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CORAL TRIANGLE SUPPORT PARTNERSHIP (CTSP) YEAR 4 ANNUAL REPORT

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Cover photo: Ms. Limiu Miskin sits among the mangroves she propagated herself on Kranket Island, Madang Province, Papua New Guinea. CTSP is assisting communities in Papua New Guinea to play an active role in managing their natural resources and responding to the threats of climate change. Photo: © CTSP / A. Grattidge

Coral Triangle Support Partnership Year 4 Annual Report

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USAID Regional Development Mission for Asia (RDMA)

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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
COM	CTI-CFF Council of Ministers
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-government 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)

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1. 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.

1.1 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.

1.2 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

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.

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.

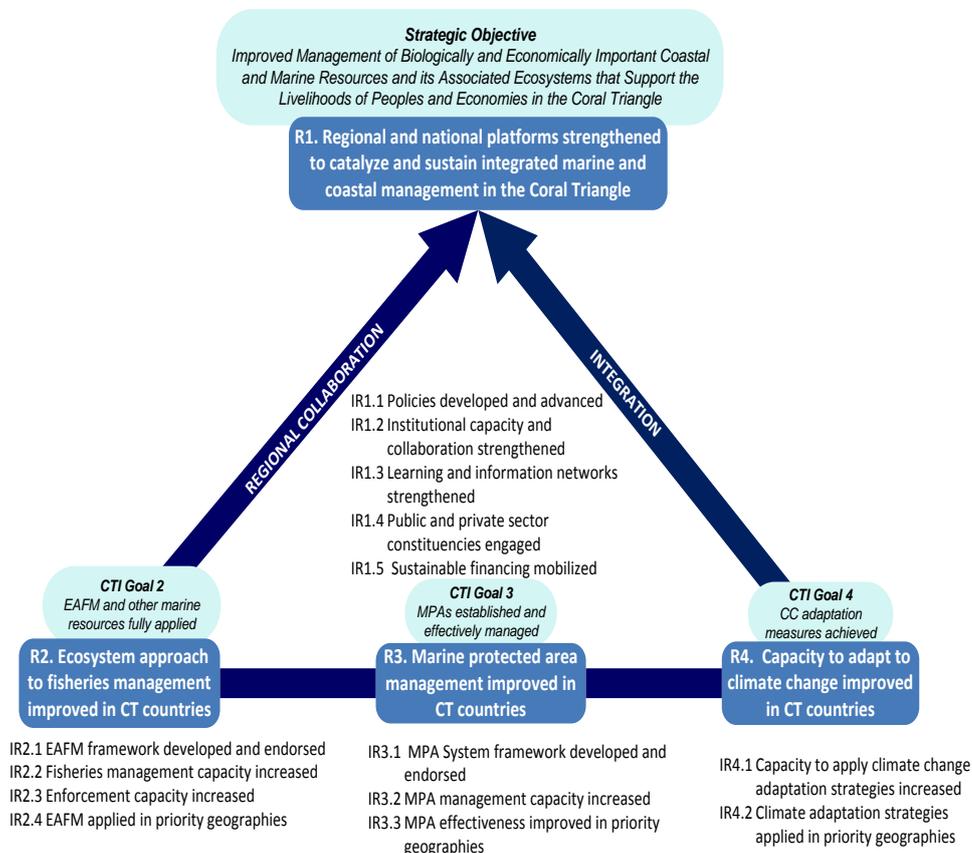


Figure 1. USCTI Support Program Consolidated Results Framework

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)

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 5, 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.

Memoranda of Understanding are being developed with the CT6 on data sharing and with the CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat to use the CT Atlas as its main data and mapping platform. In addition, discussions are being conducted with the ADB RETA 7813 on coordinated mapping of projects in the CT, already started by the PI, and exploring additional data layers that could be added in coordination with ADB support that would map policies, laws, regulation and other institutional decisions that enable regional to local and local to regional scaling of decision-making.

Additional memoranda are being explored with SEAFDEC for transition of support for implementation of the USCTI-developed regional framework for EAFM and 10-year action plans for selected countries, and with INFOFISH to host a regional forum on LRFT.

Linkages are being made with ADB and Australia government projects on the institutional linkages and tools developed with CTSP support such as the regional MPA management effectiveness framework, the CTI monitoring and evaluation framework and indicators, support for implementation of the CTMPAS, uptake of the CCA Regional Early Action Plan (REAP) and Local Early Action Plan (LEAP) guidance and finally on utilization and distribution of the thematic and integration guidance modules.

In addition, transition events are being planned in all CT6 countries that will be led by respective NCCs that will focus on transferring ongoing work, tools and lessons learned to national and local partner governments and NGOs. This will culminate in a regional transition event hosted by the CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat with joint CTSP and Program Integrator support.

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 early in the program 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 0. A subset of the Priority Geographies was selected as “integration sites,” where CTSP is supporting local government and non-government partners in implementing two or more of the USCTI Results Framework result areas. 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 “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 continues to work with USAID’s Indonesia Marine and Climate Support program (IMACS) and Marine Protected Area Governance (MPAG) program for uptake of regional lessons learned and tools. The responsibility for finalizing this process was transferred to the new Indonesia MPAG program as of February 4, 2012, the approval date for MPAG by USAID Indonesia.

Table 1: Priority Geographies and Sites.

Country	Priority Geography	Site
Malaysia	Kudat-Banggi	Tun Mustapha Park
	Sabah Coastal Waters	Sabah Coastal Waters
Papua New Guinea	Milne Bay Province	Nuakata-Iabam-Phailele MPA
	New Ireland Province	New Ireland (CTSP Years 1-3)
	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 – CTSP Years 1-3)
	Western Province	Gizo Island and Gizo Province
Timor-Leste	Nino Konis Santana National Park	Nino Konis Santana National Park

2. PROGRAM UPDATES AND MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

2.1 Regional

CT Atlas gains traction

The CT Atlas is now fully functional and is proving to be a useful tool for a growing number of stakeholders across the Coral Triangle. The Atlas provides a common information and mapping database that enables the CT6 and development partners to track progress against the CTI Regional Plan of Action goals and indicators. The CT Atlas provides a common baseline and perspective for the CT6 countries to plan the CT MPA System at national and regional scales. The CT Atlas team has begun outreach and awareness-building efforts that will continue through Year 5. An email will be sent monthly containing key regional and national maps to a broad CT audience to introduce and familiarize potential users with the capacities of the CT Atlas and introduce how the CT Atlas can be used to make customized maps online. The content of the emails is cooperatively developed by Worldfish Center and CTSP-TNC with assistance from the Program Integrator. MOUs are being established with all CT6 countries on data sharing and with the Regional Secretariat to formalize the CT Atlas as a main platform for CTI mapping.

CTMPAS prepares for presentation to SOM and COM

The Coral Triangle MPA System (CTMPAS) framework has been drafted through a series of regional meetings and is being refined for presentation at the Senior Officials' Meeting (SOM) and Council of Ministers (COM) meeting in November 2012.

Guidance for integrating fisheries and climate change adaption measures into MPA/MPA Network design and implementation has been completed, was published by CTSP and distributed to regional audiences, and a peer reviewed articles has been submitted for preparation (the Fernandes *et al.* paper) and will be disseminated through various channels in the region.

Women and youth in the Turtle Islands reap benefits and achieve conservation goals

A community-based alternative livelihood project is helping protect threatened green sea turtles while increasing community incomes in the Turtle Islands, one of the largest sea turtle nesting grounds in the Coral Triangle. The project involves providing seed capital, materials, and skills training for women and youth organizations so that members can earn a livelihood by making handicrafts out of recycled materials instead of collecting sea turtle eggs. Since the project began in September 2011, both groups have reported their income has increased by \$35-\$71 per person per month. CTSP and Conservation International are supporting the livelihood project as part of a larger program to protect and sustain the Turtle Islands Heritage Protected Area, an area in the Coral Triangle region co-managed by Malaysia and the Philippines. With support from CTSP, Turtle Islands green turtle conservation efforts broke a 28-year record to produce 1.44 million green turtle eggs in a protected sanctuary in Tawi-Tawi. A total of 14,220 green turtle nests were recorded on Baguan Island in 2011, up from the 12,311 nests recorded in 1995, according to data from the Philippines Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR). An average of 101 eggs are laid per nest. With 14,220 counted nests an estimated 1.44 million green turtle eggs (*Chelonia mydas*) were laid last year. This is an all-time high since recording of nesting started in 1984. For more information, please see the Success Story in Annex II.

Climate change adaptation toolkit gains traction

CTSP provided direct technical assistance to the piloting of the US CTI CCA (Climate Change Adaptation) toolkit in two countries: Timor-Leste and Solomon Islands. Additionally, CTSP tracked the piloting of this toolkit in three other countries (Papua New Guinea, Philippines, and Indonesia). Experiences with the five countries are being used to write case studies and assess lessons learned. These lessons will guide the development of Version 2 of the toolkit in Year 5 in collaboration with the CCA Regional Advancement Team.

Integrated toolkit takes shape

CTSP has supported the continuing development of the Integrated Toolkit, with the Capacity Development team focusing on completion and review of Version 1 of the Integration Guide for integrating EAFM, MPAs and CCA. The CTSP Capacity Development program will continue direct mentoring and support for the use of both the Integration and the CCA toolkits in Year 5. Responding to the recommendations of the USAID audit team, CTSP has incorporated livelihood tools into the Integration Guide, identified potential trainings on livelihoods development for coastal communities, and begun assessing demand for such trainings to be conducted in Year 5.

Additional information on the progress relative to the Endgame Strategy can be found in the table below.

Table 2. US CTI Support Program Endgame Strategy Status of Outcomes, November 2012

Outcome 1: CTI Secretariat and Coordinating Structures Established to Sustain Impact
<p>Support provided to the CTI Regional Coordinator</p> <p>The Program Integrator has funded and supported the CTI Regional Coordinator, including extensive backstopping support from 2009 inception to date, resulting in the significant achievements of the Secretariat coordinating regional CTI-CFF priorities, activities and efforts. CTSP continues to provide additional support by virtue of its co-location with the interim Regional Secretariat in Jakarta, Indonesia. CTSP supports coordination on communications and strategy for moving to a permanent CTI Regional Secretariat.</p>
<p>Support provided to evaluate progress towards the goals identified in the Regional Priorities Workshop</p> <p>US CTI has supported the successful preparation and presentation of the CTI Progress Reports evaluating progress achieved against the Priority Actions as reported by partners and respective thematic Technical Working Groups at SOM7 in Oct 2011 and SOM8 in Nov 2013. US CTI continues to support the MEWG mandated by SOM to track progress of implementation of Priority Actions, including the development of a regional MPA management effectiveness protocol and providing inputs (staffing and technical expertise) for the development of the State of the Coral Triangle Report (SCTR). USCTI has supported the priorities for the creation of an EAFM Regional Framework (drafted and circulated), EAFM 10-Year action plan (drafted), Coral Triangle Marine Protected Area System (CTMPAS-drafted and circulated), as well as other priorities linked to the US CTI results framework.</p>
<p>NCCs and TWGs (e.g., Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM), Climate Change Adaptation (CCA), Monitoring and Evaluation & Sustainable Finance) mobilized and strengthened</p> <p>US CTI provided support to mobilize and strengthen the CCA, MPA, EAFM, and M&E TWGs through regional exchange activities and planning meetings, technical staffing, and completion of key outputs. These outputs include the CTMPAS design, EAFM Regional Framework; CCA Regional Early Action Plan (REAP); CCA Local Early Action Plan (LEAP) guidance; and CTI M&E System. The program to support the TWGs and NCCs in coordination and reporting on these achievements to the SOM, CTI COM, and the Secretariat.</p>

Coordination support provided to US Government Agencies and CTI Development Partners

Since 2009, the Program Integrator has served as the facilitator for CTI Partner coordination and cooperation hosting regular Secretariat-Partner calls; co-funding and managing various support efforts including workshops, meetings, and trainings; CTSP and the PI leveraged resources for international events such as Rio+20 and the International Coral Reef Symposium in which CTI was prominently featured.

Communications support provided to the CTI Secretariat, NCCs, and CT6 Partners

The Program Integrator provided for the re-design and maintenance of the CTI-CFF website and newsletter. The Program supports a range of CTI communications efforts including management of CTI Secretariat's social media presence, materials development, coordination of media strategies for key events such as Coral Triangle and World Oceans Days, and drafting the CTI-CFF Communications and Outreach Strategy design and 2013 Work Plan. CTSP continues to provide support to all NCCs and CT6 implement partners in terms of coordination and support for national and local communications and awareness raising. A new senior communication manager has been hired by CTSP signifying an increase in the support for CTI national and local communications efforts including greater communication on successes related to US CTI support.

Writing support provided for State of the Coral Triangle Report and CTI Annual Report

The US CTI provided technical writers for development and support for the launch of SCTR country reports at ICRS in July 2012, and the development of the regional SCTR in collaboration with ADB, the Regional Secretariat and CTI countries in October 2012. The SCTR is scheduled for presentation at SOM 8 in November 2012.

Regional and local learning networks established, initially through the Coral Triangle Center (i.e., work with Thematic Working Groups (TWGs), and other institutions to collect and share tools, case studies, curricula, and other knowledge products through an interactive online portal)

The Program Integrator supported two grants to the Coral Triangle Center and the University of Philippines Marine Science Institute to initiate the formation of regional learning networks on Marine Protected Areas and Climate Change Adaptation, respectively. CTSP-supported grants to local NGOs and personnel in Papua New Guinea for the creation of a national learning network that is now formed and operational. The Program Integrator provides ongoing support to the development of the CTI Local Governance Learning Network. US CTI partners work together on the development of tools, case studies, curricula and other knowledge products that are shared among partners and institutions through the online collaboration portal housed within the CTI-CFF website and that are used in regional, national, and local trainings across the CTI.

Online Portal created and products, tools and resources made available to CTI stakeholders

The CTI-CFF website has been developed through Program support and assistance, including the online collaboration hub of interactive team workspaces and libraries. US CTI resources and materials completed by CTSP, NOAA, and the Program Integrator are collected in the resource section of the CTI-CFF website. Other materials will be added and the complete set of US CTI products will be housed in the CTI-CFF website at completion of the US CTI program.

CTI Local Governance Network mobilized to catalyze local government political will

The Program Integrator has mobilized resources and catalyzed action on the part of CTI local governments to form the CTI Local Governance Network. The first CTI-CFF Mayors' Roundtable to develop the CTI Local Governance Network was conducted in 2011 in Wakatobi, Indonesia leading to a joint regional communiqué and commitment to sustainable coastal management. The

partnership model is being replicated across the region with efforts being made to formally institutionalize the LGN. In Manus Province, PNG and in all provinces in Solomon Islands CTSP is supporting formation of national-scale membership in the LGN through identification of champions and support of national-scale meetings. The next LGN Forum will be held in Manila in December 2012 in conjunction with the League of Municipalities of the Philippines General Assembly.

Outcome 2: EAFM Regional Framework Adopted and Guidelines Developed for National Operationalization

EAFM regional framework and 10-year road map formulated

CTSP and NOAA have led support to the CTI EAFM TWG to draft and recommend to SOM for adoption the CTI EAFM Regional Framework and 10-year road map. The EAFM TWG chair will present for adoption at SOM 8 in November 2012. The CTI EAFM Regional Framework is based on the principles outlined in the FAO Fisheries Code of Responsible Conduct. EAFM training modules are being developed for inclusion in the US CTI integrated toolkit in conjunction with FAO, SEAFDEC, the Bay of Bengal Program, and others that will standardize an EAFM training series that uses the same language, terminology, and approach covering the area from India to Southeast Asia and the Pacific.

National EAFM operational guidelines developed

CTSP and NOAA are working with other regional organizations to develop training and operational guidelines that will standardize requirements and recommendations for EAFM implementation across the CTI, but also that will be disseminated through other programs such as the Bay of Bengal Program and Pacific fisheries programs such as those implemented by SPREP.

Legal analysis for EAFM and Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fisheries completed and shared

NOAA undertook national assessments on IUU capacity that are still being finalized. CTSP has completed national EAFM institutional analysis for all CTI countries. These will be available in a compilation with the CTSP Semi-Annual Report due in April 2013.

Limited support provided to establish the Live Reef Fish Trade international standards

US CTI supported the development of a strategy for the establishment of a multi-stakeholder forum to improve management of LRFT which was endorsed by the EAFM TWG. US CTI will support a meeting of senior government officials to meet in January 2013 and deliberate on proposed common approach for addressing sustainable LRFT, including regulatory measures and LRFT Forum in 2013. The objective of this meeting is to support regional governments, particularly Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand as the primary sources of live reef food fish for Singapore, Hong Kong, and greater China, to become stronger drivers of sustainable management of the LRFT.

Regional exchange established to inform design and build support for adoption of EAFM regional framework

The US CTI conducted six regional exchanges to advance RPOA EAFM priority actions that resulted in increased capacity on EAFM, the formation of EAFM Framework and 10-year plan. A regional framework for EAFM was drafted through the EAFM TWG and circulated to the CT6 through the EAFM POCs. The EAFM Regional Framework will be presented to SOM/COM at their next meetings in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia in November 2012.

Comprehensive integrated toolkit, case studies and curricula for MPAs, CCA, and EAFM developed and disseminated and trainings delivered (i.e., CCA, Management Plan, Adaptive Management, Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E), and Enforcement)

The EAFM components of the integrated toolkit are still being developed in collaboration between CTSP, NOAA, FAO, SEAFDEC, and others. The final EAFM toolkit is expected to be completed by December 2012 and ready for presentation in the next EAFM REX/TWG, as scheduled.

Support EAFM TWG to get government adoption

The US CTI supported the EAFM TWG Meetings that led to the development of the EAFM framework and will support an additional meeting to prepare for adoption of the framework at SOM8.

Outcome 3: Coral Triangle MPA System Developed and Adopted Analysis of connectivity and climate impacts to inform MPA design completed**CT Atlas services information needs for MPAs, CCA, and fisheries at regional scale**

The Program increased the ability of CTI stakeholders to make science based decision making by developing a central database <http://ctatlas.reefbase.org>.

CT Marine Protected Area System (CTMPAS)

The US CTI has assisted the MPA TWG to develop the CT Marine Protected Area System. With CTSP leadership, the CTMPAS is now ready to be presented for adoption at SOM 8 in November 2012 and operational by February 2013.

MPA Effectiveness Protocol developed and adopted to inform resilient MPA design

CTSP has developed an integrated MPA effectiveness protocol that is now being applied in CT6 countries in various CTSP-supported priority geographies. The protocol will be presented to the SOM for adoption in November 2012.

MPA integration sites finalized and linked to CTMPAS, and MPA Monitoring and Evaluation protocol implemented

MPA integration sites have been identified and linked to the CTMPAS in all CTI countries. The MPA management effectiveness protocol is being adapted and implemented in CTSP priority geographies.

Regional exchange established to inform design and build support for adoption of the CTMPAS

The PI and CTSP supported the conduct of four regional exchanges that led to the development of the CTMPAS.

Comprehensive integrated toolkit, case studies, and curricula for MPAs, CCA, and EAFM developed and disseminated and trainings delivered

The comprehensive integration toolkit has been drafted and circulated for comment to all countries and TWG team members. Integrated toolkit sections will be presented at all future regional exchanges and technical working group meetings as appropriate, and will be presented to SOM and COM for adoption as the regional toolkit for MPAs, EAFM, and CCA.

Outcome 4: CTI Regional Early Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation (REAP-CCA) Adopted and Local Early Action Plan (LEAPs) Guidance Developed and Applied**Regional exchange on REAP implementation and lessons learned, and to refine early actions (PI, CTSP)**

US CTI supported two sub-regional training and exchange programs in collaboration with the University of Rhode Island, Coastal Resources Center (URI-CRC) were conducted to raise awareness and understanding of climate change action planning and implementation. REAP was drafted and formally adopted by SOM and COM. A regional exchange on REAP implementation and lessons is scheduled for May 2013. These trainings provided a foundation for LEAP implementation at the local level supported by US CTI teams. Individual mentors are now being identified from US CTI teams to provide coaching on CCA implementation in the future.

Priority REAP Actions initiated (CTSP, PI, NOAA) including Local Early Action Plans (LEAP) developed to validate and apply REAP recommendations

US CTI teams assisted the CCA TWG and country representatives in implementing the Regional Early Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation (REAP-CCA) early actions through trainings and the development of the Local Early Action Plan (LEAP) Toolkit, training and local early action plans for climate change adaptation. Mentors for each country are currently being identified from US CTI partners to coach priority geography constituents through completion of LEAP development and planning.

Support CCA TWG to obtain government adoption

Through US CTI support, the CCA REAP has been developed, reviewed by the CT6 countries through the CCA TWG and adopted by SOM. The CCA LEAP is completed and is being used in CTI countries for local early action planning with support of CTSP teams.

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 1 and 2, respectively.

Malaysia

Sabah Live Reef Fish (LRF) Traders visit Palawan

Live reef fish (LRF) traders from Sabah, Malaysia undertook an exchange visit to Palawan, Philippines to learn more about Palawan's LRF fishing conditions and the interaction between the LRF fishermen and local government units. This visit demonstrated approaches for managing LRF fishing activities within an MPA to the Sabah stakeholders, currently engaged in the CTSP-supported designation of the 1.2 million hectare Tun Mustapha National Marine Park in Sabah.

The exchange visit also enabled government (State of Sabah & Provincial Government of Palawan) to engage in discussions on the on-going issue of trans-boundary Live Reef Fish Trade (LRFT) between Southern Palawan and Northern Kudat.

As a result of the trip, the State Government of Sabah and the Provincial Government of Palawan developed a resolution recommending legally codifying national regulations for proper management of the transnational LRFT trade between the two areas.

Live Reef Fish Consumer Campaign 2012-2013 launches

A one-year consumer campaign encouraging restaurants, hotels, and consumers to select sustainably-sourced or farmed fish was officially launched on September 1, 2012.

Five seafood restaurants and six hotels were invited to participate in the event that took place at the iconic Tanjung Aru Beach, a popular tourist destination. During the event members of the public were able to taste for themselves the quality of farmed fish.

A billboard "advertisement" measuring 800 square feet was erected on a major highway leading into Kota Kinabalu City to remind local consumers of the importance of protecting wild grouper and Napoleon wrasse (*Cheilinus undulatus*). This event was also supported by Kota Kinabalu Town Council, Sabah Tourism Board, the Department of Fisheries Sabah and CTSP.

Sabah LRFT delegates attend International Seafood Summit 2012

Eleven live reef fish industry traders from Sabah attended the Seafood Summit 2012 in Hong Kong. While four of the participants were funded by CTSP, an additional seven participants funded their own participation, reflecting the commitment of Sabah's LRFT traders to improving sustainability standards. Supported by CTSP, WWF-Malaysia and WWF-Hong Kong facilitated meetings between Sabah LRFT traders and their Hong Kong counterparts to discuss closer cooperation and engagement on various aspects of LRFT sustainability. CTSP continues support for the formation of a regional LRFT forum that connects traders and governments on the issues of sustainable management of live reef fish in the region.

Alternative livelihood project boosts marine resource management in Sabah, Malaysia

The Maliangin Island Community Association (MICA) has signed a contract to sell 1,200 pieces of woven handicrafts to Shangri-La's Tanjung Aru Resort and Spa. MICA represents communities located within the proposed one-million hectare Tun Mustapha Park area, the gazettement of which is supported by CTSP.

The handicraft project builds on a public-private partnership forged with Shangri-La in recent years with support from CTSP and WWF-Malaysia. The effort is expected to boost the community's income, reduce dependence on marine resources, and partially pay for coral reef monitoring in the marine park. The project, managed by women and youth, is part of a larger ecotourism initiative that will be replicated in other sites throughout Tun Mustapha Park.

Tun Mustapha Park, located in the western part of the Coral Triangle, is home to endangered green sea turtles and dugongs making it a strategic area for sustainable ecotourism. At the same time, the Park's natural resources are a source of livelihood for 80,000 coastal inhabitants of diverse ethnic groups.

Tun Mustapha Park Expedition 2012 completed

The Tun Mustapha Park Expedition 2012 (TMPE 2012) took place from September 6-12, 2012. The expedition was undertaken by CTSP, WWF-Malaysia, Borneo Marine Research Institute of University of Malaysia-Sabah (UMS), Naturalis Biodiversity Centre (The Netherlands), and the Department of Parks of Sabah Government.

TMPE 2012 aimed to examine and document coral reef health, marine biodiversity, physical-chemical interactions and oceanography, and socioeconomic benefits within the proposed one-million hectare Tun Mustapha Park (Kudat-Banggi Priority Conservation Area).

The team surveyed more than 50 sites over the course of the 19-day expedition, equating to more than 800 person-hours. The expedition revealed that TMP contains several rare species of coral and reflects the high biodiversity of the Coral Triangle. The majority (57 percent) of sites surveyed were in good or excellent condition, some 430 species of fish were identified, and potentially new species or coral. The results of the expedition will be used to finalize the Park's zoning plans and to raise public awareness about the benefits of protecting and managing marine ecosystems.

Papua New Guinea

Primary school students lead mangrove nursery rehabilitation project

Students of Lopahan Primary School in Manus have planned and developed a mangrove nursery project to support coastal /shoreline rehabilitation. The project is part of their environmental education curriculum evolved from community trainings initiated by CTSP.

The students began planning the nursery project at the end of last year, and have been busy collecting and caring for mangrove seedlings to start their education about the life of mangroves and the importance of mangroves in maintain the local ecosystem. Planting of seedlings began in March and April, and the project was officially launched by UNDP's Country Representative during a visit by the UNDP Small Grants Program team in May. CTSP-PNG is linking to UNDP support as part of its transition plan for Year 5.

LMMA concept replicated in other communities in Manus

Communities within Manus province are adopted a community-based natural resource management concept initially piloted with CTSP support. The Leyap clan in Lopahan village (part of Lele Masih Bupi Chupeu LLG) has already demarcated marine and land management zones, and has identified conservation areas of sago palms, mangroves, and reefs. Following Leyap clan's lead, three other clans in the village have now joined the process. The community is working towards the vision of having a single, integrated management plan by the end of September 2013, the end of CTSP support.

Sub-networks formed under MECCN

Six sub-networks of MECCN (Manus Environment Conservation Communities Network) are developing work plans that to foster learning and training among the local CBOs of the Manus Islands Province. This is an example of the many positive steps that MECCN is taking with CTSP support to structure sub-networks that cater to learning and training issues for local communities. The six learning sub-networks are: Women in Conservation (WIC); Traditional Leaders and LLG Presidents Alliance; LMMA/MPA Exchange; CBO Exchange; Climate Change Adaptation (CCA); and the Community Educators Network (CEN). CTSP supported teams will ensure these learning networks are formed and operational by the end of the program in September 2013.

