



## CORAL TRIANGLE INITIATIVE ON CORAL REEFS, FISHERIES AND FOOD SECURITY

# ACTIVITY REPORT: CTI MAYORS' ROUNDTABLE

A Regional Meeting in Support of the Coral Triangle Initiative  
May 16 - 20, 2011 (Wakatobi, Indonesia)



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# **CORAL TRIANGLE INITIATIVE ON CORAL REEFS, FISHERIES AND FOOD SECURITY**

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**MAY16-19, 2011 (WAKATOBI, INDONESIA)**

**Prepared for the US Agency for International Development**

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# ACRONYMS

ACCESS	Accelerating City to City Exchange on Sustainable Sanitation
ACCRN	Asian Cities Climate Resilience Network
APEC	Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation Forum
APEKSI	Asosiasi Pemerintah Kota Seluruh Indonesia (Association of Cities in Indonesia)
APKASI	Asosiasi Pemerintah Kabupaten Seluruh Indonesia (Association of Regencies [Districts] in Indonesia )
ASEAN	Association Southeast Asian Nations
BFAR	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (Philippines)
CBO	Community-based organizations
CCA	Climate change adaptation
CFF	Coral reefs, fisheries and food security
CI	Conservation International
COP	Conference of Parties
COREMAP	Coral Reef Rehabilitation Management Project
CRM	Coastal resource management
CRMP	Coastal Resource Management Project
CT	Coral Triangle
CT6	CT Countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, and Timor-Leste)
CTC	Coral Triangle Center
CTI	Coral Triangle Initiative
CTSP	Coral Triangle Support Partnership (USAID/Asia)
DA	Department of Agriculture (Philippines)
DAO	DENR Administrative Order (Philippines)
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources (Philippines)
DREAMS	Development of Resource and Access to Municipal Services
EAFM	Ecosystem approach to fisheries management
ecoBUDGET	Environment and natural resource management system
ECSMF	Executive Course for Sustainable Municipal Fisheries
FISH Project	Fisheries Improved for Sustainable Harvest Project
GNP	Gross national product
HEAT	Harmonized Emissions Analysis Tool
ICLEI	ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability (formerly International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives)
ICM	Integrated coastal management
IEC	Information, education, and communication

IRA	Internal revenue allotment
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LBDA	Lanuza Bay Development Alliance (Philippines)
LGA	Local government association
LGU	Local government unit
LLG	Local level government (Papua New Guinea)
LMP	League of Municipalities of the Philippines
MDC	Mayor's Development Center (Philippines)
MFARMC	Municipal Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Council (Philippines?)
MOA	Memorandum of agreement
MOREFISH	Movement for Responsible Fisheries (Philippines)
MOU	Memorandum of understanding
MPA	Marine Protected Area
MRT	Mayors Roundtable
NAMRIA	National Mapping Resource and Information Authority (Philippines)
NCC	National CTI Coordinating Committee
NGO	non-governmental organization
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Organization (US)
NPOA	National Plan of Action
NSP	Nali Sopat Penabu City (Solomon Islands)
PDMS	Poverty Database Monitoring System
PI	Program Integrator (for USAID/Asia US CTI Support Program)
PNG	Papua New Guinea
PPP	Public-private partnership
RDMA	Regional Development Mission/Asia
RPOA	Regional Plan of Action
SLR	Sea level rise
SOM	Senior Officials Meeting
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
TOR	Terms of reference
TWG	Technical working group
UCLG-ASPAC	United Cities and Local Governments-Asia Pacific
UN	United Nations
US CTI	United States Support to the Coral Triangle Initiative
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WWF	World Wildlife Fund for Nature

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) of the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF) recognizes the importance of local governments and communities in the management and protection of one of the world's most biologically diverse regions. The process to engage local governments in the CTI began during June-July 2009 in Cebu, Philippines, where 25 delegates from the six Coral Triangle countries - Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea (PNG), the Philippines, Solomon Islands and Timor Leste - participated in a regional exchange that showcased Philippine local government initiatives in coastal resource management (CRM). Among the participants of that regional exchange was a representative from Indonesia's CTI National Coordinating Committee (NCC) and the Mayor of Wakatobi, Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia. Inspired by what he learned from the exchange, the mayor proposed to host a roundtable for the local government leaders of the Coral Triangle countries, collectively known as CT6, to begin discussions on how local governments in the region can contribute to the goals of CTI. To jumpstart the initiative, local government leaders from across Indonesia attended the "National Dialogue for Local Governments" on December 2009 in Wakatobi and pledged to what has come to be known as the "Wakatobi Commitment." This document includes as one of seven action items "cooperation with associations of government heads from other countries," which provided impetus for further discussions on the MRT. In September 2010, a planning meeting was held in Cebu, Philippines to begin preparations for the Roundtable that will include mayors from the rest of the Coral Triangle countries.

Jointly convened by the United Cities and Local Governments-Asia Pacific (UCLG-ASPAC), the national association of regencies or districts in Indonesia (APKASI) and association of cities in Indonesia (APEKSI) and the League of Municipalities of the Philippines (LMP), the Mayors Round Table (MRT) was attended by a total of 51 delegates and resource persons, including 30 representatives from 13 local governments<sup>1</sup>, four associations of local governments, and the NCCs of the CT6 countries. They were joined by representatives of the CTI Interim Regional Secretariat and development partners, including the USCTI Support Program Integrator (PI), which coordinated and supported the event.

The Roundtable focused on the following objectives:

- 1) Discuss common challenges and possible solutions.
- 2) Develop consensus to prioritize, implement or advocate coastal management.
- 3) Initiate the formation of a network of local governments in CTI.
- 4) Formulate a regional roadmap for CTI local government network.
- 5) Formulate courses of action to translate regional roadmap into specific country activities.

Expert presentations on the CTI and the US CTI Support Program were given early in the Roundtable to provide context for the discussions. Much of the initial discussion focused on the various government systems of the CT6, which translate to sometimes wide differences in authorities and the way coastal management activities and projects are administered at the local level. Expert and case study presentations helped participants to understand how the other local governments operate and to level out some of their differences, but the delegates ultimately agreed to accept that differences between government systems could not be avoided and that they must be regarded as a motivation for, instead of an obstacle to cooperation. By consensus, the local government delegates defined their preferred mode of cooperation as

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<sup>1</sup> Local governments in this report refers to sub-national governments which include states, provinces, regencies, districts, cities, municipalities and their equivalent

sharing and exchange of information, experience and expertise, particularly in the context of the five CTI goals.

Some participants, particularly from Malaysia, expressed reservations about entering into a binding agreement in forming a CTI local government alliance as their centralized government system does not give them the authority to enter into formal pacts. Consensus was eventually built around emphasizing the “spirit of cooperation.” Through a deliberative process that considered the concerns of all CT6 countries and their LGU leaders and organizations, the participants agreed on broad areas of regional cooperation, which provided the basis for their Joint Communiqué declaring their vision for cooperation and commitment to undertake five actions in the next two years, as follows:

*“WE, the representatives of local governments -- municipal, local level governments, provinces, districts, cities, and states -- local government associations and partners from the six member countries of the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF) who participated in the Mayors Round Table held in Wakatobi, Indonesia on 16-19 May 2011 agree to collaborate; share information, experience and expertise; and advocate policies to achieve the goals of the CTI-CFF. Toward this end, we have developed this Vision: *By 2016, we see ourselves as resourced, innovative, informed, and effective local governments collaborating, sharing information, experience and expertise, and advocating policies to achieve the goals of the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security.**

Furthermore, we agree to undertake the following actions in the next two years:

- 1) Meet regularly in a CTI-CFF Mayors Round Table to be co-hosted by the NCC and a local government, local government alliance, or local government association in each CT6 country;
- 2) Promote awareness or understanding among local governments and other local stakeholders about the CTI-CFF;
- 3) Identify a CTI-CFF local government focal point in each country to liaise with and advocate representation on the NCC, as well as coordinate with CTI-CFF local government focal points in other member countries;
- 4) Explore opportunities for regional dialogue on best practices, exchange, and collaboration of expertise among member countries in local environmental governance, sustainable coastal management, and community resiliency; and
- 5) Identify and develop learning destinations in each country to share experiences and best practices in local environmental governance, sustainable coastal management, and community resiliency.

Signed on 19 May 2011 in Wakatobi, Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia.”

A reproduction of the signed document is shown in Annex 6.

## **COUNTRY ROADMAPS**

In addition to the Joint Communiqué, the MRT produced country roadmaps reported below for national level action. The complete set of national reports also includes the regional actions proposed by the country teams which can be found under Session 12 in this report.

## **Indonesia**

### *National*

- 1) Development of National knowledge management/information system on CTI issues
- 2) Implementation of Capacity-building programs (training, workshop, site visits)
- 3) Learning sites development (identification of good practices/models)
- 4) Sustainable financing mechanism development
- 5) Network facilitation (inter-local government, local governments and other stakeholders [national government, donors], NCC)

## **Malaysia**

### *National*

- 1) Finalization of draft NPOA

### *National and Local*

- 1) Awareness promotion among local level/district officers
- 2) Sourcing of funds and implementation of programs and projects identified in the NPOA
- 3) Program/project monitoring and coordination
- 4) Building local community involvement/participation
- 5) Poverty eradication

## **PNG**

### *National*

- 1) Capacity building programs at all levels of government.
- 2) Establishment of the LLG Forum to address CTI-CFF issues and other related issues of interest (PNG has a big land mass and there are many development projects that are happening simultaneously and need to be coordinated.)
- 3) Awareness promotion on the NPOA (PNG Marine Program) among all coastal LLGs to inform and encourage them to commit to and take ownership of CTI-CFF programs and activities.
- 4) Networking, e.g. LLGs can come together to discuss and come to an agreement on appropriate arrangements for the proposed LLG Forum.
- 5) Inclusion of CTI program in government conferences.
- 6) Advocacy on LLG representation in the NCC (Mayors to nominate their NCC representative).

## **Philippines**

### *National*

- 1) Through the NCC, meet with representatives of national agencies, NGOs, international partners, and LMP to determine the clustering of 832 coastal municipalities based on ecosystem, geography, and cultural practices.
- 2) Assemble cluster representatives to plan for a national forum on CRM (3<sup>rd</sup> CCM)
- 3) Convene national forum (3<sup>rd</sup> CCM) focused on the following agenda:
  - a. Report on the Mayors Roundtable
  - b. Local government representation in the NCC
  - c. Delineation of municipal waters
  - d. Proposal to include of municipal waters in IRA computation
  - e. Proposal to elevate BFAR to a full department
  - f. Formalization of sub-regional grouping (through an executive order)
  - g. Formation of TWG to monitor and document the gains of 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> CCM

## **Solomon Islands**

### *National*

- 1) Promotion of awareness on NPOA and capacity building (Target groups: Provincial assembly; Premiers Conference)
- 2) Provincial government representation in the NCC(through the Ministry of Provincial Governments and Institutional Strengthening Undersecretary)
- 3) Provincial networking and coordination on NPOA/RPOA-related activities
- 4) Provision of support/technical assistance to provinces on the formulation of ordinances

## **Timor-Leste**

### *National*

- 1) Institutionalization of NPOA at the local government level.
- 2) Identification of issues that impact coastal and marine resources.
- 3) Adoption of relevant innovations, best practices and policies from other countries.
- 4) Establishment of a multiple stakeholders working group to support the implementation of CRM.
- 5) Implementation of pilot projects in CRM.

# I. INTRODUCTION

The Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) of the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF) encourages local governments and communities to engage in coastal management activities needed to achieve its five marine resource conservation and sustainability goals. This first CTI Mayors Roundtable (MRT) is a result of the growing realization of the important role of the local government in coastal resource management (CRM), and of a 2009 CTI regional exchange conducted in June-July 2009 in Cebu, Philippines,<sup>2</sup> where 25 participants from six Coral Triangle countries (CT6) were introduced to local government in practice in CRM.

Among the participants of that regional exchange was a representative from Indonesia's CTI National Coordinating Committee (NCC) and the Mayor of Wakatobi, Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia. Inspired by what he learned from the exchange, the mayor proposed to host a roundtable for the local government leaders of the Coral Triangle countries, collectively known as CT6, to begin discussions on how local governments in the region can contribute to the goals of CTI. To jumpstart the initiative, local government leaders from across eastern Indonesia attended the "Coastal and Marine Resources Management for our Better Life", A National Dialog for Local Government Leaders "" in December 2009 in Wakatobi and pledged to what has come to be known as the "Wakatobi Commitment." This document includes as one of seven action items "cooperation with associations of government heads from other countries," which provided impetus for further discussions on the MRT. In September 2010, a planning meeting was held in Cebu, Philippines to begin preparations for the Roundtable that would include mayors from the rest of the Coral Triangle countries.

Jointly convened by the United Cities and Local Governments-Asia Pacific (UCLG-ASPAC), the national association of regencies (districts) in Indonesia (APKASI) and association of cities in Indonesia (APEKSI) and the League of Municipalities of the Philippines (LMP), the MRT was attended by a total of 51 participants and resource persons,

including 30 representatives 13 sub-national governments (henceforth referred to in this report as local governments, which include states, provinces, regencies, districts, cities, municipalities and their equivalent), four associations of local governments, and the NCCs of the CT6 countries. They were joined by representatives of the CTI Interim Regional Secretariat and development partners, including the USCTI Support Program Integrator (PI), which coordinated and supported the event.



Participants at the CTI Mayors Roundtable, held on May 16-10, 2011, in Wakatobi, Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia. (Photo: Deenisa)

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<sup>2</sup> The conference was held in conjunction with the League of Municipalities 2<sup>nd</sup> Conference of Coastal Municipalities.

## **OBJECTIVES AND EXPECTED RESULTS**

The Roundtable included expert presentations, but was for the most part participant-driven, discussion-based, and focused on the following objectives:

- 1) Discuss common challenges and possible solutions.
- 2) Develop consensus to prioritize, implement or advocate coastal management.
- 3) Initiate the formation of a network of local governments in CTI.
- 4) Formulate a regional roadmap for CTI local government network.
- 5) Formulate courses of action to translate regional roadmap into specific country activities.

## II. SESSION PROCEEDINGS

The Roundtable included a half-day of expert and case study presentations and two full days of discussion sessions designed to allow as much opportunity as possible for participants to exchange ideas on each item in the agenda and other matters of significance to the CT6 local governments. Field visits to four sites were also included to allow for more experiential sharing among participants about common coastal issues, while spotlighting, through participant interaction with stakeholders and development partners, nascent local conservation activities and the role that learning sites could have in strengthening local and national capacity.

The discussions were facilitated by Mr. Victor Chandrawira (UCLG-ASPAC) and Ms. Eri Trinurini-Adhi (UCLG-ASPAC), with Dr. Catherine Courtney (PI) and Mr. William Jatulan (PI) providing overall direction and guidance.

**Day I, 16 May 2011**

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### OPENING SESSION

The opening program started at 4:30p.m. with a speech from the host, Mayor Hugua of Wakatobi, who welcomed the participants to the MRT. Mayor Hugua recalled his own experience at the regional exchange in June-July 2009 in Cebu City, Philippines, where he said he began to realize how marine resources have become severely depleted in some areas of the Coral Triangle(CT) region because of abusive exploitation, and “how strategic the role of the mayor can be” in protecting them. That experience, he said, inspired him to host a conference of 40 mayors from across Indonesia, who drafted and signed in December 2009 the



Hon. Hugua, Regent of Wakatobi, Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia.  
(Photo: M.Guidote/ PI)

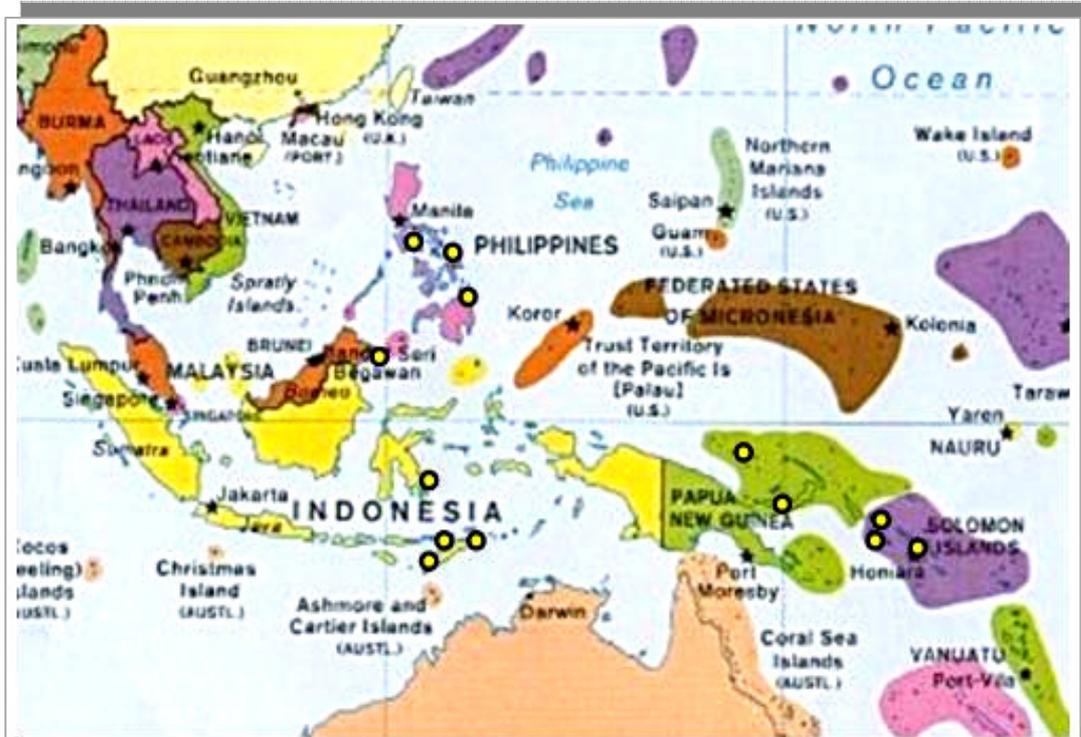
Wakatobi Commitment to undertake nine actions toward “the sustainable utilization of [Indonesia’s] marine resources.” After outlining some key features of Wakatobi’s rich marine ecosystem and local efforts to protect them, he appealed to his fellow local government leaders, “I hope that, at the end of this meeting, we can also organize and work together as an association of mayors from the CT6 committed to our common cause and shared responsibility to manage in a sustainable manner our Coral Triangle.”

Dr. Courtney, speaking in behalf of the USCTI Support Program, described the Roundtable as historic and expressed hope that participants will all have a very productive time during the five-day event.

At 4:45 p.m., the Roundtable was officially opened by Mr. Narmoko Prasmadji, Executive Secretary of NCC Indonesia. In his opening statement, Mr. Prasmadji highlighted a number of significant developments in the CTI, including the 2010 Senior Officials Meeting (SOM) in Manado, where “where we started discussing the mechanisms for coordination within the region and put in place the legal foundation for the regional secretariat.” He noted, however, that “we still need to build awareness about the CTI among stakeholders,” and hoped the local governments’ engagement in the CTI process will improve our ability to promote

stakeholder awareness of our work.” While CTI is a regional initiative, he added that it will only succeed if we have strong national programs.

Following Mr. Prasmadji’s speech, participant introductions were made, aimed not only to acquaint the participants with each other, but also to give the local government delegates an opportunity to talk briefly about their respective hometowns and, where relevant, their CRM programs.



Locator map of mayors participating in the MRT (in yellow dots).

