U.S. CORAL TRIANGLE INITIATIVE (CTI) SUPPORT PROGRAM

CONSOLIDATED WORK PLAN

January 2010 (Bangkok, Thailand)

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
PEC	Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation
ARD	Associates in Rural Development
ARMM	Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
ATSEF	Arafura and Timor Seas Experts Forum
BIMP-EAGA	Brunei, Indonesia Malaysia, Philippines – East ASEAN Growth Area
BSSE	Bismarck Solomon Seas
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CCC	CTI Coordination Committee
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CEPA	Communication, education, and public awareness
CGIAR	Consultative Groups on International Agricultural Research
CI	Conservation International
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
COASTFISH	Sustainable Coastal Fisheries and Poverty Reduction Initiative
COP	Chief of Party (USAID) or Conference of Parties
CRFC	Coastal Resources and Fisheries Conservation Project
CRMP	Coastal Resource Management Project (USAID)
CT	Coral Triangle
CT6	Coral Triangle countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste)
CT6+2	Coral Triangle countries plus Fiji and Vanuatu
CTI	Coral Triangle Initiative
CTICOM	Coral Triangle Initiative Council of Ministers
CTIMS	Coral Triangle Information Management System
CTMPAN	Coral Triangle MPA Network
CTMPAS	Coral Triangle MPA System
CTPF	Coral Triangle Partnership Fund
CTSP	Coral Triangle Support Program
ECOGOV	Environmental Governance (USAID project)
ECSP	Environmental Change and Security Project, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars
EAFM	Ecosystem approach to fisheries management
FAD	Fish aggregation device

FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FFA	Forum Fisheries Agency
FISH	Fisheries Improved for Sustainable Harvests Project (USAID)
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse gas emissions
GIS	Geographic Information System
GMSA	Global Marine Species Assessment
ICC	Information Coordination Committee
ICO	Information, communications, and outreach
ICRI	International Coral Reef Initiative
ICZM	Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IUCN	World Conservation Union
IUU	Illegal, unreported, and unregulated
LMMA	Locally managed marine area
LRF	Live-reef food
LRFT	Live reef fish trade
LRFFT	Live reef food fish trade
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
MG	Matching grant
MMEA	Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPA	Marine Protected Area
MSC	Marine Stewardship Council
MSG	Melanesia Spearhead Group
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NCC	National CTI Coordination Committee
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPOA	National Plan of Action
PAPA	Participating Agency Program Agreement
PATA	Pacific Asia Travel Association
PCG	Program Coordination Group
PEMSEA	Program for the Environmental Management of the Seas of East Asia
PG	Priority Geography

PHE	Population, health, and environment
PI	Program Integrator
PIP	Program Integrator Portal
PMP	Performance and Monitoring Plan
PNG	Papua New Guinea
POA	Plan of Action
PPP	Private-public partnerships
REDD	Reduced emissions from deforestation
RDMA	Regional Development Mission/Asia
RFMO	Regional fisheries management organization
SGP	Small grants program
SIMCA	Sugut Island Marine Conservation Area
SOM	Senior Officials Meeting
SPREP	South Pacific Regional Environment Program
SRU	Sustainable resource unit
SSME	Sulu Sulawesi Seas
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
TOR	Terms of reference
UNCLOS	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
US DOS	United States Department of State
USAID GDA	USAID Global Development Alliance
USDA	United Stated Department of Agriculture
USDA/FS	USDA Forest Service
USG	United States Government
USGS	United States Geological Survey
USTDA	United States Trade and Development Agency
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

I. INTRODUCTION

The Coral Triangle (CT) is an area encompassing almost 4 million square miles of ocean and coastal waters in Southeast Asia and the Pacific surrounding Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Timor Leste, and the Solomon Islands. The Coral Triangle is also home to some 363 million people and encompasses economic zones in which each country has exclusive rights to marine resources. Recognized as the global center of marine biological diversity, the region serves as the spawning and juvenile growth areas for five species of tuna, comprising the largest tuna fisheries in the world. The biological resources of the Coral Triangle directly sustain the lives of more than 120 million people living within this area, and benefit millions more worldwide. The natural environment of the Coral Triangle—and the many goods and services it provides—are at risk from a range of factors including over-fishing, land-based sources of pollution, and climate change. These factors have a negative impact on food security, employment opportunities, and the standards of living of people dependent on marine resources for their livelihoods.

The U.S. Government, through the US CTI Support Program, has committed over $40 million in technical and financial assistance to support the CT6 commitment. Through well-coordinated efforts by the US Agency for International Development (USAID), the National Atmospheric and Oceanic Administration (NOAA), Department of State (DOS), and other agencies, the US CTI Support Program is designed to provide a unified response to support implementation of the CTI.

This Consolidated Work Plan is intended to serve as a comprehensive and integrated overview of the US CTI Support Program and to support effective collaboration among US partners. The work plan provides a description of the US partners involved with the US CTI Support Program, a comprehensive overview of the US CTI Support Program including a 5-year results framework and strategy, and detailed Year 2 (October 2009 - September 2010) activities.

I.1 Background

On May 15, 2009, the leaders of the six Coral Triangle (CT6) countries met for a summit in Manado, Indonesia and signed the declaration launching the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF) and endorsed its Regional Plan of Action (RPOA). This event marked the culmination of a process launched by Indonesian President Yudhoyono in 2007 and supported by the United States (US) to bring the CT6 countries together to preserve the threatened marine, coastal, and small island ecosystems of the CT region. Member nations of the Coral Triangle have committed to implement the Five Goals of the CTI Regional and National Plans of Action (NPOA). The five conservation goals laid out in the RPOA present clear goals and targets necessary to achieve local, national and regional outcomes within 10 to 15 years. These Five CTI goals are:

Goal 1: Priority Seascapes Designated and Effectively Managed
Goal 2: Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) and Other Marine Resources Fully Applied
Goal 3: Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) Established and Effectively Managed
Goal 4: Climate Change Adaptation Measures Achieved
Goal 5: Threatened Species Status Improving

Regional commitment and cooperation is expected to catalyze, expand, and sustain national and local-level implementation efforts through the development and adoption of the RPOA. Within the broad

framework of the CTI RPOA, the CT6 countries are developing national strategies and action plans, as well as working together to identify and implement those actions that require regional cooperation. CTI thus encompasses a distinctively regional approach, building on country-driven priorities and actions. Management of the CTI will be led by a Regional Secretariat, based in Indonesia. According to agreements reached at the 2nd CTI Ministerial Meeting, conducted in November 2009 in the Solomon Islands, the Secretariat will include an Executive Director who reports directly to the Senior Officials Meetings (SOM), and two Deputy Directors, one for Corporate Services and the other for Programs. All positions in the Secretariat will be recruited on a merit basis and from the CT6 member countries.

The U.S. Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI) Support Program represents the US Government's (USG's) commitment to support the efforts of the CT6 countries. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Regional Development Mission for Asia (RDMA) in Bangkok, Thailand is supporting regional, national, and local implementation activities through the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the Coral Triangle Support Program (CTSP) which is implemented by a consortium of NGOs composed of the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), The Nature Conservancy (TNC), and Conservation International (CI). In addition, USAID RDMA is also supporting a US CTI Support Program, Program Integrator (PI) through a task order under the USAID PLACE contract to ARD Inc. Modeled after the U.S. Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning System (IOTWS) Program, the PI is responsible for assisting USAID in coordinating inputs from the various USG agencies and partners, including other donors, providing strategic technical support to the region, and for facilitating a unified USG response to CTI needs and objectives.

USAID bilateral missions in the Philippines and Indonesia are contributing to the US CTI Support Program through existing and new coastal and marine-related projects in the Philippines and Indonesia. The U.S. Department of State is supporting the interim CTI Regional Secretariat in Jakarta, Indonesia.

1.2 Work Plan Organization

This Work Plan sets forth a five year strategy, expected outcomes, and snapshot of Year 2 activities in support of the CT6 countries efforts to improve management of coastal and marine resources for food security and livelihoods. This work plan is organized as follows:

- Section 1 provides a brief history of the efforts of the CT6 to develop the CTI and response of the US government through the US CTI Support Program.
- Section 2 highlights the US partners supporting CTI and their role in the US CTI Support Program.
- Section 3 presents the five-year strategic approach and results framework for the US CTI Support Program aligned to support efforts of the CT6 to achieve the five conservation goals and related targets articulated in the CTI Regional and National Plans of Action.
- Section 3 also describes the overall organization of the US CTI Support Program and coordination mechanisms among US partners, CT6 countries, and other partners
- Section 4 details Year 2 work plan activities for US Fiscal Year 10 (FY10) which extends from October 1, 2009 through September 30, 2010.
- Appendix A provides regional and country-specific Year 2 work plan activity tables organized by result and intermediate result.

II. US CTI SUPPORT PROGRAM PARTNERS

As one of the CTI stakeholders, the US CTI Support Program is composed of USAID, the U.S. Department of State, and NOAA, and projects funded by these entities. USAID RDMA serves as the program lead and provides overall management of the program, in coordination with other key USAID missions in the Philippines, Indonesia, Washington D.C., and the U.S. Department of State. The US CTI Support Program Partners are listed in Table 1 and describes below.

Table 1. US CTI Support Program Partners

USAID RDMA	CTSP	World Wildlife Fund Inc., The Nature Conservancy, and Conservation International
	Program Integrator	Associates for Rural Development, Inc.
	NOAA Participating Agency Program Agreement – CT Region	National Ocean Service/Coral Reef Conservation Program and other NOAA entities
USAID Indonesia	CTSP	WWF, TNC, and CI
	NOAA Participating Agency Program Agreement – Indonesia	National Ocean Service/Coral Reef Conservation Program and other NOAA entities
	Participating Agency Program Agreement (PAPA) on Marine Enforcement	U.S. Department of Justice
USAID Philippines	Fisheries Improved for Sustainable Harvests Project	Tetra Tech, Inc.
	Environmental Governance Project	Development Alternatives Inc.
	CTSP	WWF. TNC, and CI
U.S. Department of State	Regional Secretariat Support Project	The Nature Conservancy
NOAA	International Coral Reef Grants Program Global Socioeconomic Monitoring Program Coral Reef Conservation Fund Coral Reef Watch Program	National Ocean Service/Coral Reef Conservation Program and other NOAA entities, TNC, and CI

II.1 U.S. Agency for International Development – Regional Development Mission for Asia (USAID RDMA)

USAID provides overall coordination and administrative support for the integrated USG program from its Regional Development Mission for Asia (RDMA), located in Bangkok, Thailand. USAID/RDMA is coordinating directly with appropriate USAID Mission personnel and programs in Indonesia and the Philippines, as well as internally within USAID with RDMA's Regional Environment Office and USAID Washington and the State Department. USAID manages the PI for the US CTI Program and work and coordinate directly with the NGO Consortium, USG agency partners. *Point of Contact:* Renerio Acosta, US CTI Program Manager and Contracting Officer's Technical Representative (COTR)/ Agreement Officer's Technical Representative (AOTR), USAID Regional Development Mission for Asia, Tel. +66-2-263-7972; racosta@usaid.gov.

II.2 USAID Indonesia

USAID Indonesia is actively engaged in the US CTI Support Program through direct coordination with the Indonesia government and with specific project implemented in coastal areas of Indonesia. USAID Indonesia has also signed a Participating Agency Program Agreement (PAPA) with the U.S. Department of Justice to support improvement of maritime and forestry-related law enforcement activities in Indonesia. *Point of Contact*: Alfred Nakatsuma who is also COTR for CTSP Indonesia, Tel. + 62-21-3435-9434, anakatsuma@usaid.gov. Ben Stoner, Senior Environment Officer, is USAID Activity Manager, Tel. +62-21-3435-9470, bstoner@usaid.gov.

II.3 USAID Philippines

USAID Philippines is actively engaged in the US CTI Support Program through direct coordination with the Philippines government and with specific projects implemented in coastal areas of the Philippines including the Fisheries Improved for Sustainable Harvests (FISH) Project and the Environmental Governance (ECOGOV) Project. The FISH Project is a seven-year (2003-2010) technical assistance project funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) implemented by Tetra Tech EM Inc. in partnership with the Department of Agriculture-Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (DA-BFAR), other national government agencies, local government units and non-governmental and other assisting organizations. Project activities focus on ecosystem-based fisheries management in four target implementation areas: Calamianes Islands (Palawan), Danajon Bank (Bohol, Southern Leyte, Leyte, Cebu), Surigao del Sur and Tawi-Tawi. Project website: www.oneocean.org.