Inshore Fish Aggregation Device (IFAD) policy developed

In cooperation with the PNG National Fisheries Authority (NFA), CTSP is providing support for appropriate use of IFADs and cold storage/fish market facilities to improve the livelihoods of coastal communities. Following a request from the NFA, CTSP drafted an IFAD policy to regulate their use and operations. The submission of the draft IFAD policy catalyzed a number of supporting activities including an IFAD awareness campaign, deployment of IFADs, and training on IFAD maintenance and monitoring.

As part of the deployment of the IFADs in Sepik, Madang, and Manus Provinces, CTSP-supported WWF teams developed tools and trained local NFA staff in survey techniques, enabling fish density baselines on reefs adjacent to the IFAD deployment sites to be established. Using these baselines the intended results of shifting fishing effort from the coral reefs to the IFADs can be verified. The new IFAD policy is expected to be formally approved during the next reporting period.

Mangrove Teachers Resource Book

The Mangrove Teachers Resource Book was published following extensive feedback from teachers. As a result of the positive responses from the participating teachers, CTSP will support WWF to explore opportunities to include the Mangrove Teachers Resource Book in the national school curriculum. Five hundred copies were printed and are being distributed to the stakeholders and schools.

Increased support for conservation in Manus Province

An extensive, multi-sectoral climate change awareness program was conducted in Pobuma LLG, covering communities on the main island of Manus and offshore islands and atolls including Tawi, Peli, Johnston island, Whal Island, Mbuke island, Timonai, M'Bundrahei, Lukim, Korojil and Butjou. The awareness program was particularly aimed at building support for mangrove restoration as a climate change adaptation response. As a result of the awareness program communities in Pobuma agreed that the concept of community-implemented mangrove restoration is an immediate and powerful climate change adaptation response that they can implement immediately. Pobuma communities immediately took action by establishing three no-take zones and reserving three sites for conservation work.

Community-based monitoring program expands

Supported by CTSP through Conservation International, the Milne Bay NIPA CMMA group of community-based monitoring programs completed its 8th monitoring exercise. In addition, the community of Nuakata is now serving as a center of training for the rest of the province. Initial community-to-community trainings have begun with Wialoki communities representing an extension of institutionalized community-based management developed with CTSP support, a key component of which is community-to-community training. The approach at once builds the capacity of community trainers and community trainees, and fosters collaborative relationships between the different island groups of Milne Bay. These relationships are already proving important to the long-term success of conservation efforts in Milne Bay by ensuring that management regimes are maintained and enforced by those most able to do so - the communities themselves.

Learning and Training Network gains momentum

Stakeholders from across Western Province (including Nuakata, Wialoki, Netuli, Ware, Divinai, and Sagarai) came together to learn and share experiences in locally managed marine practices. As an outcome of the workshop, a committee will work towards creating a learning and training network for Milne Bay with the support of CTSP through CI and the PNG-CLMA network.

Philippines

Vulnerability assessments completed in two additional VIP municipalities

Following the initial application of vulnerability assessment (VA) tools in the municipality of Calatagan, Batangas in August 2011, two additional municipalities (Lubang and Looc) in the Verde Islands Passage participated in a Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment Workshop attended by representatives from 25 coastal *barangay* (communities).

Following a lecture on climate change basics, participants were given the opportunity to apply different tools to score and assess their community vulnerabilities to climate change. They incorporated data gathered from a Participatory Coastal Resources Assessment in December 2011 and shoreline tracing and beach profiling from February 2012. Based on the scores and summaries of results, the *barangays* were classified according to high, medium, and low vulnerability to climate change impacts. The results will be validated and then presented to the local government for use in planning for the appropriate adaptation strategies suitable for each coastal *barangay*. The results from this workshop will also feed into the CTSP developed Local Early Action Planning (LEAP) for climate change adaptation.

Second cohort of mentees trained on coastal resources management

CTSP in partnership with the Marine Environment and Resources Foundation, Inc. (MERF) supported a training program for the 2012 cohort of mentees, focusing on science in coastal resources management (CRM). The training aimed to build the capacity of higher education institutions (HEIs) within CTSP priority geographies to provide technical assistance to local government units (LGUs) in implementing the CTI National Plan of Action by networking with national centers of excellence for marine and related sciences.

Eleven qualified faculty and research staff from six different universities of the CTSP priority geographies (Verde Island Passage, Palawan, Tawi-Tawi) participated in the 12-day course that incorporated classroom and fieldwork. Senior researchers from national centers of excellence in marine science trained the mentees on oceanography (physical, chemical, geological); coastal habitat assessment (coral reef benthos, reef fishes, and marine plants); and fisheries assessment. Integrated coastal resources management and climate change topics were also tackled by the mentors.

At the end of the course, the mentees presented their field results in conjunction with proposed research for the priority geographies. In the coming month, the mentees will finalize the research proposals and implement the six-month research projects under the guidance of the mentors from the national centers of excellence and in coordination with the 2011 cohort of mentees from the same HEIs.

Philippines NCC expands collaboration on CTI

The USCTI Support Program, via CTSP's assistance to the Philippines NCC, has enabled the seizing of opportunities for new and expansive collaboration to advance the Philippines' CTI National Plan of Action at various levels.

Recognizing its key role in engaging local governments to contribute to NPOA goals, the membership of the League of Municipalities to the NCC has been formalized. In addition, the NCC is collaborating with the Foundation for the Philippine Environment to pursue the establishment of the CTI-Philippines Trust Fund, an undertaking that was presented by the Philippines NCC to other CTI countries and development partners during the CTI-CFF High Level Financial Round Table (HLFRT) Meeting and Marketplace held on May 3, 2012.

The NCC, through its Technical Working Groups (TWGs), has engaged the participation and contribution of other agencies and organizations such as the Philippine Ports Authority and Philippine Coast Guard in the preparation of the National State of the Coral Triangle Report. During the same period, the NCC and the Australian Embassy in Manila hosted the Coral Triangle Forum on June 5, 2012. In the Forum, NCC member agencies and institutions shared fresh ideas with other government agencies, non-government organizations, academic groups and development partners to bolster collaborations crucial in managing the region's resources. The Forum also showcased a presentation by eminent Australian marine biologist Professor Terry Hughes from the Australian Research Council Centre of Excellence for Coral Reef Studies. Key events and activities on the CTI-Philippines program are communicated to the broad stakeholders through its website: <http://www.cti.pawb.gov.ph/>

Palawan towns draft their fisheries ordinances and MPA management plans

The municipalities of Araceli and Dumarán in northeast Palawan drafted their Municipal Fisheries Ordinance (MFO) and MPA management plans covering a total of 170,000 hectares of municipal waters and 17,000 hectares of MPAs for Hart Reef. CTSP support facilitated the development, validation, finalization, and presentation to stakeholders of the four management plans. During this process provisions on the fishing of coral trout, the most prized fishery product in the area, and boundaries of the MPAs were deliberated and adjusted. The draft management plans are now with

their respective municipal councils for final review. Having undergone extensive consultations, CTSP anticipates that the draft ordinances will be quickly approved; however, 2013 is an election year and it is possible that this could delay their passage into law.

CTSP support responded to the need to develop the MFO and MPA management plans as identified by stakeholders during two activities during the earlier years of the project: (i) development of the fisheries management plans developed in Araceli during Year 2 and (ii) development of fisheries management plans developed in Dumaran during Year 3. The need for MFO and MPA management plans was further highlighted through CTSP supported identification of spawning aggregation sites for coral trout.

Three spawning aggregation sites in Tawi-Tawi slated for declaration as MPAs

Three areas of coral reefs in Sipangkot, Tando Owak, and Dungon-Dungon are in the process of being declared as Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) by the municipal governments of Sitangkai and Sibutu. In partnership with CTSP, the Mindanao State University (MSU) identified the three coral reefs as important reef fish spawning aggregation sites.

The live reef fish trade is an important livelihood, particularly for the people of Sibutu, many of who are mariculture farmers. Following the identification of the spawning aggregation sites, CTSP provided technical inputs and supported a series of consultations with the local governments that has resulted in a draft ordinance declaring the sites as MPAs.

On September 24, 2012, the draft ordinances were presented to 84 stakeholders from the municipalities, including government officials. Key participants, including the Municipal Mayor of Sibutu, the Vice Mayor of Sitangkai, and members of their Municipal Councils voiced their support for the MPAs and pledged to support the process of deliberating and preparing the draft ordinances for approval.

Solomon Islands

LEAP process moves forward

The CTSP-supported CCA team moved communities closer to climate change actions by working with community representatives to increase their understanding and awareness of the LEAP process in Gizo. The team introduced the concepts of climate change and climate change adaptation to a wide audience during a series of community meetings held in April 2012. The final step in the LEAP process is prioritizing early actions in the adaptation plans. At a following workshop, committee representatives came together to discuss and finalize their communities' actions plans and prioritize the actions. A complete LEAP action plan will be completed in Year 5.

Youth film presented at the Festival of the Pacific Arts

In May 2012 the youth of Paeloge and Saeraghi finished producing a film about climate change developed from oral histories. The film was screened at the information center in Gizo, attracting various community audiences from around the Western Province during the Festival of the Pacific Arts celebrations. This screening was supplemented by materials and pamphlets on climate change adaptation that were displayed in the information center and provides additional momentum to CTSP-supported community-based CCA efforts in Gizo.

Mobile platform for fisheries data launched

The Coral Triangle Support Program (CTSP) is conducting a 14-month field test on the use of a mobile platform for rapid collection and consolidation of data about inshore fisheries. The effort will evaluate and test the ability of mobile communications technology to meet the challenges faced by the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (MFMR) in gathering and consolidating inshore fisheries data for decision-making and management. The field test will take place in two sites: Honiara and the island of Ghizo.

The program aims to build capacity within the national government that will support the rollout of a national program post-CTSP in line with the MFMR organizational development plan. The program has two components: (i) an assessment and application of mobile platform technology for coastal inshore fisheries data collection; and (ii) a capacity development and mass education and awareness campaign to disseminate key messages about the importance of supporting fisheries data collection efforts. The program aims to develop a model for using mobile technology to collect, consolidate and analyze inshore fisheries data that can be replicated in other Coral Triangle countries.

Initial socio-economic and biophysical survey instruments were developed in the initial project scoping led by the CTSP COP in September 2012. Trial of the final survey instruments will be conducted in November and December 2012. Once the surveys are final, work will begin on developing the application that will allow data to be directly collected using mobile devices and transferred to a central server for analysis.

Protected Areas Act endorsed by Solomon Island Government.

The Protected Areas Act developed by the Solomon Islands' national government with CTSP support was recently endorsed and approved. The Protected Area's Act was designed to empower local communities already or planning to engage in establishing terrestrial and marine conservation areas.

To provide case studies and local lessons learned for how the Protected Areas Act can be applied, CTSP is supporting WWF-SI work in five local communities in Gizo to select sites that will be established as marine conservation areas under the new Act. A number of awareness and outreach activities to these communities to share with them the implications of this law and how it will support and benefit the local communities in the longer term have already been conducted. Communities are being assisted to finalize protected area locations and draw up the management plans and complete necessary paperwork that are required for recognition under the Act. A community-based organization, the Kolombangara Island Biodiversity Conservation Association (KIBCA), was engaged to conduct a community management plan development workshop and develop a management plan template that is user friendly and that any community can use to develop their own management plan which is required to register a community protected area under the new law.

Gizo and Nusatuva Environment Conservation and Development Association officially registered as a local legal association

With USAID support through CTSP, WWF-SI supported the development of two independent community associations. Both the Nusatuva Environment Conservation and Development Association and Gizo Environment Livelihood Conservation Association (GELCA) have become independent legal entities and now implement rules and regulations within their own management areas. Additionally, now these organizations can apply to donors for funding to continue conservation and management efforts. Following the success of Nusatuva and GELCA, CTSP will continue support to WWF-SI to facilitate the establishment of 3 additional community associations within the larger Gizo Marine Conservation Area (GMCA).

Gizo Management Plan developed and endorsed

The development of the Gizo Marine Conservation Area management plan has been a long term project of Ghizo Island communities in Western Province government with support of WWF-SI in cooperation with private sector partners. With CTSP support, the management plan has now been finalized by the communities that live within and depend on the Ghizo marine environment for their daily needs. Through a process of participatory rural appraisals and long term collaboration among communities and WWF-SI, this was made possible with CTSP support in the four years since start of the program. The management plan is designed to help protect the globally outstanding marine ecosystems and the marine resources that sustain the livelihood of the people of Ghizo Islands. The plan outlines strategic objectives, management goals and strategies and also provides information on existing natural and cultural resources of the island for resource managers.

Timor-Leste

Co-management approach established in Timor-Leste

Working in the Nino Konis Santana National Park, CTSP completed the process of facilitating establishment of co-management groups in three sites – Com, Tutuala, and Lore. These groups bring together community members (primarily fishermen) and local authorities to implement improved management of their marine and coastal environments.

The first ever no-take zones in the country have been established in these communities, with sites specifically selected to improve ecosystem productivity. These no-take zones contain spawning and aggregation sites for fisheries, nesting sites for sea turtles, and climate-resilient coral reefs important for ecotourism development and general ecosystem health.

Local leaders are now working with district fisheries authorities to develop marine management plans that reconcile traditional knowledge and practices with modern regulatory and legal frameworks. The plans are now being implemented by local communities, working in partnership with the Timorese government.

This is the first model of co-management to be successfully applied in Timor-Leste and the process is now being documented to guide government policy and enable replication to appropriate new sites across the country.

Local Early Action Planning (LEAP) completed in Com

Through CTSP support, the community of Com has engaged in an ecosystem-based approach to climate change adaptation planning. Applying tools developed under the CTSP regional CCA workstream but tailored specifically to the Timor-Leste context, community members were guided by Conservation International team members through a climate change vulnerability assessment. Subsequently, a Local Early Adaptation Plan (LEAP) was completed and has been amended into the local *suco* (council) regulations. Replication of the process has now begun in Lore and Tutuala communities within Nino Konis Santana National Park.

Rapid Assessment Program (RAP) Marine Survey along north coast of Timor-Leste

A team of six scientists and two videographers conducted an extensive marine survey along the northern coast of Timor-Leste from August 14-24, 2012. They identified seven marine species that are potentially new to science, as well as extremely high concentrations of marine biodiversity throughout the northern coast including 734 species of fish and 360 species of hard corals.

The survey discovered that Timor-Leste's water temperatures are at least 2-3°C cooler than neighboring areas making it exceedingly well-placed as a refuge for coral reefs amidst rising sea surface temperatures and global climate change.

The survey, which aimed to document biological diversity and assist local communities in establishing conservation and management priorities, was supported by CTSP in partnership with Conservation International's Rapid Assessment Program. Preliminary survey results were presented during an event hosted by former Timor-Leste President and Nobel Laureate Dr. Jose Ramos-Horta on August 24, 2012.

2.3 Management and Administration

Year 4 saw the culmination of coordination between and among USCTI partners and CTSP consortium members. Management and administration was remarkable for the level of integration in planning, funding and execution of CTSP regional, country, and site-based programs as well as increased harmonization with other USCTI implementing partners and bilateral and multi-lateral development partners.

Internal CTSP Coordination

Larger USCTI work planning meetings tested in Years 1-3 contributed to coordination across USCTI implementing partners but did not allow sufficient time for addressing CTSP team planning needs. This year, in June 2012, CTSP conducted a smaller CTSP-focused work planning meeting that was rated as the best and most useful workplan development meeting in CTSP history. CTSP teams felt able to focus on and share country-level stories and issues without the challenge of meeting the needs of other organizations.

Contributing to smooth management and administration was the promotion of the previous monitoring and evaluation manager to the position of DCOP. With this transition, the new DCOP engaged more directly in clarifying and effectively managing program communication and coordination based on experience directly gained from implementing the CTSP M&E program but with the additional authorities and position of DCOP.

Teams responded well to a consultant's visit to Solomon Islands, Papua New Guinea, and Timor-Leste as part of CTSP's response to the Regional Inspector General Performance Review. This last reporting period, teams began to use the cover sheets to provide a more uniform data collection approach. A number of the teams also uploaded their data to the online data system, PROMOD. Further training on and refining of the system will take place over the coming reporting period.

Budgeting for regional program implementation in Year 4 differed from Years 1-3 in that it required explicit mixing of funds between CTSP regional and country teams. This resulted in a feeling on the part of country teams that they had a stake in national, provincial, and site-level implementation, and the feeling of CTSP teams at national, provincial/district and site level that they were sharing funds for implementation of regional innovations in their work. The result was increased interest, coordination, understanding, learning and application of regionally linked tools at the national and site levels.

Finally, increased overall awareness between country and regional teams, particularly of awareness and engagement of country teams in the application of regional team products contributed to overall integration of the program toward national and site level actions that contribute to regional outcomes.

USCTI Partner and CTSP consortium coordination on regional workstreams

Coordination across USCTI implementing partners (CTSP, PI, NOAA) improved in terms of combined staffing and funding for regional-scale initiatives and national and site level implementation. CTSP consortium members worked across organizations to focus on CTI-CFF regional outcomes. Regional teams, including other USCTI implementing partners, openly and frankly discussed the best ways to leverage comparative advantages in technical assistance, funding, and delivery of support. Organizations that were geographically better placed across the region easily exchanged leadership or delivery roles with other consortium and/or USCTI implementing partners as best supported overall USCTI objectives. Cooperation between CTSP and other USCTI implementing partners on leadership and delivery roles insured that support was timely and effective, and clearly represented the original design of the USCTI program.

3. PROGRESS ON PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT PLAN (PMP)

The CTSP Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) is compatible with the USCTI PMP and monitors the accomplishment of ten indicators (and associated sub-indicators), as agreed upon and approved by USAID. The CTSP PMP is structured to facilitate coordination between the CTSP and our national counterparts on monitoring progress on the CTSP support components of the RPOA and NPOAs.

As a result of a performance review by the Regional Inspector General (RIG) in early 2012, a review and revision of the indicators was recommended as follows:

RECOMMENDATION 1: USAID/RDMA work with CTSP's prime implementer to develop performance indicators that measure activity-based outputs all the way up to impact-related measurements for each of the four program result areas.

As part of a suite of corrective actions taken, CTSP expanded the scope of existing standard indicators to better capture the progress of the program by creating new, custom sub-indicators. These sub-indicators provide greater detail on outputs and achievements of CTSP.^[1]

The revisions focused on Indicators 3-6 (per RDMA and RIG guidance on definitions and related supporting guidance).^[2] For each of the indicators, in the text below, is the rationale and approach taken to customize the CTSP PMP indicators.

Indicator 3: Number of policies, laws, agreements, or regulations promoting sustainable natural resource management and conservation that are implemented as a result of USG assistance

Indicator 4: Number of people receiving training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation

Indicator 5: Number of policies, laws, agreements, or regulation addressing climate change proposed, adopted, or implemented

Indicator 6: Number of public-private partnerships formed

Indicator 3 (natural resources management and conservation) and 5 (climate change) track the progress of policy-making and are therefore handled very similarly in this review. As policy change is a slow and political process not within the control of the project, the custom indicators track the success of CTSP activities supporting and facilitating the stages of the policy process (studies/ recommendation, adoption/ endorsement, implementation, institutionalization). These more closely match the IRs of “policies developed and advanced”, “frameworks developed and endorsed”, and policies/strategies “applied”. They

[1] Per the request of RDMA, no changes were made to the Standard Indicators themselves as these are in some cases USAID-wide standards.

[2] Annex F has the original indicators and description,

also link more directly to the Endgame Strategy outcomes such as CTI NCCs and Working Groups “mobilized and strengthened,” legal analysis “completed and shared,” case studies/tool kits/guidelines “developed and disseminated”, frameworks “designed/ developed/ adopted/ implemented”.

An addition to the list of stakeholders addresses the coordination and joint actions of government and non-government organizations working together toward a common objective.

For Indicator 4, “number of people receiving training” does not directly capture the level of increase in capacity of the recipient, the level of influence the recipient has to impact change, nor the recipient’s ultimate contribution to the changes needed.

All levels of stakeholders receiving training have meaningful but different roles to play in achieving the goals of the Regional Plan of Action. Communities or civil society most often need awareness of the situation and guidance to change practices; resource users and professionals need knowledge and skills to perform new tasks; managers and academics need to learn new approaches and how to adapt them to their own context; and leaders need to understand the new political strategy to improve the status quo. Therefore the proposed custom indicators track the level of “capacity” increased in the participants by the weight of increased capacity achieved (increased awareness, increased technical knowledge or skill, increased management capacity, or increased design/strategy capacity).

For Indicator 6, Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs), there are a few larger, significant PPPs being developed and these will be documented more thoroughly. There are also several smaller, often informal PPPs occurring that have not been documented to date. Therefore the custom indicator here primarily identifies a number of examples of the different types and levels of PPPs for which documentation options will be developed.

Please note that the data indicated in the following tables do not all yet have their supporting documentation (currently being submitted by field teams). A revised PMP with verified source documentation will be submitted to the AOR by the end of the next quarter.

Indicator 1. Number of hectares (Ha) of biological significance under improved management as a result of US government (USG) assistance. Unit of measure: Hectares	FY	Target	Actual
	9	96,100	96,000
	10	6,249,230	6,424,969
	11	9,551,457	9,523,906
	12	1,066,467	1,085,816
	13	1,063,349	

	FY 09		FY 10		FY 11		FY 12		FY 13	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
Regional	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	0	0	6,000,000	6,400,057	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	13,500	14,217	18,370	14,535	9,638	
Philippines	96,100	96,000	96,100	7,240	7,100	6,636	7,290	24,670	7,100	
Solomon Islands	0	0	138,800	4,342	5,467	5,467	18,467	4,250	4,250	
Timor-Leste	0	0	20	20	55,600	329*	2,340	22,361	22,361	

Note: Custom indicators 1.1 to 1.4 disaggregate the activities and outcomes by level or stage of the process to establish and operate successful marine protected areas from 1) MPA or conservation activities initiated; 2) MPA or action plans proposed and endorsed, 3) MPA established and operational, and 4) MPA program demonstrates conservation benefits.

FY12 Progress Against Sub Indicators

	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Regional				
Malaysia	1,020,000			
PNG	3,818	10,000	717	
Philippines	20,480	1,000	3,190	
Solomon Islands	4,250			
Timor-Leste		22,361		

Definition: For USCTI, “Areas of biological significance” refer to areas identified as biologically significant at local, district/municipal, national, regional, or global scales and which are currently within well-established, newly designated, proposed or otherwise recognized Marine Protected Areas (MPA); or areas with a strong likelihood of being designated an MPA by 2013. Most of these areas are inside CT Priority Geographies already identified through USCTI or other participatory eco-regional and national assessments and prioritization processes conducted with expert guidance. “Improved Management” includes activities and outputs that promote enhanced management of natural resources for the objective of conserving biodiversity or species abundance in areas identified as biologically significant. Management should be guided by a stakeholder-endorsed process following principles and good practices of (a) sustainable natural resources management (NRM) and conservation, (b) improved human and institutional capacity for sustainable NRM and conservation, (c) access to better information for decision making, and/or (d) adoption of sustainable NRM and conservation practices. For USCTI, “Improved Management” of marine protected areas (MPAs) refers to working towards or meeting established appropriate MPA management effectiveness measures for the stated conservation objectives defined by relevant jurisdictional (i.e., local, district/municipal, or national) standards or protocols. These may include: applying the good practices from (a), (b), (c), or (d) above, as well as developing or having in place a monitoring and evaluation system; an established and functional management body; demarcated and enforced boundaries; or other appropriate measures used within a country or jurisdiction. Indicator 1 is usable only if an areal boundary can be defined and verified and an MPA is relevant; otherwise results can be reported under Indicators 2, 3, 4 or 5.

1.1 MPA or Conservation Activities Initiated.

Stakeholders related to a fixed geographic area are engaged and awareness of status of the resource, management issues and options are presented; scoping studies and prioritization underway, multi-stakeholder management team developing through relevant authority, and capacity for stakeholders to contribute to the processes is increased through training, demonstrations, early actions, or other means. This indicator and outputs link to Indicator 3.1.

Documentation: Agenda, attendance list, activity report and photos of outreach, consultations, trainings, meetings and workshops supported by USCTI with stakeholder groups; Briefing materials and studies produced and shared; Minutes of formal or informal meetings of acting management group produced; awareness surveys and media coverage indicate increased civil and governance awareness of issues; Geographic Information System (GIS) areal extent mapped of area impacted.