Dr. Courtney then made a presentation to introduce the US CTI Support Program, a five-year USD 41-million project of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID, particularly, its Regional Development Mission/Asia, Philippine Mission and Indonesian Mission) and the US Department of State that provides support to the CT region focused on three of the CTI’s goals, namely:

- Goal 2: Ecosystem approach to management of fisheries and other marine resources fully applied
- Goal 3: Marine protected areas (MPAs) established and effectively managed; and
- Goal 4: Climate change adaptation (CCA) measures achieved.

Dr. Courtney also introduced several US-based partners within the US CTI Support Program that promote these three CTI goals by facilitating the development and implementation of targeted strategies and tools at the regional, national and local levels. These institutions include 1) The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), which provides strategic technical assistance and training to support many of the CTI goals; (2) the Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP), a consortium of the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), Conservation International (CI), and The Nature Conservancy (TNC), with teams in each of the CT6 countries to implement activities that align with the CTI National Plans of Action (NPOA); and (3) the Program Integrator, (PI), based in Bangkok, Thailand, and Jakarta, Indonesia, which helps coordinate a unified response to the Program and supports technical and communications activities at the regional level.

Dr. Courtney explained that the MRT was one of several regional exchanges that the US CTI has organized

to advance coastal and marine management policies and strengthen capacity throughout the CT region. In addition to regional exchanges, she added, various other mechanisms -- regional policy forums, public-private partnerships (PPP), technical assistance and training, small grants and pilot-scale activities --make up the key pieces of the US CTI's coordinated approach to promote the CTI goals.

## SESSION 1. PROGRAM OVERVIEW

In this session, Mr. Jatulan explained the Roundtable process by highlighting how the MRT was primarily conceived because of “a growing realization within the CTI that there was a need to bring in the local government to help push the CTI agenda,” and that the primary objective therefore would be “to discuss opportunities for learning and sharing tools that local governments could use to promote their own local CRM programs, while also contributing to CTI goals.” He said, “Think about what you can do to advocate the adoption of CRM policies at the local, national and regional scales. Think about a roadmap that you can collectively follow as members of the CTI family to help move the CTI process further. Then, if you all agree on that roadmap, think about what you, as individual local governments and countries, can do at the local level, within your own spheres of influence, to contribute to your common goals.”

The next three days of the regional exchange would be focused on the following agenda, Mr. Jatulan said:

Day 2 – Sharing coastal management experiences at the local government level

Day 3 – Developing a common framework and roadmap for local government engagement in the CTI.

Day 4 – Defining activities to build a CTI local government network

The full agenda is shown in Annex A.

## SESSION 2. THE CORAL TRIANGLE INITIATIVE AND ROLE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

This session consisted of a presentation by Dr. Darmawan, who represented the Jakarta-based CTI Interim Regional Secretariat. In his presentation, Dr. Darmawan provided additional context to the CTI, which he described as the “first and so far the only multi-lateral initiative covering seawater.” He observed that “when people talk about the initiative, they forget to mention that its full acronym is CTI-CFF, so they often give the impression that our work is all about coral reefs. But it’s not just about corals, it’s also about

fisheries and food security.” He then related how the CTI started: “In March 2006, the President of Indonesia, concerned about alarming trends in the socioeconomic and biophysical conditions in the Coral Triangle, proposed to other leaders in the region a multi-lateral partnership to safeguard the region’s marine and coastal biological resources. This initial proposal set in motion a series of events that has advanced this effort quickly and decisively.” In September 2007, the proposal was endorsed by the 21 leaders of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Forum at the APEC Summit in Sydney, Australia. This was quickly followed by the first CTI SOM in December of the same year in Bali, Indonesia. By



CTI Summit, May 15, 2009, Manado, Indonesia. (Photo: File)

December 2009, the first CTI Summit was held in Manado, Indonesia, which resulted in the CTI Leaders Declaration establishing the CTI and adopting its RPOA.

“Compared to other similar initiatives, CTI has developed really fast. It can take years for multi-lateral initiatives to get commitment at the highest government level, let alone adopt a regional plan of action, and CTI has accomplished both. In addition, CTI has organized an interim regional secretariat to help facilitate the implementation of the RPOA,” Dr. Darmawan said. The RPOA is focused on five goals, which were first set during the SOMI in Bali in 2007. In addition to the three goals supported by the US CTI, the CTI is also committed to the following goals:

*Goal 1:* Priority seascapes designated and effectively managed.

*Goal 5:* Threatened species status improving.

Dr. Darmawan stressed that “the RPOA means nothing if the six countries do not adopt and implement their respective NPOAs, and the NPOAs mean nothing without local action.” Highlighting one of the guiding principles of the CTI process, he added, “The CTI is meant to be inclusive and engage multiple stakeholders, including national governments, local governments and coastal communities, among others. This is what we came here for today, to engage you, the local governments and to encourage you to pursue cooperation and coordination through the CTI. We are here to support you, because our work will mean nothing if you do not take up the CTI challenge. Ultimately it will be up to you to make our goals happen.”

Day 1 ended at 7:00p.m.

**Day2, 17May 2011**

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## **PRESENTATION OF DAY 2 AGENDA**

Day 2 opened at 8:20a.m. with a presentation of the day’s agenda by Mr. Jatulan. Day 2 sessions consisted of expert and case study presentations and plenary discussions in the morning, and field visits to four sites in the afternoon. The day’s primary objective was to provide opportunity for exchange of information and experience in coastal management among participants during the indoor sessions as well as with local stakeholders and practitioners in a field setting.

### **SESSION 3. INTRODUCTION TO INTEGRATED COASTAL MANAGEMENT, IMPLICATIONS FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN THE CORAL TRIANGLE**

Dr. Courtney presented a broad overview of the mandate and function of the local government in coastal management. She highlighted in particular the local government’s role in building resilience in coastal communities.

#### **Presentation: CRM and Beyond – The vital role of local government in building coastal community resilience in the 21<sup>st</sup> century**

There are many human impacts on the ocean that local governments are trying to manage. These include illegal and destructive fishing, as well as land-based threats such as siltation, growing population, industrial and agricultural wastes, etc. that local governments are addressing using various CRM measures. In the Philippines, CRM evolved from a command-and-control, very centralized system of management to being community-based, and finally local government-driven. Local governments in the Philippines are mandated by law to manage coastal resources, but for a long time CRM ranked low on their list of priorities. The key to engaging them was to put CRM on their agenda as a basic service, like health, education and other critical services. Over time, the practice of CRM itself expanded to integrate other sectors, basically encompassing ridge-to-reef concerns.

A benchmarking system has been developed to monitor, evaluate and improve local government CRM effectiveness in the Philippines. This system is based on a five-phase CRM planning process adapted for Philippine local governments, and tracks the implementation of a number of CRM measures or best practices, including municipal water delineation and zoning, local CRM legislation, fisheries management, MPA management, mangrove management, coastal law enforcement, solid waste management, soil and water conservation, land use planning and shoreline protection, environment-friendly enterprises and various open-access restrictions and habitat protective measures. Over the years that they have been implementing CRM, many local governments have come to realize that even with a little investment in CRM, the return on investment could be quite high because the resources are very valuable, and that the more they invested in managing their coastal resources, the bigger the benefits that accrued to them, not only in terms of direct revenues but also in terms of improving overall stakeholder welfare.

With climate change, coastal management has become even more of an imperative for many local governments. Coastal communities are inherently vulnerable to natural hazards, and climate change increases their vulnerability to various stressors, including coral bleaching, ocean acidification, sea level rise (SLR), and droughts or floods that create more siltation. Because of climate change, coastal management must now also consider building community resilience as a goal: while natural hazards cannot be avoided, coastal communities can be made more resilient, so that they do not crash in the face of disaster but are able to bounce back.

Good coastal management addresses the following factors that erode coastal resilience:

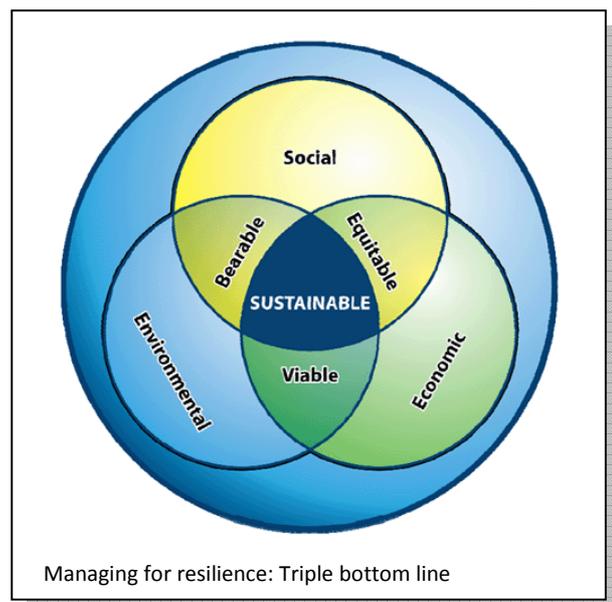
- 1) Chronic degradation of coastal habitats.
- 2) Declining diversity of coastal ecosystems and species.
- 3) Weak connection between people and their coastal environment and resources.
- 4) Poor social cohesion.
- 5) Low diversity or weak economic portfolio.
- 6) No adaptive management.
- 7) Weak governance structures.

The goal is to build communities that:

- 1) Recognize that coastal hazards are a fact of everyday life, not just an infrequent event.
- 2) Are aware of climate change and its impacts.
- 3) Plan for and take deliberate action to reduce risks from natural hazards and climate change (absorb shock); accelerate recovery from disasters (bounce back), and learn from the experience (adapt to change).

There are two approaches to managing for community resilience:

- 1) Adopt the triple bottom line – Another way of calling sustainable development, this approach entails integrated strategies to develop all sectors of the community in a sustainable way, i.e., by seeking to balance social, environmental and economic objectives -- the “triple bottom line” -- in order to secure the well-being of present and future generations.
- 2) Integrated risk reduction –This approach combines natural hazard and climate change risk reduction in all sectors.



Many local governments are already doing what they need to do to build community resilience. For example, mangrove management is a well-accepted strategy that local governments have adopted to protect and improve ecosystem health, create economic opportunities, stabilize the shoreline and for the many other functions which make mangroves a strategic climate change risk reduction resource. But local governments should make a deliberate and conscious effort to manage for community resilience by considering in their policy planning and budgeting the triple bottom line.

## SESSION 4. LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN THE CORAL TRIANGLE

In this presentation Ms. Trinurini-Adhi gave participants an introduction on the different local government structures in the CT region. A brief open forum followed the presentation.

### Presentation: Local Governments in the Coral Triangle – A comparative study

Local governments have jurisdiction over most of the coastal and marine resources in the CT region as well as those communities most dependent on – and therefore most vulnerable to the degradation and loss of – these resources. This makes local governments in the region integral to successfully managing and reducing the threats (and their causes) posed by both man-made activities and natural hazards (such as climate change impacts) on these resources and the communities who depend on them.

There are many lessons in CRM that can be learned and shared among the CT6, but given the many different systems of government operating here, not all lessons may be directly applicable to all countries. In order to determine how lessons and experiences can best be shared among the CT6, it would be useful to understand how the different countries undertake coastal management, how CRM authority is shared between national government and local government, and what local level of government holds the primary authority in CRM. As shown in the table below, the CT6 have different local government structures, with some having more complex structures than the others, generally depending on their development level, population size, etc.

Government tiers	Indonesia	Malaysia	Philippines	PNG	Solomon Islands	Timor-Leste
National/Federal	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
State		✓				
Province	✓		✓	✓	✓	
Autonomous region/provinces	✓		✓			
City	✓	✓	✓		✓	
District/municipal/council/local level government	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Sub-district		✓				✓
Villages/barangays	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓

The following parameters of comparison were used in this study:

- 1) Area of jurisdiction of the local governments
- 2) Mandate to formulate plans and monitor
- 3) Budget authority
- 4) Power to enact the law
- 5) Power to enforce
- 6) Community involvement
- 7) Membership in local government associations (LGAs)

Some key findings:

- 1) Except in Timor-Leste, local governments at some levels have the mandate for CRM planning; however, most have only limited budget authority and largely dependent financially on the national government.
- 2) Except in Timor-Leste, local governments at some levels have the power to enact and enforce laws; in general, the more decentralized the government system is, the greater the authority of the local governments.
- 3) Indonesia, the Philippines and Solomon Islands practice some kind of community-based management that is supported by law.
- 4) There is at least one form of LGA in each of the CT6 countries except in Timor-Leste; LGAs, whether formal or informal, generally promote capacity building, advocacy or information exchange among members. LGA membership in Indonesia and the Philippines is quite extensive; in the Solomon Islands, the local governments are not formally organized, but there is a mechanism (annual premiers conference) for bringing them together on a regular basis.

During the open forum, Mayor Juan Sanchez (Lubang, Occidental Mindoro, Philippines) stressed that local governments can only be effective in CRM if they have not only the authority to enact and enforce laws but also the capacity and political will to enforce them. “If you cannot enforce, then your CRM program will have no teeth. I’ve been mayor of Lubang for a long time and I’ve learned from experience that the more successful you are in CRM, the bigger your challenge becomes, because when you have more fish in your waters, then more fishers – including illegal fishers – will want to fish there,” he related. “Commercial fishers are the most difficult to fight, because they have friends in high places who try to intervene. I have learned to make sure that their cases are filed in court within 2 or 3 days, because those ‘friends’ don’t usually call until after 3 days.” (In the Philippines, commercial fishing is prohibited in municipal waters, which extend up to 15 kilometers from the shoreline.)

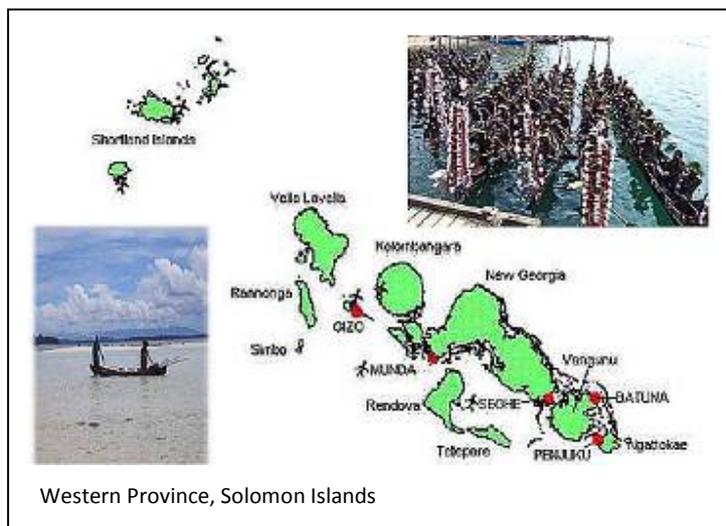
## **SESSION 5a. ASIA-PACIFIC LOCAL GOVERNMENT CASE STUDIES – SOLOMON ISLANDS AND PNG**

This session included two case study presentations, a plenary discussion, and breakout discussions by country. The breakout discussions were guided by the following question: What strategies from the case study presentations can you as local governments adapt in your respective countries?

### **Presentation: Integrated Coastal Management Program in the Solomon Islands – The case of Western Province**

*Presented by Hon. George Solingi Lilo (Premier, Western Province, Solomon Islands)*

Located in the Solomon Islands at the tail of the Coral Triangle, Western Province (population: 126,000) has hosted two important regional CTI events: the 2<sup>nd</sup> Ministerial Meeting (2009) and a field trip that formed part of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regional Exchange on climate change adaptation (CCA). Based on the Westminster system, the Solomon Islands government consists of the national government and the provinces. The provinces have the authority to enact and enforce specific ordinances, but managing the environment, marine resources and forestry is the function of three national government ministries. A new constitution is being proposed, which can potentially install a new, perhaps more decentralized, government system consisting of the federal government, states, and communities.



Western Province, Solomon Islands

Still highly subsistence, Western Province harbors highly diverse and significant ecosystems in some of the largest forests, lagoons and coral reefs in the Solomon Islands. The Province boasts the biggest double reef lagoon in the world – the Marovo Lagoon, which has been nominated for the United Nations (UN) World Heritage List. These resources have been the focus of CRM programs initiated mostly by universities and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) who, beginning the 1990s, worked with communities to implement resource assessments and establish MPAs.

Economic development in the Province is anchored on a community-based conservation approach to sustainable livelihood, highlighting the people’s customary ownership of natural resources. Resource management is currently heavily focused on environmental governance and community-based management, with most communities having adopted their own resource management plans. Working with the national government and various sectors, the Province supports the program through legislation and has established a provincial environment office, the first local government in the country to have appointed an environment officer.

So far, the program has contributed to:

- 1) Strengthen collaborative link and networking between stakeholders.
- 2) Promote meaningful structuring between central government, responsible agencies and communities.
- 3) Enhance integrated planning.
- 4) Encourage meaningful village/community participation.
- 5) Promote trust in local tradition and culture.
- 6) Rationalize resilience.

Key lessons include:

- 1) Environmental concerns cross borders.
- 2) Integrated planning makes for more focused projections.
- 3) Collaboration makes the load lighter.
- 4) The provincial government should be more proactive about village/community participation.
- 5) Environment and development must go hand in hand.

**Presentation: Integrated Coastal Management Program in PNG – The Manus Province experience**

*Introduced by Hon. John Popot (President, Nali Sopat Panabu Local Level Government, Manus, PNG); presented by Manuai Matawai (TNC)*

Nali Sopat Panabu (NSP) is the first local level government (LLG) in PNG to enact an environment law covering both land and sea, a law that was formulated through a highly consultative legislative process that involved the communities and their development partners. This law provides a foundation for protecting the area’s rich marine resources.

NSP is part of Manus Province, where 452 coral species and 801 fish species were recorded during one survey at one island (Manus Island) in 2006. NSP itself boasts remarkable species richness; one dive site in the area recorded 200 coral species, another site recorded 198 species, and a third site revealed multiple reef fish spawning aggregations and one coral species previously unknown to science.

But these resources are under threat: In PNG in general (where 97% of the land and sea is owned by indigenous people), and in NSP in particular, overfishing is a major problem that has affected reef fish spawning aggregations. In addition, pollution and sedimentation from land-based activities and coral bleaching due to elevated sea surface temperatures (climate change) have caused reef damage. The solutions have been identified (e.g. land and marine management planning based on the ridge-to-reef concept; ecosystem approach to fisheries management (EAFM); capacity-building; alternative livelihood; community participation; PPP, specifically at Kennedy Island; governance and policy framework). Despite financial and other constraints, steps have been initiated to apply these measures, including:

- 1) Formal signing of memorandum of understanding (MOU) between TNC and the LLG to strengthen partnership and implementation.
- 2) Series of training workshops and meetings aimed at building the capacity of community-based organizations (CBOs)
- 3) Awareness promotion campaigns on EAFM and ridge-to-reef concept.
- 4) Adoption of an EAFM and ridge-to-reef management plan for NSP.
- 5) Implementation of national, provincial and local level government policy on environment and climate change.

With the NSP LLG taking the lead in establishing one provincial environmental legal framework, the plan is to replicate the NSP experience (and its ridge-to-reef and EAFM program) across the other LLGs of Manus Province. The idea is for Manus Province to eventually come under one management system.

### **Plenary discussion**

Q – (To PNG) How do you ensure that initiatives undertaken through PPP and MOUs with NGOs are sustained?

A – TNC's work is focused on capacity-building, which aims precisely to strengthen the institutions responsible for CRM in order to promote program sustainability.