USAID's Philippines Environmental Governance project (EcoGov) implemented by Development Alternatives Inc. (DAI) in partnership with the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), various leagues of local government units (LGUs), DENR/Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao and the Department of Interior and Local Government. EcoGov is strengthening LGUs to respond to these challenges though localized and strategic actions that aim to reduce overfishing and illegal logging and conversion of natural forests and improve the management of solid wastes and wastewater. Project website: http://ecogovproject.denr.gov.ph/Index.htm. Oliver Agoncillo serves as COTR and Rebecca Guieb as Activity Manager for CTSP Philippines. *Point of Contact:* Rolf Anderson, Tel. + 632-552-982 randerson@usaid.gov.

II.4 U.S. Department of State

The State Department plays a critical role in supporting the CTI Regional Secretariat through a grant managed through The Nature Conservancy. The grant supports the *Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security* (CTI), primarily through supporting the development of a viable, regional CTI Secretariat; effective National Coordination Committees (NCCs) in the three Southeast Asian countries in the Coral Triangle (CT); and the most important meetings under the CTI Roadmap (i.e. Ministerial Meeting and CT Summit), plus an initial meeting on implementation of the *CTI Plan of Action* (RPoA) following its approval. These three foundational elements will be critical to the long-term success of the Coral Triangle Initiative. *State Department Point of Contact:* Christine (Chris) L. Dawson, Tel. +1202- 647 4683; email dawsoncl@state.gov.

II.5 U.S. Department of Commerce - National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

NOAA's cadre of scientists, marine managers, and marine resource technical experts provides strategic technical support to the US CTI Support Program based on ongoing programs, and in response to need defined at country and regional levels. NOAA's support to CTI includes both regional and Indonesia-specific components. NOAA provides a critical link at the government-to-government level, and between government and academic institutions, as well as on-the-ground management. The new International Strategy of NOAA's CRCP identifies the Coral Triangle as one of its four priority regions worldwide. This builds upon NOAA's long history of engagement in the CT Region through providing training, technical assistance, and funding to governments and NGOs on projects such as protected species conservation, fisheries management, coastal management, and others. In the US CTI, NOAA's regional program draws upon the expertise and staff of multiple line offices, including but not limited to: National Ocean Service/Coral Reef Conservation Program (NOS/CRCP), NOS/International Programs Office, NOS/Office of National Marine Sanctuaries, National Marine Fisheries Service/Office of Law Enforcement, NMFS/Office of International Affairs, Ocean and Atmospheric Research/Sea Grant, and Office of International Affairs, with NOAA's primary Point of Contact coming from the CRCP. Additional NOAA programs and offices are expected to be tapped as further CTI needs (methodologies, strategies and tools) are refined over the course of the 5-year US CTI program. *Point of Contact:* Kacky Andrews, Tel +1 301-713-3155, Kacky.Andrews@noaa.gov.

II.6 Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP)

CTSP is a five-year project executed by a consortium of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) led by the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), in partnership with The Nature Conservancy (TNC), and Conservation International (CI). CTSP is aimed at directly supporting catalytic and transformational activities to help implement the CTI Regional and National Plans of Action in specified priority geography areas of the six CTI countries: the Solomon Islands, Papua New Guinea, Indonesia, East Timor, Malaysia, and the Philippines. The CTSP long-term objective is to improve the management of biologically and economically important coastal and marine resources and associated terrestrial ecosystems that support the livelihoods of peoples and economies in the Coral Triangle. In all countries, CTSP works to engage the private sector, establish and strengthen capacity development and training institutions, strengthen national CTI coordinating committees and civil society institutions, In each CT6 country, CTSP is establishing at least one national learning site in which all US CTI Support Program's results areas (strengthened national and regional platforms, application of ecosystem approach to fisheries management, improved marine protected area management and increased capacity to adapt to climate) are demonstrated. The CTSP consortium works with the CT6 to create opportunities to take advantage of the Consortium's international reach to leverage additional assistance from other private, bi-lateral and multi-lateral donors. Particularly important is CTSP focus on identifying sustainable sources of financing from within national and sub-national government budgets, and through non-governmental sources such as the private sector. Point of Contact: Maurice Knight, CTSP Chief of Party; email: Maurice.Knight@wwfus.org.

II.7 Program Integrator (PI)

The PI, funded by USAID/RDMA, provides coordination, technical, and administrative support to the US CTI Support Program. The contract for the PI is held by ARD Inc. The PI will assist in coordinating USG agency efforts towards achieving and reporting the overall expected results for the USG program. In addition to overarching support, the PI will provide strategic technical analyses, assessments, and

coordination support at the regional level. *Point of Contact:* Peter Collier, Chief of Party, Tel. +66-2-637-8518; pcollier@uscti.org.

III. LIFE OF PROGRAM PLAN

The US partners are committed to providing technical assistance and capacity development aligned to CT6 country commitments and regional CTI goals. This Life of Program Plan (October 2008 – September 2013; FY09 – FY13) serves as a guide for consolidating and integrating the individual efforts of the US partners to achieve a unified US response to the CTI. A 5-year results framework was developed to define the specific regional, national, and local contributions of the US CTI Support Program to the goals of the CTI. Implementation activities are further focused on priority geographies, defined by CT6 countries and scientific experts as areas where biological and socio-economic factors are of such importance that they merit focused marine management attention. A phased implementation approach is employed, adaptable to individual country needs and capacity. Finally, mechanisms are in place to promote dialogue and coordination with CTI bodies, CT6 countries, and among the US partners and other partners is essential for effective implementation.

III.1 Achieving Results Aligned to CTI Goals

The US CTI Support Program implementation is guided by a results framework aligned to the CTI goals of the CTI Regional Plan of Action (Figure 1). These results were developed to guide program design and implementation to be catalytic (effective only at the regional level), strategic/foundational (cannot be done by a single country alone or provides regional elements that benefit national implementation), as well as additive (represent the sum of country and site-based efforts).

The US CTI Support Program Results Framework consists of four results statements that capture the outcomes and impacts of program activities over the life of the program (Figure 4). Each result includes a set of more specific Intermediate Results (IRs) that when implemented, will roll up and contribute to meeting the broader result. By focusing on these results, the US CTI Support Program can be strategic in targeting its resources both geographically and programmatically. The two CTI goals not specifically addressed by the US CTI Support Program include seascapes and endangered species, although elements of these two goals will be addressed at the country level.

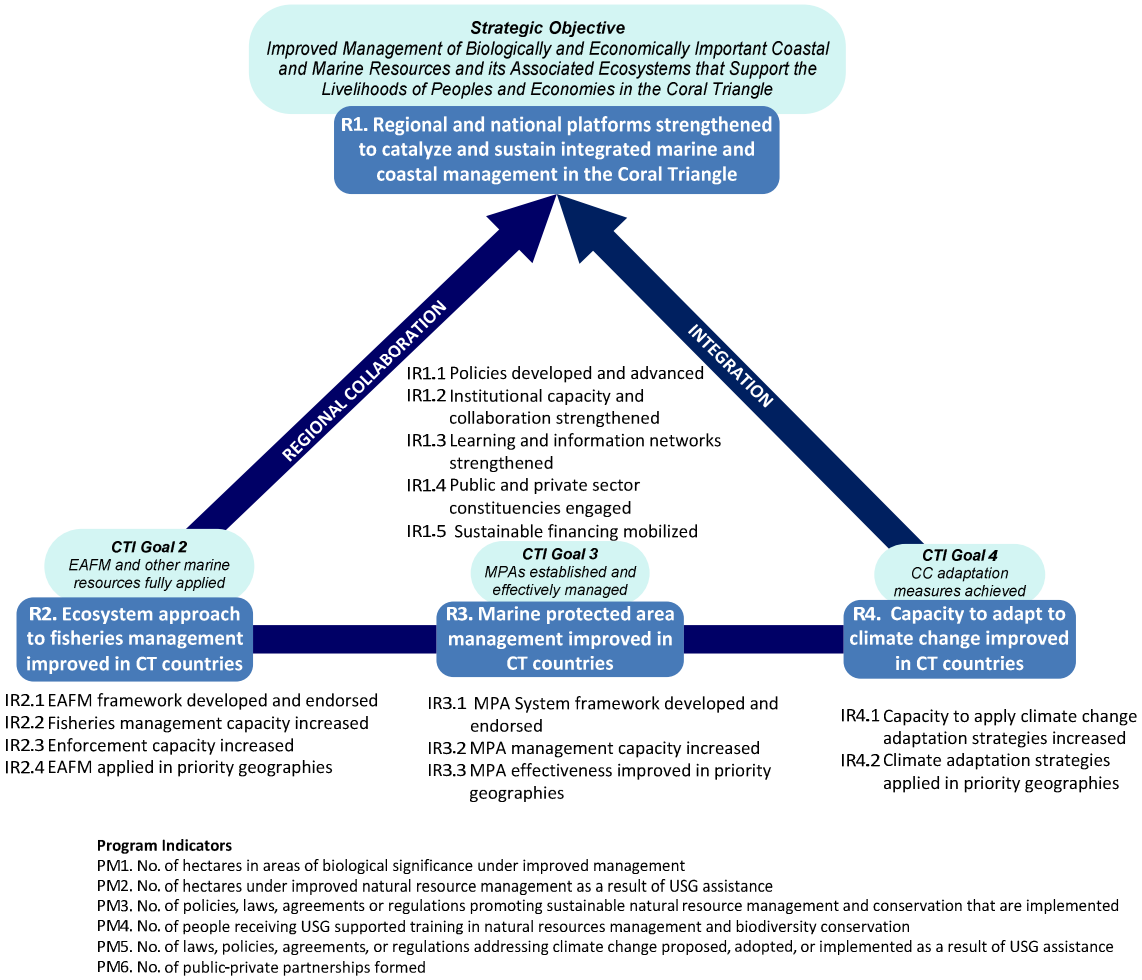

Figure 1. US CTI Suppport Program Results Framework and Indicators

The following end-results are expected to be achieved by 2013: 1) Demonstration of a fully integrated approach to coastal resource management in at least one priority site in each country, providing lessons learned and best practices for replication across the region; 2) Sustainable management practices promoted by the Program are fully imbedded in the policies and institutions in each of the countries and supported by budgets; 3) Operationalized, sustainable permanent Regional Secretariat to drive the implementation of the RPOA until completion and continue knowledge sharing and coordination among the CT6 countries; and 4) At least 10 sustained public-private partnerships in place across the region.

Result 1 - Regional and National Platforms Strengthened to Catalyze and Sustain Integrated Marine and Coastal Management in the Coral Triangle

Strong platforms provide a common, trusted location or institutional source of resources that can inform and build consensus where all CT6 countries share a stake and can meet to continue the exchange and integration of ideas with coordinated efforts. Platforms are defined as multi-country associations of agencies, organizations, and/or individuals for the purpose of sharing experiences,

information, and best practices and developing common approaches, action plans, and policies for addressing regional challenges and issues. Strengthening of a platform refers to improved organizational structure, clarification of platform goals and vision, development of platform organizational structure, development of platform agenda action items, training of platform members, or increased awareness of platform activities including workshops and forums. Under the US CTI Support Program, support to platforms may include the CTI bodies (Council of Ministers, Regional Secretariat, NCCs, Working Groups), academic or thematic institutes, thematic committees within inter-governmental or non-governmental bodies and organizations, among others.

The US CTI Support Program, working in concert with the CTI bodies, will help identify key themes and directions for policy development, will help select appropriate national and regional institutions to strengthen and network for sustained advisory services on CTI issues, will support the CTI bodies to build skills and information networks that can apply science-based knowledge, will assist to expand stakeholder engagement to include private sector and communities in coastal resource management, and will help develop business plans with sustainable financing to achieve these regional goals. These forms of technical assistance will lead to the five Intermediate Results (IRs) defined below (Table 2) punctuated with annual milestones for each IR are expected to achieve the R1 Result of regional and national strengthened platforms.

The strategies that the Program is using to achieve these milestones are described in Table 2. These five Intermediate Results will contribute to the CTI's self-determined strategic development and the strengthening of regional and national platforms in the years ahead. These reinforced institutions and platforms will catalyze the implementation of integrated coastal and marine management through stronger bonds and joint actions between political and technical networks in the Coral Triangle. The following are among the CTI platforms the Program will support.

- **Council of Ministers (CTICOM**) – The Council of Ministers creates and aligns policies and governs implementation of the CTI Regional Plan of Action. The Council of Ministers is composed of one or two lead ministers from each of the Coral Triangle governments.

- **Senior Officials Meeting (SOM**) – The SOM provides recommendations to the CTICOM for decision and ensures implementation of these decisions through the CTI Regional Secretariat and Technical Working Groups. The SOM is composed of senior officials from each CT6 countries. The SOM chair rotates in time and country parallel to CTICOM. Whenever possible, a dialogue with the CTI Partners is scheduled to coincide with each SOM. Two SOM meetings are planned in 2010, SOM6 in August and SOM7 in November.
- **Scientific and Policy Advisory Group** – The CTI interim Regional Secretariat has expressed a need for a Science and Advisory Group to advise the SOM and other bodies and provide decision support. Reflecting the CTI's commitment to the Second RPOA Guiding Principle, that "CTI should be based on solid science," the Program will work with and support relevant bodies to develop an appropriate methodology for the provision of scientific and policy expertise and guidance to the CTICOM, SOM and Regional Secretariat in order to provide effective decision support. This may involve the creation of an independent advisory board or similar body or evolve into a less formal structure as CTI needs dictate.
- **Technical Working Groups** – The Technical Working Groups for CTI provide a range of inputs on specific issues, themes or projects as tasked by SOM. Technical Working Groups will be established by the SOM on an as-needed basis, and will consist of official representative from

CTI countries, and may include development partners and additional experts. At present there are three: Coordination Mechanisms, Monitoring and Evaluation, and Sustainable Finance.

- **Regional Secretariat** – At the direction of the SOM, the CTI Regional Secretariat will provide long-term, wide-ranging support to the CTI governments and partners for implementation of the CTI Plan of Action, particularly through direct support for the various coordination mechanisms. A CTI Regional Secretariat will be established in Indonesia. The structure of the CTI Regional Secretariat should enable effective and efficient coordination in the CTI and support the cooperation of all six CTI member countries. The Regional Secretariat reports to the SOM in the service of all CTI bodies.
- **National Coordination Committees** – National Coordinating Committees consist of the lead agencies and organizations identified to guide and coordinate implementation of the RPOA and NPOA in their countries, and to ensure country representation in CTI bodies. In collaboration with CTSP and others partners, the PI will coordinate through the NCCs each country's participation in the Program's regional activities, including learning network development, regional exchange programs, and grants mechanisms.

In addition, the Program will continue supporting integration and coordination efforts of CTI Partners and other regional platforms such as the Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA); the Coordinating Body on the Seas of East Asia (COBSEA); Sulu Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion (SSME); Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN); Locally Managed Marine Area (LMMA) Network; and others.

Table 2. Milestones and Strategies to Achieve Result 1

Result 1: Regional and national platforms strengthened to catalyze and sustain integrated marine and coastal management in the Coral Triangle by 2013.						
	FY09	**FY10**	**FY11**	**FY12**	**FY13**	**Intermediate Results**
Milestones	Policy issues of regional concern identified and agreement with CT6 countries reached on priorities	At least two major platform initiatives started in each CT6 country with at least two of these linked into the start-up of regional platforms	At least one new policy adopted in each CT6 country strengthening a priority platform and at last one policy reform/proposal developed for regional review	At least one additional platform strengthening policy with sustainable funding adopted in each CT6 country and at least one regional policy reform/proposal developed for regional review	At least one platform supporting sustainable financing mechanism operational in each country and at least one regional platform strengthened through regional CT6 concurrence	**IR1.1 Policies developed and advanced**
Strategies	• Work with CTI regional and national bodies to identify policy issues of regional concern • Prepare policy reviews, analyses and position papers on priority platform options for SOM and NCC review • Conduct regional policy forums and exchanges for CT6 countries • Provide on-the-ground facilitation for CT6 agencies and stakeholders to initiate action • Facilitate regional interaction through the Regional Secretariat to advance regional collective action					

Table 2. Milestones and Strategies to Achieve Result 1

Result 1: Regional and national platforms strengthened to catalyze and sustain integrated marine and coastal management in the Coral Triangle by 2013.						
	FY09	**FY10**	**FY11**	**FY12**	**FY13**	**Intermediate Results**
Milestones	High value institutions and respective collaborating partners identified in the CT6, and direct engagement of regional and national CTI bodies initiated	Capacity needs assessed with collaborating partners and design of regional and national CTI bodies completed	Capacity development programs and coordination mechanisms for regional and national CTI bodies in place and delivering support	Coordination mechanisms for regional and national CTI bodies operational	Coordination mechanisms for regional and national CTI bodies functional and supported by at least one adopted sustainable finance mechanism	**IR1.2 Institutional capacity and collaboration strengthened**
Strategies	• Work with CTI bodies to complete Action Plans and identify capacity building needs • Track, compile, and analyze completed capacity assessments with CTI bodies and partners • Provide adaptive capacity development support and direct engagement with CT6 partners and regional secretariat • Conduct impact assessments and additional capacity needs assessments and strategy reviews with CTI bodies and partners • Provide strategic support for capacity building to CTI bodies based on priority needs					
Milestones	Existing learning and information networks for EAFM, MPAs, and CCA and potential national and regional partners identified	Capacity needs assessment for networks completed, exchanges and grants implemented, draft inter-CT6 agreements in place for information exchange	Inter-CT6 agreements for information exchange adopted, partnerships in place and with initial operations started, structure for State of Coral Triangle report in draft, initial regional database and information management structure defined	Learning and information networks share lessons and guidance on EBFM, MPAs, and CCA, State of Coral Triangle published, regionally accessible database pilot operational	Sustainable funding in place supporting operational learning and information networks/database for CTI, 2020 data and information roadmap completed for CT6 and regionally,	**IR1.3 Learning and information networks strengthened**
Strategies	• Work with NCCs to identify organizations, priority themes and collaborating partners for learning and information networks • Provide direct support to drafting and adoption of inter-CT6 agreements on information exchange based integrating results of capacity needs assessments and data needs • Conduct regional exchanges with network organizations on priority themes • Provide small grants to network organizations to support technical assistance and capacity building at sites in priority geographies • Provide direct support and work on sustainable financing mechanisms for network mechanisms that advise policy forums and sustain local skills and knowledge					
Milestones	Public and private sector constituencies identified	Public-private sector strategy developed and public campaign launched	Public-Private partnerships initiated on priority themes; public campaign conducted	Public-Private partnerships increase in number and support, public awareness increased	Public-Private partnerships institutionalized in CTI bodies and public support for CTI actions and policy reforms demonstrated	**IR1.4 Public and private sector constituencies engaged**

Table 2. Milestones and Strategies to Achieve Result 1

Result 1: Regional and national platforms strengthened to catalyze and sustain integrated marine and coastal management in the Coral Triangle by 2013.						
	FY09	**FY10**	**FY11**	**FY12**	**FY13**	**Intermediate Results**
Strategies	• Work with CTI bodies and partners to identify private sector potential partners and key themes for public sector engagement • Develop public-private sector strategy and public campaign with CTI bodies and partners • Support engagement of public and private sector in implementation of CTI Action Plans • Support strategic development of CTI mechanism that sustains private-public engagement					
Milestones	Financing needs identified and options researched	Financing needs integrated with other R1 intermediate results objectives, teams mobilized and strategy development started	Initial co-financing mechanisms identified and demonstrated, lessons shared, sustainable financing sources identified, at least two regional scale sustainable financing mechanism identified	At least one sustainable financing mechanisms adopted in each CT6 country, at least one proposals for regional scale sustainable financing drafted	Institutionalization of least one sustainable at financing mechanism in each CT6 country and at least one regional scale sustainable financing mechanism adopted	**IR1.5 Sustainable financing mobilized**
Strategies	• Support completion/finalization of RPOA and NPOAs to identify financing needs, options & opportunities • Build capacity and network of CTI bodies and support strategy development for sustainable financing through exchanges, workshops and in country analyses of options in line with domestic funds flows and legal/institutional arrangements • Provide small grants to test and demonstrate initial co-financing and leverage mechanisms in priority geographies • Assist NCCs, implementing partners and local organizations to identify, reach agreement on and create roadmaps to put in place sustainable financing mechanisms for local initiatives • Support institutionalization of regional, national and local funding mechanisms					

IR1.1 Policies developed and advanced

Failed or conflicting policies within a country or between countries are a common source of unsustainable management of natural resources and inequitable distribution of benefits from the resources. As information about the status of the marine and coastal resources becomes better known and the consequences for food security, fisheries and biodiversity become understood, all CT6 countries recognize the need for policy reform to meet the CTI goals. The US CTI Support Program will work with the CT6 as a technical advisor, honest broker, and facilitator, to identify policy issues of regional concern (FY09), prepare policy reviews and analysis for regional discussions (FY10), conduct and facilitate policy forums and exchanges for the CT6 (FY11), and help develop position papers for review and consideration by the CTI Senior Officials for applications in national and regional policy reforms (FY12, FY13).

IR1.2 Institutional capacity and collaboration strengthened

Collaborative sustainable management of natural resources requires capacity and consensus among the organizations and institutions that apply adaptive management practices over the resources. For the CTI, this will require strong national or regional institutional platforms and collaboration among both political and technical sectors to generate sound policy and management. The US CTI Support Program will support the regional and national CTI bodies to complete their work Regional and National Action plans that in part identify their priority targets and needs (FY09). Working with partners, the Program will track, compile and analyze existing capacity assessments and, design and conduct additional assessments as needed that lead to organizational design and capacity building strategies for CTI institutions (FY10).

Following establishment of the CTI organizational structures, the US CTI Support Program will provide limited strategic support to the CTI bodies and possibly relevant additional institutions to strengthen their capacity to operate the CTI for its members and partners (FY11, 12, 13). An organizational and training needs assessment will be conducted to identify and prioritize opportunities to strengthen the operations of the CTI Regional Secretariat. A plan to sustain the coordination efforts among the CT6 countries will need careful consideration of the mode in which regional collaboration can be effective and relevant over the long term.

IR1.3 Learning and information networks strengthened

The US CTI Support Program will support the establishment of a Regional CTI Learning Network of universities and institutions across the Coral Triangle to advance research, share expertise and apply science and technology to promote food security and advance strategies for biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation. The Program will support this network of institutions in generating an extensive base of information on biophysical and socioeconomic conditions, policy and legal environments, and institutional capacity from assessments conducted by and with stakeholders in the Coral Triangle. The Program will work directly with the Governments of the six Coral Triangle countries as well as supporting partners such as Australia and the Asian Development Bank to bring together these institutions and support their collaborative efforts. The Program will also help contribute the US Government's own science and technology expertise through agencies such as the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

IR1.4 Public and private sector constituencies engaged

Due to its geography, profile, and regional significance, the CTI will provide numerous opportunities for private sector engagement—possibly as part of locally determined philanthropic contributions to support a highly visible regional effort, and certainly as part of the strategic business value of the marine life and biodiversity of the Coral Triangle. Public-private sector alliances will be critical in long-range sustainability planning for the CTI Secretariat and on the ground implementation throughout the region. Integrated management of natural resources requires the understanding, support and engagement of the public and private sector. The CT6 recognize the importance of these constituencies in the short and long term success of the CTI and coastal and marine management in the Coral Triangle.

The US CTI Support Program will help to identify specific organizations and entities that are stakeholders in the CTI issues (FY09), provide technical assistance to the CT6 to develop a strategy and launch a public campaign with private sector support (FY10), facilitate partnerships between the CT6 government and non-government stakeholders in priority geographies on priority themes (FY11-12),

and promote institutionalization of mechanisms to maintain the engagement of the public and private sector constituencies in the CTI (FY13).

Result 2 - Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management Improved in the Coral Triangle

Most of the protein that supports the communities of the CT6 countries comes from their local fisheries, and the pelagic fisheries and additional coastal catch are a large component of the region's economy. The increase in population within the CT6 countries and the increase in national and foreign fishing using destructive practices are threatening the food security of the region. The US CTI Support Program will focus its efforts on building capacity in the ecosystem-based approach to fisheries which is still a new concept in fisheries management in the region.

At the regional level, approaches will include facilitating regional policy dialogues and exchange activities to build regional EAFM capacity and collaboration among CT countries and other key regional supporting institutions as learning partners. National level activities will focus on capacity development in priority geographies through strategic small Action Plans emerging from Regional Exchange activities and strengthening of national and regional institutions to support those Action Plans, as needed with small grants and mentoring.

Table 3. Milestones and Strategies to Achieve Result 2

Result 2: Ecosystem approach to fisheries management improved in CT countries						
	FY09	**FY10**	**FY11**	**FY12**	**FY13**	**Intermediate Results**
Milestones	EAFM Regional Exchange conducted and EAFM learning partner identified, at least one country formally endorsing EAFM as national policy.	EAFM learning applied and experiences among Regional Exchange participants shared, at least two additional countries formally endorsing EAFM as national policy.	EAFM framework for national and regional level discussed, at least three additional countries formally endorsing EAFM as national policy.	EAFM national frameworks shared and discussed in regional policy forum, All CT6 formally endorsing EAFM as a main component of national sustainable fisheries management policy.	EAFM frameworks endorsed, A regional framework for application of EAFM is tabled for discussion.	**IR2.1 EAFM framework developed and endorsed**
Strategies	• Direct technical and policy support to CT6 Governments on EAFM • Implementation of pilot projects demonstrating application of EAFM in all CT6 countries • Identify resource partners and conduct Regional Exchange on EAFM • Provide small grants and mentoring to CT6 to implement EAFM action plans from Regional Exchange in priority geographies in conjunction with follow-on technical support • Facilitate lessons-learned forum for CT6 EAFM national frameworks • Support EAFM Policy dialog nationally and regionally and support definition and endorsement of EAFM frameworks					
Milestones	EAFM Regional Exchange conducted and EAFM learning partner identified	EBFM Action Plans launched with Learning Partner and Small Grants	EBFM Network meetings and activities supported	EBFM Training conducted by Learning Partner; National policies implemented	EBFM results monitored and reported to CTI bodies	**IR2.2 Fisheries management capacity increased**
Strategies	• Direct technical and policy support to CT6 Governments and stakeholders • Implementation of pilot projects demonstrating application of EAFM in all CT6 countries • Identify resource partners on and conduct Regional Exchange on EAFM • Provide small grants and mentoring to CT6 to implement EAFM action plans from Regional Exchange in priority geographies in conjunction with follow-on technical support • Support EAFM Network and lessons learned activities as input to policy dialogues • Support EBFM monitoring and reporting through Partner institution					
Milestones	Enforcement activities and partners (NOAA, local institutions) identified	Enforcement capacity needs assessment conducted in CT6 countries, pilot enforcement capacity strengthening started in at least 2 CT6 countries, initial discussions on regional enforcement cooperation conducted	Roadmap for priority enforcement initiatives agreed in all CT6 countries, pilot enforcement capacity strengthening started in at least 2 CT6 countries, lessons learned at national and regional levels published	Enforcement lessons learned shared among CT6 partners, additional two CT6 countries initiate new or strengthen enforcement programs	Additional two CT6 countries adopt new/improved enforcement programs, enforcement good practices adopted throughout the CT region.	**IR2.3 Enforcement capacity increased**

Table 3. Milestones and Strategies to Achieve Result 2

Result 2: Ecosystem approach to fisheries management improved in CT countries						
	FY09	**FY10**	**FY11**	**FY12**	**FY13**	**Intermediate Results**
Strategies	• Identify enforcement approaches for capacity building with US and regional partners • Conduct Enforcement Regional Exchange with learning partners • Provide small grants and mentors for enforcement Action Plans in priority geographies • Support lessons learned forum with policy dialogue for regional joint actions					
Milestones	EAFM priority geographies identified	EAFM activities and partners (NOAA, local institutions) identified, Regional Exchange conducted	EAFM network launched, Enforcement Action Plans launched with Learning Partner and Small Grants	EAFM Lessons Learned shared with next steps in Policy Dialogue	EAFM good practices integrated into other thematic goals/Results with improved monitoring in priority geographies	**IR2.4 EAFM applied in priority geographies**
Strategies	• Identify priority geographies and EAFM Action Plans with CT6 • Provide small grants and learning partner(s) to CT6 for actions in priority geographies • Support lessons learned from EAFM, facilitate replication to other priority geographies and integrate into site management with other tools • Support site managers to monitor fisheries status with learning partner					

IR2.1 EAFM framework developed and endorsed

Ecosystem approach to fisheries management still requires a great deal of outreach for resource users and managers to understand the approach and to learn good practices. This will require both demonstration and support from users as well as a change in the management and policy paradigm of national governments. The Program Integrator plans to use the Regional Exchange (FY09) to bring country teams together to learn the paradigm, the Small Grants program to support country teams to apply the new model in priority geographies, supported by a regional institution that could continue to serve the CTI as a learning and information center (FY10). Once the CTI has set up technical working groups on the CTI themes (FY10), the Program will support the graduates of the Regional Exchanges and others in sharing experiences and lessons learned for replication and inclusion in national level EAFM frameworks (FY11), and support Policy Dialogue for regional aspects of the EAFM Framework (FY12). In the final year, the Program will support the publication of the reports and endorsement of the CT EAFM framework and results of the working group to date.

IR2.2 Fisheries management capacity increased

Along with a shift in the paradigm of fisheries management, capacity of all stakeholders needs to be developed using the new approach and tools. Using a Regional Exchange on EAFM and the Small Grants Program, the Program will focus on building and strengthening a regional network of EAFM managers through shared applied learning (FY09 – FY11) and strengthening of an institution that can continue to train and support the managers through generations of adaptive management (FY09, FY11, FY12), including providing input to policy forums and monitoring the progress of the management.

IR2.3 Enforcement capacity increased

Enforcement has been shown to be one of the most effective tools in fisheries management. However it is often considered the most challenging and expensive. The US partners together with local enforcement institutions, will focus on sharing and aligning best practices to increase capacity in the Coral Triangle. After identifying what are the appropriate approaches and players (FY10), a Regional Exchange with founding members of the CT6 enforcement network will be conducted to share best practices (FY10 -11) and using the Small Grants Program will support their demonstration of those practices in the priority geographies (FY12). In the final year, the US CTI Support Program will support the EAFM Working Group to conduct a special event on enforcement lessons learned at national levels that will lead into a policy dialogue on regional compatible enforcement approaches.

IR2.4 EAFM applied in priority geographies

One strategy of the US CTI Support Program is to work in priority geographies and integrate resource management in these locations. Once priority geographies are identified by the CT6 (FY09), the learning from the Regional Exchange will be applied using the Action Plans developed by exchange participants, funded by small grants in the priority geographies (FY10) and shared during EAFM Working Group events (FY11). These results will be replicated and integrated in priority geographies with the other themes (FY12) and the results will be monitored with the support of the learning partner for a site "report card" (FY13).

Result 3 - Marine protected area management improved in CT countries

With the use of marine protected areas (MPAs) now an accepted tool in sustainable management of coastal and fisheries resources, there is widespread movement to build MPA policy and management frameworks, capacity and experience in all regions, including the Coral Triangle. The CT Initiative allows an economy of scale of sorts to facilitate development of sound, regionally-appropriate knowledge and policy tools that can be compatible from the start and allow easier cross-boundary coordination. The Program will focus on facilitating that coordination of design and practice through supporting development of a regionally appropriate framework for coordinated MPA management; institutionalizing capacity to host good practices, training and advisory services for small, medium and cross boundary MPAs in the region; and relevant case studies and consensual knowledge that will ease debates and discussions to improve marine conditions.

Table 4. Milestones and Strategies to Achieve Result 3

Result 3: Marine protected area management improved in CT countries						
	FY09	**FY10**	**FY11**	**FY12**	**FY13**	**Intermediate Results**
Milestones	MPA national regional stakeholders identified	MPA System Framework concept defined, Regional Exchange conducted and Action Plans defined, MPA management effectiveness framework developed	MPA System Framework defined, discussed, and MPA network Action Plans from Exchange implemented, MPA management effectiveness framework rolled out in at least two CT6 countries	Additional 4 countries pilot MPA System Framework, regional integrated network defined, lessons learned from action plans shared	MPA System Framework adopted in at least three CT6 countries, management effectiveness framework adopted in all CT6, regional policy dialog conducted and Initial regional framework endorsed	**IR3.1 MPA System framework developed and endorsed**
Strategies	• Regional thematic teams for MPAs will be identified and consulted for stakeholder analysis and baselines of MPA national systems • Regional exchange will align definitions and framework gaps and identify data needs and initial regional database architecture • Country teams will work internally to align national MPA systems to regional-centric approaches • Policy dialog will highlight concurrences and identify remaining policy gaps in regional framework for endorsement and action • Ongoing momentum sustained by direct sustained support on-the-ground					
Milestones	MPA practitioners and programs defined and aligned, Baselines of MPA management status in CT6 defined	MPA management good practices shared and common training curriculums developed through Regional Exchange	MPA management training conducted in priority geographies, institutionalized in CT6 countries and training network launched	MPA management network developed/ strengthened through practitioners and national institutions joint activities	MPA management training and financing continues to develop local and national skills and tools of MPA managers	**IR3.2 MPA management capacity increased**
Strategies	• MPA training programs and management status are identified through consultations and assessments with the CT6 countries and partners • A Regional Exchange will compile common good practices and training curriculum with national strategies for developing management capacity • Countries will implement strategies in priority geographies with small grants • A Network launch will bring together practitioners and institutions for lessons learned and tested training tools for further collaboration and growth					
Milestones	MPA effectiveness concepts made familiar in CT6 and network formed	MPA effectiveness strategy developed for priority geographies in Indonesia	MPA effectiveness knowledge developed through case studies, monitoring and sharing	MPA effectiveness strategy developed in other CT6 countries based on lessons learned	MPA effectiveness is improved in priority geographies in most CT6 priority geography integrated sites	**IR3.3 MPA effectiveness improved in priority geographies**

Table 4. Milestones and Strategies to Achieve Result 3

Result 3: Marine protected area management improved in CT countries						
	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	Intermediate Results
Strategies	• Through presentations and consultations in MPA thematic events, MPA effectiveness experts build awareness of the approach and strategies • A national MPA effectiveness strategy is developed and implemented with team and partners, with CT6 MPA team observing • Indonesia and other case studies and monitoring results are shared at a side regional MPA meeting and housed in regional host institutions • Regional institutions use early MPA incomes to finance or support MPA effectiveness activities such as monitoring, outreach, etc.					

IR3.1 MPA System framework developed and endorsed

Although MPA networks have been modeled and defined conceptually, there are few network systems in practice, except those formed as local or sub-national systems. In order to improve marine conservation regionally to attain the CTI goals, countries will benefit by aligning their systems regionally, while maintaining national jurisdiction over their management. As the CT6 countries are in different stages and scales of MPA network formation, a first step will be to identify the various communities, NGOs, governments and other stakeholders who are applying MPA concepts at various scales in the CT6 countries (FY09). This will be followed by facilitating the alignment of the concepts and key common elements of a regional framework (FY10) and designing the next actions each country would need to take towards implementing the common framework (FY11). After achieving progress, the countries could be supported in reviewing shared lessons (FY12), highlighting the concurrences and benefits of common frameworks, and identifying further obstacles or needs to improve benefits from regional coordination (FY12), and endorse the Framework and discuss regional management actions in policy dialogs (FY13).

IR3.2 MPA management capacity increased

As the number and scope of MPAs increase, the need to build management capacity for those responsible for delivering results will also increase. A collective effort among the CT6 to develop commonly accepted good practices, management tools and trained professionals could facilitate a tipping point in resource management. The Program will identify and compile the existing directory of practitioners and training institutions (FY 09), and conduct a Regional Exchange activity that can bring experts together with NOAA and others to agree on common good practices and learning tools to include in a regional strategy to develop the institutions needed that could host these good practices, a knowledge base, as well as training and consultation capacities (FY 10). Continued efforts will support CT6 countries to develop their internal capacities under this regional strategy through grants strengthening the national and regional institutions to conduct training or knowledge development in priority geographies (FY 11), with a reunion of resource institutions to share lessons learned and launch a regional network of practitioners and institutions (FY 12) that will continue to cooperate in training and knowledge sharing to further strengthen the MPA management capacity in the region (FY 13).

IR3.3 MPA effectiveness improved in priority geographies

There is a growing body of knowledge of good practices for effective MPA management and outcomes, but these are not yet well developed or accessible to many local governments or conservation

organizations in the Coral Triangle, and are further constrained by lack of resources to implement the good practices. The Program will facilitate the learning and sharing of effective techniques to improve management and enhance conservation outcomes together with partners by including the topic in thematic presentations and consultations with the CTI bodies (FY 09), and help develop regionally-appropriate case studies through support of regional observation and institutional grants for Indonesian pilots and applications in priority geographies (FY 10-11). Further efforts will support regional institutions to apply these best practices (monitoring, environmental education, local enforcement, etc.) in the integrated priority geography sites in other CT6 countries (FY 12), ending with a regional collection of case studies or lessons learned (FY 13).

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

Climate change is the now more readily accepted as a reality and global threat, the impacts of which will be faced by existing and future generations. In the archipelagic nations and small island states that make up the CT, these impacts will be among the most extreme, from resulting in greater losses in fisheries, and greater loss of coastal area resources, and human safety than most other regions. The CTI has prioritized action to adapt to the impacts of climate change, such as fisheries shifts, ocean acidification, sea level rise and coastal hazards.

The US CTI Support Program, working in concert with CTI bodies, will support capacity development to adapt to the impacts of climate change and apply that capacity to immediately support coastal communities and the CT6 to become more resilient and able to resist or reduce the impacts of the changes ahead. The USCTI Program will also provide support in a way that ensure guidance is responsive to the outcomes of international climate change negotiations occurring during the life of the US CTI and make efforts in integrate adaptation to climate change with the EAFM and MPA activities and results as appropriate.

Table 5. Milestones and Strategies to Achieve Result 4

Result 4. Capacity to adapt to climate change improved in CT countries						
	FY09	**FY10**	**FY11**	**FY12**	**FY13**	**Intermediate Results**
Milestones	Regional and national capacity to address climate change adaptation assessed and initial partners identified, climate change adaptation pilots conducts in at least one CT6 country	Roadmap finalized integrating needs with inter-donor support, appropriate US CTI Support Program identified, adaptation start-up tools identified and transferred to host institutions, pilots initiated in three more CT6 countries	Institutions empowered and assisted to deliver adaptation training, knowledge, advice, NCCs supported to coordinate integrated national strategies, regional forums supported	Institutions networked with shared knowledge bases and training and mentoring conducted	Institutions capable of delivering long-term capacity development at national and to regional levels	**IR4.1 Capacity to apply climate change adaptation strategies increased**

Table 5. Milestones and Strategies to Achieve Result 4

Result 4. Capacity to adapt to climate change improved in CT countries						
	FY09	**FY10**	**FY11**	**FY12**	**FY13**	**Intermediate Results**
Strategies	• Regional thematic consultations and assessment identify institutions capable of hosting and transferring knowledge and tools for CC adaptation (CCA) to region • Support to a CTI Technical Working Group (TWG) facilitates development of strategy, selection of tools oversight of CCA activities • CCA pilots supported on-the-ground in all CT6 countries • Small grants and partnering provide bridging resources for host institutions to implement activities until sustainable CTI funds are identified • Strengthened institutions continue to deliver sustained set of trainings, knowledge management and advice using CTI sustainable funds					
Milestones	CT6 identify CCA as regional priority issue that requires partners support and guidance	Adaptation strategies developed and action plans prepared by CT6 countries	CT6 countries apply adaptation tools in priority geographies with support from host institutions and partners	CT6 Regional Exchange graduates share lessons learned and identify needed joint actions, launch CCA network	Policy dialogue identifies successful coordination and removes obstacles, allowing accelerated application of CCA strategies	**IR4.2 Climate adaptation strategies applied in priority geographies**
Strategies	• Support CTI discussions with UNFCC delegations from CT6 prior to COP 15 • Conduct a Regional Exchange to develop national and regional CCA strategies and action plans, including the use of tools identified by the TWG, • Utilize Regional Exchange as initial CCA knowledge and good practices exchange to ensure common foundational understanding of CCA tools and strategies • Range of CCA pilots conducted at national and sub-national levels • Host institutions facilitated and capacity developed to support Action Plans of CT6 in priority geographies with small grants, leveraging and mentoring • Combined CT6 and US CTI Support Program TWG meetings to share and document lessons learned and identify needed joint action, remaining obstacles • Combined CT6/TWG collaboration for presentation and basis of Policy Dialog to define appropriate roadmaps and near-term steps					

IR4.1 Capacity to apply climate change adaptation strategies increased

Adaptation to climate change is a new field; as a result, there is little or no organized capacity or resources including knowledge, advisors, trainers or funds in most countries or communities to implement solutions. The CTI Regional Plan of Action identified the target of developing Centers of Excellence on Climate Change Adaptation in each of the six CT countries; such is the need for institutional resources to guide the massive amount of adaptation action needed in the next few decades. The US CTI Support Program will work with CTI bodies, national institutions, and experts in the region to assess capacity in the region for CCA (FY09), and support a CCA Group of experts and responsible officials to guide the CT6 as they identify host organizations, define appropriate tools and strategies for their countries and the region (FY10). Further Program support with grants, leveraging and mentoring will facilitate the development of national and regional institutions (Centers of Excellence or others, as defined by the CT6) to become hosts for best practices, knowledge, training and advisors (FY 11); promoting the launch of a CCA regional network (FY12) that the local, national and regional CTI community can draw on immediately, thereby speeding up the delivery of adaptation actions on the ground to vulnerable communities and stakeholders (FY13).

IR4.2 Climate adaptation strategies applied in priority geographies

The urgency of adapting to climate change is such that CTI bodies cannot wait to begin applying CCA strategies until the host institutions are fully capable and funded. The US CTI Support Program approach is to create demand for a regional approach to CCA (FY 09) for economy of scale, and connect the CCA Technical Working Group of experts, who are responsible for designing adaptation strategies, with a Regional Exchange of the CT6 officials responsible for implementing them. Through a regional exchange, US CTI partners anticipate the quick transfer of the defined appropriate good practices as well as the mentorship of the CT6 officials in developing their national and a regional strategy for CCA implementation (FY10). The implementation of action plans of the CT6 will be mentored both by the TWG and the emerging host institutions (FY11), with a joint event that brings CCA practitioners and the TWG together to share lessons learned, launch a network of institutions and identify advantages of coordinated actions and any remaining obstacles to effective action (FY12). This will establish the basis for a reexamination of CCA priorities and a policy dialog to clear obstacles and define next steps for the region (FY13).

III.2 Achieving Results in CTI Priority Geographies

The US CTI Support Program is designed to achieve results on the ground. Priority geographies were delineated at a scale where the Program can have a measurable positive impact on marine resource management. As such, these may be seascapes, corridors, networks of MPAs, local government jurisdictions or individual MPAs. Priority geographies were considered across the Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs) of each country while emphasizing biodiversity considerations. The selection of priority geographies was also guided by criteria used to consider the existing state of the resource base, the foundation of enabling factors, and the feasibility of conservation work in candidate locations.

Typically, priority geographies include one or more specific sites which are smaller in scale to focus targeted field efforts to improve management and resource conditions. The US CTI Support Program will include at least one target site among its priority geographies in each CT6 country to demonstrate integrated learning and achieve outcomes across all four US CTI results areas, in partnership with local and national governments and stakeholders. Financial and human resources will be focused on these target sites to maximize program impacts. Priority geographies and target sites were finalized through discussions with CT6 countries. A map showing priority geographies is provided in *Figure 2* and current target sites are listed in *Table 2* that also indicates the sites intended for integrated learning.

- In the *Philippines*, the selection of priority geographies was based on an ecological prioritization process carried out over the last 10 years ago and includes Palawan (Target sites: Taytay and Araceli Municipalities; and Cagayancillo Islands including the Tubbataha Reefs), Tawi-Tawi (Target sites: Turtle, Languyan, Sitangkai and Sibutu Islands), and Verde Passage (Target sites: Lubang Island, Calatagan Peninsula, Mabini and San Juan Municipalities).

- In *Indonesia*, selection was based on a recent and thorough geographic prioritization process which identified areas of high biodiversity value throughout the country. The priority geographies in Indonesia include West Papua Province (Target sites: Raja Ampat, Padaido Islands, and Kai Islands); Southeast Sulawesi Province (Target site: Wakatobi Park), Savu Sea (Target site: Savu Sea Marine Protected Area), West Sulawesi (Target site: Makassar Strait), East Kalimantan Province (Target site: Berau Islands), Sunda Shelf (Target sites: Anambas and Natuna Islands) and Bali MPA Network (Target site: Nusa Penida). These were all selected

based on a national marine geographic prioritization exercise conduct by CTSP with support from USAID Indonesia.

- In *Malaysia*, the priority geography located in Sabah State is the Kudat Banggi Priority Conservation Area (Target site: Tun Mustapha Park).

- In *Papua New Guinea*, the priority geographies selected were Manus Province (Target site: Manus Island), New Ireland Province (Target area: New Ireland north coast), and Milne Bay Province (Target area: Milne Bay). These geographies were selected based on a several month long analysis of comparative advantages of consortium members, readiness of local governments and communities, and the potential for using the national beche-de-mer closing in key sourcing areas such as Milne Bay as an accelerator for conservation activities. Partnerships with local NGOs in each area were already in place in each site. The National Fisheries Institute, located in New Ireland Province adjacent to Manus Province, is engaged as a national implementation partner.

- In the *Solomon Islands*, a series of public and intergovernmental consultations identified the priority geographies as Malaita Province (Target areas: Ontong Java and Sikaiana Islands) , the Western Solomon Island Provinces (Target areas: Gizo and New Georgia Islands), and the Central, Makira, Guadalcanal, and Temotu Provinces (Target areas to be determined). These areas were assessed as areas of high biodiversity value by the Solomon Islands Government, combined with areas of high risk biological risk and high socioeconomic dependence on marine resources. Making the Bismarck-Solomon Seas Ecoregion agreements operational was also assessed as important by the Government of Solomon Islands together with the Governments of Indonesia and Papua New Guinea. Support for sea turtle conservation was agreed as a high priority and assessed by CTSP as being ready on the part of the three involved governments.

- In *Timor-Leste*, the Priority geography is the Nino Konis Santana National Marine Park (Target sites: Jaco, Tutuala, Lore1 and Lore 2 Islands). Ranked as the number one area by the Timorese government, this is an area of high biodiversity, turtle nesting, high tourism potential, increasing population pressures and an ideal area to establish national learning and early action models.

- The Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion has been identified as a priority area that includes portions of the Philippines, Malaysia and Indonesia. Priority geographies in each of the 3 countries lie within this Ecoregion and will constitute a major contribution to conservation of the Ecoregion.

Figure 2. Map showing preliminary priority geographies for implementation activities under the US CTI Support Program

Areas of Program Assistance

US CTI Support Program assistance supports multiple levels, types, and phases of implementation. Technical assistance is provided by US partners at regional, national, local levels. Types of program assistance include policy analysis, capacity development, constituency building, and decision support. Phases of program assistance are structured to support implementation of country priorities and institutionalization and transition over the life of the program.

III.3.1 Program Levels of Assistance

The US CTI Support Program Team works at multiple activity levels and in priority geographies throughout the CT region (Figure 2). Activities at both regional and national level mutually reinforce each other. Regional activities are designed to promote information exchange, galvanize international cooperation to address transnational or regional issues, and share lessons among CT6 countries. National activities are focused on the implementation of NPOAs. They support standard policy reform and institutional capacity development that provide foundations for effective regional cooperation. The US CTI is not a collection of national programs but rather a regional program designed to address regional priorities and achieve impacts at the regional level.

Local activities are designed to demonstrate best practices in priority geographies and specific sites. Priority geographies are defined as areas where biological and socio-economic factors are of such importance that they merit focused marine management attention. Similar sets of activities in priority geographical areas roll up to national and regional activities that generate regional results. The results achieved at the regional level, including increased technical capacity and learning will support national and site-level activities in targeted geographic areas of priority value. The overriding vision is to achieve a fully integrated approach to coastal and marine management that delivers multiple benefits.

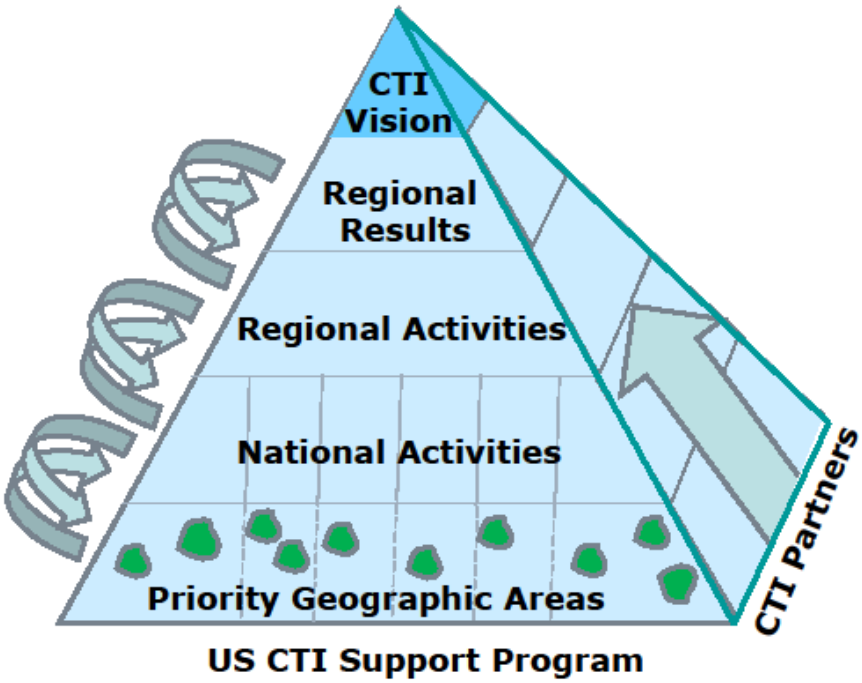

Figure 3. US CTI Support Program Assistance Levels

III.3.2 Types of Program Assistance

The US CTI Support Program provides technical assistance in four key program areas. These program areas and illustrative activities are described below (Table 3). These areas of program assistance describe the breadth and cross-cutting nature of the technical support for any particular results area that will be provided under the US CTI Support Program.

Table 6. Description of Program Assistance Approaches and Illustrative Work Plan Activities

Program Areas	Description	Illustrative Activities
Assist governments with enabling policies *Activities to support the development of formal legislation, regulations, and voluntary standards*	• **Legislation -** Technical assistance and input to formal government sector legislation or polices at all levels: international, national, state/provincial, and local • **Policies & Regulations -** Technical assistance and input into policies and regulations affecting the implementation of laws at all levels: international, national, state/provincial, local/community, tribal • **Private Sector Standards & Codes -** Technical assistance or input into voluntary standards & professional codes that govern private sector practice	• Policy studies and assessments addressing specific issues • Technical assistance on international, regional, and national legislative and policy reform to support conservation • Technical assistance on agency plans regulating certain species or resources, working with local governments or communities to implement local legislation such as marine zoning, fisheries legislation • Codes of practice that are adopted by an organization or industry on a voluntary (as opposed to mandated) basis
Strengthen capacity building and institutions *Activities to support the development of organizational capacity and infrastructure*	• **Institutional & Civil Society Development** - Technical assistance & capacity development for nonprofits, government agencies, communities, and for-profits • **Formal Education** - Curriculum development for academic institutions and support for students in a formal degree program • **Training** - Knowledge, skills development, and information exchange for practitioners, stakeholders, and other relevant individuals in structured settings outside of degree programs	• Technical assistance to government agencies to enhance capacity to implement mandates, improve organizational effectiveness, and develop and implement plans, policies, and programs • Technical assistance, workshops, and training for government agencies, nongovernmental organizations, and communities in technical areas such as MPA management, coastal law enforcement, and climate change, etc. • Continuing education in public schools, colleges & universities, continuing education
Build Constituencies *Activities directed at people to improve understanding and influence behavior*	• **Awareness and Communications -** Raising environmental awareness and providing information through various media or through civil disobedience • **Conservation Financing** - Raising and providing funds for conservation work	• Social marketing, social mobilization, communication materials utilizing all forms of media and networking • Establish partnerships with private companies, private foundations, for conservation work, debt-for-nature swaps
Enhance Decision Support Capacity *Activities to collect and analyze information and data to inform management decision-making*	• **Research -** Biophysical, institutional, social, socioeconomic research • **Monitoring Studies -** Biophysical, institutional, social, socioeconomic monitoring • **Assessments -** Biophysical, institutional, social, socioeconomic assessments	• Needs assessments for institutional capacity development, technical training, and other subjects • Biophysical baseline assessments and monitoring • Assessments , consultations, and special studies to define issues • Information and data compilation and analysis to monitor performance

III.3.3 Phases of Program Assistance

The US CTI Support Program will be implemented over a 5-year period in four phases. (Table 4). Over the first year of program implementation, the US CTI Support Program is focused on establishing effective working relationships and collaboration among the US partners and with CTI regional and national bodies. Building on this foundation of dialogue, collaboration, and coordination established in Year 1, the US CTI Support Program will provide opportunities to learn from each other through regional exchanges and to focus local implementation in priority geographies and learning sites. With a firm foundation of success and lessons in each country and priority geography, Years 3 to 4 (Phase III) will be focused on deepening local implementation and expansion at local, national, and regional levels. Progress in priority geographies will increase and during this phase national governments will increase their own funding commitments to expand into other priority sites based on their own ranking of new geographies. In the final year, the US CTI Support Program will work with regional and national CTI bodies as well as the CT6 countries individually to institutionalize a range of tools to promote transition and sustainability.

Table 7. Phases of Program Assistance over 5 Years (2009 - 2013)

2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Phase I Dialogue with CTI bodies and CT6 countries on technical and geographic priorities Collaboration among US partners to provide strategic support Coordination with other partners	**Phase II** Regional exchange and sharing among CT6 countries Implementation in Priority Geographies and Learning Sites	**Phase III** Deepening of local implementation in priority geographies and learning sites Expansion at all levels, local, national and regional Ongoing collaboration among US partners to ensure integration and strategic alignment of all US CTI partners' efforts in the region and across Results areas		**Phase IV** Transition and institutionalization

III.3 Program Coordination

The Program places considerable attention on coordinating its plans and activities with all stakeholders. There are regular consultations with regional and national CTI bodies and CT6 countries to keep the Program on track in supporting the CTI RPOA and NPOAs. There is also regular coordination with other partners providing support to CTI to minimize overlaps and highlight gaps in assistance that need to be addressed. Relevant and effective coordination mechanisms among US CTI not only optimize impact but also facilitate a unified USG response to the CTI that is technically sound, culturally appropriate, and gender-sensitive.

III.4.1 Dialogue with regional and national CTI bodies and CT6 countries

The US CTI Support Program conducts regular dialogues with regional and national CTI bodies and CT6 countries to ensure that program activities are aligned to support the achievement of CTI goals and targets. Thematic workshops are conducted to define and validate regional and country priorities for implementation.

III.4.2 Collaboration among USG Partners in the Region

The US CTI has established coordination mechanisms designed to ensure US partners are effectively communicating to each other and tracking the status of USG activities in the region. This includes Monthly Program Coordination Conference Calls; Bi-Monthly Core Team Conference Calls; Consolidated Annual Work Plans for the US CTI Stakeholders/Team Members; Consolidated Performance Management Plan; Consolidated Monthly, Annual, and Semi-Annual Progress Reports; US CTI Partner Portal; and an Annual US Partner Coordination Meeting.

III.4.3 Coordination with non-US CTI Partners

Many CTI-related programs are being developed by organizations, such as the ADB/GEF, Australian Government and country-specific bilateral donor agencies. Donor coordination efforts will be conducted through meetings, dialogue, and participation in regional and national donor forums, often linked to scheduled CTI government meetings . The PI has developed a Donor Project Matrix that lists donor activities by country and by theme. The US CTI Partner Portal is used as a platform to support information sharing, online real-time planning and collaboration among partners supporting the CTI.

III.4.4 Annual Review and Adaptation

The US CTI Support Program conducts annual dialogues with CTI bodies and CT6 countries as well as other non-US partner programs to evaluate and adapt the 5-year strategy and guide annual programming. Annual US partner planning workshops are conducted to ensure a unified approach to implementation.

IV. SNAPSHOT OF THE CONSOLIDATED YEAR 2 WORK PLAN

The snapshot of Consolidated Year 2 Work Plan highlights key activities implemented by US partners at a regional level (Table 5) and within each CT country (Tables 6 – 12). These activities are aligned with milestones defined in the US CTI Support Program results framework.

IV.1 Regional

Table 8. Snapshot of Year 2 Activities – Regional

Result 1: Regional and national platforms strengthened to catalyze and sustain integrated marine and coastal management in the Coral Triangle		
Key Activities	**Milestones (FY10)**	**Intermediate Results (FY13)**
• Support meeting of CT6 country representatives to UNFCC to discuss climate change negotiations and impact on CT (PI) • Conduct post-COP 15 strategic planning exercise with CT6 countries to develop specific regional activities related to RPOA Goal 4 (PI)	At least two major platform initiatives started in each CT6 country with at least two of these linked into the start-up of regional platforms	IR1.1 Policies developed and advanced
• Provide technical and administrative support to permanent CTI Regional Secretariat (US DOS). • Provide technical and administrative support to NCCs (CTSP, PI). • Compile and analyze project mapping information from CTI partners (PI).	Capacity needs assessed with collaborating partners and design of regional and national CTI bodies completed	IR1.2 Institutional capacity and collaboration strengthened
• Conduct Regional Exchanges on CTI themes, e.g. Fisheries enforcement, MPA management effectiveness, and climate change adaptation to share experiences, assess capacity needs, and conduct training (PI, NOAA). • Issue small grants to resource organizations to support regional exchanges and implementation of activities in priority geographies (PI). • Establish national and regional MPA and fisheries management learning networks based on work in priority geographies (CTSP, NOAA, PI). • Expand information and data in the CT Atlas (CTSP).	Capacity needs assessment for networks completed, exchanges and grants implemented, draft inter-CT6 agreements in place for information exchange	IR1.3 Learning and information networks strengthened
• Conduct 2nd regional forum for industry dialogue to foster Public Private Partnerships in fisheries and tourism (CTSP). • Conduct Regional Exchange on private sector partnerships (PI, CTSP). • Identify and develop agreements with private sector entities to support marine conservation (PI, CTSP).	Public-private sector strategy developed and public campaign launched	IR1.4 Public and private sector constituencies engaged
• Develop an MPA sustainable financing structure (CTSP). • Develop a comprehensive funding strategy for climate change adaptation to enable local governments to access resources (CTSP).	Financing needs integrated with other R1 intermediate results objectives,	IR1.5 Sustainable financing mobilized

Table 8. Snapshot of Year 2 Activities – Regional

	teams mobilized and strategy development started	
Result 2: Ecosystem approach to fisheries management improved in CT countries		
Key Activities	**Milestones (FY10)**	**Intermediate Results (FY13)**
• Develop and implement roadmap to integrate EAFM into national and local fisheries management policies and laws in all CT6 countries (CTSP) • Organize and carry out a CT Live Reef Food Fish Trade Forum for businesses and government agencies (CTSP)	EAFM learning applied and experiences among Regional Exchange participants shared, at least two additional countries formally endorsing EAFM as national policy	IR2.1 EAFM framework developed and endorsed
• Conduct needs assessment and develop capacity in highly migratory observer programs (NOAA)	EBFM Action Plans launched with Learning Partner and Small Grants	IR2.2 Fisheries management capacity increased
• Coordinate with ongoing US and international activities with regards to IUU fishing and help design and participate in an IUU Regional Exchange (NOAA, PI). • Conduct a standardized process of port surveys and needs assessments to identify underdeveloped MCS in the CTI areas to determine how to improve MCS capabilities in these areas (NOAA).	Enforcement capacity needs assessment conducted in CT6 countries, pilot enforcement capacity strengthening started in at least 2 CT6 countries, initial discussions on regional enforcement cooperation conducted	IR2.3 Enforcement capacity increased
Result 3: Marine protected area management improved in CT countries		
Key Activities	**Milestones (FY10)**	**Intermediate Results (FY13)**
• Prepare and review regional MPA effectiveness protocol with CT6 governments (CTSP, NOAA) • Strengthen or establish national and local laws and policies on MPAs (CTSP) • Develop a comprehensive and user-friendly Coral Triangle MPA and species mapping and information system with data from priority geographies (CTSP)	MPA System Framework concept defined, Regional Exchange conducted	IR3.1 MPA System framework developed and endorsed

Table 8. Snapshot of Year 2 Activities – Regional

	and Action Plans defined, MPA management effectiveness framework developed	
• Conduct a needs assessment (survey and site assessment) for priority MPA seascapes (networks) in CT counties (Indonesia, Timor Leste, Solomons, PNG) to determine the most urgent capacity needs within that country (CTSP). • Establish a functional MPA Training Network that delivers capacity building to MPA planners and managers in priority geographies and sites (CTSP, NOAA, PI)	MPA management good practices shared and common training curriculums developed through Regional Exchange	IR3.2 MPA management capacity increased
• Pilot MPA management effectiveness protocol in priority geographies (CTSP, NOAA, PI)	MPA effectiveness strategy developed for priority geographies in Indonesia	IR3.3 MPA effectiveness improved in priority geographies
Result 4. Capacity to adapt to climate change improved in CT countries		
Key Activities	**Milestones (FY10)**	**Intermediate Results (FY13)**
• Develop climate change vulnerability assessment training module (CTSP)	Roadmap finalized integrating needs with inter-donor support, appropriate US CTI Support Program mechanism identified, adaptation start-up tools identified and transferred to host institutions, pilots initiated in three more CT6 countries	IR4.1 Capacity to apply climate change adaptation strategies increased
• Conduct climate change vulnerability and adaptation assessment training with local government (CTSP) • Conduct regional exchange to identify adaptation strategies and funding opportunities for CCA and develop action plans (PI, NOAA, CTSP)	Adaptation strategies developed and action plans prepared by CT6 countries	IR4.2 Climate adaptation strategies applied in priority geographies

IV.2 Indonesia

Table 9. Snapshot of Year 2 Activities - Indonesia

Result 1: Regional and national platforms strengthened to catalyze and sustain integrated marine and coastal management in the Coral Triangle		
Key Activities	**Milestones (FY10)**	**Intermediate Results (FY13)**
• Conduct national capacity assessment of Sea Partnership Program (NOAA)	Capacity needs assessment for networks completed, exchanges and grants implemented, draft inter-CT6 agreements in place for information exchange	IR1.3 Learning and information networks strengthened
Result 2: Ecosystem approach to fisheries management improved in CT countries		
Key Activities	**Milestones (FY10)**	**Intermediate Results (FY13)**
• Collaborate with Ministry (DKP) to determine extent and type of illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing and fishing related activities affecting Indonesia (NOAA). • Liaise with enforcement agency or agencies in Indonesia to determine the level and response capability of the agencies tasked with enforcing fisheries legislation and regulation (NOAA) • Collaborate with Indonesia and international partners, including the IMCS Network, on the development of mechanisms to combat IUU fishing and strengthening enforcement in the region (NOAA). • Collaborate on a review of the administrative and legal processes governing fisheries in Indonesia (NOAA). • Identify potential IUU enforcement issues and gaps in enforcement capabilities (NOAA).	Enforcement capacity needs assessment conducted in CT6 countries, pilot enforcement capacity strengthening started in at least 2 CT6 countries, initial discussions on regional enforcement cooperation conducted CT6 countries exchange	IR2.3 Enforcement capacity increased
Result 3: Marine protected area management improved in CT countries		
Key Activities	**Milestones (FY10)**	**Intermediate Results (FY13)**
• Integrate MPA, capture fisheries and EAFM networks to ensure healthy fish stocks and sustainable capture fisheries industry in Indonesia (CTSP). • Link national policy decision to the locally management marine areas (LMMA) in Padaido to improve MPA management effectiveness (CTSP). • Develop design, management plan, and monitoring protocols and the establishment of a co-management unit that	MPA System Framework concept defined, Regional Exchange conducted and Action Plans defined, MPA management effectiveness	IR3.1 MPA System framework developed and endorsed

Table 9. Snapshot of Year 2 Activities - Indonesia

works on at-sea management (CTSP).	framework developed	
• Prepare MPA training curriculum: including a training manual, agendas, handouts and presentation materials for each capacity building activity (NOAA). • Work with local communities and fisheries officers to provide three basic MPA-101 trainings (one each in the east, west and central districts) as a first step in introducing the purpose, need, and roles and responsibilities of an effectively managed MPA to be applied to the management of the 35 district MPAs (NOAA). • Develop and carry out needs assessment to identify priorities for a multi-year capacity building program for the DKP officers of the Technical Implementing Unit in order for them to effectively manage the 8 MPAs being transferred from Forestry to DKP, and provide support for the management of the Savu Sea Conservation Area (NOAA). • Conduct a 3-day workshop in Jakarta for the DKP officers of the Technical Implementing Unit (based on the outcomes of the NA) to both learn how, and actually develop and design, a 5-year capacity building program that meets their priority needs for effectively managing MPAs (NOAA). • Conduct the first 6-day MPA capacity building training of the multi-year program for 40 technical DKP officers of the Technical Implementing Unit, to be held in Kupang (NOAA). • Provide technical assistance to the director and staff of DKP's Conservation Department in the design and incremental development (over 5-years) of the "MPA Certification Program" for MPA managers and staff throughout Indonesia (DKP civil servants and community MPA managers) (NOAA) • Provide funding for travel to annual meeting to evaluate outcomes, outputs and overall effectiveness of DKP-NOAA program and plan for subsequent years (NOAA) • Initiate establishment of a management authority and management plan (including zoning), and strengthen management capacity towards biodiversity conservation and sustainable fisheries (CTSP). • Conduct capacity building, strengthening management effectiveness and establishing baseline information to increase MPA management effectiveness in Western Sumatra (CTSP). • Provide focused and practical training to MPA and fisheries managers in Indonesia (CTSP). • Develop learning networks that identify, establish, standardize, and institutionalize best practices in MPA management throughout Indonesia (CTSP).	MPA management good practices shared and common training curriculums developed through Regional Exchange	IR3.2 MPA management capacity increased
• Develop draft MPA management effectiveness assessment protocol that will be tested and applied in sites and at local and national workshops, together with local stakeholders and key partners (CTSP). • Develop MPA management plans with participation of relevant stakeholders in target sites with priority geographies (CTSP). • Establish and train MPA management bodies in target sites with priority geographies (CTSP). • Establish a network of MPAs covering approximately 60,000 ha for the marine and coastal waters of Bali Island aligned with the Bali Spatial plan that includes no-take zones (CTSP). • Engage MMAF in spatial planning for improved MPA management effectiveness at Bird's Head Seascape (CTSP).	MPA effectiveness strategy developed for priority geographies in Indonesia	IR3.3 MPA effectiveness improved in priority geographies

IV.3 Malaysia

Table 10. Snapshot of Year 2 Activities – Malaysia

Result 1: Regional and national platforms strengthened to catalyze and sustain integrated marine and coastal management in the Coral Triangle		
Key Activities	**Milestones (FY10)**	**Intermediate Results (FY13)**
• Designate Country Conservation Leads/Managers who work with the CTSP NGO consortium and relevant CT6 entities at the regional, national and local level (CTSP).	Capacity needs assessed with collaborating partners and design of regional and national CTI bodies completed	IR1.2 Institutional capacity and collaboration strengthened
Key Activities	**Milestones (FY10)**	**Intermediate Results (FY13)**
• Establish EBFM Council and Working Group to strengthen EBFM capacity in Malaysia (CTSP). • Conduct study tours and workshops highlighting best practices sites and conduct workshops to increase government and industry capacity to plan and implement an EBFM framework (CTSP). • Commission specific studies as requested by the EBFM Council and Working Group to increase knowledge on EBFM in Malaysia (CTSP).	EAFM learning applied and experiences among Regional Exchange participants shared, at least two additional countries formally endorsing EAFM as national policy	IR2.1 EAFM framework developed and endorsed
• Design and implement a sustainable seafood campaign to increase awareness about EBFM and threats to commercial fish stocks (CTSP). • Conduct a study on the role of aquaculture in ensuring sustainable LRFT for Sabah's Live Reef Fish Trade (CTSP). • Prepare a study that will document the positive impacts of no-take MPAs on LRFT target species (CTSP). • Assist in the establishment of a buy-back and release program and enforcement trainings for officials to implement Sabah's export ban on humphead wrasse (CTSP). • Develop strategies and tools to improve understanding of LRFT in Malaysia restaurants and consumer attitudes relevant to LRFT sustainability (CTSP).	EBFM Action Plans launched with Learning Partner and Small Grants	IR2.2 Fisheries management capacity increased
• Conduct studies and workshops that fill critical knowledge gaps about fisheries in Kudat-Banggi PCA (CTSP). • Collate and synthesize information needed for a shared vision and goals for a Tun Mustapha Park (TMP) management plan by working with the Fisheries Working Group (CTSP).	Enforcement activities and partners (NOAA, local institutions) identified, Regional Exchange conducted	IR2.4 EAFM applied in priority geographies
Result 3: Marine protected area management improved in CT countries		
Key Activities	**Milestones (FY10)**	**Intermediate Results (FY13)**

Table 10. Snapshot of Year 2 Activities – Malaysia

• Assist TMP Interim Steering Committee (ISC) and working groups in setting targets for a socio-economic spatial zoning plan through data compilation and the use of MARXAN modeling to produce options for the plan (CTSP). • Strengthen ISC and their efforts to develop an integrated management plan and the creation of a shared vision for the management of TMP based on the inputs from the 5 working groups (CTSP). • Develop key messages for targeted audiences, site visits, media outreach and organized events with community and government regional leaders to catalyze support for MPA gazettement and planning of the MPA (CTSP). • Design mechanisms for community involvement in enforcement in cooperation with government partners for activities such as a community warden programs (CTSP).	MPA management good practices shared and common training curriculums developed through Regional Exchange	IR3.2 MPA management capacity increased

IV.4 Papua New Guinea

Table 11. Snapshot of Year 2 Activities – Papua New Guinea

Result 1: Regional and national platforms strengthened to catalyze and sustain integrated marine and coastal management in the Coral Triangle		
Key Activities	**Milestones (FY10)**	**Intermediate Results (FY13)**
• Provide technical support for the development and operation of the CTI National Coordinating Committee and its efforts to finalize the NPOA (CTSP). • Provide internships [6 month independent study] for diploma students in the Fisheries and Natural Resource Management Programme in the Institute for Sustainable Marine Resources (NFC) (CTSP). • Designate Country Conservation Leads/Managers who work with the CTSP NGO consortium and relevant CT6 entities at the regional, national and local level (CTSP).	Capacity needs assessed with collaborating partners and design of regional and national CTI bodies completed	IR1.2 Institutional capacity and collaboration strengthened
• Conduct a workshop for practitioners based on lessons learned in marine resource management from different provinces and countries (CTSP).	Capacity needs assessment for networks completed, exchanges and grants implemented, draft inter-CT6 agreements in place for information exchange	IR1.3 Learning and information networks strengthened
Result 2: Ecosystem approach to fisheries management improved in CT countries		
Key Activities	**Milestones (FY10)**	**Intermediate Results (FY13)**
• Formulate policy that will link national and sub-national levels fisheries management and legally institute EAFM as the fisheries management tool (CTSP).	EAFM learning applied and experiences among Regional Exchange participants shared, at least two additional countries formally endorsing EAFM as national policy	IR2.1 EAFM framework developed and endorsed
• Develop a pilot EAFM model in Manus in Nali Sopat Penabu LLG that provides an example of EAFM for replication (CTSP). • Conduct community consultations at Andra Island, Manus to develop viable economic alternatives for maritime communities (CTSP). • Conduct an assessment of local resource use with the communities of Nali Sopat Penabu LLG and NFA Sedentary Resources Group (CTSP). • Develop an EAFM concept and strategy with the communities of NSP LLG and NFA Sedentary Resources Group that can be replicated in other communities (CTSP). • Provide training and capacity building for provincial government officers in marine resource management and enforcement (CTSP).	Enforcement activities and partners (NOAA, local institutions) identified, Regional Exchange conducted	IR2.4 EAFM applied in priority geographies
Result 3: Marine protected area management improved in CT countries		

Table 11. Snapshot of Year 2 Activities – Papua New Guinea

Key Activities	Milestones (FY10)	Intermediate Results (FY13)
• Liaise with Maramatana LLG to garner their support for passing Environment Law that provides legal recognition of local level management authority (CTSP). • Provide technical support and capacity building to Labam-Pahilele and Nuakata Management Committees for completion of NIPA Mgt Plan (CTSP). • Facilitate a process for recognition of NIPA management plan under Environment Law that provides legal recognition of local level management (CTSP). • Review Louisiade LLG Environment Law (2000) that will provide a legal framework for MPA establishment (CTSP). • Finalize and gazette Lavongai LLG marine management law in cooperation with government officials (CTSP).	MPA System Framework concept defined, Regional Exchange conducted and Action Plans defined, MPA management effectiveness framework developed	IR3.1 MPA System framework developed and endorsed
• Implement a government authorized "beche de mer" monitoring protocol in cooperation with NFA that will be implemented in two LMMA/MPA sites as part of the development of a unified national fisheries management system (CTSP). • Provide training of trainers to the Village Engagement Team (VET) on MPA monitoring surveillance and enforcement (CTSP). • Provide support to the Village Engagement Team as they train MPA rangers at the site (CTSP). • Provide technical support to rangers for MPA monitoring/surveillance (CTSP). • Facilitate the creation of a dive site management plan for NIPA that will offer economic alternatives to communities and thereby alleviate the pressure on maritime resources (CTSP).	MPA management good practices shared and common training curriculums developed through Regional Exchange	IR3.2 MPA management capacity increased

IV.5 Philippines

Table 12. Snapshot of Year 2 Activities – Philippines

Result 1: Regional and national platforms strengthened to catalyze and sustain integrated marine and coastal management in the Coral Triangle		
Key Activities	**Milestones (FY10)**	**Intermediate Results (FY13)**
• Develop a policy paper and conduct consultations with local government units and DENR on conflicting jurisdictions to enable more effective management of seascapes currently under DENR jurisdiction (CTSP). • Enhance the management of SSME by promoting the development and adoption of local management action plans that are presented nationally and to the Tri-national committee (CTSP).	At least two major platform initiatives started in each CT6 country with at least two of these linked into the start-up of regional platforms	IR1.1 Policies developed and advanced
• Provide logistical and technical support to NCC for NPOA implementation by supporting coordination with Regional Steering Committees (CTSP). • Develop an apprenticeship and training program to enhance capacity of academic institutions to implement the CTI NPOA at the national and local level and ensure the long term sustainability of CTI innovations (CTSP). • Designate Country Conservation Leads/Managers who work with the CTSP NGO consortium and relevant CT6 entities at the regional, national and local level (CTSP).	Capacity needs assessed with collaborating partners and design of regional and national CTI bodies completed	IR1.2 Institutional capacity and collaboration strengthened
• Conduct a roundtable to engage the private sector in marine resources management issues and sustainability issues that generates commitments to improved marine resource management on behalf of industry (CTSP). • Conduct consultations and a visioning exercise on management planning with multi stakeholders groups including government agencies and relevant LGUs to enhance seascape management in the South China Sea (CTSP).	Public-private sector strategy developed and public campaign launched	IR1.4 Public and private sector constituencies engaged
Result 2: Ecosystem approach to fisheries management improved in CT countries		
Key Activities	**Milestones (FY10)**	**Intermediate Results (FY13)**
• Develop with local gov't site-specific LRF sustainability plans that will provide information needed for the expansion of the existing fisheries management area (CTSP).	EAFM learning applied and experiences among Regional Exchange participants shared, at least two additional countries formally endorsing EAFM as national policy	IR2.1 EAFM framework developed and endorsed
• Provide technical assistance to local governments to establish network among key LRF municipalities to establish a large contiguous fishery management area (CTSP). • Gather data on and monitor LRF spawning aggregation sites and make this information available to	EBFM Action Plans launched with Learning Partner and Small Grants	IR2.2 Fisheries management capacity increased

Table 12. Snapshot of Year 2 Activities – Philippines

local communities to refine the process for determining the ideal location of MPAs (CTSP). • Gather data on fish abundance, distribution, and habitat needed for EBFM policy and make management recommendations, and conduct policy review of the existence of humphead wrasse in the open waters of target sites (CTSP). • Implement the recommendations of the FY09 mariculture sustainability assessments with local governments in priority geographies (CTSP). • Package and disseminate the results of fry fisheries studies in relevant municipalities (CTSP). • Provide affected fishers with tools for growth, control and maintenance necessary for the sustainable management of small sized (fry) fisheries (CTSP).		
• Provide technical assistance to local governments for SRU-specific LRFT sustainability plan implementation that includes industry and community participation (CTSP).	Enforcement activities and partners (NOAA, local institutions) identified, Regional Exchange conducted	IR2.4 EAFM applied in priority geographies
Result 3: Marine protected area management improved in CT countries		
Key Activities	**Milestones (FY10)**	**Intermediate Results (FY13)**
• Provide technical assistance to the MPA management board, municipal governments and other constituents on updated MPA zoning and the spawning aggregation sites in Palawan. • Conduct training for MPA management board, local government and constituents in MPA monitoring systems in Palawan (CTSP). • Provide training and technical assistance on enforcement and plan implementation to Languyan and Sitangkai MPA management boards and local Tawi-Tawi governments (CTSP). • Provide technical assistance to local governments on MPA identification and boundary delineation based on identified spawning aggregation sites in Tawi-Tawi and Palawan (CTSP).	MPA effectiveness strategy developed for priority geographies in Indonesia	IR3.3 MPA effectiveness improved in priority geographies
Result 4. Capacity to adapt to climate change improved in CT countries		
Key Activities	**Milestones (FY10)**	**Intermediate Results (FY13)**
• Conduct socio-political, economic, and biological climate change adaptation assessments with local governments and help them develop plans and policies to implement these strategies (CTSP).	Roadmap finalized integrating needs with inter-donor support, appropriate US CTI Support Program identified, adaptation start-up tools identified and transferred to host institutions, pilots initiated in three more CT6 countries	IR4.1 Capacity to apply climate change adaptation strategies increased
• Refine the vulnerability assessment process to improve capacity to develop climate change adaptation strategy (CTSP). • Map MPAs and other coastal habitats to inform a climate change adaptation strategy to be developed with local leaders in Lubang (CTSP). • Conduct adaptation strategy meetings to test a vulnerability assessment module in at least 2 clusters of municipalities (CTSP). • Develop a vulnerability assessment training module for replication in other areas and or countries	Adaptation strategies developed and action plans prepared by CT6 countries	IR4.2 Climate adaptation strategies applied in priority geographies

Table 12. Snapshot of Year 2 Activities – Philippines

(CTSP).		

IV.6 Solomon Islands

Table 13. Snapshot of Year 2 Activities – Solomon Islands

Result 1: Regional and national platforms strengthened to catalyze and sustain integrated marine and coastal management in the Coral Triangle		
Key Activities	**Milestones (FY10)**	**Intermediate Results (FY13)**
• Engage residents and leaders of relevant organizations in Ontong Java and Sikaiana in the national strategy for CBRM framework (CTSP). • Work with relevant government agencies and the NCC to revise the National Plan of Action to develop a common goal and more cohesive plans (CTSP). • Support the government to develop and finalize key national policy and legislation (Fisheries Act, coastal management act, protected area policy/act, WMA) and review penalties, legal procedures, role of police, elders and traditional leaders in enforcement (CTSP). • Support GoSI to develop specific protected area legislation that references current and needed MPA models in SI that improve MPA enforcement and management (CTSP). • Develop a national strategy/framework and best practice guidance model for the implementation of community based natural resources management (CBNRM) based on assessments, reviews and joint planning (CTSP).	At least two major platform initiatives started in each CT6 country with at least two of these linked into the start-up of regional platforms	IR1.1 Policies developed and advanced
• Establish a CTI implementation and coordination unit within the National Coordination Committee (CTSP). • Designate Country Conservation Leads/Managers who interact directly with the CTI implementation and coordination unit, CTSP RPO and consortium to coordinate effective implementation of CTSP activities (CTSP). • Conduct a workshop to engage land-based stakeholders (MALD, MoF, MLHS, MEMRE, Police, Patrol boat & Private Sector) that contributes to increased coordination and collaboration on community-based resource management and policy development (CTSP). • Provide support GoSI to design a capacity building and institutional support strategy based on assessments, national good practices, experience, and context including development of training guides and materials (CTSP). • Deploy CTSP field staff, including a capacity building coordinator, in Malaita and Western Solomon Provinces (CTSP). • Evaluate and prepare a draft report on supplementary and alternative income generating options in the SI	Capacity needs assessed with collaborating partners and design of regional and national CTI bodies completed	IR1.2 Institutional capacity and collaboration strengthened

Table 13. Snapshot of Year 2 Activities – Solomon Islands

context.		
• Facilitate coordination meetings and forums to improve government coordination and engagement at provincial and national levels (CTSP). • Design and produce appropriate awareness materials and strategy to support CBRM based on ecosystem approaches and climate change in collaboration with government agencies, SILMMA, NGOs and communities (CTSP). • Implement a public awareness strategy in support of CBRM in Ontong Java and Sikaiana (CTSP). • Conduct workshops and consultations to identify appropriate data management systems, protocols and capacity needs to support long-term monitoring and decision support (CTSP).	Capacity needs assessment for networks completed, exchanges and grants implemented, draft inter-CT6 agreements in place for information exchange	IR1.3 Learning and information networks strengthened
Result 2: Ecosystem approach to fisheries management improved in CT countries		
Key Activities	**Milestones (FY10)**	**Intermediate Results (FY13)**
• Develop and draft key policies to improve governance of community based resource management and increased compliance and monitoring with at least two provincial governments (CTSP).	EAFM learning applied and experiences among Regional Exchange participants shared, at least two additional countries formally endorsing EAFM as national policy	IR2.1 EAFM framework developed and endorsed
• Provide targeted training and mentoring for improved management of marine biodiversity and habitats (CTSP).	EBFM Action Plans launched with Learning Partner and Small Grants	IR2.2 Fisheries management capacity increased
Result 3: Marine protected area management improved in CT countries		
Key Activities	**Milestones (FY10)**	**Intermediate Results (FY13)**
• Conduct a review of the current status and inventory of national LMMAs/MPAs and provide advice on best use of MPAs/marine refugia as management tool in an SI context (CTSP). • Conduct a preliminary assessment of MPA outcomes from CBRM and provide stakeholders information on how CBRM works, identifying ways that the methodology could be improved (CTSP).	MPA System Framework concept defined, Regional Exchange conducted and Action Plans defined, MPA management effectiveness framework developed	IR3.1 MPA System framework developed and endorsed
Result 4. Capacity to adapt to climate change improved in CT countries		
Key Activities	**Milestones (FY10)**	**Intermediate Results (FY13)**
• Review and collate existing materials on methodologies relevant to Solomon Islands context and CBRM approaches to increase understanding of appropriate, effective and local rapid vulnerability and adaptation assessments (CTSP).	Roadmap finalized integrating needs with inter-donor support, appropriate US CTI Support Program identified, adaptation start-up tools identified and transferred	IR4.1 Capacity to apply climate change adaptation strategies increased

Table 13. Snapshot of Year 2 Activities – Solomon Islands

	to host institutions, pilots initiated in three more CT6 countries	
• Test the viability and methodology of community based climate change vulnerability and adaptation assessments in pilot communities that are using CBRM approaches (CTSP). • Design and implement rapid provincial level vulnerability and adaptation assessment to inform CBRM implementation in Ontong Java and Sikiana (CTSP). • Design community level climate vulnerability and adaptation methodologies and adaptation strategies in Malaita and Western Solomon Islands Provinces (CTSP). • Implement community-based vulnerability and adaptation methodologies and strategies in CBRM target communities in Malaita and Western Solomon Islands Provinces (CTSP).	Adaptation strategies developed and action plans prepared by CT6 countries	IR4.2 Climate adaptation strategies applied in priority geographies

IV.7 Timor Leste

Table 14. Snapshot of Year 2 Activities – Timor Leste

Result 1: Regional and national platforms strengthened to catalyze and sustain integrated marine and coastal management in the Coral Triangle		
Key Activities	**Milestones (FY10)**	**Intermediate Results (FY13)**
• Conduct a cost/benefit analysis of the ratification of two international marine conventions and prepare a policy summary as a foundation for an analysis of the national marine management policy framework (CTSP). • Develop and initiate the process for formulating the national ICZM system that will strengthen the management of marine resources in Timor-Leste (CTSP). • Conduct an analysis of national marine management policy and initiate the formulation of a new policy framework integrating MPAs and fisheries zones (CTSP).	At least two major platform initiatives started in each CT6 country with at least two of these linked into the start-up of regional platforms	IR1.1 Policies developed and advanced
• Provide operational support, technical assistance, and stakeholder facilitation to strengthen NCC (CTSP). • Designate Country Conservation Leads/Managers who work with the CTSP NGO consortium and relevant CT6 entities at the regional, national and local level (CTSP).	Capacity needs assessed with collaborating partners and design of regional and national CTI bodies completed	IR1.2 Institutional capacity and collaboration strengthened
Result 2: Ecosystem approach to fisheries management improved in CT countries		
Key Activities	**Milestones (FY10)**	**Intermediate Results (FY13)**
• Develop spatial information on priority areas for fisheries management based on fisheries production and dependence, poverty, food security, and other criteria to inform CBFM and alternative livelihood programs (CTSP).	EAFM learning applied and experiences among Regional Exchange participants shared, at least two additional countries	IR2.1 EAFM framework developed and endorsed

Table 14. Snapshot of Year 2 Activities – Timor Leste

• Complete a rapid assessment on fisheries management capacity for implementation of EBFM pilots in high-priority areas and develop new fisheries management training programs on the findings of this assessment (CTSP). • Develop and initiate training and mentoring program focused on EBFM for government, NGO and community members working on the development and implementation of community-based fisheries management (CTSP).	formally endorsing EAFM as national policy	
• Undertake socio-economic surveys in NKS to set a baseline to measure progress toward improved resource condition through project interventions (CTSP). • Initiate a pilot marine related livelihood development program (with a focus on LMMAs and marine related economic projects) (CTSP). • Develop a fisheries related livelihood strategy that will focus on the potential for tourism, mariculture and other non extractive activities and carry out initial outreach in NKS (CTSP).	Enforcement activities and partners (NOAA, local institutions) identified, Regional Exchange conducted	IR2.4 EAFM applied in priority geographies
Result 3: Marine protected area management improved in CT countries		
Key Activities	**Milestones (FY10)**	**Intermediate Results (FY13)**
• Conduct a series of exchange visits, trainings, and ongoing mentoring programs on MPA integrated marine management capacity among MAF staff and relevant stakeholders (CTSP).	MPA management good practices shared and common training curriculums developed through Regional Exchange	IR3.2 MPA management capacity increased
• Develop a comprehensive Marine Management Capacity Development Strategy for NKS (CTSP). • Build MAF and community based training and mentoring teams that will facilitate marine management processes and activities in NKS National Park and in other areas over time (CTSP). • Mobilize on-the-ground integrated marine management in NKS National Park and catalyze MPA management nationally through the formation of a multi-stakeholder project team, conducting community/stakeholder consultations and outreach, compiling research products on NKS, and developing and implementing early action strategies in NKS (CTSP). • Mobilize trainers to work with government officials and local MPA practitioners to implement the Marine Capacity Development Program within key institutions that integrate MPA, EBFM, and Climate Change initiatives (CTSP).	MPA effectiveness strategy developed for priority geographies in Indonesia	IR3.3 MPA effectiveness improved in priority geographies
Result 4. Capacity to adapt to climate change improved in CT countries		
Key Activities	**Milestones (FY10)**	**Intermediate Results (FY13)**
• Carry out a climate change vulnerability assessment as part of an overall effort to provide a solid understanding of possible climate change impacts to inform positive interventions and adaptation strategies and improve resource condition over time in specific geographic areas (CTSP).	Adaptation strategies developed and action plans prepared by CT6 countries	IR4.2 Climate adaptation strategies applied in priority geographies