1.2 MPAs or Action Plans Proposed and Endorsed.

Recommended or draft policies, laws, regulations, decisions/executive orders, guidance s/positions or planning documents related to a fixed

<p>geographic area from authorized bodies (e.g., community to regional working groups or boards) endorsed and presented to an authorized regulatory or implementing organization for trial and further development; demonstration or initial management activities are underway. This indicator and outputs link to Indicator 3.1 and 3.2.</p> <p>Documentation: Planning workshop agenda, attendance and outputs from recognized organizations with jurisdiction (LMMA, mayor, national agency); materials from public consultations on plan; minutes of meeting where recommendation is presented, and reviewed; Technical Working Group or authorized organization's statement or recommendation to endorse MPA or action plan; capacity building activities to enable agencies to implement program; and GIS areal extent mapped of area impacted.</p>
<p>I.3 MPA established and operational.</p> <p>MPA or MPA System is legally established and recognized; management plan or equivalent agreement with operations and budget are in place; and capacity to manage is improved through institutionalized mechanism at appropriate level (LMMA, district/municipality, national, regional). Conservation and management activities are being conducted. (This indicator and outputs links to Indicator 3.3)</p> <p>Documentation: Legal or recognized document establishing MPA and management objectives; Official document approving LGU regulation or official planning document with budget; Official document promoting/piloting approach or policy; Activity report with authorized preface or letter from host / implementing agency; Signed work plan or LGU authorization/work order; Status reports of the MPA management activities or M&E report; Executive orders/decrees/regulations registered at community or municipal levels; legislation passed at municipal, national or international level to ensure perpetuity of the policy; and GIS areal extent mapped of area impacted. All should reference the management practice or benefit being targeted if possible (e.g., encouraging compliance, establishing fisheries sanctuaries, increasing fish population densities, engaging public or political support; creating financial sustainability of operations, etc.)</p>
<p>I.4 MPA program documents conservation benefits.</p> <p>MPA or Network/System has demonstrated basic operations that are generating conservation benefits/results by sustaining or improving the resources themselves (biodiversity and abundance) supported by USCTI program activities. This indicator and outputs link to Indicator 3.4)</p> <p>Documentation: Pre- and Post- assessments, M&E results; media reports, scientific reports with geographic information of area reported, and related USCTI activity reports that supported or promoted progress on the theme where benefits were seen.</p>
<p>Rationale: Regional and coordinated institution-building and improved management of biologically significant targeted geographic areas supports sustainable management of resources across the Coral Triangle. The indicator tracks the areal extent over which improved management is occurring within MPAs or other recognized conservation areas.</p>
<p>Data Collection and Analysis Methodology: The area of marine waters and habitat within MPAs or MPA-designates (using local, district/municipal, 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 of the resources, locally or nationally recognized boundaries, and local knowledge where appropriate. "Improved management" within MPAs will be reported for activities where the USAID-supported program is plausibly linked to the improvements observed. CTSP Country Teams will collate data on the baseline of MPAs (ha) and those areas under "improved management." Documentation will consist of geospatially-referenced maps and technical reports with the improved management parameter (e.g., species diversity, abundance) and total area impacted listed (hectares).</p>
<p>Disaggregated by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Country, Level or scale of jurisdiction of MPA (local, district/municipal, national, regional) 2. Stage of development of MPA area and programs (I.1 to I.4 above) 3. Types of management practices in place and documented
<p>Data source: Designated national agencies or MPA management boards within Coral Triangle countries; local communities or district/municipal government agencies (where appropriate); field management teams; and non-government organizations.</p>
<p>Data Verification: Boundaries plotted on a map and area verifiable through credible data sources; documentation of improved management parameter i.e., some evidence of measureable improvement in some relevant management parameter by accepted protocol.</p>
<p>Baseline Information: The baseline is October 2009.</p>

Indicator 2. Number of hectares of natural resources under improved management as a result of USG assistance. Unit of measure: Hectares	FY	Target	Actual
	9	0	0
	10	399,090	5,862,587
	11	5,975,153	5,942,522
	12	7,621,770	7,746,293
	13	10,086,158	

	FY 09		FY 10		FY 11		FY 12		FY 13	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	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	250,000	89,000	250,020	175,020	1,860,205	1,836,205	4,336,523	
Philippines	0	0	5,050	193,337	203,300	212,382	216,635	375,854	216,635	
Solomon Islands	0	0	55,250	55,250	16,833	120	150	0	0	
Timor-Leste	0	0	25,000	25,000	5,000	5,000	44,780	34,234	33,000	

Note: Custom indicators 2.1 to 2.4 disaggregate the activities and outcomes by level or stage of the process to establish and operate successful managed of natural resources from 1) management activities initiated; 2) action plans proposed and endorsed, 3) management regulations established and operational, and 4) management program demonstrates improved or sustained resource status.

FY12 Progress Against Sub Indicators

	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4
Regional				
Malaysia	5,500,000			
PNG	1,836,205			
Philippines		375,854		
Solomon Islands				
Timor-Leste	34,234			

Definition: “Improved management” includes activities and outputs 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 and good practices of (a) sustainable natural resources management (NRM), (b) improved human and institutional capacity for sustainable NRM and conservation, (c) access to better information for decision making, and/or (d) adoption of sustainable NRM and conservation practices. For USCTI, 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. Most of these areas will be inside CT Priority Geographies already identified through USCTI or other participatory eco-regional and national assessments and prioritization processes conducted with expert guidance. 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 or local jurisdiction of concern. Such benchmarks may include: 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 is usable only if an areal boundary not already defined within an MPA can be defined and verified; otherwise results can be reported under Indicators 34, 5 or 6.

2.1 Management Activities Initiated.

Stakeholders related to a fixed geographic area are engaged and awareness of status of the resource, management issues and options are presented; scoping studies and prioritization underway, multi-stakeholder management team developing through relevant authority, and capacity for stakeholders to contribute to the processes is increased through training, demonstrations, early actions or other means. This indicator and outputs link to Indicator 3.1 and 5.1.

Documentation: Agenda, attendance list, activity report and photos of outreach, consultations, trainings, meetings and workshops supported by USCTI with stakeholder groups; Briefing materials and studies produced and shared; Minutes of formal or informal meetings of acting management group produced; awareness surveys and media coverage demonstrate increased civil and governance awareness of issues; GIS areal extent mapped of area impacted.

2.2 Action Plans Proposed and Endorsed

Recommended or draft policies, laws, regulations, decisions/executive orders, guidance/positions or planning documents related to a fixed geographic area from authorized bodies (e.g., community to regional working groups or boards) endorsed and presented to an authorized regulatory or implementing organization for trial and further development; demonstration or initial management activities are underway. This indicator and outputs could link to Indicator 3.1, 3.2, 5.1 or 5.2.

Documentation: Planning workshop agenda, attendance and outputs from recognized organizations with jurisdiction (LMMA, mayor, national fisheries or environment agency); Materials from public consultations on plan; Minutes of meeting where recommendation is presented, and

<p>reviewed; Technical Working Group or authorized organization's statement or recommendation to endorse management actions; capacity building activities to enable agencies to implement program; and GIS areal extent mapped of area impacted.</p>
<p>2.3 Management Regulations Established and Operational. Resource management regulation is legally established and recognized; management plan or equivalent agreement with operations and budget are in place; and capacity to manage is improved through institutionalized mechanism at appropriate level (LMMA, district/municipality, national, regional). Resource management activities are being conducted. (This indicator and outputs links to Indicator 3.3 or 5.3) Documentation: Legal or recognized document establishing a marine or coastal resource management objective or regulation; official document approving LGU regulation or official planning document with budget; official document promoting/piloting approach or policy; activity report with authorized preface or letter from host / implementing agency; signed work plan or LGU authorization/work order; status reports of the management activities or M&E report of the resource being managed; executive orders/decrees/regulations registered at community or municipal levels, legislation passed at municipal, national or international level to ensure perpetuity of the policy and GIS areal extent mapped of area impacted. All should reference the management practice or benefit being targeted if possible (e.g., encouraging compliance, establishing fisheries sanctuaries, increasing fish population densities, engaging public or political support; creating financial sustainability of operations, etc.).</p>
<p>2.4 Management Program Demonstrates Improved or Sustained Resource Status. Coastal or management program has demonstrated basic operations that are generating sustained or improved resources and benefits (fish abundance, community resilience) supported by USCTI program activities. This indicator and outputs link to Indicator 3.4 and 5.4) Documentation: Pre- and Post- assessments, M&E results; media reports, scientific reports with geographic information of area reported, and related USCTI activity reports that supported or promoted progress on the theme where benefits were seen.</p>
<p>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.</p>
<p>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, and local knowledge where appropriate. "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 geospatially- referenced maps and technical reports. The data will also include area (ha) of Priority Geographies as appropriate to provide context and scale for the areas where interventions are occurring.</p>
<p>Disaggregated by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Country, Level or scale of jurisdiction of MPA (local, district/municipal, national, regional) 2. Stage of development of management programs (2.1 to 2.4 above) 3. Types of management practices in place and documented
<p>Data source: Designated national agencies or resource management boards within Coral Triangle countries; local communities (where appropriate); field management teams; and non-government organizations.</p>
<p>Data Verification: Boundaries plotted on a map and area verifiable through credible data sources.</p>
<p>Baseline Information: The baseline is October 2009.</p>

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. <i>Unit of measure:</i> Number of regional, national, or local policies, laws, agreements & regulations	FY	Target	Actual
	9	11	3
	10	22	29
	11	24	18
	12	20	20
	13	33	

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

Custom indicators 3.1 to 3.4 disaggregate the outcomes by level or stage of the policy process from 1) approach is studied/ recommended, 2) approach is accepted, 3) approach is implemented, and 4) approach is institutionalized/ codified.

FY12 Progress Against Sub Indicators

	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4
Regional	2	3		
Malaysia	5			
PNG	2		1	
Philippines	2	1		
Solomon Islands				
Timor-Leste	1	3		

Definition: Policies, laws, agreements, regulations, decisions, executive orders or guidance/position papers include those studied, developed, proposed, recommended or presented (3.1), formally endorsed, accepted or adopted (3.2); tested or implemented (3.3) or institutionalized/legislated (3.4) by government, non-government, civil society, private sector stakeholders or joint cooperating/managing bodies 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 within a governance unit and/or agreements among jurisdictions or different stakeholder groups/sectors for marine and coastal resource management

3.1 Policies and practices studied, developed, proposed, recommended or presented

Studies and recommendations for policy advancement are developed and presented to local, municipal, or national governments, the CT6 NCCs or technical working groups for action.

Documentation: Copy of product that was delivered and a) agenda and minutes of event (or activity report) where developed or delivered; or b) transmittal email or letter.

3.2 Approach is endorsed or accepted.

Recommended or draft policies, laws, regulations, decisions/executive orders or guidance /positions from authorized bodies (e.g., community to regional working groups or boards) endorsed and presented to an authorized regulatory or implementing organization for trial and further development.

Documentation: Minutes of meeting where recommendation is reviewed, Chairman's Summary with Decision statement (e.g. SOM), Letter from Authorized government officer on endorsement/acceptance; training curriculum, documented use of the approach in subsequent action.

3.3 Practice authorized/implemented, policy/practice adopted, budget approved.

Endorsed or accepted policies, laws, regulations, decisions/executive orders or guidance/positions from authorized decision-making bodies passed to a regulatory or implementing organization for trial, implementation or further development.

Documentation: Signed work plan, LGU authorization/work order, official document approving LGU regulation, official planning document with budget, official document promoting/piloting approach or policy, activity report with authorized preface or letter from host / implementing agency to validate it as official result.

3.4 Policy created/institutionalized long term.

<p>Executive orders/decrees/regulations registered at community or municipal levels, legislation passed at municipal, national or international level to ensure perpetuity of the policy.</p> <p>Documentation: Copy of bilateral decree among community leaders, LGU registered regulation, at higher levels this could be a national law or regulations, or a multilateral trade agreement. Test: Policy should last longer than the term of the person who authorized it.</p>
<p>Rationale: Regional and coordinated institution-building supports sustainable management of resources across the Coral Triangle. Policies, laws, agreements, regulations, and decisions underpin institution-building and strengthened regional governance. Each higher level of policy advancement (i.e., guidance vs. regulation vs. legislation) indicates the greater likelihood of institutionalizing the reform.</p>
<p>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. It may be necessary for USCTI teams to create or support the documentation (minutes, photos of discussion, before and after pictures of adopted action) where the stakeholder does not normally create these.</p>
<p>Disaggregate by: Country and theme (e.g., MPA, EAFM, CCA, etc.) and level of policy actions (3.1 through 3.4). Since theme integration is a mandate, an “integration” theme has been included to avoid double counting or ambiguity.</p>
<p>Data source: Designated national or local agencies within Coral Triangle countries with authority over marine areas; communities or field management teams; and non-government organizations.</p>
<p>Data Verification: Copies of policies and laws or other indicator accomplishments will be available for verification; reports or photos of agreement ceremonies.</p>
<p>Baseline Information: Existing policies, laws, agreements or regulations that already conform to the criteria for this indicator as of October 2009.</p>

Indicator 4. Number of people receiving training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance. Unit of measure: Number of persons receiving training in ecosystem approach to fisheries management (EAFM), MPA management, integrated coastal management, climate change adaptation, and other training activities conducted under the USCTI Program	FY	Target	Actual
	9	921	1,325
	10	867	1,944
	11	1,715	2,860
	12	1,552	3,233
	13	1,021	

	FY 09		FY 10			FY 11			FY 12			FY 13		
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual- M	Actual- F									
Regional	386	386	80	5	3	40	16	8	85	17	5	231		
Indonesia	50	50	240	306	124	150	464	50	-	-	-	-		
Malaysia	0	0	140	179	97	230	346	291	180	599	770	175		
PNG	122	122	137	179	97	240	340	169	140	107	66	97		
Philippines	187	591	70	463	240	625	527	314	397	970	269	168		
Solomon Islands	130	130	130	16	5	350	130	125	350	80	120	200		
Timor-Leste	46	46	70	200	30	80	60	20	400	183	47	150		

Note: Custom indicators 4.1 to 4.4 disaggregate the target audience by level of management authority and skill required from 1) awareness for community, 2) knowledge/skill for resource user and professionals, 3) management knowledge on topic for resource managers, and 4) strategic planning advice on approach for leaders. Both formal training (organized activity with curriculum) and informal capacity development (information exchanges and advising/coaching) are recognized.

FY12 Progress Against Sub Indicators

	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4
Regional		15	7	
Malaysia	1,058	311		
PNG	173			
Philippines	723	475	41	
Solomon Islands	200			
Timor-Leste	50		166	14

Definition: The number of individuals participating in formal and informal learning or consultation activities intended for teaching or exchanging knowledge and information on natural resources management and biodiversity conservation with designated instructors/ mentors/ advisors/ lead persons, and learning objectives and outcomes, conducted fulltime, short-term or intermittently. This includes formal and non-formal training activities, and consists of transfer or exchange of knowledge, skills or attitudes through structured learning and follow-up activities, or through less structured means to solve problems, change behavior/practice, educate or advice counterparts, or fill identified performance gaps. Formal 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, distance learning exercises or interventions. Informal training or information exchange and coaching can include public outreach/ awareness- building activities such as exhibits, school programs, or community meetings, and in some cases advisory briefings with counterparts. Subject areas include: EAFM, MPAs and MPA networks, integrated coastal management, climate change adaptation, sustainable financing, and other training topics relevant for coastal and marine management and conservation in the Coral Triangle.

<p>4.1 Awareness for Community/Civil Society: Target audiences are generally the community (schools, civil audiences, private sector, other sectors) who are informed about opportunities or new information for them to engage in coastal resources management activities for their own benefit and sustainable ecosystems. Documentation: Evidence can include media reports, sign-in registrations, activity report of from other organizer (may not be USCTI), photos with supporting narrative or documentation on content, speakers, participants, kilos of trash collected, etc. For a large, longer campaign/activity, pre-and post-perception surveys are good documentation. Where needed, estimates on gender and other disaggregated counts can be used with photo or other media backups. Evidence for informal training or coaching can include staff trip reports with minutes or notes of discussions with counterparts, when possible supported by photos or other means.</p>
<p>4.2 Knowledge and Skills for Resource User Groups/Professionals Target audiences are generally the resource users (fishermen, fish processors, coastal industries, tourism operators, seaweed farmers, fish sellers), or professionals doing their assigned tasks (extension officer, trainer, regular supporters such as community groups who partner with programs). Participants are nominated by their organization and responsible for using the skill/knowledge in their professional work. Training is generally of longer duration (more than 1 day). Documentation: Registration forms/sign in sheets, group photo, activity description, log forms, copies of certificates, mentoring dialogs, course evaluation, home organization statement/record. Evidence for informal training or coaching can include staff trip reports with minutes or notes of discussions with counterparts, when possible supported by photos or other means.</p>
<p>4.3 Management Knowledge for Advisors/Managers: Target audiences are academics, government officials, master trainers, or implementation managers of private sector partners or NGOs. Duration would likely be several days or intermittent, such as duration of part or all of the applied activity. Documentation: Activity or trip reports from trainee to home institution, completed work orders, training syllabus/agenda, mentoring dialogs, presentations/materials, photo documentation, curricula, and certifications. Reports from follow-on activities (assessment, action) based on training also accepted if liked to training team</p>
<p>4.4 Strategic Planning Advise for Policymaker/Leader: Targeted audience includes Director of Agencies, policy-makers, legislators, corporate leaders, other experts and leaders of partner organizations. Documentation: Minutes and agenda and copies of materials presented in briefings, photo documentation and agenda of events they lead, or site tours, activity/trip reports from expert or USCTI Activity Manager. 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 and different messages and outputs are needed from different stakeholders as inputs to the resulting outcome. A balance of broad, civil trainings/awareness and skill development in professionals, and political context are needed for different stakeholders and contexts. Data Collection and Analysis Methodology: Data will be recorded at each training or knowledge exchange activity, and tracked using the PMP tracking tool (Excel spreadsheet). Data on the location and subject of trainings will be collected. For informal coaching or information exchange, activity reports from the CTSP team can suffice. Disaggregated by: Country, gender and subject area/theme (if feasible). Since theme integration is a mandate, an “integration” theme has been included to avoid double counting or ambiguity. Formal and informal training may be disaggregated if needed. Data source: Designated national agencies within Coral Triangle countries with authority over marine areas; field management teams; non-government organizations or organizer of events with official documentation (photos, programs, activity reports). Data Verification: Sign-in sheets that show lists of participants in trainings by day, gender and subject area verifiable through credible data sources. For larger awareness or consultation events, photo documentation with program, presentations given, etc., can be used and estimates allowed for gender and disaggregated groups based on photos and other media evidence. Information on follow-up contact with trainees in cases of longer or more targeted training should be available. Baseline Information: Baseline October 2009 assumed to be zero.</p>

Indicator 5. Number of laws, policies, agreements, or regulations addressing climate change proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance.	FY	Target	Actual
	09	0	0
	10	6	1
	11	5	2
	12	4	1
Unit of measure: Number of laws, policies, agreements, or regulations			
	13	6	

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

Note: Custom indicators 5.1 to 5.4 disaggregate the outcomes by level or stage of the policy process from 1) approach is studied/ recommended, 2) approach is accepted, 3) approach is implemented, and 4) approach is institutionalized/ codified.

FY12 Progress Against Sub Indicators

	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4
Regional				
Malaysia				
PNG				
Philippines				
Solomon Islands				
Timor-Leste		1		

Definition: Policies, laws, agreements, and regulations, decisions, executive orders or guidance/position papers include those studied, developed, proposed, recommended or presented (5.1); formally endorsed, accepted or adopted (5.2); tested or implemented (5.3); or institutionalized/legislated (5.4) by government, non-government, civil society, private sector stakeholders or joint cooperating/managing bodies with the intent to explicitly address the impacts of climate change. 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 or stakeholder groups for adaptation to climate change
- Local: Laws, ordinances, policies within a governance unit and/or agreements among jurisdictions or different stakeholder groups/sector for adaptation to climate change

5.1 Policies and practices studied, developed, proposed, recommended or presented

Studies and recommendations for policy advancement are developed and presented to local, municipal, or national governments, the CT6 NCCs or technical working groups for action.

Documentation: Copy of product that was delivered and a) agenda and minutes of event (or activity report) where developed or delivered; or b) transmittal email or letter.

5.2 Approach is endorsed or accepted.

Recommended or draft policies, laws, regulations, decisions/executive orders or guidance / positions from authorized bodies (e.g., community to regional working groups or boards) endorsed and presented to an authorized regulatory or implementing organization for trial and further development.

Documentation: Minutes of meeting where recommendation is reviewed, Chairman's Summary with Decision statement (e.g., SOM), Letter from Authorized government officer on endorsement/acceptance; training curriculum, documented use of the approach in subsequent action.

5.3 Practice authorized/implemented, policy/practice adopted, budget approved.

Endorsed or accepted policies, laws, regulations, decisions/executive orders or guidance / positions from authorized decision-making bodies passed to a regulatory or implementing organization for trial, implementation or further development. Includes budget authorization to the implementing agency, agreements with MOUs, Action Plans, legal drafting, etc.

Documentation: Signed work plan, LGU authorization/work order, official document approving LGU regulation, official planning document with budget, official document promoting/piloting approach or policy, activity report with authorized preface or letter from host / implementing agency to validate it as official result.

<p>5.4 Policy created/institutionalized long term. Executive orders/decrees/regulations registered at community or municipal levels, legislation passed at municipal, national or international level to ensure perpetuity of the policy.</p>
<p>Documentation: Copy of bilateral decree among community leaders, LGU registered regulation, at higher levels this could be a national law or regulations, or a multilateral trade agreement. Test: Policy should last longer than the term of the person who authorized it.</p>
<p>Rationale: The formal and informal institutional structures in the form of laws, policies, agreements, regulations and decisions are essential aspects of many USAID programs because they provide the enabling environment on which actions are built and maintained. Each higher level of policy advancement (i.e., guidance vs. regulation vs. legislation) indicates the greater likelihood of institutionalizing the reform. CCA is a new policy field, and therefore much guidance is needed to add CCA to coastal management and Disaster Risk Reduction objectives.</p>
<p>Data Collection and Analysis Methodology: Data will be collected using an Excel spreadsheet (PMP tracking tool). It may be necessary for USCTI teams to create or support the documentation (minutes, photos of discussion, before and after pictures of adopted action) where the stakeholder does not normally create these.</p>
<p>Disaggregated by: Country and level of implementation (e.g., regional, national and site), and level of policy actions (5.1 through 5.4).</p>
<p>Data source: Designated national and local agencies within Coral Triangle countries with authority over coastal areas in coordination with communities or field management teams and non-government organizations.</p>
<p>Data Verification: Copies of policies and laws or other indicator accomplishments will be available for verification; reports or photos of agreement ceremonies.</p>
<p>Baseline Information: Existing policies, laws, agreements or regulations that already conform to the criteria for this indicator as of October 2009.</p>

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	7	8
	11	10	1
	12	6	6
	13	8	

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

Note: New custom indicators were not developed for this indicator; however an expansion of the definition to include corporate social responsibility actions for ad-hoc and routine activities is also recognized as this often initiates longer-term and deeper future partnerships.

Definition: A partnership is considered formed when there is a clear agreement, usually but not necessarily written, to work together to achieve a common objective. There must be either cash, a sharing of resources or in-kind significant contribution to the effort by both the public and the private entity to achieve the objective. An operating unit or an implementing mechanism may form more than one partnership with the same entity, but this likely to be rare. The partnership could include sponsorship of a single event or a longer-term on-going relationship at different scales of value; joint research or applied studies or gear development, or serving together on management committees. Public entities include: the USG, developed country governments, multilateral development institutions, national or local 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 individual transactions, although a single partnership may consist of multiple transactions.

Documentation: USCTI activity report, minutes of meetings, joint work plan or work orders, photo documentation, media reports, co-branded activities or materials; products of joint efforts (studies, activities); record of cost/ contribution by private entity.

Rationale: This indicator measures USG contribution towards developing the leveraging of public and private resources to regional, national and local 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, national or local management and coordination, they will be incorporated into an Excel spreadsheet

Disaggregate by: Country.

Data source: Designated national and local agencies within Coral Triangle countries with authority over coastal and 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	7
	13	1	

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

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. <i>Unit of measure:</i> Number of institutions.	FY	Target	Actual
	09	-	-
	10	-	-
	11	-	-
	12	26	18
	13	15	

	FY 09		FY 10		FY 11		FY 12		FY 13	
							Target	Actual	Target	Actual
Regional	-	-	-	-	-	-		-		-
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-
Papua New Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	2	-
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	7*	9	7	-
Solomon Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	2	-
Timor-Leste	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	2	-

*Value of 7 was submitted in Year 4 workplan, although the correct figure should have been 10.

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 Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (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. <i>Unit of measure:</i> 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	1,277
	13	275	

	FY 09		FY 10		FY 11		FY 12		FY 13	
							Target	Actual	Target	Actual
Regional	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	5	38	
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	770	53	
Papua New Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	66	29	
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	119	269	50	
Solomon Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	105	120	60	
Timor-Leste	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	47	45	

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.

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	4
	13	2	

	FY 09		FY 10		FY 11		FY 12		FY 13	
							Target	Actual	Target	Actual
Timor-Leste	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	2	

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

There were no implementation challenges that impeded CTSP progress during the final six months of Year 4. National and site-based teams worked fluidly, increasingly focused on delivery of Year 5 end-of-project results. Coordination with other USCTI implementing partners was fluid, consistent, efficient and productive. However, some external challenges beyond CTSP control are important to note.

Activity programming and funds absorption

CTSP teams did not completely expend obligated funds for Year 4. While late USAID obligation of funds contributed in part to this situation, political decisions related to implementation in Malaysia, Philippines, Timor-Leste, and PNG also were important factors. At the time of this report, USAID Timor-Leste has yet to obligate its CTSP Year 5 funds and this could have programmatic implications.

Solution: During Year 5, the CoP will closely monitor expenditure, and a plan is in place for active management and rebalancing to ensure effective and efficient fund utilization.

Reporting and documentation

Effective reporting and source documentation continues to be a challenge for site-based teams.

Solution: As a result of the RIG Performance Review, CTSP developed a new online documentation submission tool. All country teams participated in trainings on source documentation and indicator reporting. As with previous years, CTSP team technical and implementation capacity is high while reporting and documentation capacity remains relatively low with the exception of WWF Philippines.

4.2 Regional challenges

Ratification of the CTI-CFF regional secretariat

The ratification of the Regional Secretariat continues to lag for a variety of reasons. The process for ratification is a two-step process involving (i) issuance of a regional secretariat endorsement letter from each of the CT6 governments, and (ii) formal ratification through the related political process. Some countries, including Malaysia, Solomon Islands, and Philippines, appear to be combining the two steps making initial and ratification a single process which also is more politically involved. The exact approach that will be taken by PNG and Timor-Leste is unclear. Indonesia is taking a two-step process. While the government has already issued its endorsement of the CTI-CFF, the political process for ratification is expected to be lengthy.

The Prime Ministers for Solomon Islands and Malaysia have given approval to endorse and ratify the CTI-CFF in one step and appear very close to completing the process. In Solomon Islands, the previous Permanent Secretary for Environment and the chair of the NCC was relocated as the Permanent Secretary for Mines and Energy, and his previous position remains unfilled. Australia has offered to support cost-benefit analyses for all countries to support ratification, a supporting

condition for ratification. Some countries, including Solomon Islands, are now waiting for completion of this analysis before they proceed with ratification.

Solution: CTSP, the PI and the Australian government are discussing options to work with the Government of Indonesia to move the “interim” regional secretariat to a “transitional” status with expanded authorities and dedicated staff. This will be a key topic of the CTI-CFF Senior Officials’ and Council of Ministers meetings in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia on November 19-21, 2012.

Live reef food fish trade regional forum

As a direct result of CTSP activities, sustainability issues within the regional LRFT have become significantly more visible, with WWF calling for a regional moratorium on the trade of certain species. As a result, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Philippines governments have renewed their willingness to take management actions for the trade through a regional forum. Engagement of the private sector in the proposed regional LRFT forum has proven more far more difficult than expected and delayed progress.

Solution: CTSP and PI have directly engaged government personnel responsible for fisheries in Indonesia, Malaysia, and Philippines to encourage a government-led drive to create a regional multi-stakeholder forum that will bring the private sector to the table. The PI and CTSP will convene a government-to-government meeting in January 2013 to provide a venue for joint tri-national action by Indonesia, Malaysia, and Philippines on LRFT management. Efforts to form the joint government-private sector forum will continue and potential hosts have been identified and engaged. CTSP will focus on facilitating tri-national government agreement on LRFT actions with the remaining three CTI-CFF countries invited to participate as observers given they do not currently have active live reef fish trades.

Regional Thematic Technical Working Groups

At the regional level, CTI-CFF technical working groups chaired by various CT6 countries continue to be largely inoperable without USCTI support. In some cases, the CT6 chairs are proactive but response from other countries is weak or non-existent. CTSP consortium member teams are not staffed to take on operational support for regional TWGs. The weakness of TWG operations is understandably linked to overloaded government points of contact and insufficient budget by CT6 governments and constitutes a recognizable threat to continued institutional development and regional cooperation for CTI-CFF. Addressing these challenges is critical to achieving USCTI Endgame Strategy outcomes, including “CTI Secretariat and Coordinating Structures Established to Sustain Impact” and require particular attention in Year 5. With CTSP (and USCTI) concluding in 2013, operationalizing TWGs and moving the Regional Secretariat from “interim” to “transitional” status is important in Year 5. Endgame strategy results related to the CTMPAS, the EAFM regional framework, and CCA implementation are on track but also threatened by weak CTI-CFF regional technical working groups.

Solution: In Year 5 CTSP will increase discussions with ADB, World Bank, AusAID, the Australian government, and other development partners as USCTI transitions its programs to other partners with a particularly focus on moving Regional Secretariat status from interim to transitional status in the remaining time of USCTI. This will increase institutional coordination and support for TWG operations and improve country responsiveness. As the final USCTI-supported REX and TWG meetings take place, CTSP will increase the responsibility of the CT-6 for planning, organizing, and carrying out these meetings with the hope that this will increase ownership by the CT6. However, it

should be acknowledged that staffing, capacity, and funding at the national level is likely to remain weak.

4.3 National program challenges

Overview

While CTSP teams are set to achieve indicator targets, changing political conditions continue to influence progress.

Solomon Islands, Papua New Guinea, and Timor-Leste have experienced elections, regime change, or cabinet shuffles in the last six months presenting additional challenges for program implementation. USAID Indonesia's move to a bilateral program is not explicitly focused on CTI-CFF and without USAID support linkages are expected to remain somewhat weak outside of limited CTSP support. Malaysia, Philippines, Solomon Islands, and Timor-Leste NCCs remain active with CTSP consortium members sitting as official members or in regular attendance at NCC meetings. Still, continued strengthening is needed as CTSP moves towards completion in September 2013. The NCC in PNG meets extremely infrequently and is chaired by the Department of Environment and Conservation which has been without an office building or reliable communications for over six months.

USAID Philippines obligated its Year 5 funding in June 2012, providing an opportunity for early development of the CTSP Philippines program. At the same time, the Philippines government decided to delay timing on certain aspects of the Philippines University Mentoring Program. This delay means that Year 5 efforts must be redoubled to achieve targets.

The effectiveness of NCCs in each country is measurably different. The Philippines, Malaysia, and Solomon Islands have well-developed NCCs that meet regularly and have growing inter-ministerial cooperation and clear agendas. Under the leadership of its new and progressive Minister for Marine Affairs and Fisheries, Indonesia's NCC is developing but still lacks strong cross-ministerial influence and intra-ministerial support within Indonesia's Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF). Timor-Leste's NCC is forward-looking and proactive to an extent limited primarily by institutional and organizational resources. Papua New Guinea's NCC continues to face institutional and organizational challenges that restrict the development of an effective NCC. In all but PNG, which has no functional organizational structure with which to engage, CTSP is very active in supporting and evolving NCC operations. CTSP consortium members sit as official members of NCCs in the Philippines, Solomon Islands, and Timor-Leste. In Malaysia, CTSP supports liaison and technical officers to the NCC. With the recent reconstitution of the NCC in PNG, CTSP will provide communications support to help broaden understand and support of CTI as a whole and the role of the NCC as PNG's mechanism for CTI national and regional coordination.

CTI national and sub-national (provincial, district, local) enabling environments present similar institutional and organizational challenges, with added complexity related to decentralization / devolution of governance, overlapping authorities, lack of funding, and concurrent demands for changes in the political, social, and economic relations at sub-national levels. These contexts range from post-conflict (Timor-Leste) to strong tribal tenure rights (Solomon Islands and Papua New Guinea) to strong central authorities undergoing varying degrees of decentralization and devolution of governance (Philippines and Indonesia) and semi-autonomous state governance (Sabah, Malaysia). Coordination, implementation, and management responses to these varying implementation contexts will continue to rely heavily on the deep, existing local and national knowledge and relationships of Consortium members. Strong Regional Program Office (RPO) relationships with CT6 government leaders, combined with RPO balancing and allocation of available resources, will also remain a hallmark of the program.

Malaysia

Reciprocal government support in addressing LRFT IUU and communication barriers between government and traders hinder progress

Addressing issues of Illegal, Unregulated, and Unreported (IUU) fishing, especially in sectors spanning international boundaries such as the LRFT requires commitment from the highest authority in partner trading countries and tri-lateral cooperation and decisive action by Indonesia, Malaysia, and Philippines governments. Currently, support from the highest authorities of private sector trading companies is very limited (with minimal efforts attention to managing and addressing IUU) due to ongoing territorial disputes. Near-term progress for LRFT is dependent on strong tri-lateral government action and this will be a CTSP focus in Year 5.

Complicating matters, over 95 percent of LRFT traders speak only Chinese dialects. Most have only a limited command of Malay and often struggle to express their point of view. In Malaysia, government officials communicate predominantly in English and Malay. This results in frequent communication difficulties between LRFT traders and local government officials that hinder cooperative progress on the LRFT between government and traders.

Solution: CTSP, NOAA and the PI are working together to directly engage government personnel and strengthen government approaches that bring the private sector more directly into the dialogue. For the LRFT sub-sector, the PI and CTSP will facilitate a tri-national government decision-making meeting in January 2013 that will result in actions on LRFT by Indonesia, Malaysia and Philippines. In addition, the meeting is expected to lay the foundation for a regional multi-stakeholder forum to be formed before the end of US CTI and a meeting between these three LRFT supplier nations and government representatives in Hong Kong in May 2013.

Lack of suitable options for sustainable (farmed) fish

Promoting consumption of sustainable (farmed) fish is hindered by a shortage of options for obtaining fish from sustainable sources such as fish farms. Bottlenecks within the aquaculture industry, as well as logistical and infrastructure challenges, present ongoing challenges to developing supplies of sustainably harvested fish. Furthermore, farmed fish are currently only available at certain times of the year.

Solution: Through WWF Malaysia CTSP will continue to work with the private sector and government to improve demand for sustainably harvested live fish and increase public awareness of the importance of sustainably harvested (closed circuit farmed fish) fish in Sabah.

Papua New Guinea

Low financial capacity among CBOs

Low levels of financial support from LLGs and provincial governments for MECCN and CBO efforts to foster community conservation awareness represent a significant implementation challenge. While MECCN is a registered entity and has worked very closely with LLG and provincial governments, it has been difficult to secure an annual budget from the government to support learning, training and community conservation programs in local communities.

Financial management and governance issues within MECCN are now hindering learning and training activities with local CBO partners and communities. Most of the local CBOs operate in rural communities, using traditional governance structures and lack formal training in financial and organizational management.

Solution: In Milne Bay, CTSP supports CI to strengthen understanding and implementation of the local law on resource management passed with CTSP support. This law enables local communities to

plan for and manage their marine resources under the provincial law and will eventually result in increased financial resources for local communities and the CBOs that support them. In Manus, CTSP support through TNC in Year 5 resulted in community, district, and provincial agreement on regulations that enable community-based management of MPAs and traditional tenure fisheries areas. These agreements will in the future provide mechanisms through which additional funding can flow to CBOs (and communities) to support community-based action.

Misunderstanding on NGO roles and responsibilities

Local community-based organization members are sometimes confused about the various roles and responsibilities of the different NGOs operating in Manus. Seaweb international, TNC, WCS and WWF are all working in the area and there are occasional differences in their respective conservation visions. Under CTSP, WWF and TNC share resources and coordinate on planning and tools. Integration with non-CTSP organizations working in the area has proven more challenging and results in similar but different approaches to community-based conservation.

Solution: CTSP teams continue to work with other organizations to reduce confusion. The CTSP integration toolkit will, to a greater extent, standardize terminology and approaches for training that will reduce confusion. However, confusion resulting from different approaches by various organizations is difficult to resolve completely.

Limited funding for Milne Bay

Milne Bay is one of the most expensive sites funded through CTSP as distances are great and infrastructure support is limited or, in the case of some island communities, non-existent. The relatively small amount of funding to costs that Milne Bay received in Year 4 meant that CI has been unable to capitalize on some of the opportunities that have arisen from the successes of its community-based program. Such opportunities include interest from five other communities within Milne Bay to duplicate processes already proven in other communities and that have received recognition at the national level from NFA. In addition, opportunities to share lessons learned from Milne Bay throughout PNG through the National Learning and Training Network, developed with CTSP support, have necessarily been reduced.

As CTSP, the main funding source for activities in Milne Bay enters its fifth and final year, the ability to meet objectives and deliverables set at the beginning of the project has declined as the real value of funding fell due to a 25% appreciation of the PNG currency (Kina) against the US dollar over the intervening years.

Solution: In Year 5 CTSP will rebalance funding as carryover into the final year of the project becomes clear. It is possible that additional funding can be provided to the program in Milne Bay provided that expenditure rates are sufficient to utilize funding already available.

Community expectations sometimes unreasonable

In Madang, some community members still have expectation that they will receive handouts versus having to work towards a solution. Some people lack the motivation to initiate activities on their own, making it difficult for CTSP supported NGOs to productively engage with the community. Although significant progress has been made in communities receiving CTSP support, replication to other communities will be difficult given expectations of rewards and handouts.

Solution: With the start of the USAID Pacific MARSH mangrove rehabilitation and conservation project in 2012, CTSP will hand over support for Madang mangrove activities to that program.

Election disruptions

CTSP Year 4 progress was affected by preparations for political elections. Due to an increased security risk, WWF staff movement was restricted and negatively impacted project momentum.

During the electioneering period, CI had to ensure that their activities would not become a political pawn. In Goodenough, villagers attempted to use their work with CI to illustrate their political prowess. As a result, CI was forced to reduce interactions with communities during the election period. Subsequent to the election, CTSP staff had to approach new leaders in the provincial government to re-establish support for the project. Despite this situation, activities at the community level (community meetings, establishment/management of a mangrove nursery, and implementing restoration activities) were only minimally impacted.

Solution: Elections are now complete.

Impact of weather

While weather impacts all of the CTI countries, Milne Bay has experienced record rainfall and extreme weather events over the last three years. For safety reasons, meetings and consultations with communities have had to be rescheduled on a number of occasions. This rescheduling has also impacted the work plan, specifically the sea turtle activity, which is located on a remote set of islands.

Solution: In Year 5 teams are asked to include annual periods of bad weather into work schedules to avoid delays.

Philippines

Limited availability of participants for the University Mentoring Program (UMP)

The implementation of the University Mentoring Program was the most challenging activity implemented by CI-Philippines during the past year. As early as the beginning of Year 4, there were issues with concept development and finalization, activity and budget planning and preparation, and the transfer of funds. Apart from operational aspects, no one realized that universities (both mentors and mentees) would only engage at limited times of the year (i.e., during the 2-month summer break and 10-day semester break each year). This limited availability did not fit with the original design of university mentor-mentee program of training, research topic development, issuance of research grants, implementation of research, and reporting.

Solution: CI Philippines is working with USAID Philippines to reset schedules in an acceptable timeline. Activities that cannot be accomplished within the final year of CTSP will be identified and discussed with USAID Philippines and, if needed, funds will be reallocated to other related activities by the COP.

Sub-granting administrative challenges

CI has also faced challenges with the issuing of CTSP sub-grants in the Philippines. A large part of CI-Philippines' funding is sub-granted to partners. The Grant Agreement (GA) process takes some three months: 1 month of program negotiation between CI Philippines and each partner, 1 month of GA document preparation between CI Philippines finance officers and partners, and 1 month GA processing in CI Headquarters. This leaves nine months for implementation and report preparation when research (esp. under the UMP) should have at least 12 months of data collection. Two of the major partners in Year 4 are new to CI GA process: REECS, which had a difficult time completing requirements; and Dela Salle University bowed out of the partnership after a series of negotiations focused on conducting a vulnerability assessment of San Juan. As a result, this activity will now have to be undertaken through a consulting agreement with other parties.

Solution: In Year 5, remedial actions will be taken to address these challenges based on lessons learned with reallocation of funds to productive activities if a satisfactory resolution is not possible.

Thorough approach takes longer

Completing the Batangas Provincial CCA Plan has proved more challenging than anticipated. As originally planned and budgeted in CTSP Year 4, this work consisted of development of a provincial CCA plan based on the National Climate Change Strategy. However, with the capacity introduced by the USCTI early action planning for climate change in February 2012, the Provincial Government opted to undertake a series of municipal-level early action planning activities that they envision will cascade up to the provincial CCA plan formulation. While this is both a sensible and achievable goal, the extended process will take more time and resources, and this Year 4 activity will have to be extended into Year 5.

Solution: CTSP support for capacity development resulted in greater understanding by local stakeholders and resulted in appropriately expanded targets for their CCA process. This is a desirable outcome and CTSP will redouble efforts to support partners to achieve these in Year 5.

Annual work plan and budget approval process most critical on Year 5 of project

While the annual cycle of work and financial planning—from preparation, review, revision, approval, awarding of sub-grants and up to fund transfer—has been challenging in the first 4 years of CTSP, this process becomes even more critical during the final year of the project, when field activities are expected to wind down by June to July 2013. From CTSP Year 2 to Year 4, the transfer of fund transfers occurred between January and March, leaving only some 7 to 9 months in the fiscal year for the implementation of project activities. Should this scenario be repeated in Year 5, this will leave only 3 to 6 months for implementation. The RPO will work with WWF US and CI headquarters to ensure that funds are made available in a timely fashion in Year 5.

Solution: CTSP Year 5 workplan was approved on time and sub-agreements are already being funded and implemented.

CTSP is ending in the Philippines in an election year

2013 is an election year in the Philippines, and in the Philippines, CTSP may end with a new government and new set of elected officials in project sites. While this is not a problem in itself, the newly elected officials will only take office in July 2013, coinciding exactly with the time that CTSP field activities are scheduled to end. In Philippine politics, newly elected mayors or governors will often shelve the programs and priorities of the previous and opposing administration. This situation could hinder the sustainability of CTSP projects over time.

Solution: CTSP consortium partners recognize the distractions that political elections provide and will plan accordingly, increasing the intensity of activities where possible and appropriate, and potentially reallocating funds away from activities that lag because of political events unto appropriate and related activities that still contribute to achieving workplan objectives.

Post-CTSP assistance needed to strengthen governance of the CTI-Philippines

Through CTSP's administrative and technical support to the NCC, the NCC Secretariat, and CTI-Philippines TWGs, the Philippines has progressed from development to implementation of the Philippines NPOA. Continued support to the operations of the NCC Secretariat and TWGs is imperative to ensure continued momentum with the Philippines government to meet Philippines national and regional commitments to the CTI.

Solution: CTSP teams and the RPO are working closely with other organizations and development partners to ensure continued support to the Philippines government post CTSP. Important development partners include UNDP-GEF, the on-going ADB assistance to the CTI for Southeast Asia including the Philippines, other ADB assistance to the CTI, and the Australian government.

Solomon Islands

Continuity and burnout among community representatives

Through the CCA LEAP process, CTSP has faced challenges of ensuring that the same community members attend each workshop. LEAP workshops are held in series, and it is therefore imperative that participants are able to understand and build upon topics covered in previous workshops. In practice, successive workshops have tended to be attended by new community representatives.

It has also been a challenge to implement the complex LEAP tool activities in a workshop setting that includes new participants. LEAP tools and worksheets have now been designed for local communities and customized for each workshop. In an attempt to ensure the participation of the same individuals in LEAP activities, workshops now occur once every 2 to 4 weeks. However, communities have found it difficult to maintain enthusiasm for the program over this extended period.

Solution: CCA LEAP mentors are being identified by the RPO for each country. These mentors will assist in the continued development of LEAPs and in better adapting LEAP guidelines to local community needs. However, almost all CTSP country teams have reported that community and government representatives are struggling to juggle multiple priorities among multiple donor-assisted programs in addition to their regular jobs, livelihoods, and responsibilities. CTSP will continue to find an optimal way forward on this initiative by working with partners to schedule and implement programs along timelines that work within local contexts.

Ensuring long-term action on climate change

While the initial VA-LEAP process has been completed in Gizo, there is a concern that long-term climate change actions by communities to address climate change may be challenging. The LEAP prioritizes actions in terms of need and feasibility, and assistance is provided to kick-start initial planning and actions. Expectations that the community will continue these activities independently are not realistic. Communities will require some level of continued outside support to access information, conduct ongoing training and fund certain kinds of activities. CTSP consortium and implementation partners in Solomon Islands (WorldFish Center, WWF and Western Provincial Government) will need to explore cooperative strategies to proceed with and ensure long-term engagement in communities on the LEAP CCA process.

Solution: The CTSP Year 5 workplan strongly reflects actions to address this challenge and coordination among partners and with the national and provincial Solomon Island governments will be intensified. The adoption of the Solomon Islands national climate change adaptation strategy, developed with CTSP assistance, is expected to increase government support for communities to incorporate LEAP-derived options into local actions.

Garnering political support

Minimal support from the provincial government has been a concern and a major challenge for WWF-SI in the Gizo CTSP integration site. Although the provincial government has staff who are capable, they do not have the budget to support activities in Gizo and environs. Once CTSP ends, the work will be handed over to the provincial government. However, there is concern that

initiatives begun under CTSP will not be sufficiently assumed by provincial government without a change in available provincial funding or political support.

Solution: This challenge is being addressed under the Year 5 workplan by focusing on additional and sustainable financing from provincial government starting in 2013. In addition, with CTSP funding, WWF Solomon Islands is working with WWF Australia and other development partners including the ADB RETA for the Pacific to ensure continued support post-CTSP. WWF Solomon Islands is also developing new funding for Solomon Islands support through the Western Melanesia Program Office based in Port Moresby. Sustained engagement of WWF past CTSP is an important part of the CTSP sustainability plan for Gizo.

Communities reluctant to take a lead

Due to internal community issues, culture/custom, resource ownership disputes, or the notion that community members should be financially compensated for work, communities are often reluctant to take initiative or lead on commitments. While this is not an uncommon challenge in the Solomon Islands and broader Melanesia, it leads to slower than expected implementation or, in certain cases, requires a shifting of project sites to a more welcoming community. Working with communities demands a great deal of investment as the many community and cultural complexities need to be addressed to build trust and relationships that can be established and strengthened over time.

Solution: During Year 4 WWF Solomon Islands responded to local changes by shifting some of its sites to new communities and being responsive to local conflicts over areas under traditional tenure. With these changes WWF SI is on track to meet its targets.

Annual timeframes are short in Solomons context

The implementation of CTSP activities in yearly timeframes and on set schedules is a challenge in Solomon Islands. In Melanesia in general, work with communities and government often takes considerable time to implement and deliver. The need to implement activities on a 1-year timeframe holds little meaning for local communities. WWF-SI personnel understand and respect the need to be culturally sensitive to this issue as negative perceptions by community partners can permanently impact the progress of community-based programs.

Solution: WWF Solomon Islands continues to be adaptive to local needs, including cultural perspectives on time, engagement, and implementation schedules. The risk to pre-established schedules continues but by working closely with local partners the CTSP supported WWF SI team is expected to remain on schedule and deliver planned Year 5 outcomes.

Timor-Leste

Human resource capacity remains low

Limitations in human resource capacity are evident in both the actual number of people and willingness of personnel within the government and villages to engage in CTSP supported activities and the project overall. This challenge is becoming more acute as the number of international projects in the country increases. CTSP is now one of 12 international projects that are engaging the Timor-Leste MAF and new projects continue to start up.

Solution: This is a serious challenge in Timor-Leste. The CTSP-supported CI team leading the Timor-Leste program continues to work closely with partners in the Department of Fisheries and to build capacity for managing multiple priorities through NCC coordination. In addition, the CI country manager regularly reaches out to other development partners to assist in coordination while maintaining a focus on achieving CTSP Year 5 outcomes. However, the capacity to absorb all the

donor support available will continue to be a challenge for CTSP Timor-Leste government partners as evidenced in a formal request to the CTSP team to slow implementation and field activities.

Illegal fishing threatens project successes

Illegal fishing vessels entering the national park and undertaking illegal fishing practices threaten the efforts of the project and the community-based approaches that are now taking hold. With CTSP support, CI is working with communities to document incidences of illegal fishing and communicate this to national authorities. However, enforcement remains weak and the issue persists.

Solution: CTSP is not directly taking on the challenge of IUU in Timor-Leste. However, CTSP-supported CI team members are supporting NOAA in its IUU efforts by serving as liaison and providing coordination with other USG partners on IUU as needed and possible.

Lack of certainty about future funding

Community and government expectations about future support have to be managed very carefully and impedes the ability to “make the most” of momentum generated over the course of CTSP. Secure, long term, funding which enabled long-term planning and short-term action has been central to CTSP success and continued secure funding is essential to continue the trajectory of progress established under CTSP.

Solution: In Year 5, the COP will work with RDMA and USAID Timor-Leste to look past the life of CTSP regarding continuing funding. Part of CTSP’s long-term sustainability plan for Timor-Leste was the establishment of a permanent CI office in the country through which additional USAID and non-USAID funding could flow. Particular efforts are being made to attract continued funding from Australia.

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, and Phase IV – Transition and Institutionalization. While CTSP teams face challenges as noted above, there are no insurmountable obstacles to achieving the major CTSP commitments under the USCTI Endgame Strategy. Expansion and acceleration of impact, and greater integration across CTSP consortium members and implementation partners are readily evident throughout the program and will be brought to bear during Year 5.

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. Coordination, implementation, management and administration reflect the maturity of the program, including with other USCTI implementing partners.

Underpinning the acceleration and expansion of CTSP successes is a growing understanding among the CT6 about the fundamental basis of relationships that lead to effective regional-scale marine and coastal governance. Working closely with NOAA and the PI, CTSP measurably contributed to institutional and organizational strengthening of the CTI-CFF at all levels. Along with the PI and NOAA, CTSP support for technical working groups has intensified, and will be a major area of support in Year 5.

However, the weaknesses in the CTI-CFF operational and coordination structures are evident and cause for concern. The way towards formal establishment of the Regional Secretariat is not yet clear, and regional thematic technical working groups are notably weak, even with USCTI support. USAID support through USCTI is openly recognized by the CT6 as the single most important contributing factor to CTI-CFF progress to date.

While measurable progress has been made, and CTI-CFF now has an institutional perch at national and regional scales, the ending of USCTI support at regional, national, and local levels at the end of the current fiscal year poses a threat to the ongoing development of this globally innovative and important initiative. This is not unexpected given the time needed for maturity of the two other globally important regional environmental management programs that share many similarities with the CTI-CFF – The Amazon Basin Initiative and the Congo Basin Initiative.

While the Australia government and ADB are increasing their support to CTI-CFF, the important insights into CTI-CFF institution building developed under USCTI need to be carefully and diligently communicated to these new programs. Accomplishing this is an important challenge for CTSP and other USCTI implementing partners in Year 5.

The RPO will increase its engagement on issues related to the Regional Secretariat and relative CT6 government and NGO partners in Year 5 with a particularly focus on building Regional Secretariat legitimacy and capacity and strengthen independence and operational capacity of regional technical working groups that will form the backbone of future regional cooperation for the CTI-CFF. Structural challenges within the CTI-CFF will continue to receive special attention by the RPO in Year 5 in cooperation with other USCTI implementing partners and other development partners, as well as USAID bilateral Missions and the regional USAID/RDMA and USAID/Pacific.

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	A national Coastal Fisheries mini Symposium was held in Madang from September 24th – 28th, and resulted in recommendations to amend the Fisheries Management Act (FMA) and National Fisheries Policy to include EAFM. This recommendation is to be submitted to the Governors' Conference, and then ultimately to Parliament for endorsement
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	One of the actions listed under this objective has been achieved, that is the review of Pere Integrated Community Management Plan in February 2012. The President of Nali Sopat Penabu LLG has been the local champion in promoting the concept to other LLGs. The only issue with this objective was that the LLG has not fully documented the EAFM model, and also the LLG Management Plan that is still under discussions in the assembly. A meeting between the Nali Sopat Penabu LLG assembly members will be held in November 2012 and hopefully partners such as TNC and WWF will assist to draft the LLG EAFM model and the LLG 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 socioeconomic 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. No contractor has been engaged as yet due to lack of communication between TNC Manus, and PNG program and also identifying the contractor who assisted in the survey. Hopefully funds will be available to publish this report before end of Yr 5 (June 2013).
C11-1.1-005	Provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Environment, Conservation, and Meteorology to ensure that the "CTI National Liaison Officer" provides 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	No updates this reporting period.
C11-1.2-003	Implementation of an 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/international exchange programs. Conduct one networking meeting between mentees/mentors and Local Government Units (LGUs) towards the end of FY11.	Philippines	n/a	n/a	CI	CRM Research grants (8) issued to the 12 faculty mentees based on research proposals approved by the mentors are all under implementation at an extended period in view of the limited time available to engage in this activity during regular university work.
C11-1.2-005	Support the development of final agreements between Philippines	Philippines	n/a	Turtle Islands	CI	ACTIVITIES COMPLETED. FINAL REPORTS AND KNOWLEDGE PRODUCT UNDER

ID	Activity description	Country	Priority Geography	Site	Lead	Status of Activity
	and Malaysia on establishing transboundary eco-tourism between Sabah Malaysia and Philippines.					<p>PREPARATION.</p> <p>Continued support for the enforcement activities in Baguan Island</p> <p>Implementation of conservation agreements on supplemental livelihood for local communities in Turtle Islands was under the CTSP Regional Program but is monitored under the Philippine program in Year 4. The Conservation Agreements are for livelihood projects of communities in Taganak Island and successes reported, i.e. increased income of women's group and youth organization involved in the project.</p>
CI1-1.3-002	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	No updates this reporting period.
CI1-1.5-001	Investigate sustainable financing mechanisms for effective management activities and compile into report.	Papua New Guinea	Manus and Madang	n/a	WWF	No updates this reporting period.
CI1-2.1-002	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 engaged in a 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 Fisheries will be reviewed accordingly. Last week during the Learning & Training Network in Manus, a consultation on the Act with community people, provincial government and industry partners was completed. This activity is progressing effectively with NFA taking the lead and TNC supporting with facilitation and assisting the local community CBOs to be consulted through this process.</p> <p>A positive approach to this objective was that the staging of the National mini Coastal Fisheries symposium held September 24-28, 2012 was held in Madang and at the top of the list of priorities was a recommendation to Parliament to endorse the amended Fisheries Management Policy with inclusion of Section 31 and 32 which focuses on community fisheries development and participation of local communities.</p>
CI1-2.2-001	Improve management of endangered Napoleon wrasse through surveys and monitoring of release sites with Sabah Parks, Department of Fisheries and other stakeholders to check the 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	ReefGuardian Grouper Ecology Study Report was finalized and submitted.
CI1-2.4-003	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>The Consumer Attitude Survey Report has been finalized.</p> <p>Subsequently, a consumer campaign was planned and launched on the 1st September 2012, by the Chairman of Sabah Tourism Board at First Beach, Tanjung Aru. Also launched is the LRF video entitled "Consumers help to save live reef fish". Two seafood restaurants and three hotels participated in the culinary show, which aim to</p>

ID	Activity description	Country	Priority Geography	Site	Lead	Status of Activity
						<p>promote farmed fish as alternatives to wild-caught LRF.</p> <p>Campaign materials including factsheets, S.O.S seafood guide and luggage tag, and postcards were distributed to the public and media. A LRF banner was also displayed during the launching. A billboard was erected in Bulatan Nenas, Karamuning, and will remain at this site for the duration of the campaign. An advertorial version of the LRF video (~1 minute) is completed and will be played in tour buses, retail shops selling frozen seafood and seafood restaurants.</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 is to be held in July this year. By then, it is expected that a draft 'One LLG Integrated Management Plan' will be complete.</p> <p>The workshop that was supposed to be held in July 2012 was deferred due to PNG national elections and therefore, this workshop will be held in November 2012 to agree on the 'One LLG Management Plan'.</p>
C11-2.4-001	Build capacity and interest among fish traders to prepare for and participate in APEC LRFT meeting and to build consensus in a state-wide conference of final standards for LRFT best management practices for aquaculture.	Malaysia	Sabah EEZ	N/A	WWF	<p>A meeting was held with the Director of Fisheries Sabah on March 10, 2012. The proposal to form a traders group for LRFT were presented to him, including regulations on export permit/license of fish to be approved only to members of the LRFT trade. The Sabah DOF Director also brought this up as part of the proposal for the formation of the LRFT Forum during discussions on EAFM for LRF at the CTI 3rd EAFM Regional Exchange in Putrajaya in May 2012. The Sabah DOF is also the Chair for the CTI EAFM Technical Working Group (TWG).</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	<p>A write-shop was conducted in June 2012 to pull together the output of all 6 Technical Working Groups (TWGS) under the TMP ISC. A draft Integrated Management Plan was completed in early July 2012.</p> <p>The 3rd TMP Interim Steering Committee (ISC) meeting was held on the July 20, 2012. The Draft Integrated Management Plan was presented to the committee. The committee endorsed the draft plan and advised to proceed with all preparations for public/stakeholder consultation.</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>A study was conducted to assess awareness and public support for TMP which commenced in February 2012. The report is completed and is being put into the CTSP format prior to distribution. It will be used to develop a communication strategy for TMP.</p> <p>From May 1-2, 2012 the Department of Broadcasting, Malaysia, DBA Radio Televisyen Malaysia (abbreviated RTM), a Malaysian state-owned public broadcaster invited WWF-Malaysia Priority Conservation Area (PCA) team to assist in the shooting as well as participating in the filming of the documentary to highlight the importance of the TMP. The documentary entitled "Nature's Symphony: Crisis of Coral Reefs" was aired on local television channels on May 29, 2012.</p> <p>Other activities conducted to raise the profile of TMP and build political and public support for</p>

ID	Activity description	Country	Priority Geography	Site	Lead	Status of Activity
						TMP include awareness runs, i) July 1, 2012, Kudat TMP Run (400 pax total participants) and ii) July 15, 2012, Banggi TMP Run (400 pax total participants).
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 updates this reporting period.
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, which is Year 5 of the project.
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	No updates this reporting period.
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	Quotations for all equipment and materials required have been received and awaiting shipping costs. Payment is currently being organized to be transferred into supplier's bank account. WWFSI is awaiting shipping and freight costs for equipment that will be shipped from Miami USA. This activity and activities relating to mooring installation (training, etc) will commence once mooring equipment arrives in the Solomon Islands. This activity is ongoing and is scheduled for completion early in Year 5.
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	This is an ongoing activity. Slow progress has been made as the country (Papua New Guinea) went into National Election from May-July and the changes in government also had an impact.
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	This is an ongoing activity. Slow progress has been made as Papua New Guinea underwent national elections from May-July, with the resulting changes in government having some impact on activities. Discussions are continuing with the new provincial government in place. This activity has also made slow progress due to safety risks during the election and changes in the Provincial government.
C11-3.3-018	Assess the management effectiveness of the Taytay protected area.	Philippines	Palawan	Taytay	WWF	Completed in Dec 2011.
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 methodologies to make \$1 billion in funds accessible to the CT6, including at least 75% of the available CT CCA projects, and contribute 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 currently in beta form.
C11-4.2-004	In partnership with WFC, implement community-based vulnerability and adaptation methodologies and strategies in CBRM communities in the Gizo	Solomon Islands	Western Province	n/a	WWF	WWF SI in partnership with WFC held a series of workshops in two communities in Gizo integration site on climate change vulnerability and adaptation. As a result each community has drafted their action plan that will be presented

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	and GERUSA Integration sites in Western Province.					during the stakeholder workshop to be held in Gizo at the end of October 2012.
C12-1.1-001	Support to NCC.	Malaysia	n/a	n/a	WWF	<p>The consultant engaged for this position is Mr. Kevin Hiew. Mr. Kevin Hiew has provided support to the Chair of NCC (NOD, MOSTI) and liaison for WWF-Malaysia and the Malaysian CTI NCC. The events conducted by the NCC and supported by Mr. Kevin Hiew include the CTI Regional Exchange for EAFM in May (Putrajaya), NCC TWG meetings in July (Putrajaya), an NCC meeting in August (Kota Kinbalu) and the Dialogue with the Minister and Development Partners on September 7, 2012 at the Kudat Golf (KGMR) and Marina Resort, Kudat, Sabah. He will continue to support the Malaysian NCC to hold other meetings including the up-coming CTI Senior Official Meeting and CTI Minister's meeting.</p> <p>In July 2012, WWF-Malaysia was also appointed as a member to the NCC's Technical Working Group on Science, a mirror group of the CTI Committee.</p>
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	No updates this reporting period.
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	No updates this reporting period.
C12-1.1-004	Complete the consultations on National Integrated Protected Area System (NIPAS) and integrate the results of a policy review and stakeholder consultations related to benchmarking management effectiveness of NIPAS MPAs into policy recommendations and formulation.	Philippines	n/a	n/a	CI	<p>Results of benchmarking management effectiveness of the nine largest Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) under the National Integrated Protected Area System (NIPAS) were presented at the National Summit of the Protected Area Management Boards convened by the Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau (PAWB) of the Dept. of Environment and Natural Resources in June 2012</p> <p>A technical report on management effectiveness, including policy recommendations for improved management of NIPAS, is being finalized for submission to National Coordination Committee (NCC) and distribution to concerned parties</p> <p>Knowledge products developed include: 1) fact sheet on the results of the benchmarking of management of MPAs in the Philippines; 2) PowerPoint presentation; 3) banner for general exhibits</p>
C12-1.1-005	Provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Environment, Conservation, and Meteorology to ensure that the "CTI National	Solomon Islands	n/a	n/a	WWF	No updates this reporting period.

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	Liaison Officer" provides 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.					
CI2-1.1-006	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.
CI2-1.1-007	Provide technical assistance as requested by the government to complete and present the cost/benefit analyses of ratifying RAMSAR including how it will help to support strategies for improving management and building long-term community and ecosystem resilience.	Timor-Leste	NKS	n/a	CI	At the request of the Timor-Leste Government, attention is first being focused on the Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species (CITES), with Ramsar to be pursued once CITES is ratified. The cost/benefit analysis has been completed and presented to government officials in an information session in May 2012. Further briefings are scheduled to be provided to the Minister in October, in preparation for his taking it before National Parliament. Delays have been experienced due to the Timor-Leste election cycle which saw a new government sworn in in July 2012.
CI2-1.2-002	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. PNG CLMA is now the national coordinating body for the PNG learning and training network in PNG. A copy of the NCC meeting endorsing this decision will be given to all partners in the next NCC meeting to be held in Manus from Oct 9-11, 2012. When this is given to TNC Manus, this minute will be sent to CTSP as copy and proof of records of NCC endorsement.
CI2-1.2-003	Provide logistical and technical support to NCC 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	Issuance of Grant Agreement to the Marine Environment and Resource Foundation (MERF) faced major delays but is already completed and work on the development of MPA database progressed. The work shall continue in Year 5. Participated in/supported the meetings convened by the NCC Secretariat and partners and relevant events to include NCC TWG regular meetings, Month of Ocean Celebration and field visits to CTSP sites, CTI Forum (national and series of university CTI forums), MSN, VIP Summit co-convened by DENR with Malampaya Foundation (oil and gas private sector)

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						Participating in the improvement and editing of the Philippine State of the Coral Triangle Report
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	<p>Series of meetings and consultations resulted in firming up the expanded University Mentoring Program (UMP) to include the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) vulnerability assessments of coastal ecosystems, socio-economic aspects of coastal resource management and sustainable financing as the themes for the expanded UMP; 2) the provinces of Oriental Mindoro and Pangasinan will be the additional geographies to be covered by the UMP; 3) the Pangasinan State University and the Mindoro State College for Agriculture and Technology will be the additional participating mentee higher education institutions (HEIs) in the UMP; 4) the Ateneo de Manila University is an additional source-university for mentors; 5) the Resource, Environment and Economics Center for Studies (REECS) is a new partner, in addition to Marine Environment and Resources Foundation (MERF), to develop and administer training programs. <p>Between August and September 2012, CTI forums have been conducted in 4 of 8 HEIs covered by the expanded UMP. The forum communicates the rationale for CTI, the initiatives and achievements of CTSP, and the relevance of the UMP. The forum also serves to match the technical support needed by local governments with capacities available in the HEIs. The intersection of needs and capacities shall guide the development of the university's research agenda so that it responds to the National Plan of Action implementation.</p> <p>11 mentees have undergone the vulnerability assessment (VA) training in September 2012.</p>
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	<p>Conservation International's Country Director commenced work in April 2012, and relocated to Dili in June 2012. Conservation International subsequently completed registration as a non-government organization in Timor-Leste in September 2012, and has established hosting arrangements for office space and operational logistics with local firm Rai Consultadoria. CI staff have met former President and Nobel Peace Prize Laureate Dr. Jose Ramos Horta 4 times since January, to ensure his continued patronage.</p>
C12-1.2-006	Assess opportunities associated with the Philippines CTI Scholarship, Fellowship, and Research Grant.	Philippines	n/a	n/a	WWF	<p>With the guidance of the DENR-CMMO, who acts as the NCC Secretariat and oversees NPOA implementation, in operational terms, a MOU will be developed between the DENR and select universities which would offer the University Mentoring Program, particularly the CTI Scholarship and Fellowship Program.</p>
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	<p>Initial presentation made at the Pangasinan State University (PSU) during the CTI Forum. The feedback was that there are a couple of scholarship programs offered and each of these programs have their own set of priorities and eligibility requirements. The University does not have a set of eligibility requirements that are generic or that can apply to most, if not all, of the available scholarship programs.</p>
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	<p>The CTI Scholarship Program will build on existing scholarship awards being executed by the participating universities. Two guidelines or eligibility requirements will be added. These are: clear alignment or contribution to the NPOA and support to policy, planning and M&E</p>

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						processes in the locality and / or for local government units.
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. The administration of the award is moved to 4th quarter of 2012.
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	ON GOING The Science in Coastal Resource Management Foundation Course was administered again in May 2012 through renewed partnership with the Marine Environment and Resources Foundation (MERF). The 2nd batch consisted of 11 faculty-mentees from 5 HEIs in 3 CTSP geographies, i.e. Verde Island Passage, Palawan and Tawi-Tawi. Research proposals are being finalized; research grants will then be issued.
C12-1.3-004	Implement agreed-to aspects of the national marine management capacity building strategy including: utilizing marine management mentors 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	A Capacity Development Strategy for Co-Management of Marine Resources in the Nino Konis Santana National Park has been drafted, for finalization in the coming months. A marine management mentor was placed to assist in capacity building activities within the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF) for a period of 3 months. 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), as well as on a range of marine management topics. Scholarships for fisheries officers were explored in depth, however suitable candidates received support through alternative avenues. Options for a lecture series will be explored during CTSP Year 5, building off the results of the Marine Rapid Assessment Program (RAP) Survey (see below)
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	The Capacity Development (CD) Activity Team continues to successfully integrate capacity development approaches following the strategy that was outlined in the Year 4 Work plan. The Team continues to provide a small amount of technical support to two of the CTI-CLAN (Climate Change Adaptation Learning Network) at the University of Philippines. In the second half of FY12, we provided direct technical assistance to the piloting of the US CTI CCA (Climate Change Adaptation) toolkit in two countries (Timor-Leste and Solomon Islands), and tracked its pilots in an additional three countries (Papua New Guinea, Philippines and Indonesia). The CD Team gathered information from the five countries and are using the feedback to write case studies and assess lessons learned, which will be written into a report in Year 5 of the project. The lessons learned will also guide the development of Version 2 of the toolkit in Year 5, which will be undertaken in collaboration with the CCA RAT (Regional Advancement Team) team. In addition, the Team has supported the development of the Integrated Toolkit, and put emphasis on the completion and review of Version 1 of the Integration Guide, which is now very near completion. 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. The Team launched two new workstreams: (1) on locally-based marine management enforcement and compliance across the Coral Triangle, and (2) on expanding the reach of conservation messages and information in Papua New Guinea and the Solomon Islands. In response to the USAID audit, the Team incorporated livelihoods tools into the

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						Integration Guide, identified a potential training on livelihoods development for coastal communities, and began assessing demand for such a training to be conducted in Year 5. Finally, the Team conducted CD support visits to Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste and Indonesia in the second half of Year 4, supported the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) and Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) regional exchanges, and introduced the Integration Toolkit at CTSP's Year-5 planning meeting in June 2012 so that it can be better supported in the field.
CI2-1.3-007	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A new MPA layer has been created with the most updated data compiled for the region and has been a reference layer for the MPA thematic working group and for presentations at the International Coral Reef Symposium. • Discussions with WCMC and WDPA are in process to better streamline revision of MPA data and make it consistent at local, regional and global scales. • The CT Atlas website has been improved and updated, integrating new layers such as the climatology data created by NOAA. • MOUs are in the final stage of revision to be signed. • Support has been given throughout the year to the thematic groups, to the Regional State of the CT Report team in forms of maps, analysis of data to inform indicators for RPOA and NPOA. • A set of twelve maps are being shared monthly through the CTI secretariat to raise awareness of the CT Atlas but also of the work and progress of the CTI in the region. <p>The Nature Conservancy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presented at ICRS to give the CT Atlas exposure to researchers interested in the region and regional leaders present at the conference. • Attended the CTI MPA regional exchange in Bali and provided support to the group. • CTI-CFF implementation boundary: Provided guidance and assistance to produce this boundary. • MOU: The Solomon Island MOU is in final stages to be signed. • The contract for support to the CCA thematic group and integrating relevant CCA layers was successfully completed. <p>WWF:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • MOU with WWF Indonesia has been signed <p>NOAA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
CI2-1.4-001	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	ON GOING Consultations have resulted in the following: 1) information on the state of coastal resource management, resource uses, threats, institutions and plans as technical inputs for national government's designation of a new priority

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						seascape and as inputs also into the preparation of the Philippine State the Coast Report 2) first draft of a site-based plan for Masinloc, Zambales, site of the Masinloc-Oyon Bay (NIPAS MPA) on the western side of the Philippines
C12-1.5-001	Develop sustainable financing plans for 2 provinces (two integration sites, of Manus Province and Milne Bay) to be used as a basis for extrapolation to a sustainable financing plan for effectively implementing the NPoA.	Papua New Guinea	Manus	n/a	WWF	No update this reporting period.
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 the basis for extrapolation to a sustainable financing plan for effectively implementing the NPoA.	Solomon Islands	n/a	n/a	WWF	The final workshop will be conducted in year 5. WWF is working to secure WWFWMPO conservation director time to conduct final workshop and present back to all participants the sustainable financing reports and recommendation. WWF is in discussion with Eric Verheij who will complete this activity.
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	No update this reporting period.
C12-2.1-001	Socialize and finalize a draft management plan through consultations with stakeholders for Tun Mustapha Park (TMP) including Kudat, Pitas, Kota Marudu and Sandakan, and integrate into a final draft management plan for TMP.	Malaysia	Kudat-Banggi	Tun Mustapha Park	WWF	The draft Integrated Management Plan for TMP is to be socialized to the communities of the 3 districts of Kudat (including Banggi), Kota Marudu and Pitas during Oct-Dec 2012. An EAFM training module is drafted and is being finalized. Two training sessions are being planned in October for resource users (fishermen) and resource managers (fisheries managers).
C12-2.1-002	Data collation of monitoring systems 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	Nuakata-labam-Phailele MPA	CI	Community monitoring exercises continued on a quarterly basis and have now provided a year's worth of results for the NIPA sites. A CI staff member has been selected as the NGO representative on the National BDM Management Committee. In addition, the staff member was asked to present on community capacity building at a mini symposium held by the National Fisheries Authority. The work with Nuakata and labam-Pahilele Islands in implementing its community based monitoring programs and its work in establishing CBO were presented.
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	The final draft of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) regional guidelines have been completed. The guidelines are being formatted for publication with the assistance of United States National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).
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	The EAFM legal policy reviews have been successfully completed for Malaysia and the Solomon Islands. They have been transferred to government in each country. We were not able to identify a consultant to undertake the review in Timor-Leste.

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CI2-2.1-006	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	Policy review papers have been prepared for Solomon Islands, Malaysia, Philippines and Papua New Guinea. We were not able to identify a consultant to undertake the review for Timor-Leste.
CI2-2.2-001	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	Capacity building for community members to conduct resource management and monitoring include: 1. Socializing with Tigabu Island Communities, 2. Reef Check Survey & computer training (Excel). 3. Marine Mammals Survey Training 4. A workshop to develop criteria and indicators for success of co-management sites 5. Co-Patrolling 6. Reef Check at Maliangin Island & computer training (Excel). 7. Co-Patrol at Berungus and Maliangin Island.
CI2-2.2-003	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	The LRF tracking system for Taytay is still under development, but the process and results will be shared with and replicated in the other municipalities on the last year of the project as part of capacity building activities in their municipalities
CI2-2.2-004	Capacity building through organizational development for the Sitangkai Seaweeds Development Council to improve local management of the seaweed industry.	Philippines	Tawi-Tawi	Sitangkai	WWF	An organizational development activity was conducted in July 2012 for the Sitangkai Seaweeds Development Council. The activity provided information, education and communication (IEC), and the topics included: the current status of the seaweeds industry in the province; the potential impacts of climate change not only on their livelihoods but their entire community and province; recent actions by the regional and provincial governments such as the Tawi-Tawi Seaweeds Industry Cluster Development Plan and creation of the Seaweeds Research Development Center; and a review of the organizational structure of the council, where they added new members. The council plans to integrate with the province's development plan. On September 26, 2012 there was a Provincial Seaweeds Industry Development Council Meeting attended by the different stakeholders from different agencies and municipalities including Sitangkai. The Vice Mayor of Sitangkai and some of the members of the Sangguniang Bayan attended this activity. The highlight of this activity was the Consultation on the Proposed ARMM Bill on Creating the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao Seaweeds Research and Development Center (ARMM-SRDC), the purpose of which is to improve the seaweeds industry in the Tawi-Tawi.
CI2-2.2-005	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	Completed. The presentation of the results of the dulong fishery research to the Bureau of Fisheries and Agriculture Resources (BFAR) resulted in the recommendation of the national agency for fisheries for CTSP to move forward with science-based IEC towards advocacy for existing policy implementation instead of new policy formulation. Thus during this reporting period, activities were on development of IEC materials and PowerPoint presentations that target the youth, communities and local governments

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						<p>IEC on the results of dulong research and impacts of juvenile fishing conducted in 6 national high schools in San Juan</p> <p>Fisheries monitoring continued and is set up in three municipalities (Calatagan, Mabini and San Juan) in Batangas for the purpose of providing information useful for fisheries management.</p> <p>Technical reports produced: 1) Dulong fishery research; 2) Market study; and 3) Policy study. In Year 5 these reports will be integrated into a knowledge product for submission to NCC</p> <p>Knowledge products developed: 1) fact sheet on dulong research; 2) PowerPoint on fisheries for the IEC work of the Municipal Agriculturist Office; 3) PowerPoint on understanding the difference between juveniles and adult stages of reef fishes</p>
CI2-2.2-006	Climate change and fisheries guidelines designed to assist local government units and NGOs to integrate climate change in local fisheries management plans.	CT-6	n/a	n/a	CI	CI worked with NOAA to co-host a workshop on climate change ocean acidification and Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) in Bohol, Philippines from March 5-9. Draft guidelines have been prepared. They have been reviewed by participants of the March workshop. The guidelines are being revised based on the comments.
CI2-2.2-007	EAFM training modules for (1) mid-level fisheries managers and (2) government officials developed and training conducted.	CT-6	n/a	n/a	CI	<p>1. A firm has been hired to take the expert input and prepare a training program package. Testing is planned for Sabah, Malaysia in November 2012. Development has been slowed as the partner organizations (Food and Agriculture Organization and Bay of Bengal Program-Large Marine Ecosystem project) have not progressed with their contributions.</p> <p>2. A CTI regional Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) IOI training program is being developed with NOAA. A training program development workshop is scheduled with NOAA and the PI from October 22-26 in Newport Beach, California.</p>
CI2-2.3-001	Provide support to continue and monitor implementation of adapted TMP Fisheries Observer Program and Vessel Monitoring System involving commercial fishing industry, and develop training program on EAFM for TMP stakeholders including the fishing industry and members of the interim steering committee.	Malaysia	Kudat-Banggi	Tun Mustapha Park	WWF	Twelve Fisheries Observers continue to go on-board fishing vessels from April to September 2012 in TMP. Two new boat-owners agreed to participate in the program, which added four prawn trawler and one purse seiner for data collection. In terms of data entry, all Observers were able to key in data and upload their own GPS data with the addition of two desktop PCs donated to FOP by IT team. A FOP protocol review workshop was held from July 16-17, 2012 to discuss improvements on current protocol. A Manual for FOP is being written based on this workshop. FOP database was created by a consultant and a training to use the database will be held in October 2012.
CI2-2.4-001	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	<p>The Palawan PALIFTA cross visit was conducted from April 7-14, 2012. Objectives of the visit included:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To introduce the local Live Reef Fish Traders to the concept of Collaborative Management of Live Reef Fish Trade. To instill and strengthen the concept of Sustainability in the Live Reef Fish Trade in Sabah. To expose local traders to the idea of a trade organization (e.g. Palawan Live Fish Traders Association – PALIFTA). To discuss and explore the

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						<p>possibility of a transparent and accountable trans-boundary trade between Sabah & Southern Philippines.</p> <p>5. To share Malaysia's version of Live Reef Fish Trade Standards & Aquaculture Best Management Practices with Philippine counterparts.</p> <p>Work is on going to form a traders association that will work towards sustainability of the LRFT in Sabah. Future members of this group also participated at the Seafood Summit in Hong Kong in September, where a side meeting was held with two major buyers of LRF in Hong Kong.</p>
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	<p>Three pilot sites for Full Cycle Aquaculture for Grouper commenced in May 2012. A total of 800 fry were distributed to operators on the West Coast of Sabah.</p> <p>A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed between WWF Malaysia and the 3 respective operators. The MOU include BMP criteria adopted and being implemented by the three operators, with assistance and monitoring from WWF-Malaysia, UMS and DOF. Records of feeding patterns and growth rates were recorded and will eventually be compared to other FCA projects in the region.</p> <p>Second phase of this project is to train the operators in hatchery management, which is planned for the first half of 2013 (CTSP Year 5).</p>
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	<p>These actions are still in progress, but only in Nali Sopat LLG. It is still not well articulated by our local partners in the other two LLGs, but this is scheduled for completion by Sept 2012. Activities were slightly delayed due to PNG national elections and resulting deferment for 3-6 months. However, Manus Provincial Government is taking lead on this with positive political will and hope to achieve all outputs and results by Sept 2013.</p>
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	<p>The draft Municipal Fisheries Ordinance (MFO) and MPA management plan facilitated by the project were submitted to the Local Government Unit (LGU) of Dumaran. These will undergo deliberations by the council and public consultations; these are now in the hands of the council but the project will continue to extend technical assistance until they are approved as policies.</p>
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	<p>The draft Municipal Fisheries Ordinance (MFO) and MPA management plan facilitated by the project were submitted to the Local Government Unit (LGU) of Araceli. These will undergo deliberations by the council and public consultations; these are now in the hands of the council but the project will continue to extend technical assistance until they are approved as policies.</p>
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	Philippines	Palawan	Taytay	WWF	<p>A focus group discussion (FGD) was conducted among select members of the local government and representative LRFT traders in Taytay on August 14, 2012, to trace the movement/transfers of the live reef fish from the cagers until they are flown out of Taytay. A new aspect that came out of this discussion is that fishers, cagers and shippers respectively seek about 10 permits/licenses/clearances and the like, each with corresponding payments ranging from</p>

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	fishing methods.					<p>a little more than \$1 to about \$120. They are complaining not only of the payments being made, but more cumbersome for them is that multiple trips they have to make to the concerned government agency before they are able to complete each transaction. And they have to do this every year.</p> <p>The report on this FGD has not yet been completed because the consultant hired will do the analysis for both Taytay and Quezon; and there are still data gaps on Quezon that need to be fulfilled before the report can be prepared.</p>
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	<p>Sabah Parks' effort to finalize the first round of consultation through the 6 TMP ISC Technical working groups is on-going. Various meeting were held towards this:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A workshop was held by TWG1 (Integrated management of Natural resources) on April 26, 2012 to gather, discuss and finalize natural resource management plans implemented by all stakeholders within proposed TMP 2. A workshop was held by TWG4-Kudat in the district office that involved local community to discuss and identify potential socioeconomic programs on May 2, 2012. 3. A dialogue with stakeholders involving community leaders was held at Karakit, Banggi Island on May 28, 2012 where gazettelement issues and TMP management concept were discussed. 4. A workshop was held by TWG4-Kota Marudu in the district office that involved local community to discuss and identify potential socioeconomic programs on June 19, 2012. 5. A discussion to prepare TMP Draft Integrated Management Plan table of content (TOC) was held at Sabah Parks on June 25, 2012, with participation of WWF-M and UMS. To follow up, from June 26-29, 2012 a write shop was held to finalize the TOC and integrate TWGs output into TMP Draft Integrated Management Plan. Apart from officers from Sabah Parks and WWF-Malaysia, it was also guided by Dr. Pushpa Palaniappan from UMS and Ms. Tun Min Poh, a consultant writer. 6. The draft Integrated Management Plan was presented at the 3rd ISC Meeting on the 20th July 2012.
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 check surveys and developing socio-economic monitoring plan. Provide technical assistance on MPA design using MARXAN, incorporating biodiversity and fisheries objectives into TMP.	Malaysia	Kudat-Banggi	Tun Mustapha Park	WWF	<p>The draft TMP Management Plan for zoning was reviewed at the TMP-ISC WG3 – Zoning meeting on June 8, 2012. The guiding principles that guide the development of the zoning plan and the integration of biodiversity conservation, fisheries management and climate change adaptation were also presented with the zoning plan.</p> <p>It was also presented at the 3rd TMP ISC meeting on July 20 where it was endorsed that further data collection proposed through the TMP Expedition can proceed.</p> <p>The TMPE was conducted in September 2012. Output of the expedition will be presented at the upcoming Technical Working Committee proposed to be on October 29, 2012. Subsequently, it will be integrated to the overall</p>

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						Draft Integrated Management Plan for TMP. It is targeted to be socialized to communities of 3 districts from October to December 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 recognized NIPA Management Plan. Develop Management Plan Wialoki.	Papua New Guinea	Milne Bay	Nuakata-labam-Phailele MPA	CI	<p>Work with Wialoki communities began in May. Activities include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training of local participants in simple resource monitoring protocol. Collection of baseline monitoring data begun including setting up monitoring sites and transacts for long-term monitoring program. 2. Formulation of Wiyaloki/Natauli and Panabala CMMA committee (2 additional islands around Wiyaloki showed interest to be part of the CMMA) 3. All three islands to be managed as one CMMA with one management committee. (Management committee will comprise representatives from three islands respectively) 4. Development of management rules and regulations that shall later be incorporated into their Resource Management Plan. 5. Confirmation of CMMA boundaries (using maps but no physical mapping/GPS done yet) <p>Please note that all trainings we done by NIPACMMA monitoring team members</p> <p>Discussions have been held with the President and Area Manager for Bwanabwana LLG regarding adoption of Maramatana LLG Law and the response was favorable. The Learning and Training Network workshop held in September also explained management approach.</p>
C12-3.1-026	Implement CBRM in Gizo through the following components: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 within 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	<p>All planning meeting are completed, 5 MPA sites have been selected by GELCA executive members, on behalf of Gizo communities. WWFSI is in the process of working with communities and the private sector to identify their MPA boundaries. This will be completed before the end of the year.</p> <p>GMCA Management plan has been developed and completed for Gizo communities. But still in the process of drafting management plan for the 5 MPA sites as waiting for the Management plan template to be passed by MECDM before working to develop and finalized the 5 MPA site management plans.</p>
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 resilience to the long-term impacts of climate change and	Timor-Leste	Nino Konis Santana National Park	Nino Konis Santana NP	CI	The Marine Rapid Assessment Program (RAP) was carried out from August 14-24, 2012. A team of six scientists and two videographers conducted the extensive marine survey along the northern coast of Timor-Leste and found seven potentially new marine species and extremely high concentrations of biodiversity with 734 fish species and 360 species of corals recorded. The survey also found that Timor-Leste's waters are at least 2-3 degrees Celsius cooler than

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	support fisheries productivity and areas that may be appropriate for tourism development).					neighboring areas making its marine ecosystems more resilient to climate change impacts and serving as a well-placed refuge for marine species in the Coral Triangle threatened by rising sea temperatures. Preliminary survey results were presented in a function hosted by former Timor-Leste President and Nobel Laureate Dr. Jose Ramos-Horta on August 24, 2012. A full report will be available by the end of 2012.
CI 2-3.1-028	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 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.	CT-6	N/A	N/A	TNC	<p>Biophysical design principles for integrating fisheries, biodiversity and climate change objectives into MPA network design disseminated and applied by: 1) Presentations at two international conferences (International Coral Reef Symposium in July 2012, and Oceania Society for Conservation Biology Conference in September 2012). 2) Scientific paper submitted to Coastal Zone Management Journal, and likely to be incorporated in proposed special issue on MPAs in the CT (to be edited by Alison Green and Alan White). 3) Three communications products are in final stages and will be completed this year: a guide for field practitioners; a policy brief for governments; and communication products for local communities.</p> <p>Consultant report completed and disseminated for comment on "Movement patterns and life history strategies of key coral reef and coastal pelagic fisheries species for consideration in MPA network design in the Coral Triangle" (Maypa et al 2012). This report, and a review of the latest information on larval transport, is being used as the basis for writing a scientific paper on "Using connectivity of coral reef and coastal pelagic fishes to design tropical marine reserve networks", which will be submitted for publication this year. This information is already being used extensively for MPA network design by local practitioners in the CT and beyond (e.g. Palau).</p> <p>Draft framework for the CTMPAS developed by providing technical support to the CT6. This framework will be refined at a technical writing workshop in October 2012 and presented to the SOM for endorsement in November 2012.</p>
CI2-3.1-029	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 was launched at the International Coral Reef Symposium in Cairns, Australia. The team is currently working on translating, editing, and printing a version in Bahasa Indonesia.
CI2-3.2-016	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 until December 2012.. This being implemented with co-funding from the Swiss Fund (WWF-Switzerland).</p> <p>Awareness activities and the implementation of the Green Lifestyle campaign among the communities in Banggi is on-going through the Banggi Youth Club . Below the list of activities since April to September 2012 :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Beautify Landscape under Tree Planting program near Jetty Karakit 2. Kampung Clean-Up during Earth Day under Anti Plastic and Recycle Campaign at Karakit, Singgahmata and Kg Perpaduan

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						<p>3. Composting Talks and meeting under Composting Campaign near PPMS, Kg Batu Layar</p> <p>4. Poetry Competition with Theme "Lautan Ku Sumber Kehidupan Ku" under Anti Fish Bombing and Cyanide Use Campaign near Astaka Karakit.</p> <p>5. School Visit under Anti Fish Bombing and Cyanide use Campaign near SK Karakit, Banggi.</p> <p>6. Talks and Quiz under Tree Planting Campaign near BEAC.</p> <p>7. Meeting with shop and restaurant owner under Anti Plastic Campaign near Resthouse Karakit –</p> <p>8. School Visit under Composting Program near SMK Banggi</p> <p>9. Sports Day and Clean-up under Anti Fish bombing and cyanide use and Anti plastic Campaign near Astaka Karakit</p> <p>10. Talks and Pop Quiz under Recycle Campaign near Kg Perpaduan</p> <p>11. Clean-up area landscape, vest flower, and menambahkan baja kompos under Tree planting program near Astaka Karakit</p> <p>12. Opening Ceremony for No Plastic Bag Every Friday under Anti Plastic Campaign near Karakit Town</p> <p>13. Promotion and Publicity Workshop for BYC under BYC Program near BEAC</p> <p>14. BEAC Clean-up and BYC Meeting</p> <p>15. Participated in Tanglung Competition at Astaka Karakit organized by UPKR Banggi</p> <p>16. Anti bomb and cyanide fishing Talks and Create Shopping Bags From Recycle materials under Anti Bom Fish and Anti Plastic Campaign at SMK Banggi</p> <p>17. Talks and Penyampaian saguhati kepada peserta penanam sayur terbaik at PPM S, Kg Batu Layar under composting campaign</p> <p>18. Colleting Recycle materials Competition under Recycle campaign at Kg Perpaduan</p> <p>19. Participated in International Beach Clean-up CO Organized by KTCS, EAC and WWF at The Tip Of Borneo</p>
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>Assessment of success of Alternative Livelihood Program in Maliangin and Berungus:</p> <p>A workshop to assess the success of livelihood program was carried out piggy backing on the workshop to 'assess the management of community collaboratively managed sites' from 18-20 June in Kota Kinabalu, Sabah. The workshop objective for livelihood program was focused on trying to put in place the benefit sharing mechanism for Maliangin. Participants were selected from the 5 demonstration sites (Maliangin, Berungus, Taritipan, Balambangan, Tigabu). There were 27 participants in total (18</p>

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						<p>F; 9 M). Community from 5 sites worked together to develop a model of livelihood and conservation within their area.</p> <p>Continue capacity building of community:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Eco-tourism & driftwood furniture making workshop 2) Handicraft Exhibition in Keningau in conjunction with the opening of Sabah Handicraft Building 3) Assessment of effectiveness of Collaborative Management Sites 4) Building Community toilets and showers to support eco-tourism in Maliangin island 5) Meeting with weavers on demand of handicrafts in Maliangin & Karakit 6) Handicraft diversification training and visit by Kraftangan Malaysia to Banggi Island 7) Basic weaving technique for Pandanus handicrafts by Kraftangan Malaysia <p>Facilitate community representatives sharing lessons learned at selected events:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Collaborative Management Demonstration Week 2) Banggi Youth Club members exhibition (selling & promoting Maliangin handicrafts) at the Kota Kinabalu Rockfest Marathon in Kota Kinabalu
C12-3.2-020	Continued identification of LRF spawning aggregation sites and providing technical assistance to local governments to declare and manage them as MPAs.	Philippines	Palawan & Tawi-Tawi	Taytay, Araceli, Dumaran, Sibutu	WWF	<p>In Palawan, an MPA Network meeting was convened by the Office of the Provincial Agriculturist (OPA), upon collaboration by CTSP, in June 2012. The meeting was attended 42 people, representing the national, provincial and 17 (out of 22) municipal governments. The participants recognized the importance of an MPA network, and created a Provincial Technical Working Group (PTWG) to move this forward.</p> <p>In Tawi-Tawi, the draft ordinance declaring 3 spawning aggregation sites as MPAs were presented to stakeholders on September 2012. The proposed MPAs are in Tando Owak and Dungon Dungon, Sibutu and in Sipangkot, Sitangkai. After the presentation, members of the government who attended the meeting expressed their support and agreed to have the draft ordinances slated for deliberation soon.</p>
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	<p>The fish warden training was conducted by the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources of the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (BFAR-ARMM) in June 2012 in Bongao, Tawi-Tawi. The training was attended by a total of 94 participants from Languyan and Sitangkai, 28 of whom passed the exam and were duly deputized by BFAR-ARMM; 15 of the deputized Fishery Law Enforcers were from Languyan and 13 from Sitangkai. The training was arranged and facilitated by the project. At the end of the training, CTSP donated some communications equipment and uniforms to the Municipal Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Councils (MFARMCs) of the two municipalities.</p>
C12-3.2-023	I. Finalize installation of demarcation and mooring system	Solomon Islands	Western and Central	Ghizo and GERUSA	WWF	<p>WWFSI has obtained final quotation for all necessary equipment and materials from the</p>

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	<p>in at least 5 sites in Western Province.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>3. Prepare an information paper for provincial government to ensure compliance with other legislation (ordinances maritime association, customary law etc).</p>		Provinces			supplier. WWFSI is awaiting the quotation for shipping costs from Miami USA- Solomon Islands. Solomon Island Government has agreed to exempt import duty of equipment on arrival in the Solomon Islands. WWFSI foresees this activity relating to this objective to be completed once mooring equipment arrives in to the country. We hope this will be completed by early year 5.
CI 2-3.2-024	<p>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.</p> <p>2. Facilitate the monitoring team to conduct one full monitoring cycle. WWF staff to analyze and store data and present data back to communities.</p> <p>3. Conduct basic data analysis and interpretation training for communities.</p>	Solomon Islands	Western Province	n/a	WWF	This activity will be completed in November. WWFSI will have identified trainers who have agreed to conduct this training and all activities relating to this activity. A train the trainer workshop will be organized where individual community members will participate in the training, allowing them to return to their respective communities and train their own communities. This activity will be completed in partnership with TNC.
CI 2-3.2-025	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	A consultative process took place resulting in the development of an Information, Education and Communications (IEC) Strategy for co-management of marine resources in the Nino Konis Santana National Park. The Strategy identifies four key behaviors as priorities to address through IEC activities. Climate Change impacts and considerations will be mainstreamed into these activities, as they relate to the target behaviors.
CI 2-3.2-026	Support communities through technical input and further trainings of appropriate marine 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.	Timor-Leste	NKS	n/a	CI	<p>A series of trainings` and workshops have been run on integrated marine management - addressing a full suite of considerations around zoning, management, climate change planning and biological monitoring. The result has been the demarcation of community based management zones at sites of biological significance within the National Park. These zones are accompanied by the formation of co-management groups and the development of co-management plans, which have been embedded into local Suco (council) regulations. This is the first time that a co-management approach for natural resource management has been applied in Timor-Leste and the process will be documented and shared for replication and amplification at a national scale. Part of this process included a workshop led by the Regional CTSP Capacity Building Team to review the community zoning against principles for climate resiliency. The zoning was deemed to need only minor changes, which have been incorporated.</p> <p>CTSP staff and Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF) staff have completed a training workshop in November 2011 in Bali, 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.</p>
CI 2-3.2-027	Continue with scaling up LMMA activities at selected sites (such as Metinaro and Hera) including any	Timor-Leste	NKS	n/a	CI	Completed rapid surveys of Manatutu and Hera, initiated consultations with communities on the establishment of Locally Managed Marine Areas

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	needed climate change adaptation activities and continue delivering fisheries data analysis training with government staff.					(LMMAs) including no-take areas. Confirmation of government focal point in Manatutu to provide technical and resource support at national and district levels. Participation by community members from Manatutu in learning exchange with the LMMA group in Indonesia. Participation by community leaders in Hera has proven problematic. Efforts will likely continue, but this will not be a priority for replication in the near future.
CI2-3.3-017	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	No update this reporting period.
CI2-3.3-018	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	No update this reporting period.
CI2-3.3-020	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	The project continued to provide technical assistance to the local government of Taytay in updating their Comprehensive Land and Water Use Plan (CLWUP), which will contain their CRM plan, which will, in turn, contain their MPA management plans. The project provided assistance in mapping and validation, which are part of the policy development process.
CI2-3.3-021	Scale up eco-tourism activities 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	Completed a preliminary assessment of ecotourism opportunities from a community perspective in Tutuala. Scholarships provided for "Introduction to Tourism" training for community members from Manatutu, Com, Lore and Tutuala. Learning exchange completed with Indonesia, with one of the primary learning objectives being to learn from their peers about community based ecotourism development and management, with simple tourism development plans formulated for their own communities. Practical support provided to improve guesthouse facilities at Mehera - a trade and transport hub for the target communities under CTSP. Turtle conservation efforts scaled up as a focus in Nino-Konis Santana National Park, as a key species for dive tourism.
CI2-3.3-023	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, community led planning processes, and high level research input such as NOAA and CSIRO climate predictions.	Papua New Guinea	Milne Bay	n/a	CI	Discussions with local communities, particularly Wialoki have introduced concepts of climate resiliency into the development of CMMAs. However a planned visit by the Regional Action Team in August did not occur, therefore a workshop to follow-up on this activity will occur in the early part of 2013.
CI2-3.3-024	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. The planned Assessment/Gap Analysis will be held in February 2013 for the whole province. NSP LLG and LMBC LLG will provide the

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						catalyst, but the assessment will cover the whole province.
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 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. With the new government in place, the provincial government intends to integrate all the LLG plans into the one provincial sustainable development plan. A workshop in November will assist in documenting some of the decisions as the LLG and Government documents on this agenda have not been copied to NGO partners
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	Training on coral monitoring was conducted from September 4-9, 2012. Because the Reef Check system is designed for a team of 6 people, the project sent a mix of participants: 4 from the Western Philippines University (WPU); 1 from the Palawan Council for Sustainable Development Staff (PCSDS); and 3 project staff. The training was conducted as part of the CCA assistance to Taytay, where coral bleaching was identified as the most immediate threat posed by climate change on the municipality during the CCA planning in 2011.
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 conducted a study trip for 5 municipal government members of Sibutu—composed of the Municipal Planning and Development Coordinator (MPDC), the Municipal Administrator, and three members of the Municipal Council—to learn about the process followed by the municipalities of New Bataan and Mabini, both in Compostela Valley in Mindanao, in preparing their Comprehensive Land Use Plans (CLUPs). Sibutu is a 5-year old town and the need to prepare their Comprehensive Land and Water Use Plan (CLWUP) was a need they expressed during the CCA planning facilitated by the project in 2011. All 5 participants were deeply impressed by the good governance displayed by the 2 municipalities; that the mayor of Mabini is Muslim in a predominantly Christian municipality; and that they prepared their CLUP by themselves without external assistance—the municipality invested its own funds and sent its own staff to the Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board (HLURB) for training who then led the development of their CLUPs.
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 Year 3 to Year 4. Of the four target municipalities, vulnerability assessments have been conducted in three municipalities at the end of Sept 2012, i.e., Lubang and Looc in Occ. Mindoro Province and Calatagan in Batangas Province. A delay in completing the vulnerability assessment (VA) in the fourth target municipality, i.e., San Juan in Batangas, was due to two reasons: 1) the decline of the Dela Salle University to undertake the assessment under a grant agreement with CI and 2) the difficulty of the local government to accommodate the activity because of their other numerous activities. The VA of San Juan will spill over to Year 5.

ID	Activity description	Country	Priority Geography	Site	Lead	Status of Activity
						<p>Knowledge products have been developed, including a fact sheet on the VA toolkit.</p> <p>A final draft of VA Guidebook has been produced and is awaiting a foreword from the Secretaries of lead national agencies.</p>
CI2-4.1-005	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	No update this reporting period.
CI2-4.1-006	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake participatory CCA planning with at least 3 GMCA zones using participatory tools (such as the LEAP tool being developed with Regional CTSP partners). Facilitate the national CC working group (TWG) to meet to capture a summary of methodologies developed and trialed through the CTSP program (questionnaire, Participatory planning and 3D mapping) Prepare tool 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	<p>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 had been completed in each community. Since then two prioritization action workshops were completed in May and in August. Four adaptation actions plans have been completed for Saeraghi, Bibolo Vorivori and Paeloge. Activities 2 and 3 are due for completion November 2012</p>
CI2-4.2-001	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	<p>ON GOING</p> <p>Two more consultations have to be undertaken to fill in the data gaps in drafting the climate-resilient Lubang-Looc coastal resource management (CRM) plan. The consultations originally scheduled in April did not work for the local government units concerned because their time was prioritized for another project development</p>
CI2-4.2-002	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Write a lessons learned document targeted at the Western Province government to inform policy development. Make a presentation on CCA and its relation to CBRM+ to the Western Province government. 	Solomon Islands	Western Province	n/a	WFC	<p>Activity 1. By the end of October 2012 the communities will have had the opportunity to meet and talk to key stakeholders identified in their action plans. WorldFish and WWF has arranged a final workshop in which various sectors will be invited. Kastom Gaden, Provincial Environmental Health and Family Planning Department, Provincial Agriculture and Western province Government. This workshop aims to support the communities by providing information they need to implement their actions.</p> <p>Activity 2. The lessons learned document is in draft form and will be in final form by the end of November.</p> <p>Activity 3. The Western Provincial Government Environmental officer has been directly involved in the program since the inception. Worldfish will present the CCA activities to the WPG during the final LEAP workshop from October 30-31. The environment officer is involved in the preparation for this final workshop. A briefing to the new Provincial Secretary is provisionally scheduled for November.</p>

ANNEX 2: SUCCESS STORIES



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Tun Mustapha Park Expedition Maps Biodiversity

Tun Mustapha Park Expedition 2012 assesses marine biodiversity, ecology and socioeconomic benefits for local communities.



The Tun Mustapha Park Expedition team onboard WWF-Philippines' research vessel MV Navorca.

Photo: © WWF-Malaysia/ E. Madeja

“Despite poor weather, the expedition revealed a lot about marine biodiversity and health to feed into management planning for the proposed Tun Mustapha Park.”

-Rebecca Jumin, SSME Program Manager, WWF-Malaysia.

A team of marine scientists from Malaysia, the Netherlands and Australia, supported by USAID Coral Triangle Support Partnership, conducted a comprehensive survey of the marine ecosystems within Malaysia's proposed Tun Mustapha Park from September 6-26 2012.

The Tun Mustapha Park Expedition aimed to obtain critical data about the park's marine biodiversity and ecology, and to assess its socioeconomic influence on local communities. More than 50 transects were surveyed during the 20-day expedition, despite facing poor weather and rough seas every day. Preliminary results were announced at a press conference in Kota Kinabalu on September 27, 2012, and these findings will inform the development of the Park's management plans.

The Tun Mustapha Park Expedition identified and catalogued more than 80 species of coral (38 Fungiidae, 28 Agriciidae and 14 Euphyllidae species), 430 species of reef fish, 25 species of snails and 130 species of macroalgae. Surveys revealed that the status of the Park's coral reefs ranges from fair (39 percent) to good (50 percent), but that some species of fish and coral are threatened by human activities such as destructive and overfishing.



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Sharing LMMA Experiences with the World

Papua New Guinea shares LMMA stories at the IUCN World Conservation Congress



During group discussions, participants at the World Conservation Congress shared and exchanged their own experiences.

Photo: © WWF-WMP/ S. Kaluwin

The Papua New Guinea Center for Locally Managed Areas (PNGCLMA) nominated WWF field officer Mr. Selarn Kaluwin to attend the IUCN World Conservation Congress in South Korea from September 11-12, 2012. At the Congress Mr. Kaluwin represented the Mbuke Island people and the achievements of USAID's Coral Triangle Support Partnership in Manus Province, PNG.

Mr. Kaluwin shared with conservation practitioners from around the world details of the successful development of Locally Managed Marine Areas in Manus and the key role of local communities in this process.

The IUCN World Conservation Congress was attended by more than 5,000 conservation practitioners from 153 countries, providing an opportunity to share ideas, concepts and approaches for successful biodiversity management. PNGCLMA's nomination reflects a commitment to build the capacity of local conservation practitioners via sharing and learning across national and international networks.

Mr. Kaluwin has returned to Manus with many new ideas and approaches that he plans to share with the communities of Manus to help them achieve their goal of sustainable coastal resource management.



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Children Lead on Mangrove Rehabilitation

School children of Lopahan Primary School led their community by initiating a mangrove nursery project and rehabilitating walkways.



Elementary and primary school students of Lopahan stand by the new mangrove nursery that they built in their school.

Photo: © TNC/ G. Kulwaum

“I fish for shell fish and crabs in the mangroves, that’s where I get my food. I am very happy to make a mangrove nursery to protect it.”

- Mago Sangon, Age 12, Grade 4 student

Pupils from Lopahan Primary School in Manus, Papua New Guinea have taken the lead in establishing a new mangrove nursery that will help to maintain and rehabilitate local coastal habitats.

Lopahan is one of the communities most at risk from the impacts of sea level rise, increased coastal erosion, and climate change. At the same time the community is heavily dependent on mangrove and marine resources for livelihoods and food security.

It is the younger generations of Lopahan who will face and confront many of these challenges. But instead of waiting, pupils from Lopahan Primary School have decided to take immediate action. Mago Sangon, a 12-year old student, explained “I fish for shellfish and crabs in the mangroves, that’s where I get my food. I am very happy to make a mangrove nursery, to protect it”.

The project was the brainchild of Mr. Christopher Tapo, coordinator of the local community-base organization LONDRA, who was inspired to take action following a series of trainings on natural resource management delivered by USAID’s Coral Triangle Support Partnership in 2011.

The school principal, Mr. Brian Kohau, supports conservation and sustainable management education in schools. He said, “We let the school children take lead in this project because it is a form of awareness, helping the children to understand the need for a precautionary approach to using natural resources”.



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Reaping Benefits for Communities in the Turtle Islands

Women and youths in Turtle Islands receive financial benefits from Conservation Agreements



This Buying Club member acquired a generator from income derived under the CTSP livelihood activity.

Photo: © CI- Philippines/ E.Miclat

An alternative livelihood program is beginning to provide financial benefits to the communities of the Turtle Islands through the development and implementation of conservation agreements. Supported by USAID's Coral Triangle Support Partnership in collaboration with Conservation International, communities have received livelihood training and start-up capital in exchange for their active participation in conservation activities within the Turtle Islands Wildlife Sanctuary (TIWS), one of the few remaining major nesting areas in Southeast Asia of the critically endangered green sea turtle.

The Buying Club, a local community organization composed of six women, received seed capital to establish *sari-sari* (small convenience stores). FRIENDS, a youth group with some 30 members, received seed capital and tools for making handicrafts. For both groups, training and skill development focused on developing products and souvenir items made from recycled plastic bags or aluminum food containers.

The conservation grants were signed in September 2011, and in under a year both groups have reported improvements in their members' incomes. The Buying Club members increased their income by \$35-\$71 per person per month. From the additional earnings, one member was able to buy a portable power generator set while another was able to purchase materials to build additional housing for their family. Other members were also able to finance home improvement, pay for the schooling of children, and support family members who needed medical attention.

FRIENDS was able to provide income to its members through shirt printing and handicraft-making. In June 2012, the members (mostly high school students) were able to provide free school bags and supplies.

The Buying Club and FRIENDS have also given back to their community. The women's group provided scholarship grants to two high school students from low-income families. The youth group has donated a deep well to the joint public elementary/high school compound. Before this donation, the schools had no source of water. The deep well services over 700 students. Finally, both groups actively participate in regular coastal and community clean-up activities.

Interestingly, some members of the Buying Club have begun to share skills that they have learned in handicraft-making with others in the community to provide opportunities to non-members to also benefit from the income diversification projects of USAID's Coral Triangle Support Partnership.

The conservation and livelihoods opportunities taking place within the Turtle Islands Wildlife Sanctuary complement those occurring on the Malaysian side of the Turtle Islands Heritage Protected Area. When combined, these activities are working towards the conservation and management of the world's first transboundary marine protected area for green sea turtles.



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Final Community LEAP workshop in Gizo Integration Site

Gizo integration site community action plans are presented to key stakeholders.



Elders in the Gizo integration site pointing out changes in coastal areas due to unusual weather.

Photo: ©WorldFish Center/ Z. Hilly

“If our community is to achieve actions, it is up to us elders to teach our youths and pass on information that is needed.”

– ***Elder at the adaptation meeting***

Fifteen community members recently gathered at WorldFish Center’s Western Province Research Station to finalize their adaptation action plans. The adaptation planning workshop was facilitated by WorldFish and WWF with the support of the CTSP national liaison officer Lysa Wini Simeon

Despite the challenges communities faced understanding the LEAP process and the withdrawal of interest by some members of the community, several key community members remained enthusiastic and keen to contribute to their communities’ adaptation action plans. While youth involvement remained low, during the final workshop community elders did succeed in encouraging youths to participate in finalizing the adaptation plans. The elders explained that their vision for their communities could be better achieved “if the hearts of the youth are in it”. The elders said that it is their responsibility to encourage youth involvement in such community action planning activities. “If our community is to achieve actions, it is up to us elders to teach our youths and pass on information that is needed”.

By the end of the adaptation planning workshop, community representatives had identified three key action areas each to start implementation. Some of the common actions were improving gardening techniques; creating resource management rules (land and sea) in the community; and improving social cohesion. These key actions address ongoing challenges for these communities, and with population increasing and land space and resources at a premium, communities are recognizing the need to start addressing these issues today for a better life in the future.

The workshop emphasized that actions should be prioritized according to those that communities are confident to implement using their own capacity now, rather than needing to wait for assistance from outside organizations. Participants acknowledged this and were able to identify actions they could start on immediately upon returning home as well as those which would need a little extra information from outside organizations.

WorldFish and WWF will organize an information-sharing workshop, scheduled for October 30, 2012. This workshop will bring together key stakeholder groups in Gizo, including the Provincial Environmental Health Department, Health and Family Planning Department, Provincial Agriculture, Western Province Government, and Kastom Gaden. Key stakeholder groups have been asked to present a talk on their organization and how these organizations can work with communities.



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Fish for Life

Improved marine management is helping local communities in Timor-Leste.



Leonardo has learned how to use new technologies to improve monitoring of natural resources in Com, Nino Konis Santana National Park, Timor-Leste. Photo: ©CI/ R. Pinto

“Fisheries are my sole income. Now I’m able to pay for my six kids to go to school.”

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

Fisheries are a vital livelihood and source of food security for the communities of Timor-Leste’s Nino Konis Santana National Park. But fish stocks are dwindling due to destructive fishing practices, environmental degradation and global climate change. As Mr. Leonardo da Costa, a local fisherman, explained “The days of big fish have been lost forever. My entire way of life, my livelihood, was threatened”.

USAID’s Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP) is working with Leonardo and his fellow fishermen to reverse these trends through community-based management approaches. Coastal communities have received training in marine and coastal ecology, technical management and monitoring skills, and planning for climate change. Timor-Leste’s first no-take zones have been established, with sites selected specifically to improve ecosystem productivity. Support has been provided to local leaders to work with district fisheries and environment authorities in developing marine management plans that reconcile traditional knowledge and practices with modern regulatory and legal frameworks. This is the first co-management approach to be successfully applied in Timor-Leste, and the process is being documented for replication to other sites.

“If it hadn’t been for USAID-CTSP I would not have learned new things and tried doing them on my own,” explained Mr. Leonardo da Costa. “We have learned about lifecycles, established minimum catch sizes for the species that are important to us, and have learned how to monitor them.”

Following the successful temporary closure of the local trochus fishery and the resulting economic benefits, Leonardo now promotes the need for good fisheries management within his own and neighboring communities. “Fisheries provide my sole income. Now I’m able to pay for my six kids to go to school. They all know how to read and write. If everyone looks after the resources and fish properly, in 10 years time there will be enough fish for me to fish and hopefully send my kids to university.”



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Sharing Knowledge to Build Better Management

Communities gather to discuss best practices and lessons learned in Milne Bay



labam/Pahilele documents their discussion as Central & Western representatives (standing) look on.

Photo: © CI

“Learning is one of the fundamental aspects of survival. It begins from the time one is born and does not end until one dies.”

— ***Bubu Melaia Bukoya***

USAID’s Coral Triangle Support Partnership recently supported a Milne Bay Provincial Learning & Training Network (MBPLTN) workshop that brought together participants from the mainland and island communities as well as Milne Bay Provincial Government.

The workshop identified mechanisms for passing on traditional knowledge, the ways and means of learning in the community today, and explored the reasons why communities should manage their natural resources. Key tools and links were identified and documented. The workshop also identified the roles and responsibilities, memberships and linkages for the MBPLTN. It was agreed that the MBPLTN would move towards a formal entity and as such the structure of the MBPLTN would emerge when the constitution of the MBPLTN was drawn up.

Additionally, the workshop helped participants develop a clearer understanding of the government’s political and administrative structures, especially the Integrated Provincial Development Plan. From this understanding, the practicing communities can develop links and gain support in their community resource management initiatives from the provincial government.

The workshop and indeed the larger PNG Learning and Training Network (PNGLTN) initiative serves as an example of leveraging activities and funds from USAID’s Coral Triangle Support Partnership to achieve much wider impacts. CTSP’s support to Conservation International, via a regional capacity building and in-country Milne Bay program, allowed discussions to take place at a larger national scale. CTSP support was also leveraged by Conservation International to successfully seek supporting funds from the Australian government. CTSP continues to support the PNGLTN by providing technical expertise and support through Conservation International’s regional capacity development program.

To date, the PNGLTN project has resulted in the development of further capacity development efforts focused around community-based management. These efforts are not restricted to PNG but, through knowledge and experience sharing, have fed into regional approaches and the development of parallel programs in the Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste.



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Resilient LMMAs Feed Surrounding Villages

Marida Ginisi and her clan effectively manage and maintain seasonal no-take zones



“Our traditional management of resources works because we practice the traditional pacts of respect for each other, the land and sea, and we choose self reliance”

– **Marida Ginisi**

The island of Wiyaloki is located in Milne Bay Province, Papua New Guinea, at the edge of the biologically rich Coral Triangle. The area is a global storehouse of marine diversity, consisting of extraordinary high number of species inhabiting tropical marine ecosystems.

“We have had no-take zones and marine protected areas for many years, which is a traditional custom we call *bubuli*, it only works on the traditional values of respect and trust,” says Marida Ginisi, owner of Wiyaloki. *Bubuli* occurs when the village leaders see that a particular species of marine life is in decline and signal to the fishermen and divers not to collect this species. The signal can be very simple, such as a stick in the sand with a trochus shell on top, to indicate that trochus should not be taken.

After inheriting the island In 1996, Ginisi realized that her predecessor had mismanaged the island’s resources and as a result she and her family had to travel long distances by boat for food supplies. She declared *bubuli* on parts of the island’s reefs and the clan enforced village law for 2 years on trochus and clamshells. Enforcement of the *bubuli* was difficult but if the no-take zones were not respected, the Ginisi family refused to trade with trespassers. This step is a culturally strong action to take, as historical trading relationships known as *kula* are formed over generations and involve strong mutual obligations such as hospitality, protection and assistance. Breaking trading partnerships goes against traditional practice and the Ginisi family is trying to explain to surrounding communities the importance of marine protected areas to keep their cultural trade alive.

Currently, Wiyaloki is an example of a self-reliant locally-managed marine area as villagers from surrounding islands visit Marida and her family to exchange goods and services for natural resources such as fish, clams, and shells. Additionally, after realizing that Wiyaloki’s reefs had replenished themselves, the community wanted to better understand their resources. At this point, Conservation International (CI) engaged the community to assist in monitoring of the marine protected areas. With funding from USAID through CTSP, the Ginisi family have established a monitoring site off their shores to oversee and account for the marine life.



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Forging a Community-Based Conservation Path

Taking local action to tackle sustainability challenges on a national level.



Members of MECCN, representing 15 Community Based Organizations (CBO) from the 12 Local Level Governments (LLGs) of Manus, Papua New Guinea.

Photo: © CTSP/ A. Grattidge

“Through MECCN, the province is leading the whole self governance process, the NGOs and the partners provide the tech support and overall we can use this networking model for other provinces in PNG.”

– ***Livingston Pogat,
Chairman of MECCN***

Manus Environment Conservation Communities Network (MECCN) is a group of community-based organizations (CBOs) and practitioners who have joined together to implement collaborative networking and partnership strategies to achieve their conservation goals and strengthen sustainability.

It is the first learning network of its kind in Papua New Guinea (PNG) and aims to expand to all Manus LLGs and CBOs by December 2012.

“The success of MECCN is largely due to its structure and the way training and workshops are conducted” says Livingston Pogat, Chairman of MECCN. “We identify CBO problems and challenges in conservation and then identify training needs and resources to achieve solutions. Information is then filtered back into the community using the local language.”

The main executives of MECCN are divided into six sub-networks representing interest groups from the Manus community. These include Local Managed Marine Areas/Marine Protected Areas; traditional knowledge and systems; women in conservation; climate change and adaptation; community based organizations; and community educators. MECCN engages the community through these sub-networks.

Manus Environment Conservation CBOs play an important role in MECCN. They are the link between conservation NGOs and the people in the villages.

CBOs are empowered to effectively take ownership of sustainable management of their marine and terrestrial environment to provide for the social, economic, and cultural needs of their people who depend on them and for the benefit of their future generations.

“Our biggest challenge at the moment is building the capacity of local partners to be able to develop sustainable financing plans to support implementation of replications of best community management practices” says Mr. Pogat. “We need to be prepared for transitioning,” he says.

As CTSP funding ends in Manus, local community-based organizations will take charge of all the community conservation programs in rural communities within the next two years.



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Mangrove Workshop Graduate Shares Knowledge

Limiu Miskin maintains and manages her own mangrove feeder nursery



Limiu Miskin sits among the mangroves she propagated on Kranket Island, Madang Province, Papua New Guinea.

Photo: © CTSP/ A. Grattidge

“Change is literally knocking on our front doors; the awareness and mangrove workshops help us manage our resource problems.”

– ***Limiu Miskin,
Community Facilitator***

Limiu Miskin has taken the lead in mangrove rehabilitation after attending a WWF-organized workshop, funded by CTSP. Not only is she helping in her village of Kranket, Papua New Guinea, but she also lends her expertise and mangrove knowledge with surrounding islands.

Four years after the CTSP mangrove initiative began, communities in and around Madang are taking on more of the work themselves. Limiu Miskin is a role model in her community because she propagates her own mangroves and has built a feeder nursery to provide mangrove seedlings to the community of Kranket.

In addition, Miss Miskin has conducted mangrove rehabilitation workshops in the local dialect for students in grades 6 and 8 of Kranket Primary School.

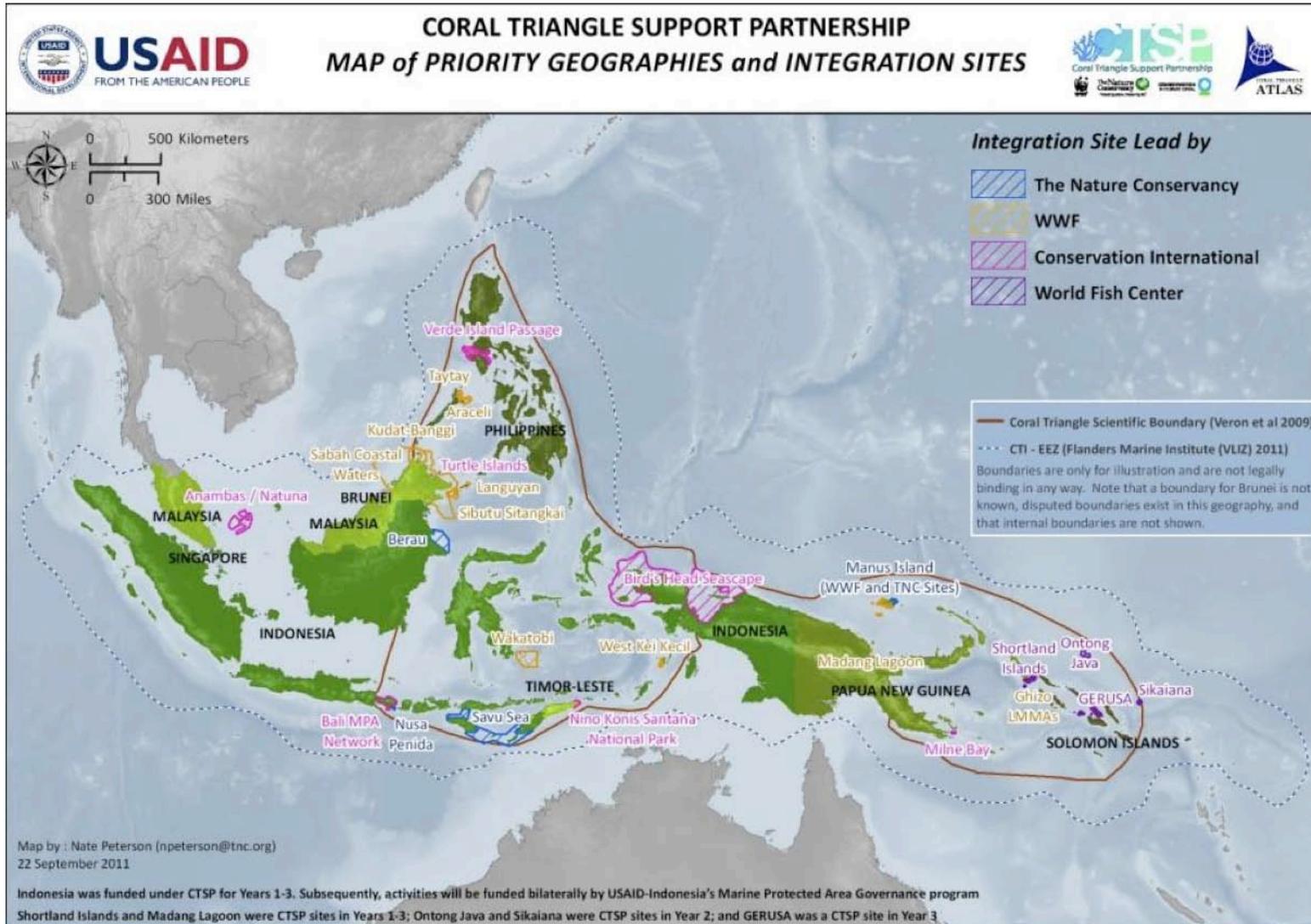
The children have learned about mangrove species and are improvising on bagging materials for the seedlings in the Kranket nursery. Landowners on the shoreline have access to the nursery and are permitted to take seedlings to plant on their beachfront.

“The children know that because we survive on fish for food and for a living, they can go to school. So if there is no fish, there will be no school, and this is a driving force for them and their parents to learn about mangrove rehabilitation,” says Miss Miskin.

After extremely high tides in 2008, coastal dwellers became worried about the environment and ways to adapt to climate change. “Inside the community, young men and women are learning what they can do in terms of awareness to take ownership of their lives. This training has helped me educate people not only about the land but to take ownership and manage the resources on it, and this is valuable,” says Miss Miskin.

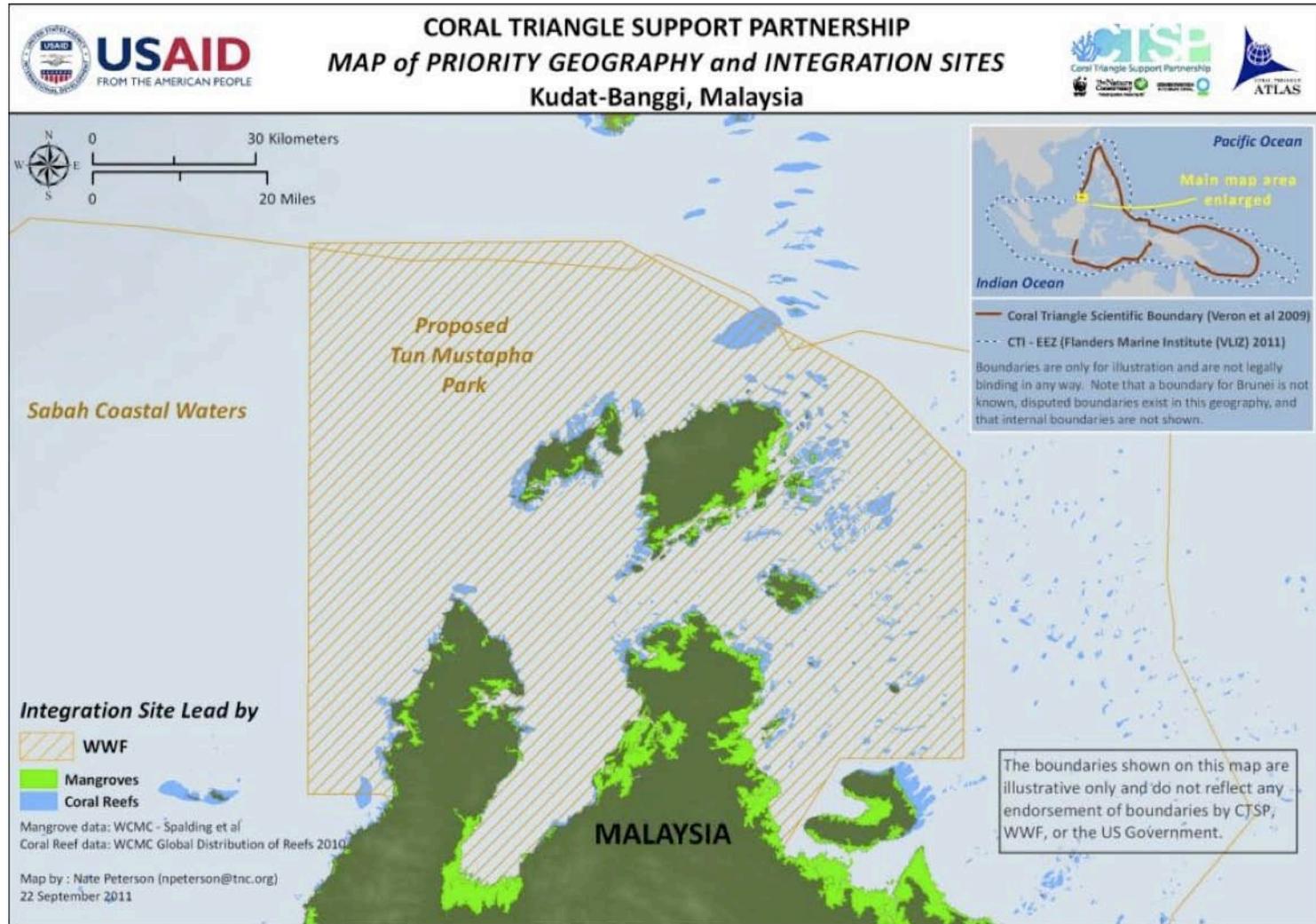
ANNEX 3: MAPS

Map I. Map of Priority Geographies and Sites

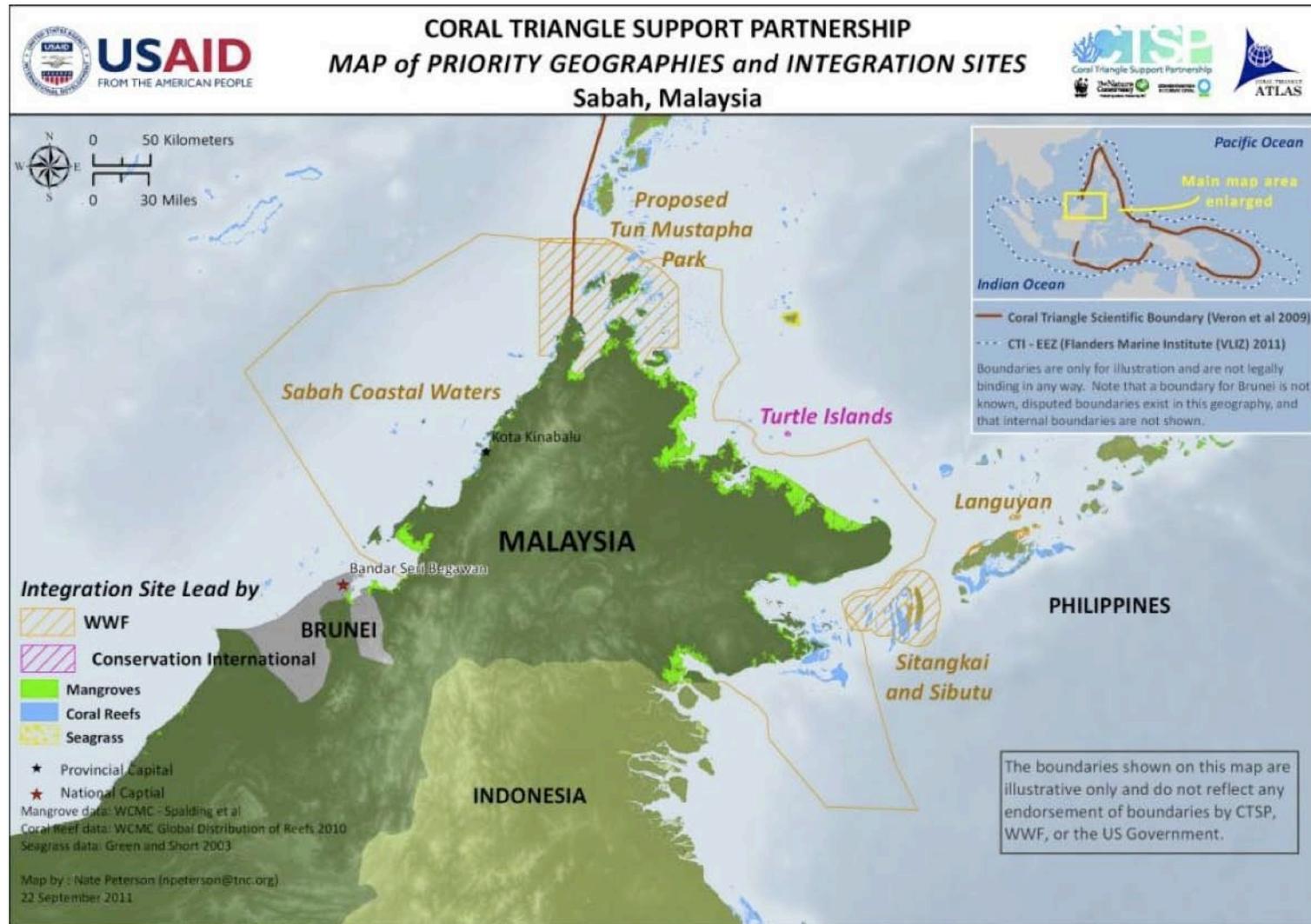


MALAYSIA

Map 2. Map of Kudat-Banggi Priority Geography

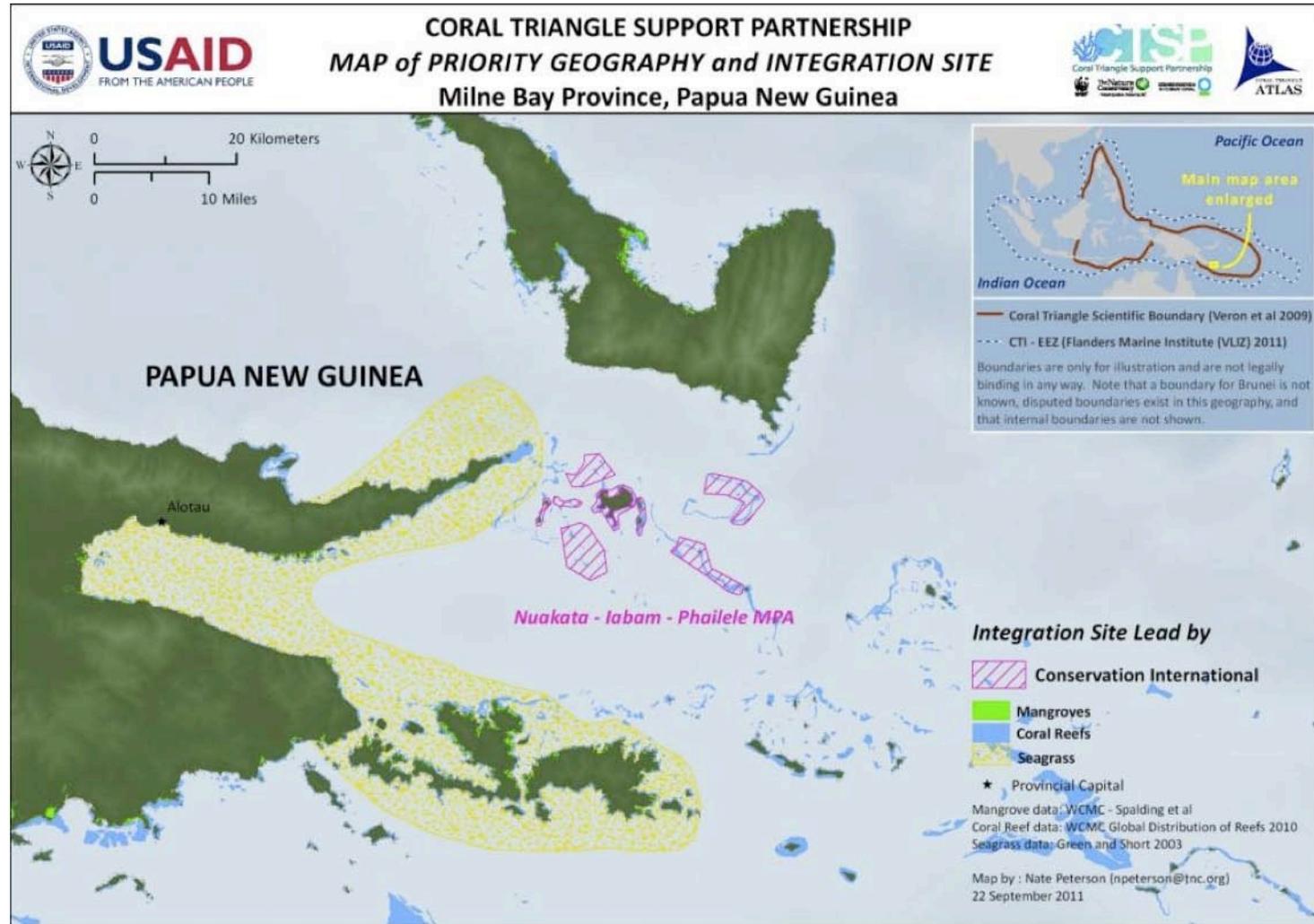


Map 3. Map of Sabah Coastal Waters

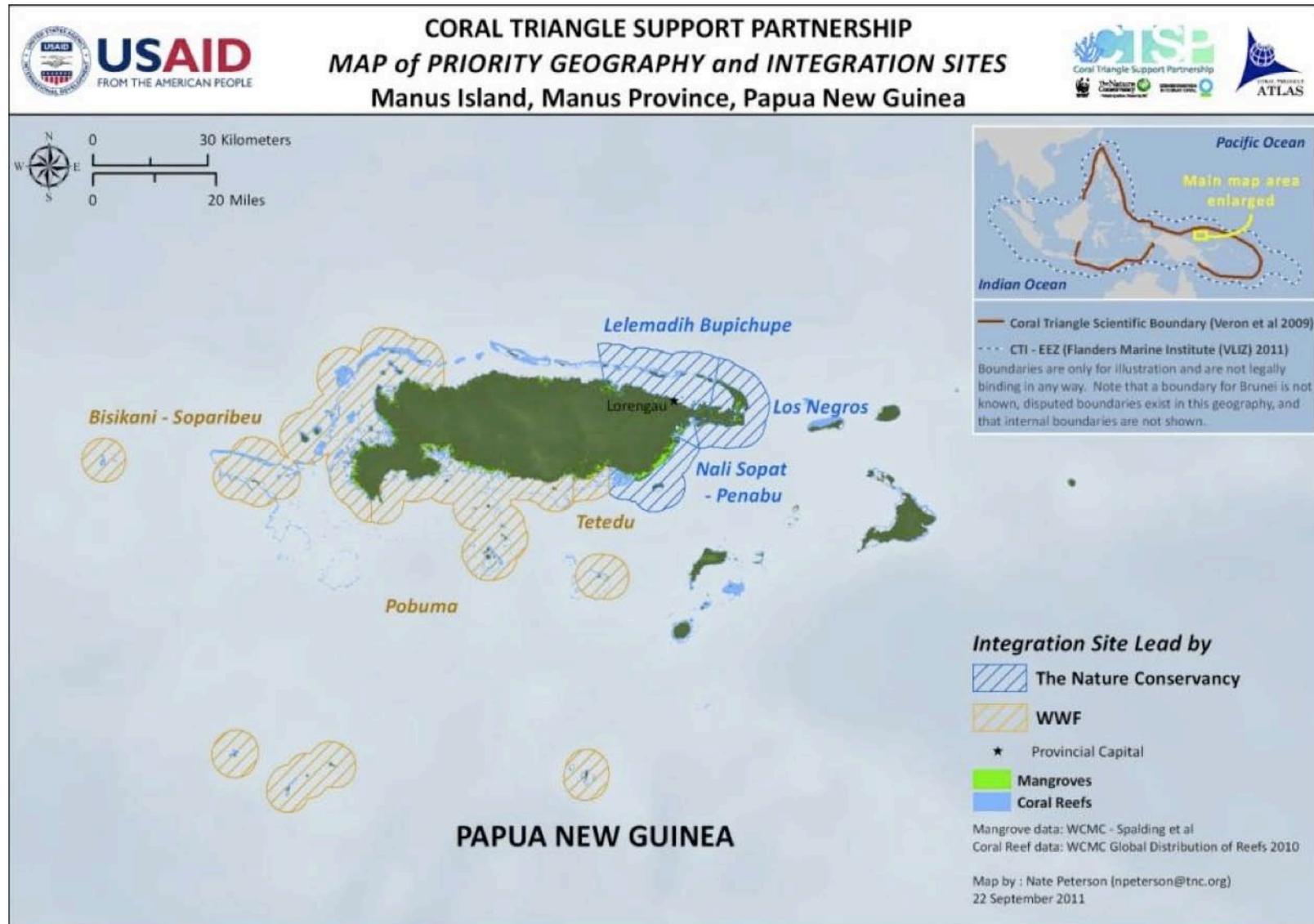


PAPUA NEW GUINEA

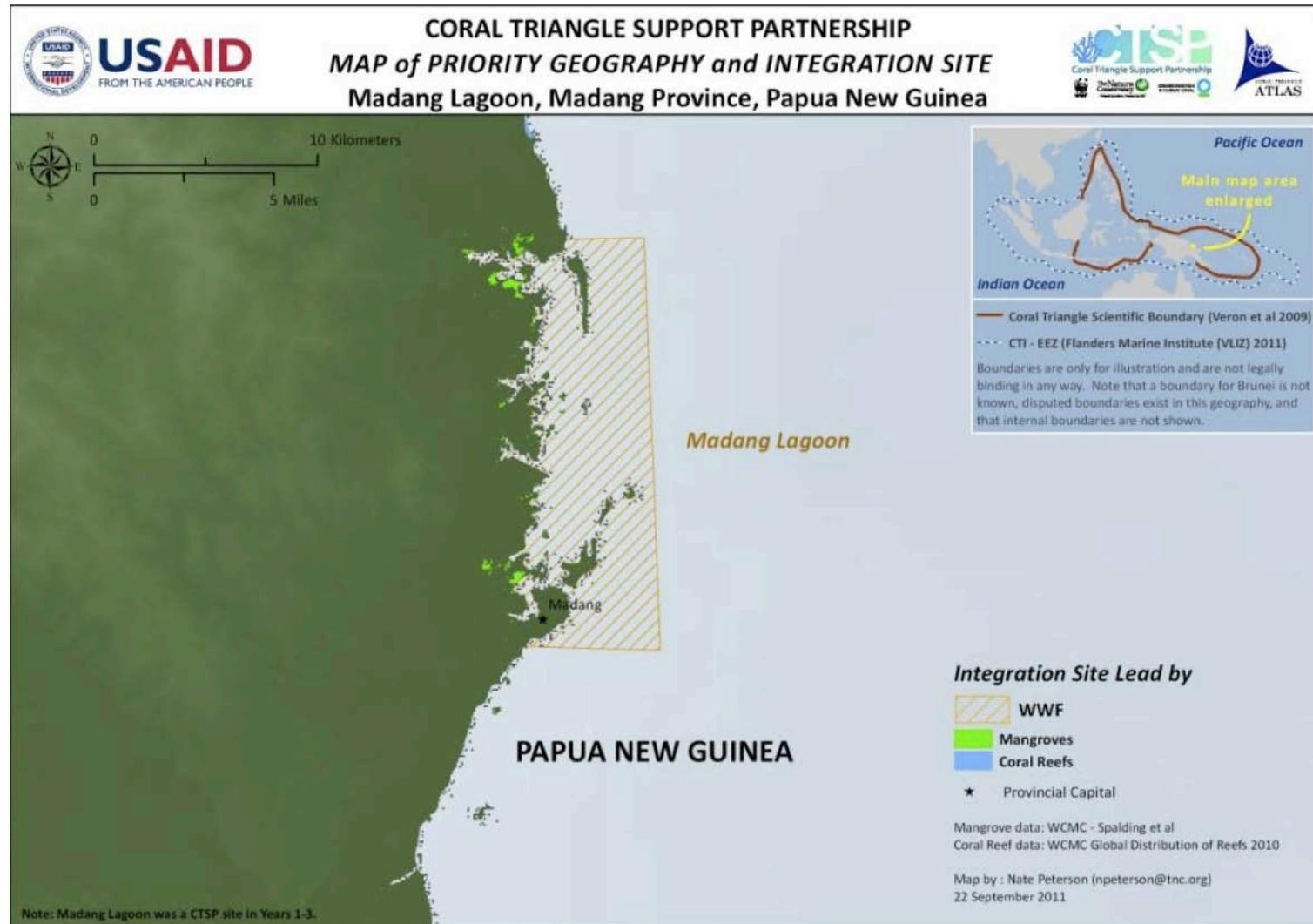
Map 4. Map of Nuakata-labam-Philele MPA (Milne Bay Priority Geography)



Map 5. Map of Manus Province Priority Geography

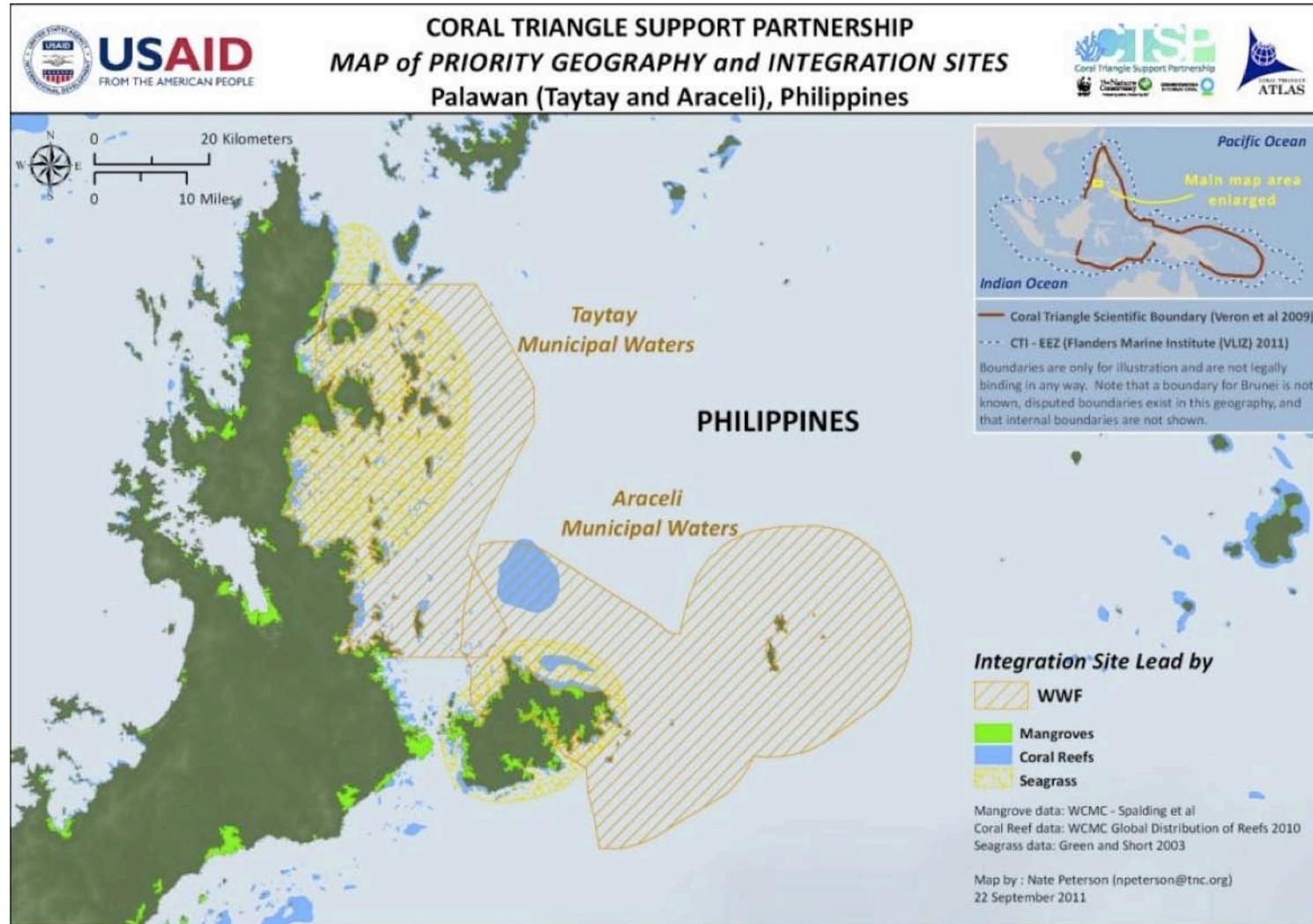


Map 6. Map of Madang Lagoon Priority Geography

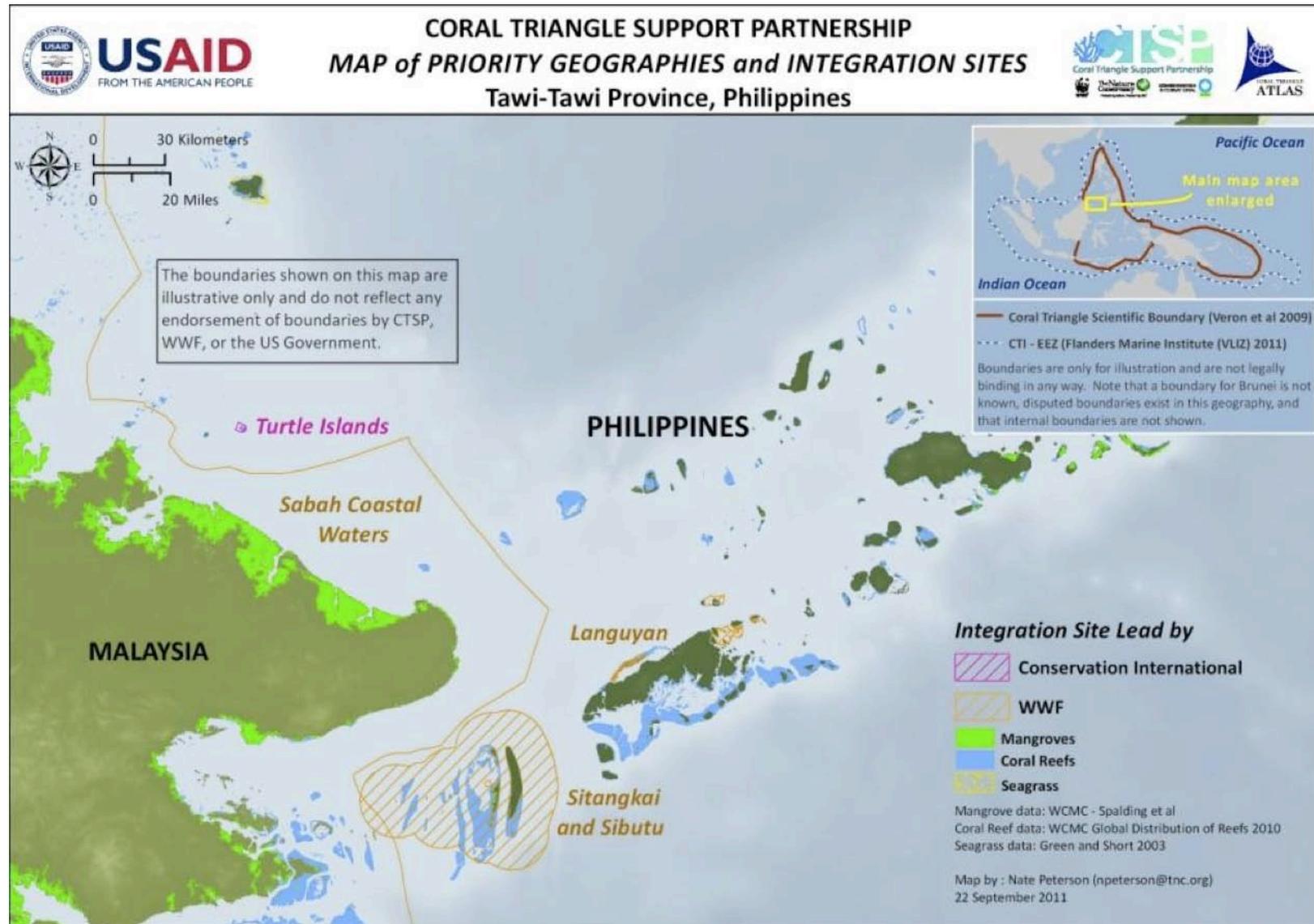


PHILIPPINES

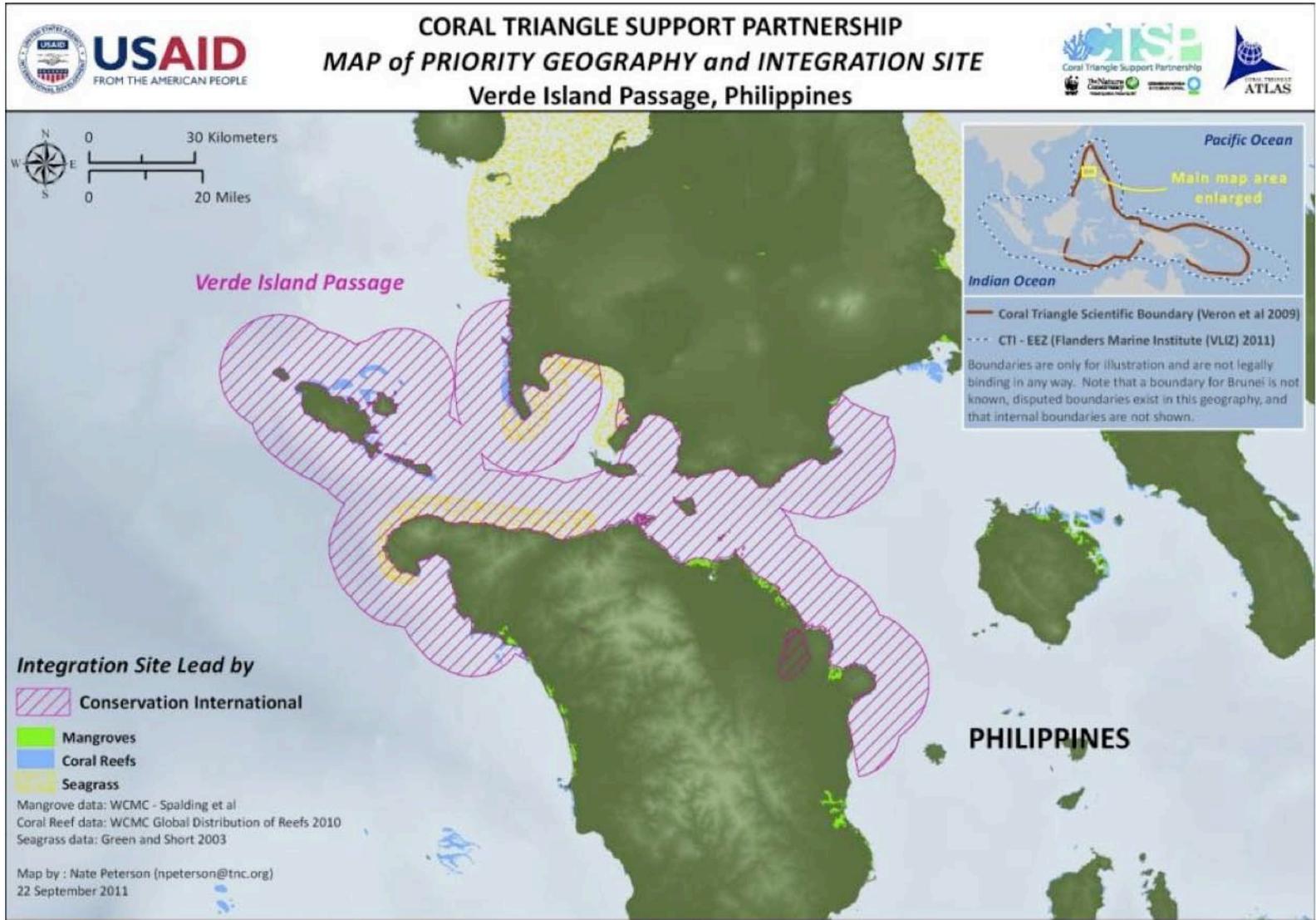
Map 7. Map of Palawan Priority Geography



Map 8. Map of Tawi-Tawi Priority Geography

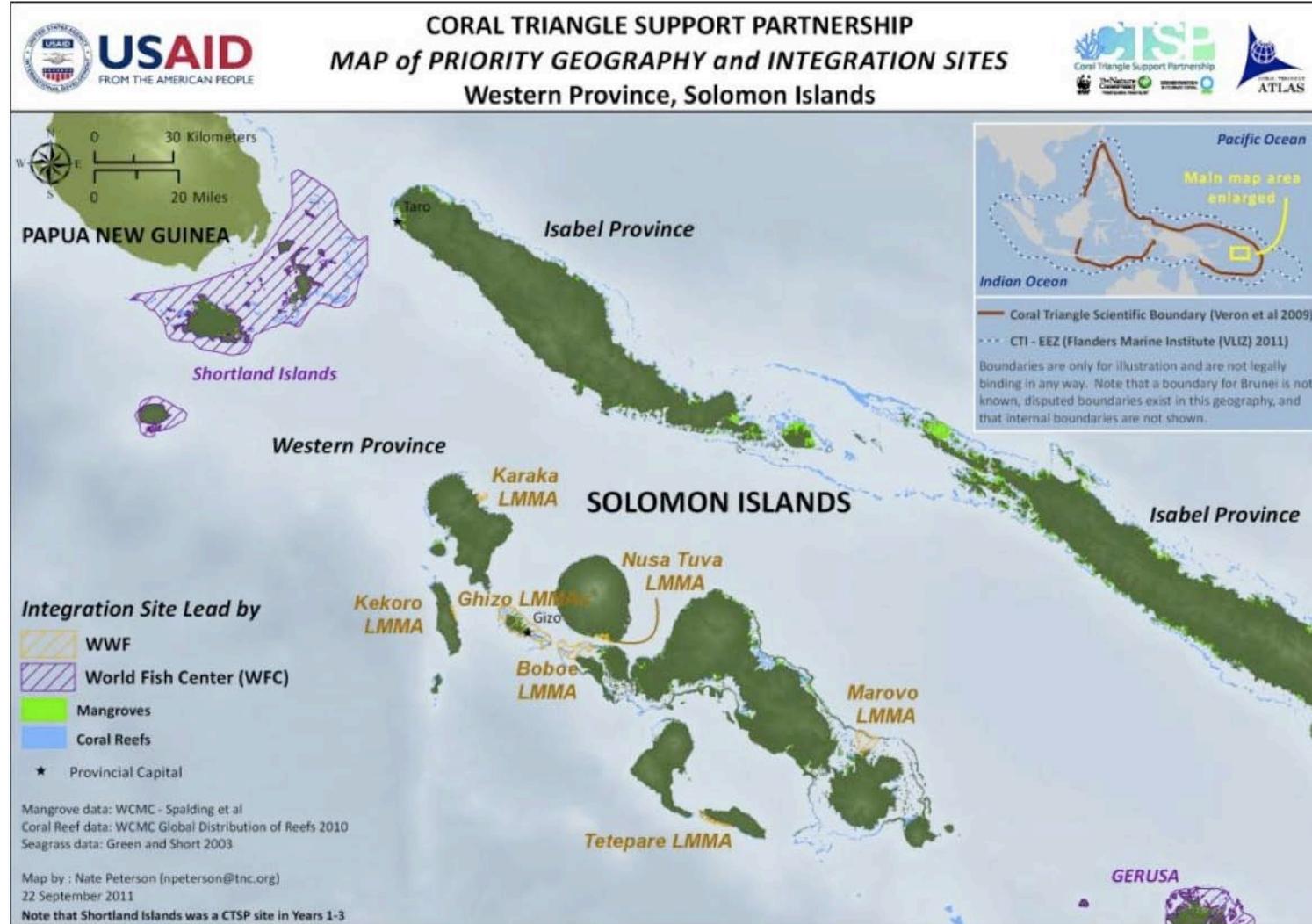


Map 9. Map of Verde Island Passage Priority Geography



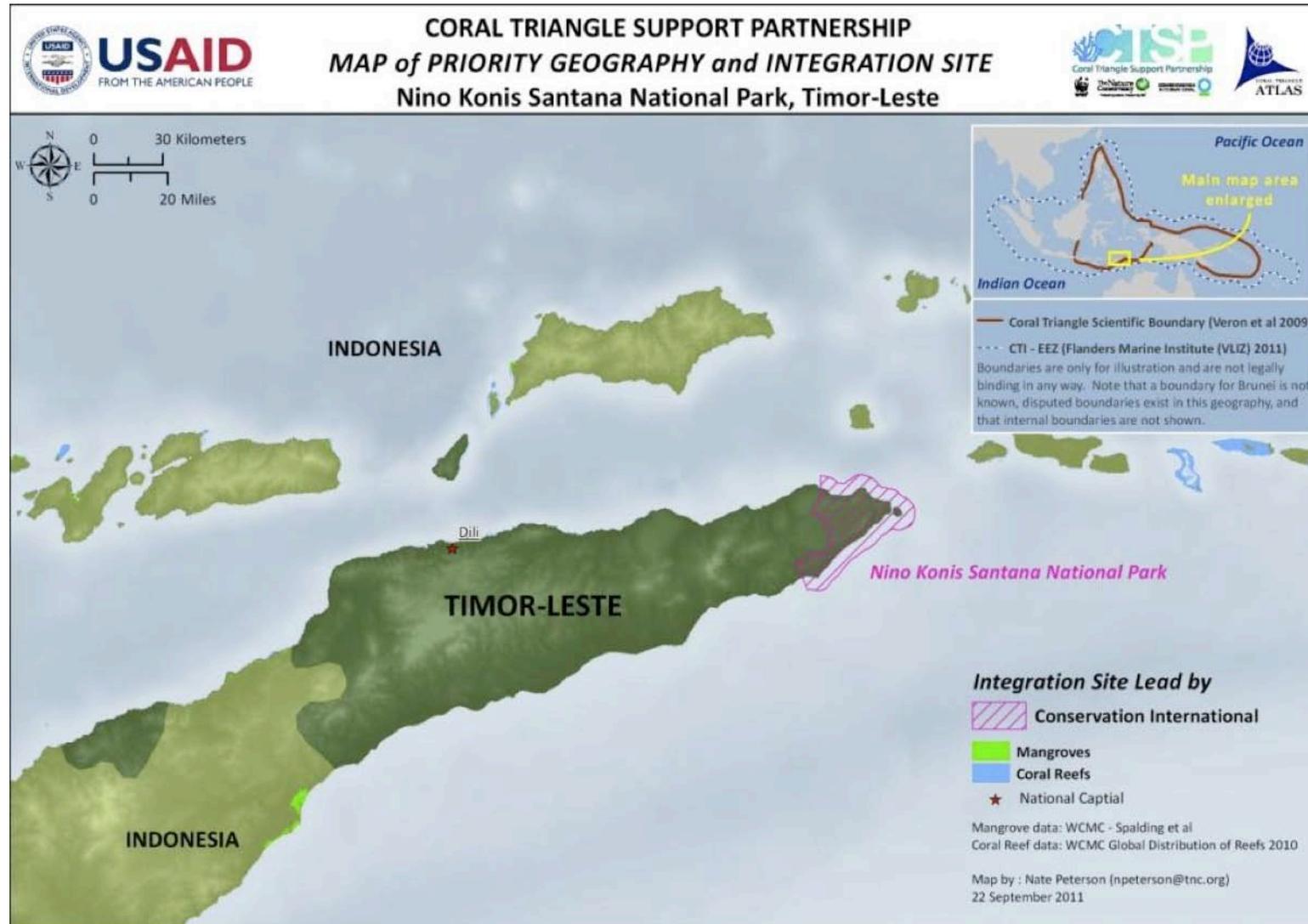
SOLOMON ISLANDS

Map 10. Map of Solomon Islands Western Province



TIMOR-LESTE

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



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