Q -- (To PNG) What best practices related to alternative livelihood do you have that can be replicated in other countries?

A -- In PNG, we have a highly subsistence economy, with many people relying almost entirely on fisheries. We try to attract investors who take the initiative to invest in those enterprises that will help take pressure off the sea. TNC has installed fish aggregating devices (FADs) outside the reefs to reduce fishing pressure on reefs.

Q -- (To Timor-Leste) What mechanism do you use to get from your staff the information you need to make management decisions?

A -- Mayors in Timor-Leste serve as administrators of our districts. In terms of decision-making, we don't have the same level of authority as the others here have. Generally, decisions are made by the central government, and we merely administer their implementation.

### **SESSION 5b. ASIA-PACIFIC LOCAL GOVERNMENT CASE STUDIES IN THE PHILIPPINES**

Plenary presentations resumed in this session, with two more case studies from the Philippines presented and discussed.

## Presentation: Inter-Local Government Cooperation, A Philippine Experience

Presented by Mayor Pedro Trinidad Jr. (Cortes, Surigao del Sur, Philippines/Chairman, Lanuza Bay Development Alliance)

Cortes, a 4<sup>th</sup> class municipality in the eastern Philippine seaboard province of Surigao del Sur, is a truly coastal town. Its 56,000 hectares of marine waters, the largest in Surigao del Sur, easily dwarf its land area of 13,056 hectares. It has 2,000 hectares of coral reefs, 337 hectares of mangroves and 1,200 hectares of seagrass, And 10 of its 12 *barangays* (villages) are located within one kilometer from the coastline.

Sadly, the town's coastal resources are under severe threat from commercial fishers intruding on municipal waters, as well as from small fishers using dynamite, poison and fine mesh nets. Already, fish catch rates have declined by 60% from their levels in the 1970s, greatly impinging on the quality of life of a large segment of the municipality's population of 17,000.

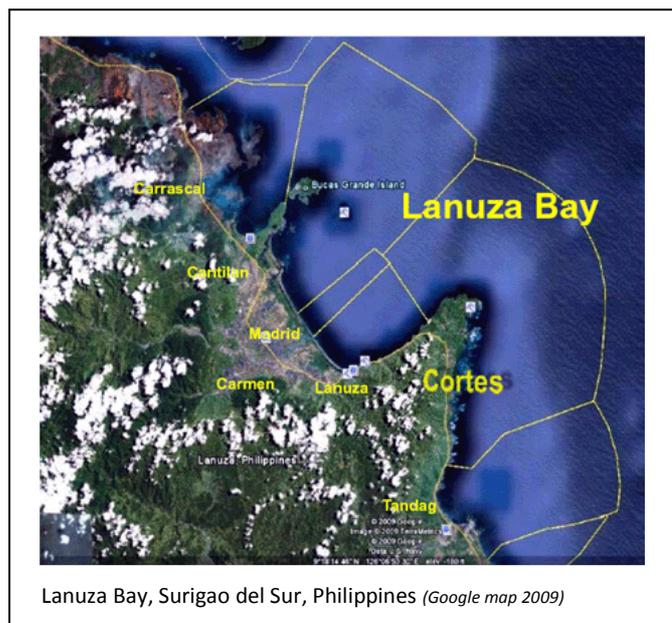
The municipal government has a CRM program that directly addresses these issues. The program is based on a framework that integrates science with the people by promoting behavioral change and governance by creating an enabling environment through legislation and enforcement aspects of management. This framework has translated into the implementation of the following CRM measures:

- 1) Science:
  - a. 8 MPAs established.
  - b. Ban on the use of destructive fishing methods.
  - c. Closed season for siganids.
- 2) People
  - a. Incentives for behavioral change (e.g. insurance benefits and monthly cash incentives for MPA managers).
  - b. Social marketing and other strategies to engage people in law enforcement (e.g. creation of municipal law enforcement action team, coastal law enforcement training, information-education-communication [IEC] on fishery laws).
  - c. Integrating culture and environment through the *Kadagatan* (sea) Festival.
- 3) Enabling environment
  - a. Laws and ordinances enacted and enforced.
  - b. Investments in law enforcement and prosecution of fishery cases. Between 2004 and 2007, the municipal government filed 61 cases against illegal fishers, but these were all dismissed on technicality -- law enforcers have since learned to fully document apprehensions using cameras, with better success rate.

The success that Cortes has achieved so far in CRM could be attributed to the following key ingredients:

- 1) Strong political will.
- 2) Consistent, fair and equitable application of the law.
- 3) Long-term community participation and ownership.

Cortes also benefits from being a part of the Lanuza Bay Development Alliance (LBDA), an organization of six municipalities and one city that work together to coordinate their efforts



and resources in protecting and managing the coastal and marine environment in and around Lanuza Bay. Philippine law encourages local governments to work together to manage shared resources. First initiated in 1999, LBDA was formally organized in 2004 and in 2009, and it has gained recognition as well as financial and logistical support from the Surigao del Sur provincial government as a legitimate and legal government organization. With help from the USAID Fisheries Improved for Sustainable Harvest (FISH) Project, LBDA has developed into a formal organization with a permanent secretariat funded by member LGUs; overall direction is provided by the mayors of the seven member-local governments who make up the LBDA Council. The Council convenes regularly to discuss and address common concerns.

LBDA has facilitated the following collaborative CRM activities:

- 1) Establishment of an MPA network composed on 18 MPAs (including the eight MPAs in Cortes)
- 2) Municipal water delineation
- 3) Bay-wide coastal law enforcement training and initiatives
- 4) Formulation and adoption of the Lanuza Bay Environmental Management Plan
- 5) Conduct of regular municipal CRM coordinators meetings
- 6) Fish catch monitoring
- 7) IEC

Some lessons from the LBDA include:

- 1) The use of scientific information (hydrodynamic studies) to establish ecological linkages can help strengthen inter-LGU cooperation.
- 2) A group of local governments working together is more effective than one local government working alone.
- 3) Inter-local government organizations can be a motivating factor for individual governments to implement CRM (by serving as a venue for information sharing and capacity building or as a pressure point for CRM advocacy among member-local governments).
- 4) A good CRM program that incorporates inter-local government collaboration generates donor interest and opportunities to build on past successes.

### **Presentation: CRM as a Basic Service – A decade of advocacy by the League of Municipalities of the Philippines**

*Presented by Rommel L. Martinez (LMP)*

LMP is the umbrella organization of the Philippines' more than 1,500 municipalities, 832 of which are coastal. It is governed by a General Assembly that meets annually. Day-to-day operations are managed by a national secretariat headed by the Secretary-General, who is a mayor and president of one of LMP's 81 chapters. Although created by a national law (Republic Act 7160 or the Philippine Local Government Code of 1991), LMP is considered a quasi-government body.

LMP has the following functions:

- 1) Provide services to its members – LMP has ongoing programs and projects on health, agriculture, education, e-governance, environment, etc.
- 2) Influence public policy – LMP is regarded as the most influential of the local government leagues in the Philippines.
- 3) Promote local autonomy.
- 4) Promote innovation and excellence in local governance.

LMP first got involved in CRM in 1997 when it signed a memorandum of agreement (MOA) with the USAID/DENR (Department of Environment and Natural Resources) Coastal Resource Management Project (CRMP). That year, the League conducted a survey on how well local governments were able to perform their CRM mandate. Most of the 343 mayors who responded indicated that they did not implement CRM

and identified the following implementation issues, which became the focus of LMP's work to mainstream CRM within its organization and on the national government's agenda:

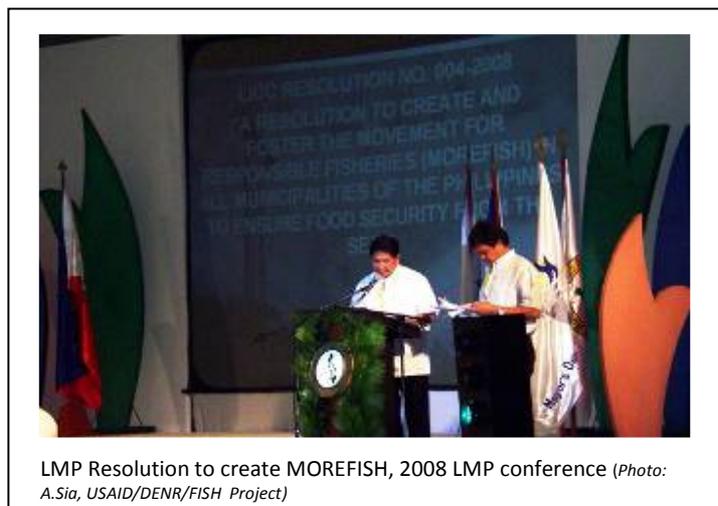
- 1) Lack of staff technically trained in CRM.
- 2) Inadequate funding for CRM.
- 3) Lack of integrated environmental management in planning and implementation.
- 4) Low level of participation by the community in CRM.
- 5) Unclear jurisdiction over resources.

Following is a timeline of the League's advocacy work in CRM:

- 1) 1998 -- LMP began promoting as its core message that CRM is a basic service of coastal municipalities, in the same way that health, education and security are considered as basic services. To drum up interest in CRM among its members, it also launched that year the Search for Best CRM Programs in Philippine coastal municipalities, which was supported by CRMP, the Japanese Embassy, and some private sector partners.
- 2) 1999 -- The League, assisted by CRMP, convened the 1<sup>st</sup> Conference of Coastal Municipalities in the Philippines (CCM).
- 3) 2000 -- LMP launched a campaign to delineate the country's municipal waters based on the archipelagic principle.
- 4) 2001 -- the delineation of municipal waters began with the support of the National Mapping and Resource Information Authority (NAMRIA)
- 5) 2002 -- The Philippine Coastal Management Guidebook Series was launched with the endorsement of DENR and the Department of Agriculture (DA).
- 6) 2003 -- LMP worked with the NGOs for Fisheries Reform (NFR) to organize the Movement for DAO (DENR Administrative Order) No. 17 (M17), which supported the application of the archipelagic principle in the delineation of municipal waters.
- 7) 2005 -- Mayor's Development Center (MDC) established.
- 8) 2006 -- First learning event on integrated solid waste management was organized by MDC.
- 9) 2007 -- LMP signed a MOA with the USAID/DA FISH Project.
- 10) 2008 -- LMP's Movement for Responsible Fisheries (MOREFISH) Program was launched and made operational through a series of planning workshops to develop the MOREFISH plan, which was completed and endorsed in the same year by the LMP National Directorate; Executive Course for Sustainable Municipal Fisheries (ECSMF) developed and offered to first batch of local chief executives.
- 11) 2009 -- 2<sup>nd</sup>CCM convened and the second batch of mayors completed the ECSMF.

Over the course of LMP's engagement in CRM advocacy, significant progress was achieved in the implementation of key CRM measures by municipalities, such as:

- 1) Increase in the number of municipalities that delineated/delimited their municipal waters.
- 2) Increase in municipal budgetary allocation for CRM.
- 3) Increase in the number of special municipal bodies with CRM mandate such as the Municipal Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Council (MFARMC) and municipal coastal law enforcement teams.
- 4) Increase in the number of MPAs established.



One of the more important recent accomplishments of LMP related to its CRM advocacy is the implementation of the MOREFISH Program. MOREFISH is LMP's advocacy program for sustainable fisheries management which aims to build a constituency of dedicated and committed mayors working together to maintain a balanced ecosystem through integrated coastal and fisheries resource management. Launched in 2008, MOREFISH now has 165 members.

### Plenary discussion

Q – What did you mean by unclear jurisdiction over resources?

A – At the time that the survey was conducted, the boundaries of municipal waters had not been delineated so the municipalities' enforcement jurisdiction was unclear. This has been addressed for the most part by the delineation of municipal waters.

Q -- How were you able to organize the LBDA? Was there any resistance to the formation of the alliance?

A -- The alliance actually started with only three municipalities that banded together because they faced a common threat: the intrusion of commercial fishers on municipal waters. Under Philippine law, commercial fishing is prohibited in municipal waters, but back in the 1990s commercial fishers operated with impunity in Lanuza Bay. They were very difficult to control because they were politically influential, or had friends with political influence, but Cortes had some success in fighting them and became some kind of a role model for the mayors of two neighbor-towns, who approached the mayor of Cortes for help. While working together, the three mayors realized that they would be stronger if they formed an alliance, and that was how the LBDA was born. Eventually, the other municipalities joined in, and now the alliance has seven members.

### Breakout discussions

The breakout discussions were done in mixed grouping (to encourage discussions among country representatives) and guided by the following questions:

- 1) What similarities does your local government have with those that were described in the presentations?
- 2) What experience have you had in inter-local government collaboration? What were the benefits? The challenges?
- 3) Is there any LGA in your country? What is its advocacy program?
- 4) If there is no LGA in your country, what other mechanisms do local governments use to interact or relate with each other?



MRT participants in Longa (Photo: S. Tighe/PI)

### SESSION 6. FIELD TRIP

The participants were divided into four groups, each of which visited two of the following field sites s:

- 1) **Waha**– This is the site of the Coral Reef Rehabilitation Management Project (COREMAP), a government program that aims to raise community awareness about the importance of the coral reef ecosystem and to promote responsible fishing practices. The program includes community-based

management of a marine protected area, surveillance and enforcement, research, and awareness promotion.

- 2) **Longa**– This site is a showcase of how community members, most belonging to one clan, address the issue of forest denudation. Assisted primarily by a community organizer and the Regency of Wakatobi, the community started a communal reforestation program on approximately 10 hectares of denuded forest land.
- 3) **Hoga Island**– This site features small-scale tourism that developed from the presence of a marine research station managed by the Wallacea Foundation with operations led by a community-based NGO, Alam. . Since its establishment, the facility, which allows for up to 50 students at a time to study marine ecology in a field setting, has accommodated more than a thousand international students. Visitors can learn about the role of academic institutions and NGOs in managing the island’s fragile marine ecosystem and tourism program.
- 4) **Bajo community** – This is a sprawling fishing settlement in Mola, Wangiwangi Island, seat of the Wakatobi sub-district (the name Wakatobi is derived from the names of the main islands that form the archipelago: Wangiwangi, Kaledupa, Tomea and Binongko). The Bajo belong to sea-wandering nomad communities known in other parts of Southeast Asia as “Badjao.” They have largely assimilated to Wakatobi’s mostly land-based way of life, but still retain most of the fundamental characteristics of their seafaring culture. The Mola Bajo community has a waste recycling activity that visitors can observe or participate in.

Because of inclement weather, the visit to Hoga Island was cancelled. Instead, upon their return from the field trip at around 4:00p.m., participants listened to a presentation on Hoga’s coral reef management and small-scale tourism program and held a short debriefing session, after which discussions were adjourned for the day.

Report-outs from today’s breakout discussions and field trip would be presented on Day 3.

## Day3, 18May 2011

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### REVIEW OF AGENDA

Day 3 began at 8:30a.m. with a discussion on the remaining agenda of the Roundtable. Mr. Jatulan explained that the agenda review is being done to check with participants if they think the agenda is on the right track or needs to be amended. He presented the agenda and focused on the breakout sessions where participants would begin to chart a roadmap for their engagement as a group of local governments working collectively to promote the goals of CTI. Each breakout group will include members of the different country teams and will aim to craft a statement on the future of the gathering, which can be a vision, mission or purpose statement for a local government alliance, a network or even simply a statement of local government’s role in the CTI. “If you all agree on this, we will draw up a roadmap that outlines where you think the future of this gathering of local governments should be and hopefully adopt a commitment statement on this roadmap,” he said. The commitment statement will be formulated based on the results of discussions by a small group that will be designated as the Writing Team. The following day, the country teams will then develop consensus and translate the regional commitments into country commitments.”

On the suggestion of the Solomon Islands delegation, participants agreed that they should stay in their country groups for the rest of today’s sessions and “depending on how the discussions go today, probably also for tomorrow’s sessions.” It was also agreed that each country team should assign their representative to the writing team. “The members of the Writing Team should be chosen now, so our discussions will have a special focus,” said Mayor Melchor Nacario (Calbiga, Samar, Philippines). “Knowing that there is

going to be a commitment statement at the end of this, those assigned to the Writing Team can start thinking about it.”

Mr. Amin Muhammad Imran (NCC Indonesia) stressed that the discussions should be “just about the local governments present here, because we cannot make decisions in behalf of all the mayors in the region.” Mr. Jatulan assured him that this was the intention.

## **SESSION 7. GALLERY WALK**

The gallery included poster displays from the Wakatobi Regency, LMP, Malaysia, and development partners (e.g. UCLG, Local Government Development Program, European Union, etc) and included one presentation made by Malaysia.

### **Presentation: Local Government System of Malaysia and the State of Sabah**

*Presented by Mohamad Said Hinayat (NCC Malaysia)*

There are three levels of government in Malaysia: 1) The federal government, consisting of 13 states, including Sabah; 2) the state government; and 3) the local government. The state of Sabah has 24 districts called “daerah” and one city, Kota Kinabalu, the capital, which is headed by a Mayor. These 24 districts and 11 sub-districts are headed by District Officers and Assistant District Officers, including 2 Municipalities headed by the Presidents, who are also chairman or head of District/Municipal Councils which is equivalent to mayor in some CTI countries. In the case of Semporna, the District Officer is also the chairman of the local council. Peace and order is the function of the police, which is accountable to the local authority in the district/municipalities or city where they operate. All federal and state departments and agencies assigned officers in the staff offices of the districts, towns and cities, and these officers report to the local authorities, where District Officer or the President or the Mayor is the head of the local authority. All local authorities, including district officers, district council chairpersons, municipal council presidents and mayor, are civil servants who implement federal and state policies and programs. Local governments get their funding from state and federal government’s budget.

## **SESSION 8. PROCESSING OF PARTICIPANT INSIGHTS**

This session included breakout discussions by country groups on the Roundtable proceedings (including presentations, discussions and field trip) completed so far. The discussions were guided by the following questions:

- 1) What lessons have you learned from what you have seen and heard in this Roundtable?
- 2) What are the challenges to applying these lessons?
- 3) What opportunities do you see are emerging from this Roundtable?
- 4) What are your recommendations for this gathering of local governments?

## **SESSION 9. IDENTIFYING CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES**

This session included report-outs from the breakout discussions in Session 8. As the country teams reported, each of their outputs was categorized under either lessons, challenges, opportunities or recommendations. Some teams also provided an overview of their government systems before presenting their reports. At the end of the session, Mr. Jatulan and Mr. Chandrawira summarized the main points highlighted in the presentations.



alienated resources, which are owned by the government. The government has started a land registration process that will make it easier for a landowner to have their land titled and to develop it (or find partners who can develop it).

**Challenges:**

- 1) Lack of capacity
- 2) Lack of funding
- 3) Lack of technical expertise in the LLG
- 4) Lack of awareness of CTI and coastal issues in general

**Opportunities:**

- 1) NGOs working closely with provinces (TNC, WWF)
- 2) Authority of provinces to enact laws.

**Recommendations:**

- 1) Organize more regional exchanges for mayors in the CT6 to promote networking and information sharing.
- 2) Establish an LLG forum to address issues of interest.
- 3) Develop members' understanding of the different government systems in the CT6.

**Philippines**

**Recommendations:**

- 1) To strengthen CRM in the Philippines:
  - a. Cluster coastal municipalities based on ecosystems, culture and practices; form clusters into subnational groupings and then national grouping so they will have a strong voice in the national government.
  - b. Work toward including municipal waters in the computation of internal revenue allotment (IRA) for municipalities (currently calculated based on population and land area) to increase funding for CRM.
  - c. Improve delineation of municipal waters.
  - d. Work toward the elevation of the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) to a department.
  - e. Advocate for local government representation in the NCC through LMP.
- 2) To contribute to the CTI:
  - a. Organize a CTI local government alliance among the CT6, so relations between local governments across the region will be strengthened.
  - b. Increase interactions among CT local governments through regional exchanges and cooperation.



Breakout outputs, Day 3 (Photo: A Sia/PII)

- c. Set up CTI headquarters for local governments (for example, within LMP) in each CT6 country to focus on CTI affairs; provide a venue for members to communicate with each other, the NCC, and the regional CTI Secretariat; and strengthen communication and information sharing among local governments in the CT region. (In the Philippines, the CTI headquarters for local governments may be an office in LMP.)
- d. Propose to the CTI to utilize expertise from the six countries first (before looking to other providers) – this will make technical assistance more appropriate and relevant (experts from the CT6 are presumed to be more familiar with management issues in the region) and cost-effective for the country requiring assistance.

## **Solomon Islands**

### *Overview of government system:*

The Solomon Islands has two levels of government – 1) the national government, consisting of the national parliament, the cabinet and their staff; and 2) the provinces, headed by the premiers. The premier holds a very political position, serving as the bridge between the national government and the people.

### *Lessons:*

- 1) Community support is essential to program sustainability --other support can come later on but it is important for any project or initiative to secure community support first and foremost.
- 2) Looking at the different government systems in the CT6, it appears that the lower level governments are in the best position to manage coastal resources – the closer the government is to the resource and resource users, the easier it is to manage the resource.

### *Challenges:*

- 1) The land tenure system in the Solomon Islands, where 85% of resources, including the reefs, are customary owned, which makes resource management very difficult without the understanding and participation of the resource owners.

### *Opportunities:*

- 1) Institutional reforms currently being undertaken by the national government on land registration – These will allow the provinces to register customary owned reefs and lands and identify who the landowners are. Dealing with people who are registered under this system would be easier than dealing with unregistered resource owners.
- 2) Provinces have the power to enact laws (provincial ordinances), and thus can legislate for CRM.
- 3) Annual premiers conference– this provides an opportunity for the premiers to discuss CRM matters with their colleagues.

### *Recommendations:*

- 1) Support local governments or provinces in the formulation of provincial ordinances.
- 2) Inform/educate local governments about the NPOA and its provisions.
- 3) Local governments should undertake capacity building and awareness promotion on CCA. At least in the Solomon Islands, when promoting community participation in CRM, it may be more effective to approach the issues from the climate change point of view rather than from the point of view of resource depletion because people see and feel the impacts of climate change and thus understand the climate change issue better. For instance, SLR affects the communities on a daily basis –people cannot grow vegetables anymore because of saltwater intrusion into land.

## **Timor-Leste**

### *Overview of government system:*

Timor-Leste has two levels of government – the central government headed by the prime minister and the local government or districts, led by the district administrator (*administrador*). There are also sub-districts, headed by sub-district administrators. The sub-district administrators report to the district administrators, who in turn report to the minister of state, who then reports to the prime minister. The administrators are appointed officials, but at the village (*suco*) level, the leader is directly elected by the community once every five years. Timor-Leste has a highly centralized system of government but it plans to decentralize in 2014.

*Lesson:* Good delivery of services to community is of primary importance.

*Challenge:* Timor-Leste's highly centralized administration of financing, planning and technical services makes it difficult for local governments to act quickly on emerging issues at the local level.

*Recommendation:* Train staff members of the NCC, local governments and concerned ministries to improve planning and budgeting and help focus government programs on CTI objectives.

*Opportunities:* Use CTI mechanism and activities to push for decentralization of authority and responsibility to the local government.

## Summary

Mr. Jatulan and Mr. Chandrawira summed up the country reports as follows:

- 1) To improve information and knowledge sharing, local governments in the CT6 need to develop a better understanding of the CTI and its objectives and how these translate in operational terms under the different government setups across the region.
- 2) There is a need to increase the capacity and technical capabilities of local governments in the CT6, particularly with respect to emerging issues on MPAs, fisheries and climate change, which are within the scope and focus of the CTI.
- 3) The CTI regional exchange program provides networking opportunities for local governments; regional exchanges need to be done on a regular basis.
- 4) There are opportunities for greater local government involvement in the CTI.
- 5) Local governments in this MRT can form an alliance or a network to help strengthen regional cooperation as well as improve local implementation (e.g. through policy advocacy and sharing of information, technical expertise and experience).
- 6) When they are organized, members of the local government network must work toward institutionalizing the network in the CTI.

## SESSION 10. DEVELOPING A ROADMAP FOR A CTI REGIONAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT NETWORK – VISION STATEMENT

In the plenary, Mr. Chandrawira guided the discussions by posing series of questions. This session started with a discussion aimed at developing a consensus on the question of having some kind of regional association or collaborative arrangement for local governments in the CTI. While there was general agreement that cooperation among the local governments would be useful, there was some reservation, particularly from the Malaysian delegation, about the use of the term "alliance." Participants agreed to set the discussion aside and simply focus on developing a vision statement based on the general idea of building regional cooperation among the CT6 local governments. After the plenary discussion, the Writing Team convened to consolidate the participants' inputs into one vision statement, which was then presented to plenary and adopted by the body through a consensus decision.

The (almost full) edited transcript of the plenary discussion is included below to capture some of the nuance of the kind of deliberations that transpired during the formulation of the vision statement.

## Discussion

*Do we need a CTI local government alliance or network?*

**Solomon Islands**– Yes. We need to form an alliance to improve our involvement in the CTI and help us contribute to achieving CTI regional goals as well as our own national and local objectives.

**Indonesia** – We think “alliance” is the better term to use, because it connotes a higher level of cooperation among members who share a common vision.

**Malaysia** – We are not saying that we do not agree with the ideas that you are proposing. In fact, what you have been discussing is in our NPOA, and I read, “Malaysia recognizes that sustainable ecological management of coastal and marine resources is beyond the capacity of any single agency or tier of government and requires a cooperative mechanism between all three tiers of government, industry and community. The Malaysian federal government, state government and local government each play a role in managing coastal and marine space and its ecosystem.” The part of Malaysia that is covered by the CTI is very much only the eastern side of Sabah, from Kudat district down to Tawau district consisting 13 districts namely Kudat, Kota Marudu, Pitas, Beluran, Sandakan, Kota Kinabatangan, Lahad Datu, Kunak, Semporna and Tawau including Banggi, Paitan and Tungku as three sub-districts to be exact. These districts are headed by District Officers who are also chairman or head of District Councils which is equivalent to mayors in some CTI countries.

I guess the question is which level of local government should be part of this regional cooperation and I think in the context of CTI, it should be the State of Sabah that should represent the local authorities. Any future development related to CTI will be based on our NPOA which will be translated into projects and programs by the state and local governments concerned. We support this group’s objectives. We always support whatever is good for the future.

**PNG** – We think we should have a network, because the CTI is already an alliance.

**Philippines** – As far as we’re concerned, having a network can be part of the terms of reference (TOR) of the alliance, it’s part of the job of an alliance.

**Timor-Leste** – We agree with the Philippines – the alliance will promote networking.

**Solomon Islands** – The way we understand it, if we are going to be an alliance, we will be obliged to abide by any decisions made by the alliance, and if we’re a network, we will not. The CTI is not necessarily an alliance, just an understanding among the CT6. If we want to work as a regional grouping, then it will be easier to have an alliance. If we want to work as individual



From left, Undersecretary Mohamad Said Hinayat (Sabah Chief Minister Department/NCC Malaysia) and Mayor Juan Sanchez (Lubang, Occidental Mindoro, Philippines) at plenary on vision statement, Day 3 (Photo: M. Guidote/PI)

countries, then we are comfortable with the word “network.”

**Timor-Leste** – Timor-Leste supports alliance first, then network second.

**Indonesia** – CTI is a government-to-government relationship that the CT6 leaders have signed on to. In this sense, CTI is already an alliance like the ASEAN. We can be a network under CTI if we’re recognized by CTI.

**Philippines** – Alliance means coming together to address common issues among friends. When you say network, you can be for or against, and in fact a network can highlight differences or issues. This is why we want an alliance.

**Malaysia** – The Leaders’ Declaration on CTI-CFF states that the RPOA is “non-legally binding and takes into consideration the laws and policies of each country”, and that the implementation of CTI is “a voluntary cooperation subject to the laws, regulations, national policies and priorities of the respective countries.” We have to follow the Leaders’ Declaration because this has already been adopted by the six countries. If it’s an alliance with a binding agreement, we cannot be part of it because we do not have the authority to enter into such agreements without the approval of our state government and the federal government.

**PNG**—After listening to the other countries, we now think that alliance would be the better term to use.

**Dr. Courtney** – Let me just add that any agreement that you adopt as a member of the alliance should always comply with your national policies. That’s a given.

**Indonesia** – What is the CTI’s organizational structure? Who decides policy?

**Dr. Courtney** – It’s the member countries that decide as a collegial group. Following the decision-making process in the CTI, if you decide to develop a network and want this network to be recognized by the CTI, then you submit the concept to your respective NCCs, and your NCC will bring it to the SOM and then to the ministers for approval.

**Philippines** – Let’s not spend too much time on semantics. Let’s just use the term “inter-local government cooperation” so we are not splitting hairs. We can say “Coral Triangle Initiative: Inter-local government cooperation.”

(With no objection from the other participants on the last Philippine proposal, the discussion moved on to the development of a vision statement.)

*What is your vision of this cooperation of local governments? What do you hope to see five years from now (2016)?*

**Indonesia** – Quantity and quality of biodiversity for sustainable, better life.

**Philippines** – Stronger cooperation and collaboration among the local governments of the six countries resulting in productive exchange of ideas, expertise and experience.

**Solomon Islands** – Key partners and a collective voice for local governments in the CTI.

**Philippines** – Restoration of the coastal resources of the CT region to their state 100 years ago achieved through the individual and collective efforts of the local governments in the six countries. What we really need is for people to reinvent their consumption attitudes – our vision is that in five years, our

economics and consumption habits would be reinvented and our society would become more environment-friendly and less consumptive.

**Indonesia** – A point of clarification: I'm not sure that we should set a timeframe for this. Why 2016? Also, are we talking about the CTI or the Coral Triangle, a resource shared by six countries? If we are talking about the CTI, then we're talking about a project, so there's a timeline because there's a set implementation project. But if we're going to discuss Coral Triangle, the resource itself, we want to maintain that for all time. And if we're discussing the local government network, are we discussing it in the context of CTI or as a network for the protection of the Coral Triangle?

**Philippines** – We should distinguish between the vision for the Coral Triangle and the vision for this inter-local government cooperation. We would like to see in 2016, a strong, influential inter-local government cooperation acting as the collective voice of local governments in the six CTI countries and working toward the attainment of the CTI goals of CCA, sustainable fisheries and food security that would ultimately redound to the benefit of the citizens of the six countries. This is our vision, how we think the alliance, network, inter-local government cooperation or whatever you call it would develop in five years.

**Indonesia** – Can we ask the representative of the CTI Regional Secretariat, Dr. Darmawan, to give us his views on what we have discussed so we can move on and decide.

**Dr. Darmawan** – I don't want to intervene, as this discussion is about you, the local governments. But let me answer some questions that Mayor Hugua raised earlier. He's right: we are living in an area called Coral Triangle. The Coral Triangle is a scientific boundary, that's all there is to it. Nevertheless, the six countries in the region have already pledged their commitment that we who live here will pursue regional collaboration and cooperation that we call CTI. In this context, we have to see that CTI is the same as ASEAN or any other regional cooperation. The question is, what are we going to do under this collaboration? Of course, the six countries are facing problems that they need to address as a group at the regional level otherwise there is no reason to collaborate. The six countries agreed there would be five goals: seascapes, MPAs, fisheries, CCA and endangered species. What are we going to do about these goals? This is where the projects come in. For example, if the U.S. wants to help in CCA, MPAs and fisheries, then they fund a project. There are many projects supported by different organizations within this regional cooperation. Who are doing the project? This is why this meeting is important, and why the Regional Secretariat supported the idea that the local governments must be involved because they play a major role in resource management. So the idea is that you do not have to wait for your national or regional leaders to tell you what to do but you can collaborate among yourselves and contribute to the CTI five goals. Of course in the beginning, our leaders will give us directions, and they have, so now it's up to us. There was also a question about the mayor's role in the NCC. If you remember my presentation on the first day, the NCC links not only with the ministries and institutions at the national level but also with the local governments, universities and NGOs. The question being asked of you today is this: In the context of CTI, how can you, as local governments, communicate, cooperate and collaborate directly with each other? Perhaps there are local governments here that share a border. The question that you can ask perhaps could be, can we do something together in line with the objectives of your respective NPOAs? Or you can, as a group of mayors in your country, tell your NCC, this is what we want to happen, we hope this can be made a national priority. This is the essence of what we are trying to do here.

**Malaysia** – We are not saying that we do not agree with the ideas that you are proposing. In fact, what you have been discussing is in our NPOA, and I read, "Malaysia recognizes that sustainable ecological management of coastal and marine resources is beyond the capacity of any single agency or tier of government and requires a cooperative mechanism between all three tiers of government, industry and community. The Malaysian federal government, state government and local government each play a role

in managing coastal and marine space and its ecosystem.” The part of Malaysia that is covered by the CTI is very much only the area covered by Sabah Parks, which is the eastern side consisting of 11 districts, or 11 local governments. In this sense, we can consider Sabah as a single local government with 11 districts, each headed by a “mayor.” So any future development will be decided by the state of Sabah and the state government will instruct local authorities on matters related to CTI. It’s very hard to say that we agree or we don’t agree. In principle, the national has agreed that the local government is very much responsible for CTI, but we cannot say categorically whether we, as mayors, can join other mayors in the regional network. So I think the problem is very much on our part at the local government, because Sabah in itself is a local government. I guess the question is which level of local government should be part of this regional cooperation and I think in the context of CTI, it should be the state of Sabah that should represent the local authorities. We support this group’s objectives – we always support whatever is good for the future. But we are not sure if the districts should be part of the network instead of Sabah. So please understand. We are trying our best to fit in – how can we do it?

**Solomon Islands** – The most important thing is our collaboration at the local government level, regardless of whether or not we have the NPOA, which is from a specific country point of view. But in order for us to get those NPOAs implemented, we need to understand each other. Our differences are our strength. Regardless of what strategies or level of government we have, it is those differences that we should be looking at as our strength. That is why we are here, and that’s why we have to look for a vision, because we come from different places. The only way we can come to a common understanding is through collaboration. Are we prepared to collaborate to be able to provide the expertise, to be able to visit another country and see for ourselves how they do things and we can learn from them? Collaboration is the way to go. We must work collectively, synergistically in order for us to achieve what we want.



Solomon Islands delegation (Photo: A Sia/PI)

**Indonesia** – Coastal mayors in Indonesia have an MOU to manage their areas based on sustainable resource management, but it is not a formal arrangement, so while some mayors may be doing CRM, others are probably not. Perhaps they can be motivated to enter into a more formal collaborative agreement so that sustainable resource management will be implemented by all local governments that are part of this agreement.



Writing Team: From left, Undersecretary Mohamad Said Hinayat (Sabah Chief Minister Department/NCC Malaysia), Mr. Augusto Fernandes (NCC Timor-Leste), Mr. Rommel Martinez (LMP, Philippines), and Ms. Agnetha Vave Karamui (NCC Solomon Islands). Not in photo: Mayor Hugua (Wakatobi, Indonesia) and Ms. Yvonne Tio (PNG Department of Environment and Conservation) (Photo: M. Guidote/PI)

**PNG** – Our responsibility here as local government leaders representing our people is to come up with a strong vision of how we can make our communities a safe place. In our view, the network or alliance can be an apple cart for our

communities in policy dialogues at the national and regional level. Through us, our coastal villages can join the policy discussion and move forward in the conservation and management of our natural resources. Right now, the coastal villages in our country are affected by bigger companies, for example, we have palm oil companies that use chemicals in their plantations and cause runoff and pollution in the coastal area. We are hoping to organize into an association or legal body that can represent us in dialogues with higher government bodies that can address our problems. The network or alliance for us is all about collaboration, something that we need to do so we have a strong team that can work and fight against what is now happening in our CT countries.

### **Vision statement development**

The six-member Writing Team was convened to draft a vision statement based on participant inputs from the plenary discussions. The team included Ms. Yvonne Tio (PNG), Mr. Augusto Fernandes (Timor-Leste), Ms. Agnetha Vave-Karamui (Solomon Islands); Mayor Nacario (Philippines), Mayor Hugua (Indonesia), and Undersecretary Mohamad Said Hinayat (Malaysia).

The formulation of the vision statement was guided by the following questions: *Imagine yourselves as local governments present at this Roundtable in 2016 and answer the following questions: 1) Who / what are we? 2) What do we do? 3) What do we want to achieve?* After a lengthy discussion, the Writing Team agreed to present to plenary the following draft vision statement:

*By 2016, we see ourselves as strong, influential and informed local governments collaborating, sharing information, experience and expertise, and advocating policies to achieve the goals of CTI.*

This draft statement was reviewed during plenary, and the following final revised version was adopted by the full Mayors Roundtable:

*By 2016, we see ourselves as resourced, innovative, informed, and effective local governments collaborating, sharing information, experience and expertise, and advocating policies to achieve the goals of the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security.*

Participants adjourned at 6:00p.m.

## SESSION 11. REFLECTIONS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Day 4 sessions started at 8:30a.m. with two guest participants presenting their insights on the Roundtable discussions. Mr. Victorino Aquitania (ICLEI) and Dr. Darmawan both emphasized the benefits that local governments can gain from being part of a network or an alliance. In addition Mr. Aquitania gave an overview of his organization and the opportunities for networking that it provides to its members, while Dr. Darmawan encouraged the local governments to serve as the ultimate program integrators in their respective countries by using the resources available from national government for programs dealing with CCA, MPAs, EAFM, endangered species and seascapes to pursue an integrated approach to improving the welfare, food security and resilience of their communities. A third participant, Ms. Rahmi Yunita, a member of the Indonesian delegation representing the association of regencies in Indonesia (APKASI), was also invited to share her thoughts on the Roundtable proceedings.

Below are excerpts from Mr. Aquitania's talk:

"I'm excited about what I saw and heard here in the past three days, and especially excited about your interest in forming a network or an alliance. It does not really matter what you call it, because the important thing is that you want to work together to address common issues. This is critical because Southeast Asia is recognized worldwide as a biodiversity hotspot. We have remarkably high biodiversity and this biodiversity is highly threatened. In fact, we have lost so much of our biodiversity that if we do not protect what's left of it, poverty – now already prevalent in many of our coastal areas – will likely become even more severe and widespread, affecting most of our coastal communities that are heavily reliant on our marine diversity.

"Allow me to take this opportunity to tell you about the organization that I represent. ICLEI (also known by its full name 'ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability' and formerly known as 'International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives') is an association of local governments that have made a commitment to sustainable development. Our ongoing projects include ACCESS sanitation or Accelerating City to City Exchange on Sustainable Sanitation. We have also Realizing DREAMS or Development of Resource and Access to Municipal Services, which uses two innovative tools: the environment and natural resource management system (ecoBUDGET) and the Poverty Database Monitoring System (PDMS). Realizing DREAMS is being replicated in six municipalities in Bohol, Philippines, and three other countries. We are engaged in the Asian Cities Adaptation Project, which is being implemented in four cities in the Philippines and four cities in India. This project, which integrates science and governance, intends to develop a pocket manual on adaptation to be distributed to local governments in Asia. We are undertaking urban biodiversity and so far we have 90 studies that are available on our website (<http://www.iclei.org>). We are also in the process of finalizing the Harmonized Emissions Analysis Tool (HEAT), an inventory tool for greenhouse gas emissions – this software is actually freely available, but we've customized it for the countries that we assist.

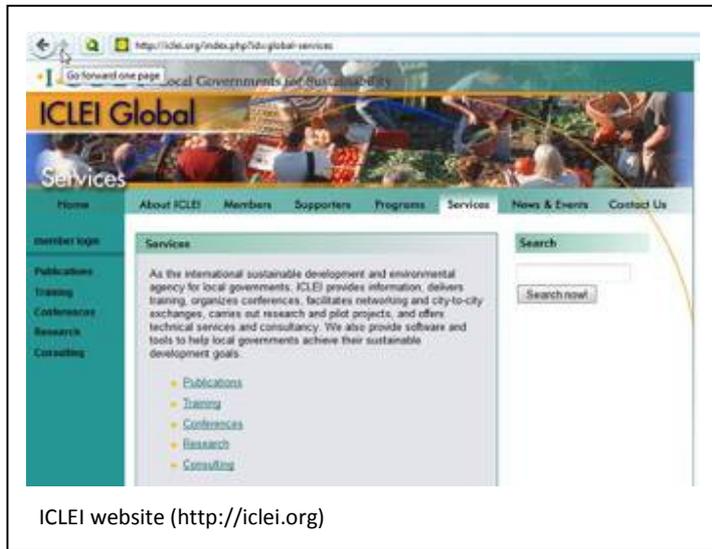
"Some upcoming events this year that you might want to watch out for:

- 1) June 3-5 – Resilient Cities 2011: 2<sup>nd</sup> world congress on cities and adaptation to climate change. Bonn, Germany.
- 2) June – Mayors Adaptation Forum
- 3) November – UNFCCC 18<sup>th</sup> Conference of Parties (COP 18), which will likely have a side event for local governments. South Africa.

"In 2012, we will also hope to be involved in the following events:

- 1) June – Resilient Cities 2012. (We hope CTI can participate in this event and share lessons from the six countries)
- 4) May or June 2012 – Rio +20 (20 years after the 1992 Earth Summit). Brazil
- 5) ICLEI World Congress. Brazil
- 6) COP 11 on biodiversity. India.”

Mr. Aquitania also answered a few questions from participants:



Q – Where can we get a copy of your case studies?

A -- Please visit our website (<http://www.iclei.org>). We have posted there three case studies each from Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand and Japan, and many other case studies. We have case studies on urban biodiversity, renewable energy, climate change, sustainability management and other subjects that you can look into that may be applicable to you. The contact person for each case study is listed, so you can contact them directly without having to go through us. You can also find on our website other tools, such as ecoBUDGET, which ICLEI developed and specifically designed for local governments. There's also HEAT, which is linked to Carbon, a green

house gas emissions reporting center.

Q – Do you have projects in Indonesia?

A -- We do have projects in Indonesia, focused primarily on the ACCRN (Asian Cities Climate Resilience Network), and we have projects on adaptation that are currently in the pipeline.

Q -- How do local governments apply for membership in your organization?

A -- To become a member of ICLEI, you just have to fill up an application form and pay the corresponding membership fee. We have a socialized fee structure based on GNP and population. For local governments in Southeast Asia, if the population is more or less 100,000, the fee is around USD300. Member benefits include access to case studies, priority in project development, participation in international forums, and networking opportunities -- we partner you with other cities around the world and with funding agencies as well. The application form is downloadable from our website, or you can contact us and we can send you the application form and membership package. For the mayors here, even if you are not an ICLEI member, you can sign the Mexico City Pact (or the Global Cities Convention on Climate that came out of the World Mayors Summit on Climate in 2010 in Mexico City and includes a set of voluntary commitments to promote strategies and actions aimed at mitigating greenhouse gas emissions and adapting cities to the impacts of climate change). Signing the Pact signifies your commitment, and means that your compliance will be monitored. We also have a partnership on urban biodiversity with LMP, and we hope to partner more with LMP, APEKSI and APKASI.

The following is an almost full (edited) transcript of Dr. Darmawan's reflections:

“For me, this Roundtable has been an enjoyable ride. For more than three years, CTI-CFF has been discussed, debated and negotiated at the regional and national levels but it has never really been talked

about at the local level, even if everybody agrees and understands that at the end of the day its implementation will be done at the local level. So, coming here and seeing the local governments getting involved, I tell myself, 'This is it, this is where we need to go.' To all the mayors, premiers, presidents and associations of local governments who are here, we are trying here to provide you with a vehicle not only to meet each other, share your views and perhaps even your frustrations but also to make a commitment to adopt the principles of CTI and implement the programs that have been agreed on at the regional and national levels. Which programs will be up to you, and I know you will decide based on what your communities need. In any case, I hope that from this moment, you will begin the effort to convince your respective national governments that you should not be kept apart from the CTI-CFF process because you are major players and should take an active role in the CTI-CFF. You, more than anyone in government, must deal directly with the communities and environment. At the very least, you should be represented in the NCC.

"You will probably get frustrated if somebody tells you that as a major player in the CTI-CFF you should have a program on seascapes, MPA, CCA, EAFM and endangered species. I know I would be if were in your shoes, knowing how limited your resources are. But this is how I look at it: MPA, EAFM and CCA are just names, a way to package programs for funding or budgeting purposes. If you only look at the names, they seem like separate programs, but if you focus on the objectives, you realize that all these programs ultimately aim for the same goals: to promote the welfare, safety and resilience of your communities. And this is also how I think you should approach the CTI process. Don't get tangled in compartmentalizing these different 'themes.' Your first mandate as local government leaders is the welfare of the community, promoting their safety and resilience. You need to focus on this mandate. MPA, CCA, and EAFM are the strategies that will get you there.

"I understand that you have to 'package' your program activities under different themes so you can have your budget approved by the national government, or so you can get funding from donor agencies. But you have the power within your jurisdiction to integrate these different themes or programs, and I hope this is where it starts. It's not going to be easy but you are not alone, you have support from your national government and now your peers at the regional level. I hope this encourages you to push forward on this long winding road toward the welfare, food security and resilience of your communities. We are on the right track here. I just ask for your perseverance. Keep pushing forward, you are not alone."

Mr. Chandrawira asked Dr. Darmawan the following question:

Q – Is there any special program in particular that you want recommend to the mayors?

A -- CTI-CFF is a collaborative arrangement, a regional cooperation. You can perhaps look at it as a room or a vessel, and how you're going to fill it is really up to you. I'll tell you a secret: You have to be really active in coming up with ideas or a program that you can bring to the attention of the national and regional agencies. The initiative of proposing programs must not come from the national government – it should come from the local governments. I know some of the countries have a centralized form of government and others have greater autonomy at the local level. But no matter what level of autonomy you have, you as local government leaders are expected to come up with a plan or a proposal for consideration by your national government or some funding agency. US CTI will come and go, but CTI-CFF is not a project, it's a regional cooperation –it will be there as long as the countries want to work with each other. And as long as you continue to adopt and implement the principles of CTI-CFF and work toward its goals, then we can sustain this, but you must take the initiative in developing programs. I said earlier that we should not compartmentalize our programs – everything that we do is to improve the welfare, food security and well-being of our communities. I know that you know that what you want is the same as the CTI-CFF goals. For now, US CTI is helping to facilitate these meetings and open up opportunities for you to get involved in the CTI-CFF process. Look at this Roundtable as an opportunity, and remember that like any other opportunity, it's not going to last forever. If you don't take it, you will lose it.

On Mr. Chandrawira's invitation, Ms. Yunita took the floor and shared her views on the proceedings. She said:

"I've been learning, equally from discussions and presentations in this room and from my conversations with you and ironically with our Indonesian colleagues. I just realized how in Indonesia, for example, we've been working in silos. Even within our office, we operate in our own silo, in this tall cylindrical structure where all we do is go up and down, up and down, and we don't communicate with others outside the narrow confines of this structure. I see this Roundtable as the beginning of coordination, and what I learned from my previous work is that coordination is mostly personal –it's difficult to expect an organization to keep on dealing with you unless you establish a relationship with people in that organization. So I hope that after this Roundtable I can keep talking with Mr. Imran (NCC) as well as with our colleagues from the other CT countries because if we don't sustain the momentum, we will lose our enthusiasm for this activity. No matter how exciting it seems today when we're just beginning, if nothing substantial comes out of this Roundtable, it will become very routine and ordinary. I have seen opportunities for us here in Indonesia to communicate better, and I hope it will also happen in the rest of the region. We'll figure out by the end of the day."



Indonesian delegation drawing up roadmap(Photo: A Sia/PI)

## SESSION 12. DEVELOPMENT OF COUNTRY AND REGIONAL ROADMAPS

This session consisted of breakout discussions by country groups to develop their respective country roadmaps, report-outs by country groups, and a plenary discussion to develop a common regional roadmap. The breakout discussions were guided by the following question: *Given the two general action areas that this Roundtable agreed on yesterday (collaboration/information-sharing and policy advocacy to support the goals of CTI-CFF), what three activities would you pursue at the local, national and regional levels?*

After a short break during which a video documentary about the conservation program of Semporna (Sabah, Malaysia) was shown, the roadmaps were presented to plenary. These roadmaps are shown below in the order that they were presented:

### Indonesia

#### *Regional*

- 1) Regional knowledge management/information system
  - a) Collection
  - b) Analysis – data storage
  - c) Presentation and dissemination
- 2) Regional gaps and needs assessment on capacity (finance, human resources, policies)
- 3) Regional learning network (local executives, community)
- 4) Regional sustainable financing mechanism development
- 5) Donor relations

### *National*

- 1) National knowledge management/information system
- 2) Capacity-building programs (training, workshop, site visits)
- 3) Learning site development (identification of good practices/models)
- 4) Sustainable financing mechanism development
- 5) Network facilitation (inter-local government, local governments and other stakeholders [national government, donors], NCC)

*Additional notes:* The activities listed above were based on the Vision Statement agreed on by the Roundtable on Day 3. The delegation also noted that there is much experience in community-based resource management in the CT region so it would be useful to include in a regional learning network not only the local governments but also the communities in order to create opportunities for the communities to exchange information and expertise. At the national level, they reported that they have identified potential learning sites to develop that could easily be included in a learning network, but that developing a sustainable financing mechanism in Indonesia might be “very difficult because we have so many regulations that we need consider.” The NCC is looking at the financing issue and identifying ways to finance programs for improved environmental governance in a sustainable manner.

Mr. Aquitania (ICLEI) suggested that the local governments represented in this Roundtable “could develop a common indicator system that they have control of – this is the only way by which you can measure the progress and effectiveness of your programs.” He added, “Maybe with US CTI’s help, you could look into the Singapore Biodiversity Index and see which indicators are common to all the local governments, and this can be the start of your data management.”

Mayor Hugua said he would like to see Indonesia produce a document similar to Malaysia’s publication on their NPOA, “something that explains the national program, so that I, as mayor, can allocate the necessary resources to support the program even after the US CTI is completed.”

## **Malaysia**

### *Regional*

- 1) Sharing of information, expertise and experience through training, meetings, seminars and study tours.
- 2) Sourcing of expertise from within the CT region to assist programs at the country level.

### *National and Local*

- 6) Awareness promotion among local level/district officers.
- 7) Sourcing of funds and implementation of programs and projects identified in the NPOA.
- 8) Program/project monitoring and coordination.
- 9) Building local community involvement/participation.
- 10) Poverty eradication.

*Additional notes:* The Malaysian team said they noted “differences in the levels of expertise between the CT6, so there’s a need for sharing of information and expertise, because learning exchange can help us achieve the goals of CTI.” They also stressed the need for coordination at the implementation (local) level, because there are “several agencies that are responsible for the different projects,” and for a monitoring system to be put in place at the state level to track the progress of project implementation.

## Solomon Islands

### *National*

- 1) Promotion of awareness on NPOA and capacity building (Target groups: Provincial assembly; Premiers Conference)
- 2) Provincial government representation in the NCC (through the Ministry of Provincial Governments and Institutional Strengthening Undersecretary)
- 3) Provincial networking and coordination on NPOA/RPOA-related activities
- 4) Provision of support/technical assistance to provinces on the formulation of ordinances

### *Regional*

- 1) Regular MRT (e.g. annually, with hosting responsibility rotated between the CT6 local governments)
- 2) Provision/sharing of resources (technical and financial resources, case studies, tools for environmental governance)
- 3) Regional exchanges on:
  - a. Policy (legislators – environmental governance for provinces)
  - b. Good practices (technical officers at provincial level)
  - c. Capacity building

*Additional notes:* The identification of the above activities was made not only based on the Vision Statement adopted during this Roundtable but also against the backdrop of the NPOA of Solomon Islands, which considers community-based resource management as a major thrust and key component, and the country's land tenure system that recognizes customary ownership. There are only nine provinces in the Solomon Islands, making them "easier to manage" compared to the hundred or so mayors in Indonesia and the Philippines, but they can use the support of the national government and local governments in the other CT6 countries. The provinces want to be represented in the NCC, preferably through the Ministry of Provincial Governments, which serves as the focal point for all nine provinces.

## Timor-Leste

### *Regional*

- 1) Sharing of innovations, best practices and policies on coastal management and community resilience.

### *National*

- 1) Institutionalization of NPOA at the local government level.
- 2) Identification of issues that impact coastal and marine resources.
- 3) Adoption of relevant innovations, best practices and policies from other countries.
- 4) Establishment of a multiple stakeholders working group to support the implementation of CRM.
- 5) Implementation of pilot projects in CRM.

## PNG



PNG discussion on country actions to support CTI goals (Photo: A Sia/PI)

### *Regional*

- 1) Capacity building programs for mayors, e.g. training exchange program through which they can share information, experience and ideas.
- 2) Establishment of Mayors' Forum.
- 3) Networking, e.g. an exchange program between PNG and one of the CT6 countries.

### *National*

- 1) Capacity building programs at all levels of government.
- 2) Establishment of the LLG Forum to address CTI-CFF issues and other related issues of interest. PNG has a big land mass and there are many development projects that are happening simultaneously and need to be coordinated.
- 3) Awareness promotion on the NPOA and the PNG Marine Program among all coastal LLGs to inform and encourage them to commit to and take ownership of CTI-CFF programs and activities.
- 4) Networking, e.g. LLGs can come together to discuss and come to an agreement on appropriate arrangements for the proposed LLG Forum.
- 5) Inclusion of CTI program in government conferences.
- 6) Advocacy on LLG representation in the NCC wherein the Mayors will nominate their representative to the NCC.

## **Philippines**

### *National*

- 1) Through the NCC, meet with representatives of national agencies, NGOs, international partners, and LMP to determine the clustering of 832 coastal municipalities based on ecosystem, geography, and cultural practices.
- 2) Assemble cluster representatives to plan for a national forum on CRM (3<sup>rd</sup>CCM)
- 3) Convene national forum (3<sup>rd</sup>CCM) focused on the following agenda:
  - a. Report on the Mayors Roundtable
  - b. Local government representation in the NCC
  - c. Delineation of municipal waters
  - d. Proposal to include of municipal waters in IRA computation
  - e. Proposal to elevate BFAR to a full department
  - f. Formalization of sub-regional grouping (through an executive order)
  - g. Formation of TWG to monitor and document the gains of 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> CCM

### *Regional*

- 1) Hold Mayors Roundtable/Regional Exchange among CT6 local governments, including the development, documentation and publication of learning destinations in the CT6 countries.
- 2) Capacity development –Develop courses/modules on CFF and knowledge sharing (e.g. MDC's ECSMF)
- 3) Link with institutions and events (e.g. regional and international forums, country visits)
- 4) Set up local government country CTI offices

## **Discussion and consolidation of country reports into a regional roadmap**

The development of the “regional roadmap” involved a lengthy plenary discussion about the kind of activities that the participants in this Roundtable could undertake together as a regional cooperation of local governments. The discussion started with a review of the roadmaps, with the Facilitators Ms. Trinurin-Adhi and Mr. Chandrawira, supported by Dr. Courtney (PI), attempting to broadly summarize the regional activities identified in the country reports. The review focused on participant concerns about ensuring that their recommendations were reflected in the regional roadmap. The discussion was concluded with an

agreement to adopt a joint statement that would reflect the priority regional activities. The statement would be drafted by the six-member Writing Team and presented to plenary for review and finalization.

The almost complete edited transcripts of the plenary discussions shown below and under *Session 12: Formulation and Final Review of Joint Communiqué* provide more details on the deliberative process of consolidating the country reports and formulating the MRT statement, which was subsequently titled “Joint Communiqué.”

**Facilitator** -- We will now see how we can formulate a common, regional roadmap. I summarized the most common activities that came up in your reports. These are the three that appeared in practically all of your country roadmaps:

- 1) Sharing of information, innovation, best practices and policy.
- 2) Mayors’ forum – others call it MRT, or learning network, but whatever the name, the basic idea is that you would like to have a venue for discussion and information sharing.
- 3) Capacity-building for the mayors.

The other things that came up that are not common to all countries and you need to agree on are the following:

- 1) Setting up of a local government CTI country office.
- 2) Knowledge management
- 3) Sustainable financing management
- 4) Agreement among the countries.
- 5) Documentation of policies

Do you see your proposed activities at the regional level reflected in this list here? What are missing that should be here?

**Malaysia** – We proposed that we should tap expertise – people – from within the region to assist us at the national level.

**Indonesia** – We also recommended that the national governments should publish a legal document that is intended specifically for use by the mayors detailing and explaining the CTI objectives and programs so that we, the mayors, will know what is expected of us and can allocate the necessary resources to implement those programs.

**Dr. Courtney** – I compiled your reports into one Excel file and took a stab at tagging it, based on the three key elements of your vision statement, namely sharing, collaboration and advocacy. The big question is, can we refine these to a set of strategic regional actions? In addition to what has already been put up there, we also have learning destinations – do you want that?

**Indonesia** – We think that’s important. We think the spirit of sharing, which appears to be what all the countries want, can start with the identification of learning sites.

**Dr. Courtney** – That’s a very specific activity that you identified, and it should to the development of learning destinations or showcases where you could share your experiences.

**Indonesia** -- In Indonesia, we’ve been doing a lot of capacity building but it’s difficult to market reform-minded agenda to local leaders. What we call horizontal advocacy is key and showing the local governments good examples would probably inspire them more than hard capacity-building would. This is our strategy, use learning site identification and learning exchange instead of training courses.

**Philippines** --We have a course in the MDC called ECSMF. We have run this course twice already, and we have received requests to do it again, probably two or three more times. The course is a

five-day program where participants get to spend a day or two visiting sites and seeing CRM in operation. Maybe this is something that some of you might be interested in having. You can join one of our courses, or we can share the module with you so you can conduct the course in your own countries.

**Indonesia** – I’ve been wondering whether at the regional level we should promote more of a training of trainers (TOT) or training of facilitators (TOF) type of capacity building, then we can promote peer learning at the national level. I think it has more multiplier effect.

**Dr. Courtney** – We mentioned earlier that there will be a CCA training focused on trainers this year, one for Pacific Islands that will be held in PNG, and probably one in the Philippines later. That training is going to be geared to local implementation.

**Facilitator** – *Anything else? You can look at this more detailed Excel file, and the list on this board, which is a broad summary of the activities you identified earlier.*

**Dr. Courtney** – Looking at this Excel file I think also helps us about our vision statement, to see if we got it right. Here’s one activity that may interest all the delegations: Bring in CTI to a forum that you normally participate in. Also, would all the countries benefit from regional exchanges on local

Consolidated list of regional activities proposed by participants.	
Activity	Country
Regional Knowledge Management/Information System: a) collection, b) analysis - data storage, c) presentation	Indonesia
Regional gaps and needs assessment on capacity (finance, human resources, polices)	Indonesia
Regional learning network (local executives, community)	Indonesia
Regional sustainable financing mechanism development	Indonesia
Donor relations	Indonesia
Sharing information, expertise, experience through training, meetings, seminars, study tours	Malaysia
Getting experts with CTI members and partners by placement of experts/request	Malaysia
Capacity building programs for mayors e.g. training exchange program	PNG
Establishment of Mayors’ Forum	PNG
Networking, agree to common understanding/arrangements among countries	PNG
Holding of MRT/Mayors exchange among CT6 LGs including development/documentation/publication of learning destinations in CT6 countries	Philippines
Develop of courses/modules on CFF and knowledge sharing (i.e. MDCs executive course for sustainable municipal fisheries	Philippines
Linkage with institutions and events, e.g.regional and international forums	Philippines
Setting up of LG CTI country offices	Philippines
Mayors Roundtable (to be held regularly, e.g. annually) – CT6 local governments (rotational hosting Malaysia, Philippines	Solomon Islands
Provide/share resources (technical and financial resources, case studies, tools for environmental governance)	Solomon Islands
Regional exchanges on a) policy (legislators – environmental governance for provinces); b) technical officers at provincial level (good practices); c) capacity building	Solomon Islands
Sharing innovation/best practices/policies on coastal management and community resilience	Timor Leste

policy development? Would you all benefit from an activity focused on the development of local legislation or regulation? There are probably many examples of this that the different countries are doing. I know in the Philippines there are provincial environmental codes, municipal fisheries codes and so on. Would the group like a regular MRT perhaps? And there’s also a recommendation about rotating the hosting of the MRT. Can we get some inputs on how you might do that? Let’s say we are going to plan for the next one, how would that be? Who would do it?

**Participants** – Sabah and Semporna.

**Malaysia** – We have to refer to our ministry. If you could write a letter of request, we can have it approved.

– If they say no, what is Plan B? Solomon Islands?

**Solomon Islands** – Plan B would be the Philippines.

**Philippines** – Certainly, we would gladly welcome you.

**Facilitator** – *Any other ideas? Don't think only of your own country activities. Think regional.*

**Solomon Islands** – I think you have summarized everything already and we have accepted. As far as Solomon Islands is concerned, we accept what you have listed there.

**Malaysia** – We're looking at the Philippines' suggestion on establishing local government CTI country offices. What does it mean?

**Philippines** – We suggested that it would be good to set up a local government CTI focal point or office in each country. It's something that we in the Philippines think we should have to give focus to CTI in relation to our 832 coastal local governments. We have a little problem in the Philippines because our local governments are not represented in the NCC.

**Dr. Tighe (PI)** – For the different countries it will be different because of scale. It's very possible that several of the countries will simply have a focal point within the NCC rather than have a separate office or focal point.

**Solomon Islands** – That would be our recommendation, because we understand nearly all the NCCs do not have a representative from the local governments. What the Philippines is suggesting is important but it is up to us nationally to have a focal point in each province and set up a coordination mechanism among LGUs that works best for us.

**Philippines** – This is where the differences in our government structures really stand out. In the Philippines, the NCC member that is supposed to represent the local governments is the DILG, which is also concerned with the interior government and may not necessarily be focused on local government concerns.

**Malaysia** - In the case of Malaysia, NCC is co-chaired by the Secretary General of Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MOSTI) and Sabah State Secretary, so everything that happens in the NCC is eventually channelled to us at the local government level.

**Facilitator** – *So it's agreed: representation in the NCC will be translated differently in each country. Please don't look at this as not accommodating your priorities, because the national actions remain the same, and they are still there for you to implement. There are more than 30 activities listed in your roadmaps – can we say these are all your priorities?*

**Mr. Victorino** – I suggest that the participants be given the opportunity to rank the activities and that would be the common activities, the general regional activities.

**Solomon Islands** – Haven't we agreed on this list already?

**Dr. Courtney** --If you like we can retype this over lunch and you can look at it again. You can review the vision, and then look at this summary. The national actions we will leave to you because those are yours to implement. We might also want to ask you if there is any specific local commitment that you're going to make leaving this meeting, so you might want to think about that over lunch. But I think the best way now is for us to summarize all this so you can yes, this captures it, or no, we need to change.

**Dr. Tighe** – We all understand where we are in terms of the complete list. The question that I have for you is this: If you want to approach a partner or you want to summarize this when you go home, what would be the one or two activities that everyone in this Roundtable would likely support so that we can plan for that within the next six months? Or do we want to keep a menu of 25 activities? Who's going to be the decision maker about who discusses with the partners?

**Facilitator** – *Perhaps you can convene over lunch in small groups and each group can come to us and propose an activity that they want inter-local government cooperation to do in six months. Out of these more than 30 activities, what are the one or two things, very practical things that you want to do in the next six months?*

**Mr. Jatulan**– How about we convene the Writing Team to draft a joint statement that you can all review and finalize in the next session? Yes? So it's agreed, we will have the Writing Team work on the statement. Then we will all come back to plenary after lunch and look at their draft.

Participants adjourned for lunch as the Writing Team worked on the joint statement.

### **SESSION 13. FORMULATION AND FINAL REVIEW OF JOINT COMMUNIQUÉ**

The following draft "Joint Communiqué" was presented to plenary for review:

Joint Communiqué(First draft)

We, the representatives of local governments - municipal, local level governments, provinces, districts, cities, and states - local government associations and partners from the six member countries of the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security who participated in the Mayors Roundtable held in Wakatobi, Indonesia on 16-19 May 2011 commit to collaborate; share information, experience and expertise; and advocate policies to achieve the goals of the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security. Toward this end, we have developed this vision: *By 2016, we see ourselves as resourced, innovative, informed and effective local governments collaborating, sharing information, experience and expertise, and advocating policies to achieve the goals of the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security.*

Furthermore, we commit to undertake the following actions in the next two years

- 1) Meet regularly in a Mayors Roundtable to be hosted by a member local government in each CT6 country;
- 2) Promote awareness among local governments and other local stakeholders about the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security;
- 3) Identify a CTI local government focal point in each country to liaise with and advocate representation on the NCC, as well as coordinate

- with CTI local government focal points in other member countries;
- 4) Discuss further opportunities for regional exchange on local policy development and best practices in integrated coastal management and community resiliency;
  - 5) Explore opportunities for exchange of expertise among member countries in integrated coastal management and community resiliency; and
  - 6) Identify and develop learning destinations in each member country to share experiences and best practices in integrated coastal management and community resiliency.

The document included a signature page that was shown to each delegation for review.

## Discussion

The discussion was facilitated by Mr. Jatulan (PI), who guided the participants as they reviewed the draft document paragraph by paragraph. Participants agreed on the first paragraph without further comment, focusing in greater detail instead on the six action items enumerated in the second paragraph.

*Item 1: Meet regularly in a Mayors Roundtable to be hosted by a member local government in each CT6 country.*

**Solomon Islands** – Take out the word “member” -- we’re not members of anything yet.

**Philippines**—I don’t think the local government can host – it should be the country, or local government association.

**Dr. Tighe**-- One of the suggestions is that the Roundtable should be co-hosted by the NCC and the local government from the host country. That was how it worked here, because the CTI NCCs are the only legal bodies at the national level in the CTI.

**Philippines** – Yes, it should be hosted by the NCC.

**Facilitator** – *Each country has an NCC, which is a coordinating body within each country recognized by CTI. This Roundtable is co-hosted by the NCC of Indonesia and Wakatobi, and Dr. Tighe is suggesting a similar joint hosting arrangement for future roundtables. There is another suggestion to add “or a local government association,” meaning an aggrupation of mayors within the country.*

**Malaysia** – We don’t have a local government association.

**Solomon Islands** – We understand that the Philippines has a local government association or alliance, but some of us don’t have it, and we have different setups of government. For example, in terms of political stature, I’m next to the Prime Minister, which is totally different from the mayors. But if you look at the previous paragraph, we have already defined what we mean by local government. We agree that they have it, and we don’t have it. If it’s convenient for them to have that, then by all means, no problem.

**PNG**—We don’t have to put so many words, just say “local government,” because that’s already been defined at the top.

**Facilitator** – *The definition is only for local government, not for not local government association.*

**PNG**– What does ‘regularly’ mean in Item 1? How often is that?

**Facilitator** – They’re saying that the word “regularly” would be more flexible, as it does not bind anyone to a definite date or timeframe.

*Item 2: Promote awareness among local governments and other local stakeholders about the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security;*  
*Item 3: Identify a CTI local government focal point in each country to liaise with and advocate representation on the NCC, as well as coordinate with CTI local government focal points in other member countries;*

**Malaysia**– Can we be consistent and use “CTI-CFF” throughout the document?

*Item 4: Discuss further opportunities for regional exchange on local policy development and best practices in integrated coastal management and community resiliency.*  
*Item 5. Explore opportunities for exchange of expertise among member countries in integrated coastal management and community resiliency; and*  
*Item 6. Identify and develop learning destinations in each member country to share experiences and best practices in integrated coastal management and community resiliency.*

**Solomon Islands** –Insert the word “government” between “local” and “policy” so it reads “local government policy.”

**Indonesia**– Do you want it to be on specific topics with regards to CTI-CFF? The policy platform is supposed to be provided by UCLG, so my concern is that we’re duplicating other initiatives. In general, Item 4 is the mandate of UCLG, or in the case of our region, UCLG-Asia Pacific, so I wonder if we want to focus on certain issues.

**Solomon Islands** – Can we capture the Solomon Islands’ local environmental governance in the sentence?

**Malaysia** – All policies are passed in the cabinet and agreed by the state.

**Dr. Courtney** – Is that then considered national policy? So it wouldn’t fall under the local policy anyway. It’s national.

**Dr. Tighe** – I could offer a suggestion. Why don’t we say, “Local government policy development or implementation as appropriate.” You do implement the policies at the local level. Would that be suitable?

**Malaysia**– As far as CTI is concerned, we just comply with the NPOA.

**Solomon Islands** – In Malaysia, policy is approved by the cabinet at the national level and that’s the policy that drives them to implement at the local level. That’s fine -- if the others have it, they can share it; if they don’t, we give them due respect.

**Facilitator** – I think the issue is that the word might be interpreted by the external audience as inclusive so maybe we can find a language that will not bind everyone specifically to “exchange.”

**Dr. Tighe** – Perhaps the word “exchange”, which wouldn’t be relevant, could be changed to dialogue to open it up, so that no one appears to be forcing or pushing anyone and everyone can take home whatever they want. Does that still work in the context of the rest of the sentence?

**PNG** —We need some clarity on the term “community resiliency.” What are we referring to? If it’s climate change suggest that we include ecosystem as well and say “community and ecosystem resiliency.”

**Indonesia** – Does the statement include empowerment?

**Dr. Courtney** – One of the things that we said in the beginning is that this vision will adopt the CTI-CFF goals and principles, so I think those things are covered. My only comment from a personal point of view on coastal community resiliency is that community resiliency could be the umbrella for CCA, MPA, EAFM, food security, livelihood and all those themes, if you think it fits. Then we can take out “local government policy” and the other terms.

**Dr. Tighe** –I just want to make an observation. Environmental governance is often about the ecosystem, coastal management is often infrastructure and zoning, and community resilience is about the people. So there’s your triangle and the three spheres in those three phrases. If you think of it that way we’ve captured most of it.

**Indonesia--** I suggest we use the term “sustainable coastal management” instead of “integrated coastal management.”

**Dr. Tighe** – Can I offer something that I’ve been hearing from everyone but I didn’t see up here? “Explore opportunities for exchange and collaboration” because collaboration is something that you’ve said many times, and it’s not captured here.

**Philippines** – Why don’t we just combine 4 and 5? We can integrate those two items into one paragraph.

**Indonesia** – I agree with that.

**Facilitator** – *So we’ll take out the word “discuss” because we already have “dialogue,” and just say “explore.” Should we change “integrated coastal management” to “sustainable coastal management”?*

**Dr. Courtney** -- Are we missing training and capacity building?

**PNG** -- I cannot see community welfare captured in there.

**Dr. Darmawan**— I think in this room, we now understand what is resiliency but I think the concept of resiliency itself is not generally well understood by the wider public. Perhaps people will understand welfare and food security better than resiliency. We may have to take this into consideration and make this document more understandable to a broader audience.

**Philippines** – Maybe we can substitute “adaptive capacity” for “resiliency.”

**Darmawan** – If possible, we should use words that are understandable to most people. Resiliency could cover everything, but how many people understand the word and can relate it to their jobs or their priorities? This communiqué is not only for the consumption of the participants of this Roundtable, but something we want to communicate to others. It’s going to be difficult for us to explain it to others if we use a language that only we understand. My point is that we use a common

language that's easily understandable. Community welfare I think is easily understandable. Food security is a term that is widely accepted, even if we don't know exactly how to achieve it. Resiliency and adaptive capacity are still a long way from being understood by many and may be difficult for people to grasp right now.

**Solomon Islands** – We cannot expect everybody to understand everything that's embedded in this communiqué. It's incumbent upon us to explain this to other people and to the world. We need words that capture everything and it's not easy to find those words. What we have now is community resiliency, which basically covers everything that we want, so I say let's use it.

**Philippines** – Item 5 is about best practices and learning exchange, and its focus is on local leaders. If we have to communicate this message to the general public, we can use other ways of doing it. We use media, we employ people who know how to simplify language or even translate it into the local language.

**Solomon Islands** -- Look at it this way: After all this, this communiqué will be translated to other languages, so eventually people will understand that. We'll go with the term "community resiliency," and cut the rest. Later, we'll just explain more to our different audiences if we have to. Also, do we really need six items in our statement? It seems we're just repeating the same concepts using different words.

**Facilitator** -- *Somebody observed that capacity building should be there and it should be covered – we're considering a sixth item to accommodate the suggestion.*

**Solomon Islands** – I think we have captured capacity.

*Signing authority/Signature page*

**Philippines** -- To address some countries' concern about the scope of their authority to commit to this document, maybe we should we insert a caveat before the list of actions. We can say "we agree to undertake the following actions in the next two years, subject to country limitations." This way, everyone can sign.

**Solomon Islands** – We should do away with qualifications, otherwise we'll be making excuses and using those limitations as an argument against taking action.

**Philippines** – Insofar as we, the Philippine delegation, are concerned, we don't have a problem about the statement as it is now, we just want to make it easier for the others.

**Dr. Tighe** – We can also say "We attempt," or "We will work toward undertaking," which will make the statement less strong and show that we're realistic about the fact that the world turns in different ways. But that's up to you. No? Okay then, the question becomes, the communiqué is for anyone that we want to give it to, but who is it from? Is it from the participants represented by the six heads of delegation who can sign in their behalf? Or should it be signed by individuals? My suggestion is to let the local government delegations sign -- those of us that represent other groups are just participants so we don't sign. Then because we expect to have the (Southeast Sulawesi) Governor as guest during the signing, we can have him sign as a witness. That's the simplest solution.

**Philippines** – All members of the delegations should sign. In the case of the Philippines, the three mayors will sign.

**Solomon Islands**—(Ms. Vave-Karamui/NCC) As NCC representatives, we are simply serving the mayors and even the national governments, so they are superior to us, so we won't be signing. (Premier George Solingi Lilo/Western Province) My head of delegation has indicated that to make it more forceful, all mayors who are present here will sign.

**Philippines** – This is a Mayors Roundtable, so all mayors, or their equivalent, should sign.

**Malaysia** – Our Undersecretary of the Sabah State Secretary's Office will sign.

**Indonesia** – Only Mayor Hugua will sign.

**Dr. Tighe** – On the signature page, before the list of names, I suggest that we say “On behalf of the CT6...” and put the country name and the name of whoever would sign for them.

**Philippines** – I don't think we need to say “On behalf of” -- the name of the mayor and who they represent would be enough. It would be presumptuous for the three of us Philippine mayors to sign in behalf of our 832 coastal municipalities. We will sign on a document that we helped prepare as participants of this Roundtable, not in behalf of a bigger group.

**Facilitator** – *What about the local government associations? Should they sign?*

**Ms. Yunita (APKASI)** – APKASI could sign but I cannot because I'm not the director or the president. I'm not the authorized person.

**Mr. Martinez (LMP)** – I will sign as a member of the LMP Secretariat.

**Achmad Ahmad(APEKSI)** -- APEKSI can sign but I'm not authorized to sign on their (APEKSI) behalf.

**Philippines** – Please print the names in bold capital letters, and for us in the Philippines, we prefer not to be addressed as “Honorable.”

**Solomon Islands** – We do want to be addressed as “Honorable” because that is how we are recognized in our countries.

**Facilitator** – *You will all have time to review the signature page. Dr. Tighe will approach each of you so you can tell her whether or not you will sign and if you will sign, how you want your names to be listed.*

## Joint Communiqué

The final revised version of the Joint Communiqué adopted by the Roundtable is shown below.

### Joint Communiqué (Final revised version)

WE, the representatives of local governments - municipal, local level governments, provinces, districts, cities, and states - local government associations and partners from the six member countries of the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF) who participated in the Mayors Round Table held in Wakatobi, Indonesia on 16-19 May 2011 agree to collaborate; share information, experience and expertise; and advocate policies to achieve the goals of the CTI-CFF. Toward this end, we have developed this Vision: *By 2016, we see ourselves as resourced, innovative, informed, and effective local governments collaborating, sharing information, experience and expertise, and advocating policies to achieve the goals of the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security.*

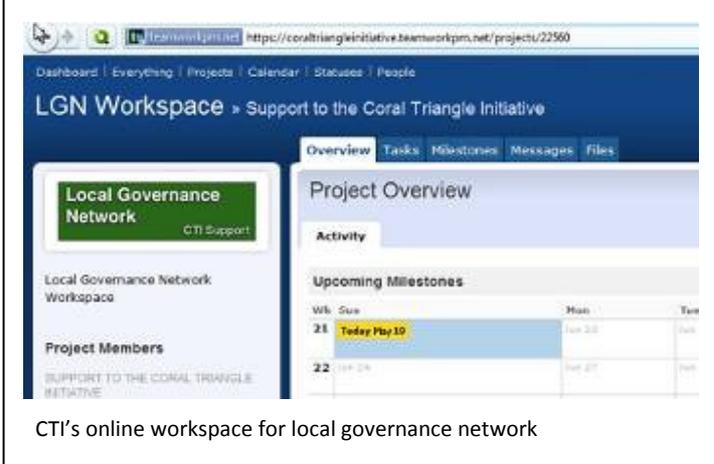
Furthermore, we agree to undertake the following actions in the next two years:

- 1) Meet regularly in a CTI-CFF Mayors Round Table to be co-hosted by NCC and a local government, local government alliance, or local government association in each CT6 country;
- 2) Promote awareness or understanding among local governments and other local stakeholders about the CTI-CFF;
- 3) Identify a CTI-CFF local government focal point in each country to liaise with and advocate representation on the NCC, as well as coordinate with CTI-CFF local government focal points in other member countries;
- 4) Explore opportunities for regional dialogue on best practices, exchange, and collaboration of expertise among member countries in local environmental governance, sustainable coastal management, and community resiliency; and
- 5) Identify and develop learning destinations in each country to share experiences and best practices in local environmental governance, sustainable coastal management, and community resiliency.

Signed on 19 May 2011 in Wakatobi, Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia.

## SESSION 14. NEXT STEPS

This session included a plenary discussion aimed at identifying immediate next steps that the participants could take to support the process they agreed during this MRT to undertake in the next two years. The session was facilitated by Dr. Courtney, who started the discussion by congratulating the participants for their “momentous work” and urging them to consider how they could move forward. “We could provide this group access to the US CTI online workspace, so that we



The screenshot shows a web interface for the 'Local Governance Network' workspace. The page title is 'LGN Workspace > Support to the Coral Triangle Initiative'. The interface includes a navigation bar with 'Dashboard', 'Everything', 'Projects', 'Calendar', 'Statuses', and 'People'. Below the navigation bar, there are several sections: 'Local Governance Network' with 'CTI Support', 'Local Governance Network Workspace', and 'Project Members'. The 'Project Overview' section is prominent, showing 'Activity' and 'Upcoming Milestones'. The 'Upcoming Milestones' table has columns for 'Wk', 'Sun', 'Mon', and 'Tue'. The table shows a milestone on 'Today (May 19)' and another on 'Tue 22'. Below the table, there is a caption: 'CTI's online workspace for local governance network'.

have a place where you could share information,” she said. “We’re going into the next fiscal year planning, and because local governments are strategic for CTI, I’m hoping we will be able to continue to provide some level of support to the mayors. There are some training coming up that you can probably participate in, and we are helping the CTI regional technical working group (TWG) to develop the region-wide early action plan for CCA, which is something that would be good for you to familiarize with. There are in fact many things going on, not only in climate change but also in MPA, EAFM and so on, and I’m hoping this will all continue to filter through to local governments.”

Responding to Dr. Courtney’s question about what participants could do for their “next steps,” Malaysia offered information on two upcoming CTI events that their government is going to host this year: a CTI symposium on June 17 in Kuala Lumpur and a CTI business summit in October. Dr. Courtney then reminded participants about the possibility of a side event for local governments at next year’s ICLEI resilient cities forum. “Now that you’re forming this cooperation of local governments, you will have a voice at regional and international forums,” she said. She also encouraged the participants to “really reach out to your NCCs.”

The PNG delegation asked, “In our communiqué we have stated very clearly that within the next two years, we will be doing five things. But what do we do as a group to get those things done? We mentioned that we would meet regularly – will there be any meeting shortly after this to move the process forward? Who will monitor our progress? Or will we have this communiqué and that’s it?”

In reply, Dr. Courtney advised the delegations to use the NCC mechanism as much as they could. “Now that you have a communiqué, you can report on your progress to your NCCs, and that could be included in the NCC annual report and rolled up to the regional level,” she said. “That would be one mechanism to monitor.”

The session was concluded upon the arrival of Southeast Sulawesi Vice Governor H. Saleh Lasata, which signaled the start of the closing ceremonies.

## CLOSING SESSION

The closing program began with the reading of the Joint Communiqué by Premier George Solingi Lilo (Western Province, Solomon Islands), after which the six delegations went up to the stage to sign the document. Vice Governor Lasata also signed as a witness. A reproduction of the signed Communiqué is included in Annex 6.



CTI Local government representatives to the CTI MRT after signing of Joint Communiqué.

Four speakers rounded out the closing session: Mayor Hugua as Roundtable host, Dr. Darmawan for the CTI Regional Secretariat, Dr. Courtney for US CTI and, representing the Southeast Sulawesi Governor who was unable to attend, Vice Governor Lasate, who officially closed the Roundtable.

Mayor Hugua expressed his gratitude to everyone “for coming to Wakatobi, a very remote area.” He related that this Roundtable represented a dream that he nurtured since his first participation in a CTI Regional Exchange two years ago in the Philippines. “This dream is now almost a reality,” he said. “I would like to continue my mission. On May 27, APKASI will have its national coordination meeting, and I intend to show them how local governments can help the national government to achieve the goals of CTI.”

Dr. Darmawan noted, “We are all in high spirits now because we have accomplished what we came here for. Despite differences in opinion, you produced a joint communiqué that states your goals, your dreams and what you intend to do to move forward.” But he cautioned, “This is just the beginning of a very long, winding road, so you need to be persistent, you need to persevere, and you need to be the champions of your own cause. Being on the frontline, you must spearhead the implementation of the CTI-CFF goals.” He concluded, “You can do this. We in the Regional Secretariat believe in you and place our hope in your hands, so I hope to see you again in the next meeting with reports on the progress of your work.”

Dr. Courtney said, “The CTI-CFF was designed to be transformational, but honestly, until these last four days, I wasn’t sure what that meant. And now, seeing what you have accomplished, I realized that you, the local governments are the ones that will make this initiative truly transformation, not only with your work in your communities but now also as a cooperation of local governments. All of you are now on the cusp of achieving substantial progress in sustainable coastal management. So I am very encouraged. I believe this is the transformational point for CTI-CFF.”

The Vice Governor, who delivered his closing speech in Bahasa Indonesia, vowed that the provincial government of Southeast Sulawesi would support the association of regency governments in Indonesia (APKASI) in disseminating and promoting the results of this Mayors Roundtable to the other coastal regencies/districts in the province and the rest of the country. He related that the national government is currently preparing its development master plan for 2011-15 which is focused on three main strategies: 1) Sustainable economic development, 2) Networking, and 3) Capacity development. He said he hoped the mayors’ initiatives in this forum will have some influence on how this master plan will be implemented at the provincial and ministerial levels.

The Wakatobi Mayors’ Roundtable officially ended at 5:00p.m.

# ANNEXES

## AI. AGENDA

<b>Day 1: 16 May 2011, Patuno Resort</b>		Wakatobi, Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia
11:00-13:00	Arrival and Registration	
16:30-17:00	<b>Opening Session</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Welcome Remarks, Hon. Hugua, Regent, Wakatobi, Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia</li> <li>Solidarity Statement, Dr. Catherine Courtney, Senior Advisor for Coastal Management, PI</li> <li>Opening Remarks, Mr. Narmoko Prasmadji, NCC Indonesia</li> <li>Presentation: Overview of the US CTI Support Program, Dr. Catherine Courtney (PI)</li> </ul>	Host: Mr. Victor Chandrawira (UCLG-ASPAC)
17:00-17:30	<b>Session 1: Program Overview</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Presentation: Mr. William Jatulan (PI)</li> </ul>	Facilitator: Mr. Victor Chandrawira (UCLG-ASPAC)
17:30-18:00	<b>Session 2: The Coral Triangle and Role of Local Government</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Presentation – Dr. Darmawan (CTI Interim Regional Secretariat)</li> </ul>	Facilitator: Mr. Victor Chandrawira (UCLG-ASPAC)

<b>Day 2: 17 May 2011, Patuno Resort</b>		Wakatobi, Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia
8:20-8:35	<b>Presentation of Day 2 Agenda</b> Mr. William Jatulan (PI)	Facilitator: Mr. Victor Chandrawira (UCLG-ASPAC)
8:35-9:00	<b>Session 3: Introduction to Integrated Coastal Management: Implications for Local Governments in the Coral Triangle</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Presentation: CRM and Beyond, The vital role of local government in building coastal community resilience in the 21<sup>st</sup> century – Dr. Catherine Courtney (PI)</li> </ul>	Facilitator: Mr. Victor Chandrawira (UCLG-ASPAC)
9:00-9:30	<b>Session 4: Local Governments in the Coral Triangle</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Presentation: Local Governments in the Coral Triangle, a comparative study – Ms. Eri Trinurini-Adhi (UCLG-ASPAC)</li> <li>Plenary discussion</li> </ul>	Facilitator: Ms. Eri Trinurini-Adhi (UCLG-ASPAC)

<b>Day 2: 17 May 2011, Patuno Resort</b>		Wakatobi, Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia
9:30-10:15	<p><b>Session 5a: Asia-Pacific Local Government Case Studies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presentation: Integrated Coastal Management Program in the Solomon Islands, The case of Western Province – Hon. George Solingi Lilo (Premier, Western Province)</li> <li>• Presentation: Integrated Coastal Management Program in PNG, the Manus Province experience – Hon. John Popot (President, Nali Sopat Penabu)/Manuai Matawai (TNC)</li> <li>• Plenary discussion</li> </ul>	<i>Facilitator: Mr. Victor Chandrawira (UCLG-ASPAC)</i>
10:15-10:30	Break	
10:30-11:45	<p><b>Session 5b: Asia-Pacific Local Government Case Studies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presentation: Inter-Local Government Cooperation, a Philippine Experience – Mayor Pedro Trinidad Jr. (Cortes, Surigao del Sur, Philippines)</li> <li>• Presentation: CRM as a Basic Service, a decade of advocacy by the League of Municipalities of the Philippines – Mr. Rommel Martinez (LMP)</li> <li>• Plenary discussion</li> <li>• Breakout discussions – Lessons from the case studies on CRM and local government cooperation</li> </ul>	<i>Facilitator: Mr. Victor Chandrawira (UCLG-ASPAC)</i>
11:45-12:00	Instructions for field trip	
12:00-13:00	Lunch	
13:00-17:00	<p><b>Session 6: CRM Case Studies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Field trip: Community-based forestry program, Longa</li> <li>• Field trip: CRM program, Waha</li> <li>• Field trip: Coastal settlement program, Bajo community, Mola</li> <li>• Presentation: Marine research and tourism program, Hoga</li> <li>• Debriefing/discussion: Participant insights</li> </ul>	<i>Facilitators: Lindasari Anggorowati (PI), Dr. Stacey Tighe (PI), Mr. William Jatulan (PI), Mr. Marlito Guidote (PI)</i>

<b>Day 3: 18May 2011, Patuno Resort</b>		Wakatobi, Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia
8:30-9:00	<b>Review of agenda</b> Mr. William Jatulan (PI)	<i>Facilitator:</i> Mr. William Jatulan (PI), Mr. Victor Chandrawira (UCLG-ASPAC)
9:00-9:30	<b>Session 7: Gallery Walk</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presentation: Local Government System of Malaysia, with focus on Sabah – Mr. Mohamad Said Hinayat (NCC Malaysia)</li> </ul>	<i>Facilitator:</i> Mr. Victor Chandrawira (UCLG-ASPAC)
9:30-10:30	<b>Session 8: Processing of Participant Insights</b> Breakout discussions	<i>Facilitator:</i> Mr. William Jatulan (PI), Mr. Victor Chandrawira (UCLG-ASPAC)
10:30-10:45	Break	
10:45-12:00	<b>Session 9: Identifying Challenges and Opportunities</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presentation of country reports</li> <li>• Plenary discussion and summary</li> </ul>	<i>Facilitator:</i> Mr. William Jatulan (PI), Mr. Victor Chandrawira (UCLG-ASPAC)
12:00-13:00	Lunch	
13:00-16:00	<b>Session 10: Developing a Roadmap for a CTI Regional Local Government Network – Vision Statement</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plenary discussion</li> <li>• Small group discussion (Writing Team to draft vision statement) -- Ms. Yvonne Tio (PNG), Mr. Augusto Fernandes (Timor-Leste), Ms. Agnetha Vave-Karamui (Solomon Islands); Mayor Nacario (Philippines), Mayor Hugua (Indonesia), and Undersecretary Mohamad Said Hinayat (Malaysia)</li> <li>• Plenary discussion (Review vision statement)</li> </ul>	<i>Facilitator:</i> Mr. William Jatulan (PI), Mr. Victor Chandrawira (UCLG-ASPAC)

<b>Day 4: 19May 2011, Patuno Resort</b>		Wakatobi, Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia
8:30-9:00	<b>Session 11: Reflections and Opportunities</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mr. Victorino Aquitania (ICLEI)</li> <li>• Mr. Darmawan (CTI Interim Regional Secretariat)</li> <li>• Ms. Rahmi Yunita (APKASI)</li> </ul>	<i>Facilitator:</i> Mr. Victor Chandrawira (UCLG-ASPAC)
9:30-10:00	<b>Session 12: Development of Country and Regional Roadmaps</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Breakout discussions – Country delegations</li> </ul>	<i>Facilitator:</i> Mr. Victor Chandrawira (UCLG-ASPAC)
10:00-10:15	Break	

<b>Day 4: 19 May 2011, Patuno Resort</b>		Wakatobi, Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia
10:15-12:00	<p><b>Continue Session 12: Development of Country and Regional Roadmaps</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presentation: Country Reports</li> <li>• Plenary discussion to develop regional roadmap</li> <li>• Small group discussion (Writing Team to draft Joint Communiqué) -- Ms. Yvonne Tio (PNG), Mr. Augusto Fernandes (Timor-Leste), Ms. Agnetha Vave-Karamui (Solomon Islands); Mayor Nacario (Philippines), Mayor Hugua (Indonesia), and Undersecretary Mohamad Said Hinayat (Malaysia)</li> </ul>	<p><i>Facilitator:</i> Mr. Victor Chandrawira (UCLG-ASPAC), Ms. Eri Trinurini-Adhi (UCLG-ASPAC), Dr. Catherine Courtney (PI)</p>
12:00-13:00	Lunch	
13:00-15:30	<p><b>Session 13: Formulation and Final Review of Joint Communiqué</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plenary discussion</li> </ul>	<p><i>Facilitator:</i> Mr. William Jatulan (PI)</p>
15:30-15:45	Break	
15:45-16:00	<p><b>Session 14: Next Steps</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plenary discussion</li> </ul>	<p><i>Facilitator:</i> Dr. Catherine Courtney (PI)</p>
16:00-17:00	<p><b>Closing Session</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Signing of Joint Communiqué</li> <li>• Acknowledgment Speech – Hon. Hugua (Regent, Wakatobi)</li> <li>• Solidarity Statements – Dr. Catherine Courtney (PI), Dr. Darmawan (CTI Interim Regional Secretariat)</li> <li>• Closing Remarks –Hon. H. Saleh Lasata (Vice Governor, Southeast Sulawesi)</li> </ul>	<p><i>Host:</i> Mr. Victor Chandrawira (UCLG-ASPAC)</p>

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USCTI Support Program PI  
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### A3: PARTICIPANTS' BREAKDOWN BY GENDER AND ORGANIZATION

#### A.3.1. Gender

<b>Participants</b>		
Male	33	83%
Female	7	17%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Partners/Resource Persons</b>		
Male	5	45%
Female	6	55%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>OVERALL TOTAL</b>		
Male	38	75%
Female	13	25%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>100%</b>

#### A.3.2. Country Delegates' Institutions

Sub-national/Local Government	13	43%
NCC/National Government	12	40%
Academe, NGOs, CBOs and Local Government Associations	5	17%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100%</b>

## **A4. LOCAL GOVERNMENT NETWORK REGIONAL EXCHANGE PARTNERS**

### **Asosiasi Pemerintah Kota Seluruh Indonesia (APEKSI)**

APEKSI, the Association of Cities in Indonesia, was established on May 25, 2000 to support and implement “best programs for municipalities through democratization, transparency and accountability.” APEKSI has 399 member districts and works in six program areas: 1) capacity building; 2) policy advocacy; 3) promoting cooperation among local governments and between local government and development partners; 4) information and communication; 5) partnership building; and 6) organizational development. It served as co-convenor of this MRT.

### **Asosiasi Pemerintah Kabupaten Seluruh Indonesia (APKASI)**

APKASI is the official association of regencies (districts) in Indonesia with about 350 districts or regencies as members, including the Regency of Wakatobi. Its mission includes: 1) Creating harmonious and mutually beneficial cooperation among APKASI members toward improving community service and welfare; 2) Promoting harmonious relationships between APKASI members and the municipal, provincial and national governments; and 3) Building the capacity of APKASI members to achieve good governance. APKASI was a convenor of this MRT.

### **Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP)**

The Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP) is a five-year project of the US CTI Support Program executed through a cooperative agreement with USAID to the World Wildlife Fund (WWF). This includes a consortium of WWF, Conservation International (CI), and TNC. The CTSP works with government, private sector, and local partners to catalyze transformational change by assisting governments with enabling policy support, strengthening capacity building and institutions, building constituencies, and building decision support capacity.

### **CTI Interim Regional Secretariat**

The CTI Interim Regional Secretariat is hosted by the Government of Indonesia and resides in Jakarta. The Secretariat provides long-term, wide ranging support to the CTI governments and partners for implementation of the CTI Regional Plan of Action, particularly through direct support for the various coordination mechanisms. The CTI Regional Secretariat provides coordination, technical, and communications support for CTI-related activities such as the ministerial and senior official meetings, the technical working groups, partners, and the national coordination committees.

### **League of Municipalities of the Philippines (LMP)**

The League of Municipalities of the Philippines (LMP) is a local government association of Philippine municipalities organized under Republic Act 7160 otherwise known as the Local Government Code of the Philippines. It has about 20 staff, headed by an Executive Director and supervised by the Secretary-General (a Mayor and member of the LMP). Outside the national secretariat, LMP also has other staff employed under the Mayor’s Development Center. It has 79 provincial chapters, each with its own secretariat, and a membership of 1, 494 municipalities. LMP was a convenor of the MRT.

### **United Cities and Local Governments/Asia-Pacific (UCLG-ASPAC)**

The United Cities and Local Governments/Asia-Pacific (UCLG- ASPAC), the regional section of UCLG for Asia-Pacific based in Jakarta, Indonesia, is the key knowledge management hub on local government issues in the region. UCLG is a worldwide association of local government organizations that dates back to 1913. It is the only local government organization recognized by the United Nations, and nominates 10 out of 20 members of the United Nations Advisory Committee of Local Authorities (UNACLA). The Asia and Pacific region is the biggest of the eight sections in UCLG with linkages to more than 7,000 local governments. It represents well over 3.76 billion people - more than half of the world population - and incorporates economically fast developing countries such as China, India and Indonesia. UCLG-ASPAC helped facilitate the MRT and was one of its convenors.

### **US CTI Support Program Integrator (PI)**

The US CTI Support Program Integrator (PI) provides overarching coordination support to the USG for the implementation of US CTI Support Program. The PI is responsible for coordinating inputs from various US Government (USG) agencies and partners, and for facilitating a unified USG response to the CTI. Activities include the following: facilitate networking and cooperation; promote information exchange; provide administrative support to USAID's Regional Development Mission for Asia (RDMA); support communications and alliance building among USAID, USG, and other donors to harmonize assistance to the CTI; and provide technical support to the CTI mechanisms to facilitate implementation of the CTI Regional and National Plans of Action.

### **US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)**

The US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) is a federal scientific agency within the Department of Commerce focused on the conditions of the oceans and the atmosphere. It is an important partner in the CTI, providing technical support and capacity building for fisheries management, environmental law enforcement, CCA, and MPA networks.

### **Wakatobi Regency, Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia**

Wakatobi is an archipelago and regency located in an area of Sulawesi Tenggara (Southeast), Indonesia. The name Wakatobi is derived from the names of the main islands that form the archipelago: Wangiwangi Island, Kaledupa, Tomea, and Binongko. The group is part of a larger group of islands called the Tukangbesi. It has a total population of nearly 100,563. The Wakatobi Regency hosted the MRT.

## A5: LIST OF PRESENTATIONS

Presentations from the 2<sup>nd</sup>MPA Regional Exchange can be viewed electronically at the US CTI Support Program Integration Portal at [www.uscti.org](http://www.uscti.org) under the Workspaces Section. Photos from the Exchange can also be viewed at the Document Library Section under the Photo Gallery folder and Events sub-folder. To access the portal log in through username: **coral** and password: **triangle** (non-case sensitive).

- 1) Overview on Wakatobi, Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia  
*Hon. Hugua, Regent, Wakatobi, Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia*
- 2) Overview of the US CTI Support Program  
*Dr. Catherine Courtney, Senior Coastal Management Advisor, PI*
- 3) The Coral Triangle Initiative and Role of Local Government  
*Dr. Darmawan, Coordinator, CTI Regional Secretariat*
- 4) CRM and Beyond --- The vital role of local government in building coastal community resilience in the 21<sup>st</sup> century  
*Dr. Catherine Courtney, Senior Coastal Management Advisor, PI*
- 5) Local Governments in the Coral Triangle – A comparative study  
*Ms. Eri Trinurini-Adhi, Facilitator, UCLG-ASPAC*
- 6) Integrated Coastal Management in the Solomon Islands – The case of Western Province  
*Hon. George Solingi Lilo, Premier, Western Province, Solomon Islands*
- 7) Integrated Coastal Management in PNG – The Manus Province experience  
*Hon. John Popot, President, Nali Sopat Penabu, Manus Province/Manuai Matawai, Community Conservation Coordinator, TNC*
- 8) Inter-Local Government Cooperation – A Philippine experience  
*Mayor Pedro Trinidad, Jr., Municipality of Cortes, Surigao del Sur/Chairman, Lanuza Bay Development Alliance)*
- 9) CRM as a Basic Service – A decade of advocacy by the League of Municipalities of the Philippines  
*Mr. Rommel Martinez, Chief, Policy, Plans and Programs Office, LMP*
- 10) Briefing Material: Community-based forestry program, Longa Community
- 11) Briefing Material: Coastal resource management program, Waha Community
- 12) Briefing Material: Coastal settlement program, Bajo Community, Mola
- 13) Briefing Material: Marine research and tourism program, Hoga Community
- 14) Video documentary: Semporna Marine Ecological Expedition (Sabah, Malaysia)

**A6: JOINT COMMUNIQUE**  
**May 19, 2011, CTI Mayors Roundtable, Wakatobi, Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia**



**JOINT COMMUNIQUE**

WE, the representatives of local governments – municipal, local level governments, provinces, districts, cities, and states – local government associations and partners from the six member countries of the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF) who participated in the Mayors Round Table held in Wakatobi, Indonesia on 16-19 May 2011 agree to collaborate; share information, experience and expertise; and advocate policies to achieve the goals of the CTI-CFF. Toward this end, we have developed this Vision: *By 2016, we see ourselves as resourced, innovative, informed, and effective local governments collaborating, sharing information, experience and expertise, and advocating policies to achieve the goals of the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security.*

Furthermore, we agree to undertake the following actions in the next two years:

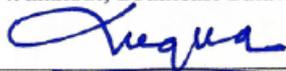
- 1) Meet regularly in a CTI-CFF Mayors Round Table to be co-hosted by NCC and a local government, local government alliance, or local government association in each CT6 country;
- 2) Promote awareness or understanding among local governments and other local stakeholders about the CTI-CFF;
- 3) Identify a CTI-CFF local government focal point in each country to liaise with and advocate representation on the NCC, as well as coordinate with CTI-CFF local government focal points in other member countries;
- 4) Explore opportunities for regional dialogue on best practices, exchange, and collaboration of expertise among member countries in local environmental governance, sustainable coastal management, and community resiliency; and
- 5) Identify and develop learning destinations in each country to share experiences and best practices in local environmental governance, sustainable coastal management, and community resiliency.

Signed on 19 May 2011 in Wakatobi, Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia.

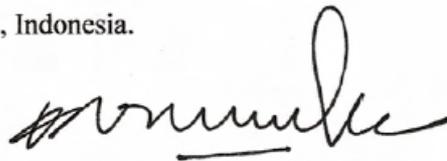
**INDONESIA**



Hon. **HUGUA**, Regent,  
Wakatobi, Southeast Sulawesi



Hon. **HUGUA**, Chairman of Environment and  
Natural Resources Conservation Division,  
APKASI



Mr. **SARIMUN HADISAPUTRA**,  
Executive Director, APEKSI

**MALAYSIA**

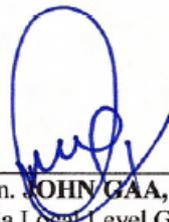


**HAJI MOHAMAD SAID HINAYAT**,  
Undersecretary, Sabah State Secretary's Office,  
Chief Minister Department, Sabah

**PAPUA NEW GUINEA**

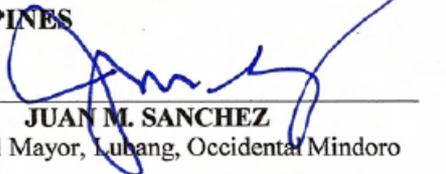


Hon. **JOHN TORRIE POPOT**, President,  
Nali Sopat Penabu Local Level Government,  
Manus Province

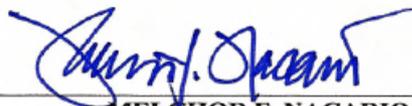


Hon. **JOHN GAA**, President,  
Bialla Local Level Government,  
West New Britain Province

**PHILIPPINES**



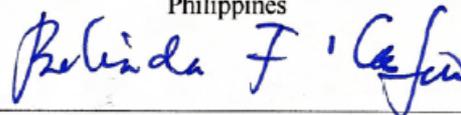
**JUAN M. SANCHEZ**  
Municipal Mayor, Lubang, Occidental Mindoro



**MELCHOR F. NACARIO**  
Municipal Mayor, Calbiga, Samar / Head of  
Delegation for League of Municipalities of the  
Philippines



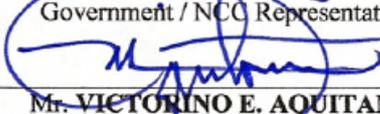
**PEDRO M. TRINIDAD JR.**  
Municipal Mayor, Cortes, Surigao del Sur



Ms. **BELINDA F. CASTRO**  
Department of the Interior and Local  
Government / NCC Representative



**ROMMELL M. MARTINEZ**  
Chief, PPPO, National Secretariat, League of  
Municipalities of the Philippines

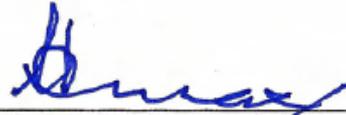


Mr. **VICTORINO E. AQUITANIA**  
ICLEI Local Governments for Sustainability-  
Southeast Asia, Inc.

**SOLOMON ISLANDS**



Hon. **GEORGE SOLINGI LILO**, Premier,  
Western Provincial Government

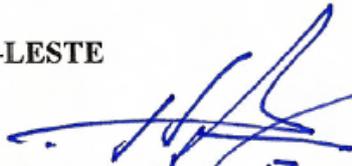


Hon. **JOHN PATTESON MAE**, Premier,  
Central Islands Provincial Government



Hon. **PAUL JACKSON KILOE**, Premier,  
Choiseul Provincial Government

**TIMOR-LESTE**



Hon. **ZEFERINO DOS SANTOS SEQUEIRA**, Administrador (Bupati/Regent),  
Lautem



Hon. **DOMINGOS MARTINS**, Administrador  
(Bupati/Regent), Bobonaro



Hon. **MANECAS DA CONCEICAO SOARES**, Administrador  
(Camat/Subdistrict Head), Sub Distrito Atauro



Mr. **AUGUSTO FERNANDES**, National  
Director for Fisheries and Aquaculture, Ministry  
of Agriculture and Fisheries

**WITNESSED BY**



Hon. **H. SALEH LASATA**  
Vice Governor  
Southeast Sulawesi

## **A7: PARTICIPANT EVALUATION REPORT**

### **METHODOLOGY**

1. Respondents were asked to rate specific segments or components of the MRT on a scale of 1-5 (Poor-Excellent).
2. Twenty nine (9) evaluation forms were retrieved. Not all respondents answered all the questions and therefore total perfect scores vary. Total perfect score is the sum of all “Excellent” ratings (5) thus:

Number of respondents	Total Perfect Score
29	145
28	140
27	135
26	130
25	125
24	120

3. The sum of the raw scores is the total of all ratings in a given question.

### **OVERALL RANKING OF MRT COMPONENTS**

The ranking below is based on total scores (highest to lowest):

1. Met MRT objective: formulation of regional roadmap
2. Met MRT objective: initiation/formation of an local government network
3. Usefulness of other informal presentations from other country teams
4. Usefulness of 2 case study presentations (Solomon/Philippines)
5. Usefulness of the coastal management and local government presentation
6. Usefulness of the LMP example presentation
7. Met MRT objective: formulation of course of action translating regional roadmap into specific country activities
8. Met individual expectation of participant
9. Usefulness of the learning destination
10. Met MRT objective: discussion and understanding of common challenges and solutions available to local governments
11. Amount, relevance and appropriateness of the information provided by organizers
12. Met MRT objective: development of consensus to prioritize, implement or advocate coastal management
13. Effectiveness of the facilitation and management of the event
14. Appropriateness of the length of the event
15. Usefulness of the governance structure comparative review presentation
16. Travel and logistics arrangements and management
17. Provision of enough opportunity for participant discussion, questions and participation

**TABLE SHOWING QUESTIONS, NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS ON A GIVEN QUESTION, THE TOTAL PERFECT SCORE FOR THE GIVEN QUESTION, THE SUM OF RAW SCORE, PERCENTAGE AND RANKING OF RESPONDENT'S POSITIVE EVALUATION.**

Question	NR	TPS	SRS	%	R
1. To what extent did the regional exchange meets its five objectives?					
• Discuss and understand common challenges and solutions available to LGs	29	145	106	73.1	10
• Develop consensus to prioritize, implement or advocate CM	29	145	103	71.0	12
• Initiate formation of a network	29	145	119	82.0	2
• Formulate regional roadmap	28	140	115	82.1	1
• Formulate course of action to translate regional roadmap into specific country activities	26	130	99	76.1	7
2. To what extent did the event meet your expectation	28	140	103	73.5	8
3. How useful was the CM/LG presentation?	28	140	107	76.4	5
4. How useful was the governance structure comparative review presentation?	27	135	92	68.1	15
5. How useful were the 2 case study presentations (Solomon/Philippines)	27	135	105	77.7	4
6. How useful was the LMP example presentation?	27	135	103	76.2	6
7. How useful were the other informal presentations from other country teams?	24	120	94	78.3	3
8. How useful were the learning destination	27	135	99	73.3	9
9. How effective was the facilitation and management of the event?	27	135	92	68.4	13
10. How appropriate was the length of the event	27	135	97	68.1	14
11. How appropriate was the amount and relevance of information provided	27	135	98	72.5	11
12. Did we provide enough opportunity for participant discussion, questions and participation	27	135	86	63.7	17
13. How well were the travel and logistics arrangements managed?	27	135	89	65.9	16

NR Number of respondents (on the given question)  
 TPS Total perfect score  
 SRS sum of raw scores  
 % sum of raw scores over total perfect score  
 R Ranking (based on percentage)

## **RESPONSES TO THE OPEN ENDED QUESTIONS**

### **I.1 To what extent did the regional exchange meets its five objectives: Discuss and understand common challenges and solutions available to local government leaders in the coral triangle regarding coastal and marine coral reefs and food security issues**

1. We need to have more of this roundtable meeting in order to fully understand the challenges
2. Give clear understanding of the issues and objectives of the CTI
3. The topic was very well elaborated and understood
4. It is good to leave Tuesday even – and the presentation- Wednesday and Thursday
5. Messages were well delivered
6. Maybe need summary of challenges and solutions presented again after discussions and not flipcharts
7. Very informative
8. Because this is first time for me (rating of 3)
9. Karena dg perfemuan ini dapat member kan solusi demi untuk mengatasi semua permasalahan kita hadapi
10. Because of the active participation of the members and meeting
11. Some countries of CTI are not clear and have no clear and specific programs on coastal and marine resources
12. Very understood
13. Timing not enough time for discussions
14. Time for discussions critical issue was short and often cut short
15. Time was not sufficient to really delve into the issues and challenges among mayors
16. Excellent (but gave rating of 1)
17. There were some confusion, some countries did not accept solutions being offered because of country's mandates
18. Solutions comes from political leaders and this is a challenge starts
19. No comment
20. Must be CTI- see leaders declaration
21. Membiri milia karens round table ini japat bergaum lagi Negara Negara yang mengiku CTI
22. To understand differences of government structure

### **I.2 To what extent did the regional exchange meets its five objectives: develop consensus to prioritize, implement or advocate coastal management**

1. Negara Negara passes laws consensus bergaum mang implementasi CTI
2. This better the institution relevant to participate and understand this forum
3. But this time, not yet
4. Various activities, programs, project from control management from different countries which have different prioritization
5. Yes
6. Partially completed
7. The various participants wanted to share more but were constrained by time
8. Consensus arrived
9. It did to a certain extent
10. Seems not being adequately discussed
11. Penting sangit di perlukan
12. No comment
13. It helps to put me in position where I could possibly further influence this agenda to my people
14. Emphasize need for CRM
15. Good but those countries appear to have competing views/ideas
16. Implement coastal management is critical with Sabah is – has implemented it

17. Management of MPA needs to be exhausted in local government
18. Can see clearly our priorities for coastal management but needs more expertise

**I.3 To what extent did the regional exchange meets its five objectives: Initiate formation of a network of LGs in the CT6 countries as a forum to share tools, learning and policy recommendations to respective government as regards the role of LG in enhancing CTI implementation**

1. It needs more awareness on that issue because some of this approval comes from our national government
2. It is essential that the network is a means of communication between LG and CTI implementation
3. Different countries have different solutions, it can be yes or no
4. All countries do not have some level and system of government
5. We really need to work together to cooperate
6. Enables me to fully grasp how we could help each other as – with common understanding
7. It helps our LGs to implement the CM
8. This was lengthy discussed during meeting
9. It provided forum where the CTI countries share some learnings
10. Almost completely agreed
11. Much more vocal
12. Took long because of legalities; semantics, unnecessary debate; repetitive discussions
13. Tools was not exhaustively discussed as well as policy measures that need to be brought to the national government
14. Formulation of networking within the 6 CTI countries is good for the sharing benefits to others
15. This is a priority activity which needs to be enhanced
16. I think we start to see it
17. Because this forum can facilitate for mayors can understand NPOA and RPOA
18. Informasi – pembelejaron di Negara-negara pesisir perla koordinasi dengan Negara Negara ikut CTI

**I.4 To what extent did the regional exchange meets its five objectives: formulate regional roadmap for CTI local government network/association**

1. Perlu formulasi CTI bemor local government maning many region
2. I prefer network
3. This point is important to provide every 3 or 6 months
4. The road map is not yet limited to resources –except those I am not aware of
5. Strengthen the strategy in formulating regional roadmap for CTI
6. There must be a regional roadmap for the CTI countries
7. There is still a need to determine common activities that need to be implemented region-wide country specific is clear
8. But make the process simple. No need to go around. Time lost discussing unnecessarily
9. Developed roadmap, great start
10. Done
11. To the extent it has become a regional roadmap
12. Because this is much important
13. Was discussed at length during meeting
14. Because it enables me to see the importance of my role to the whole issue of sustainable management of resources
15. Roadmap will be most useful
16. We agree on networking among LGs
17. The network is empowering LG
18. Because it will help us achieve our vision

**1.5 To what extent did the regional exchange meets its five objectives: formulate courses of action to translate regional roadmap into specific country activities**

1. So that we can fully carry out our task
2. Done
3. Kitty's integration was useful
4. More strategy should be taken

**2. To what extent did the meeting meet your expectation?**

1. The exchanges that happened were minimal because of so much emphasis on time management rather than content
2. In my opinion, I enjoyed all sites during the visit but exchange program must be done yearly
3. Well organized
4. It did not completely as expected
5. Good enough
6. Able to understand how LLG can link to NCC ad CTI- CFF program implementation
7. Priorities the top 3 activities first for and getting and planning reasons
8. We learned that all members have the same goal
9. I can understand the whole picture of CTI in each country
10. Was expecting more
11. Too noisy, no open space for discussions, facilitation was not good, disarray and confusion to mayors and participants, time bound
12. The event is very useful for legislator like myself
13. Sharing of information because these sort of information does not reach the LLG
14. I did not get much from my NCC (Indonesia), I don't have yet something concrete to report back what are the quick gains if any

**3. How useful was the coastal management and local governance presentation, what would you want different?**

1. Have a compile in the folder for the participant
2. It was very useful except that we need to focus on the local level, provincial level and community linkages
3. Very useful because learned from each country's experience
4. Revise the presentation to reflect objectives and template given with presenters
5. Very useful
6. It would have been understood + better understanding of each country some governance somewhere in the presentation
7. Need to allocate more time and discussions
8. It was useful
9. Good enough
10. Very good for the CT 6 countries but must be well documented
11. It was great

**4. How useful was the governance structure comparative review presentation? What would you want different?**

1. CTI countries do not have similar system of governance
2. Very brief, not explained very well
3. Government structure vary from country to country which is quite confusing

4. Good enough
5. Nothing much we can do about it
6. Need the structure and roles of government of each country through new summary done by the CTI regional or CTI/USAID support Project
7. Need more detailed study before presentation of each country
8. We can understand the other country better
9. It should be done at a late time and not first session! Reflective rather than information
10. Perhaps next time look at the various systems and their level of authority/competence
11. Needs a deeper analysis
12. It is not very thorough. Maybe before comparing we can go public service country by country and then concluded by a case –highlighting how much issue is handled in different countries, for example
13. It should be done by country or presented not on first day but after country presentations

**5. How useful were the two case presentations (Solomon Islands and Philippines) What would you want different?**

1. Give more time so they don't have to rush the presentation
2. Presentation on their local level governance structure
3. Very useful
4. It was very useful
5. Solomon islands have good points but have no time to present all
6. Need more time for presentation
7. Time should be allowed; case study to be narrative as well as brief and not representation only
8. I was very disappointed with the timing because it does not allow us to fully grasp the difficulties we presently encounter

**6. How useful was the LMP presentation, what would you want different?**

1. Improve on strategy for presentation
2. Focus should be on how the organization was able to help LGs
3. Good PPT but technical difficulties made it difficult to understand
4. It was very useful
5. Very useful
6. More time

**7. How useful were the other informal presentations from the country teams? What would you want different?**

1. Useful
2. More time
3. Maybe add on comparative case study

**8. How useful were the learning destination field sites visit?**

1. Though not good to include on first day, so many activities
2. Field trip for the whole day and not on the beginning
3. Good experience seeing community initiatives
4. Better preparations
5. Perhaps we should allow communities to- decisions
6. Useful on the average

**9. How effective was the facilitation and management of the event? What would you want different?**

1. Poorly coordination- shows confusion
2. Some background understands of CTI issue required
3. Time bound and straight good
4. For the next MRT should be discussed for time and the way to facilitate
5. Facilitation should coordinate
6. Next time we must understand to present issues with politicians
7. Leaves a lot to hope for
8. Needs to be sensitive to audience/participants
9. Facilitation was not effective participants treated like schoolchildren

**10. How appropriate was the length of the event, too long, too short or just right?**

1. Too short sometimes, too long sometimes
2. Too short
3. Just right
4. Just right
5. Just right
6. Too short
7. For Mayors
8. