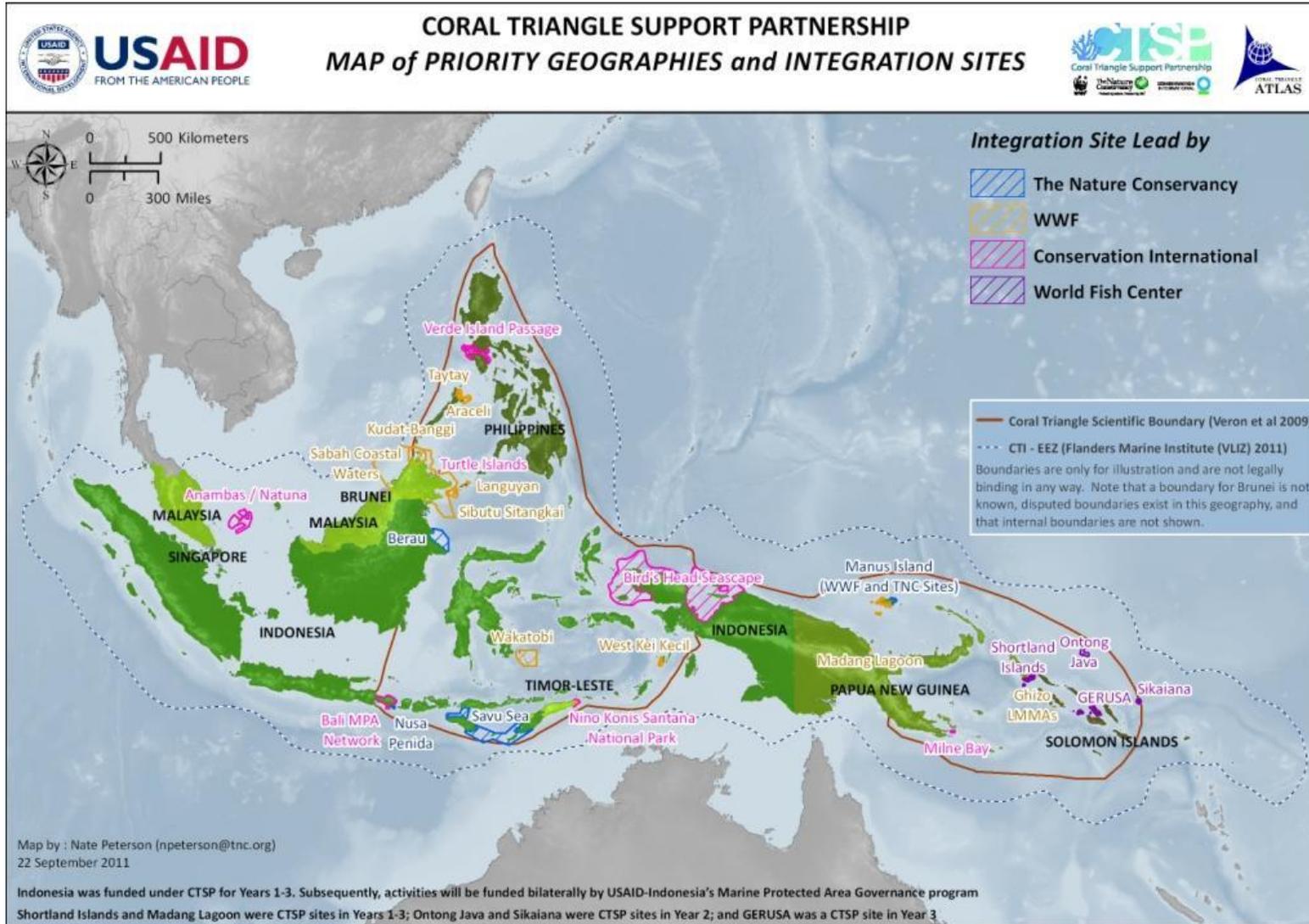
The Environmental Law received unanimous approval from the local assembly's 29 members and is the first law in Milne Bay to encourage and support local communities to manage their natural resources. CTSP will continue to work with local community-based organizations, including NIP-CBO, to apply the Environmental Law in the design of future management plans for the Nuakata Iabam-Pahilele Area Community Managed Marine Area (NIPACMMA). The new law will enhance community awareness and empower local communities to manage their natural resources effectively.

CTSP hopes to replicate the Environment Law's impact in nearby districts. The Law was designed to be adaptable and serve as an example to assist other communities throughout Papua New Guinea move towards community-based management. As the Law gains greater recognition from communities within Maramatana and beyond, expansion of community-based natural resource management beyond the marine realm may lead to more comprehensive "ridges to reefs" management. This has already become part of the discussions about next steps in Maramatana.

The Environmental Law, and its implications for community-based "ridges to reefs" management, is particularly important for island communities within the Coral Triangle, where 340 million people rely on coral reefs and fisheries for their livelihoods, and where marine and coastal ecosystems are heavily influenced by terrestrially based activities.

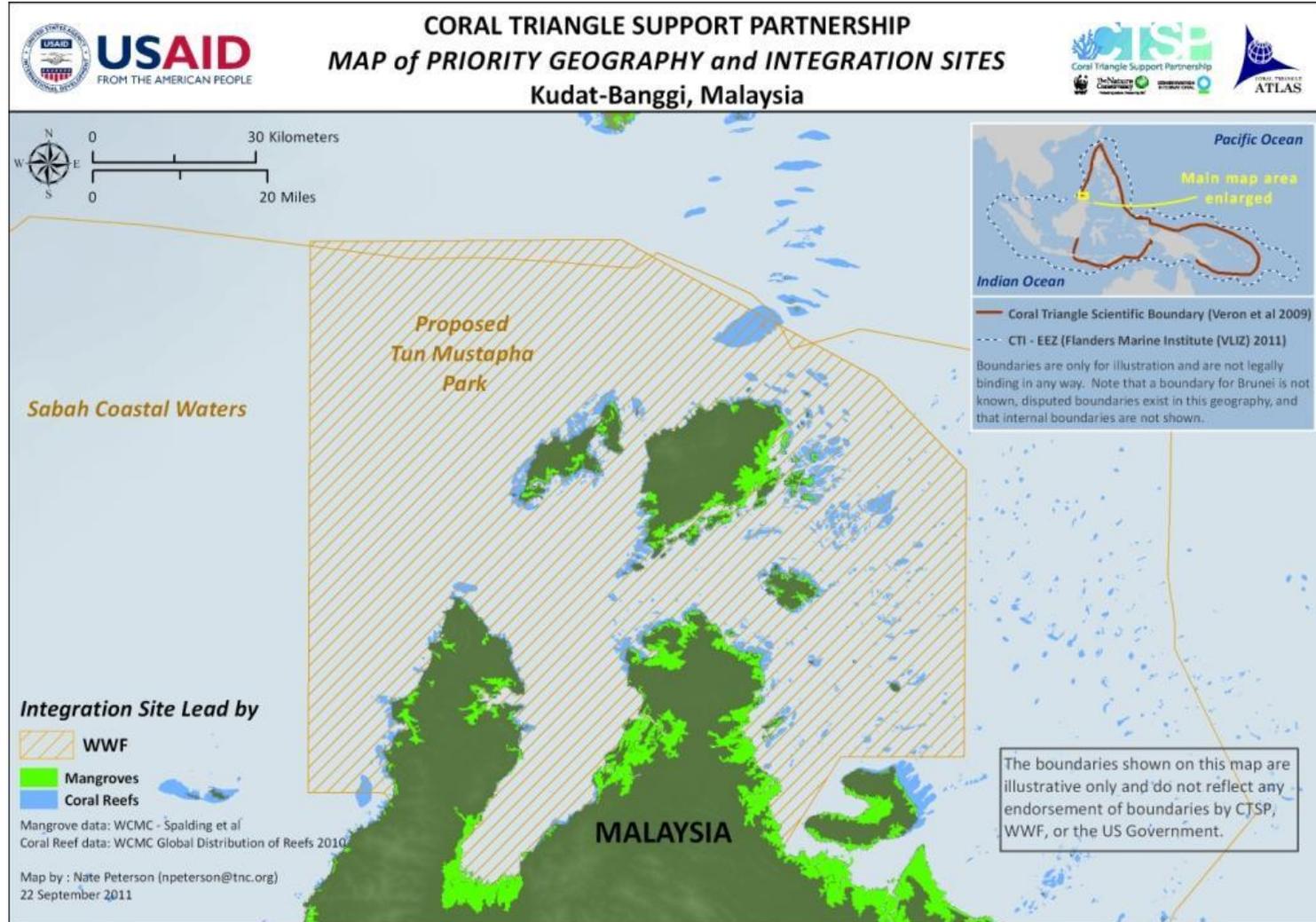
ANNEX III MAPS

Map I. Map of Priority Geographies and Sites

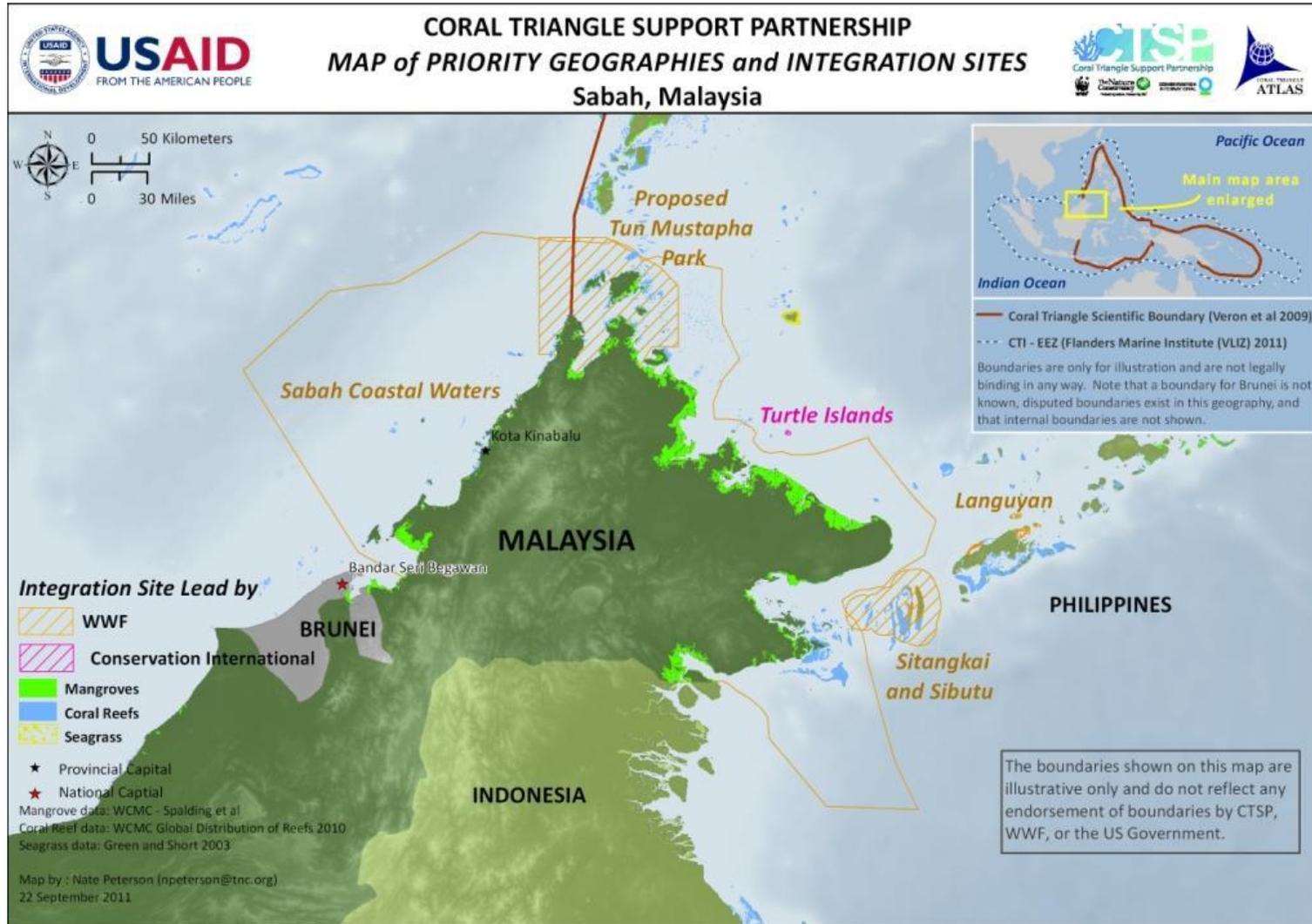


MALAYSIA

Map 2. Map of Kudat-Banggi Priority Geography

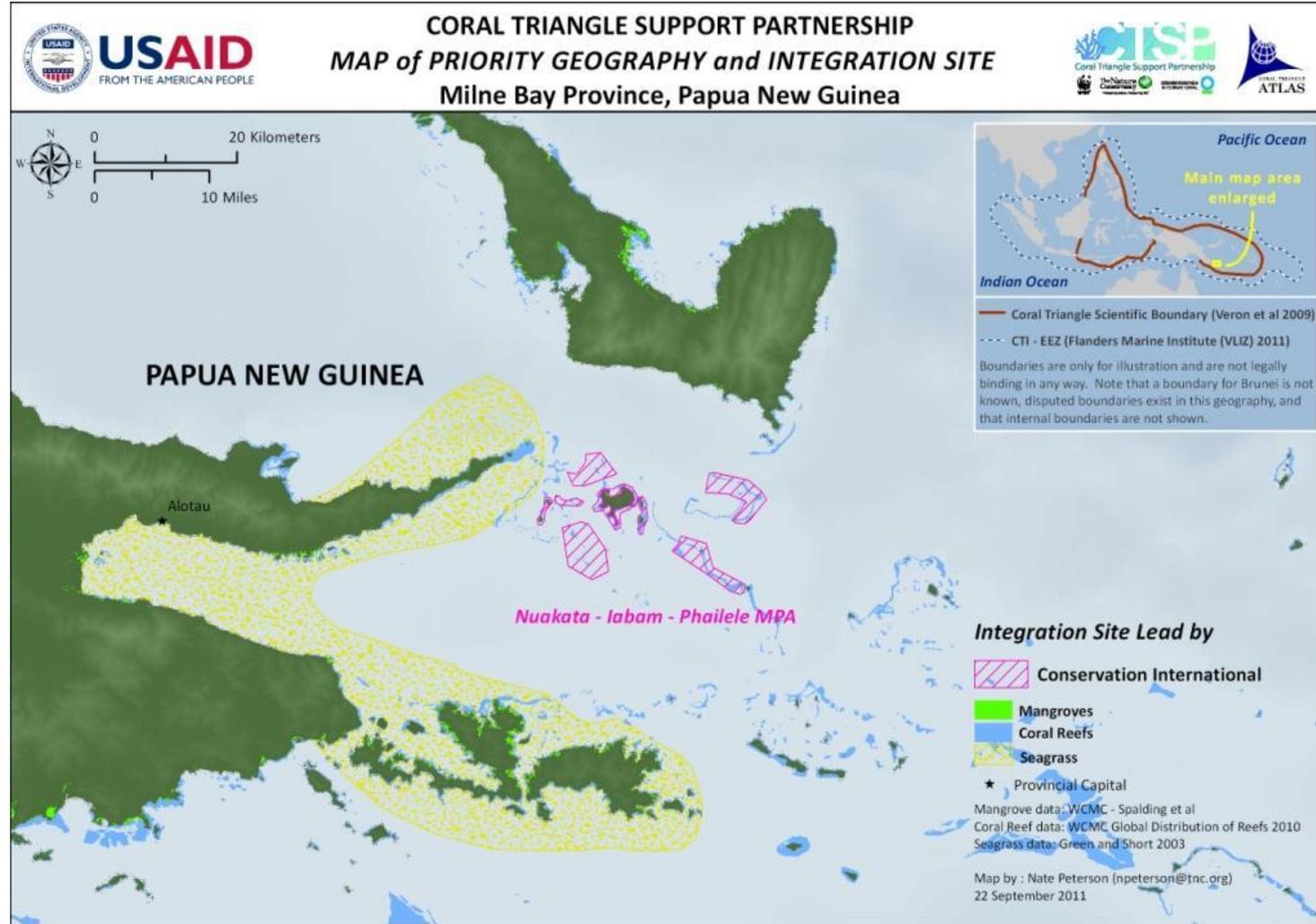


Map 3. Map of Sabah Coastal Waters

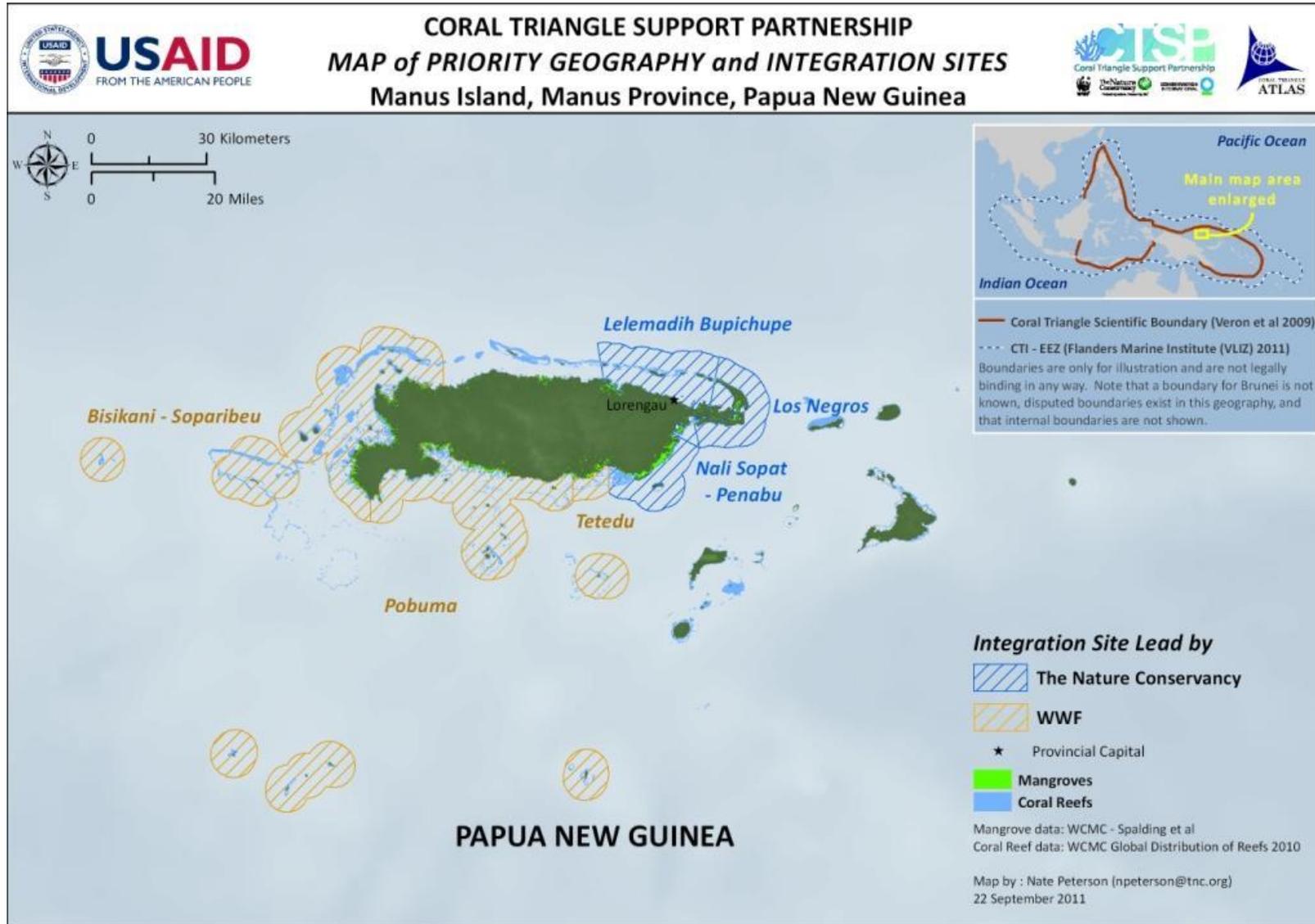


PAPUA NEW GUINEA

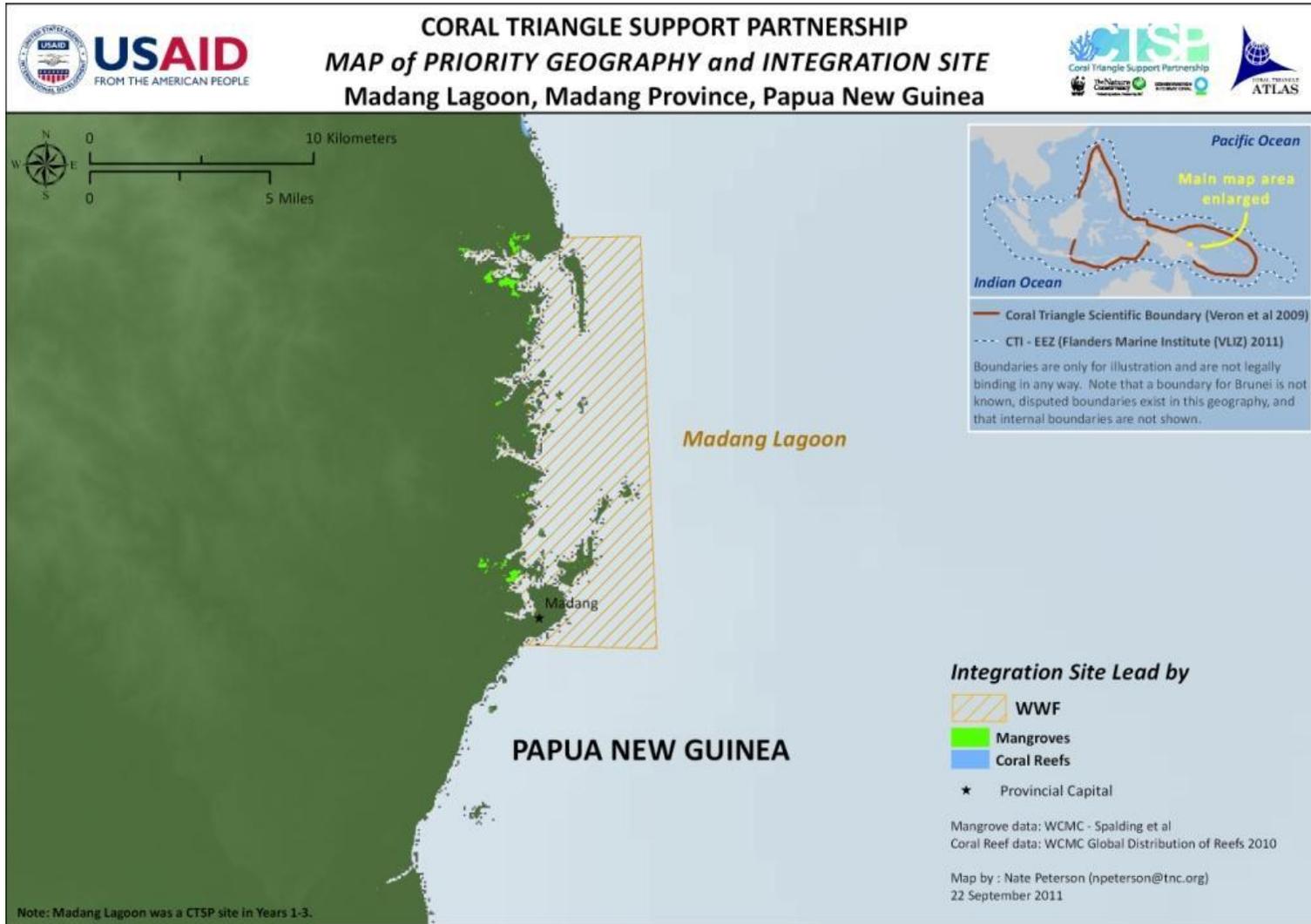
Map 4. Map of Nuakata-labam-Philele MPA (Milne Bay Priority Geography)



Map 5. Map of Manus Province Priority Geography

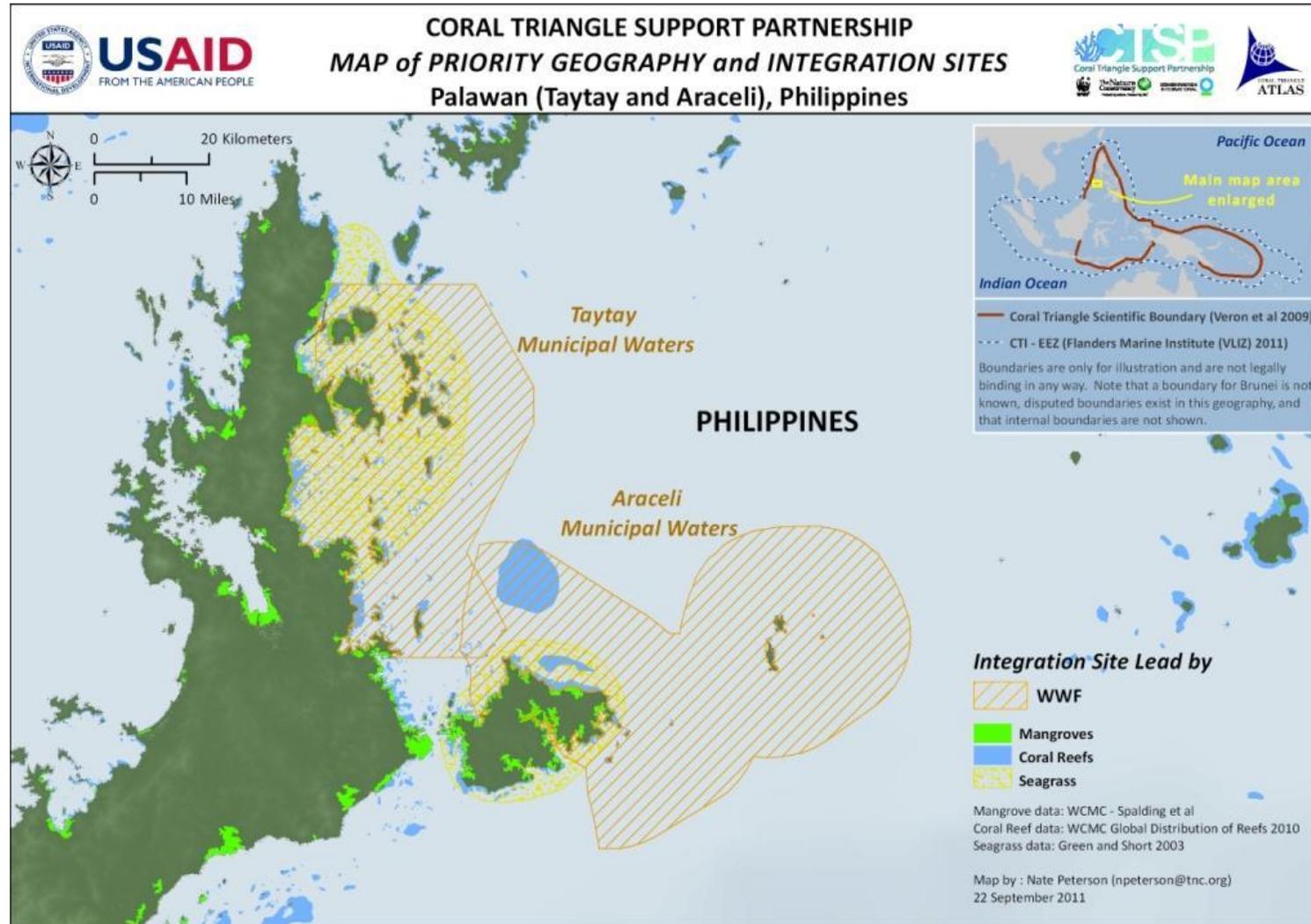


Map 6. Map of Madang Lagoon Priority Geography

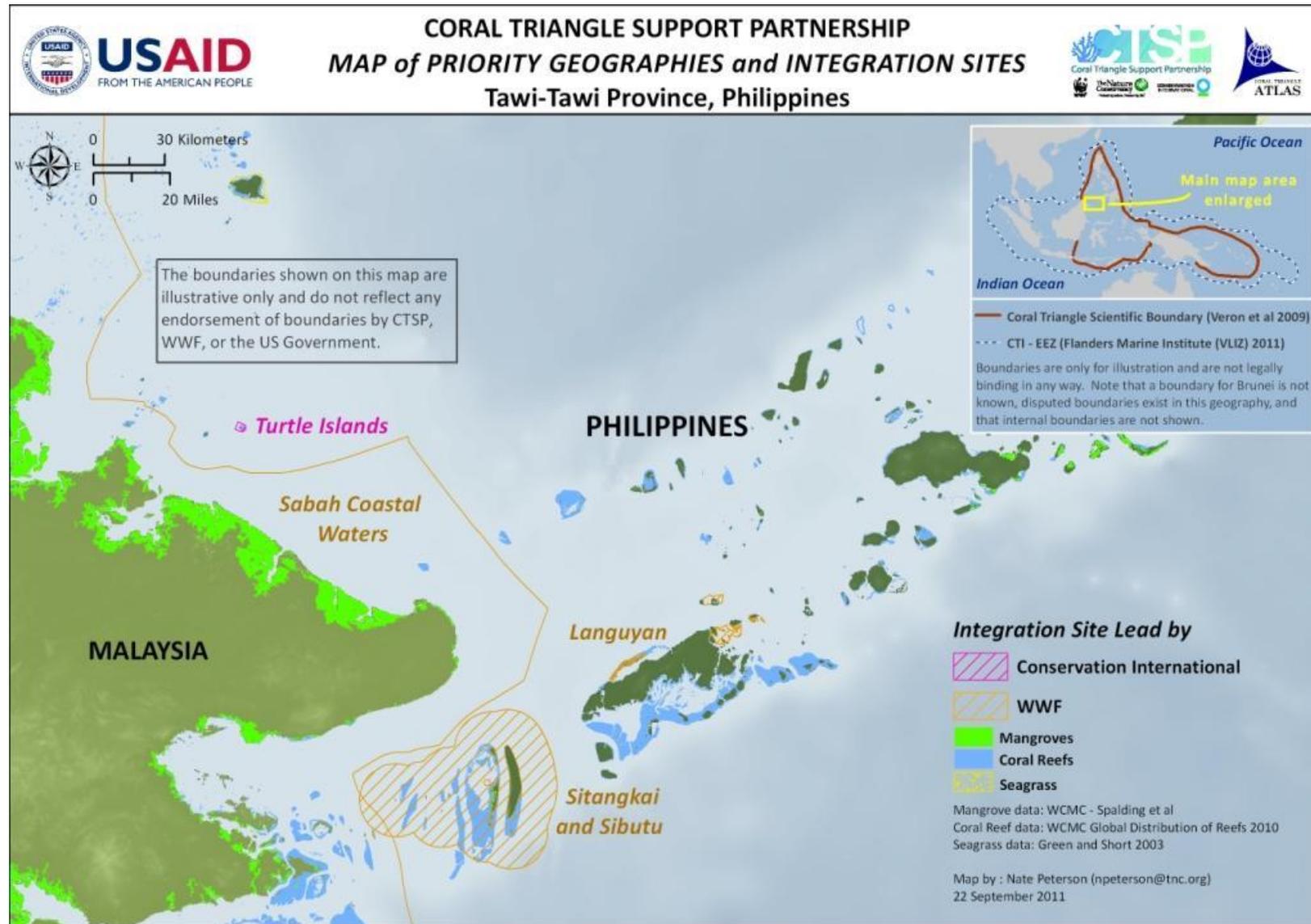


PHILIPPINES

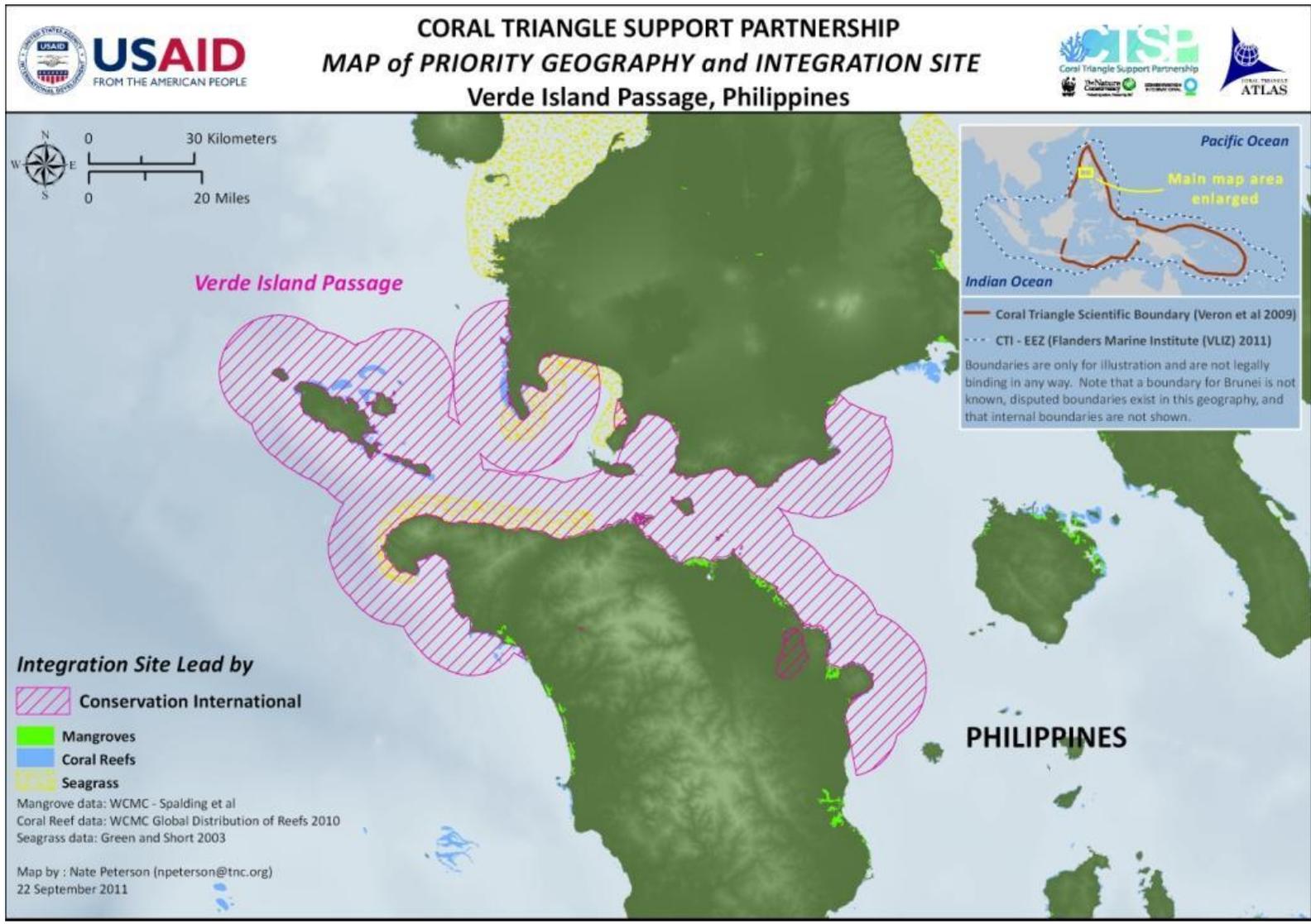
Map 7. Map of Palawan Priority Geography



Map 8. Map of Tawi-Tawi Priority Geography

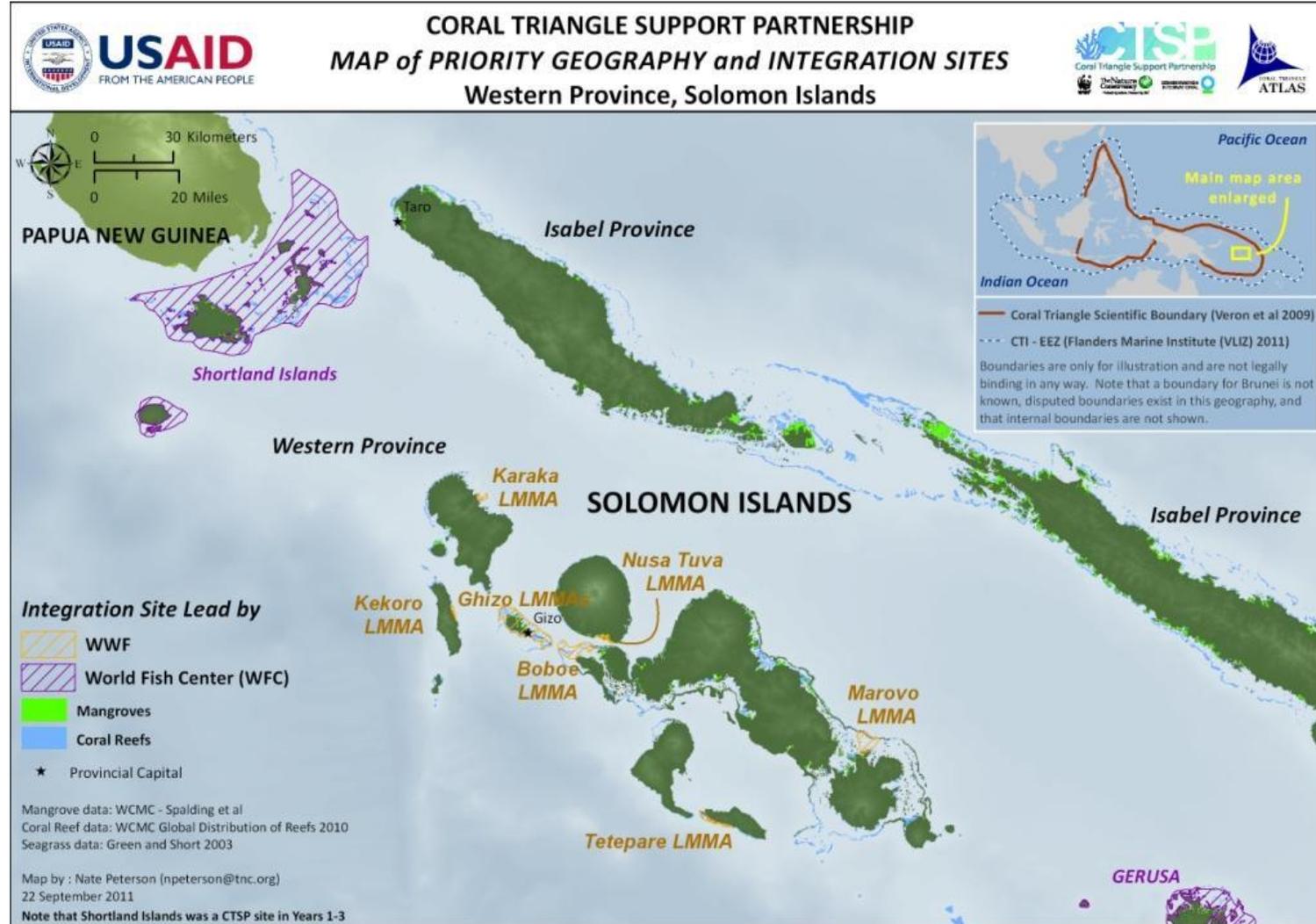


Map 9. Map of Verde Island Passage Priority Geography



SOLOMON ISLANDS

Map 10. Map of Solomon Islands Western Province



TIMOR-LESTE

Map 11. Map of Nino Konis Santana National Park Priority Geography

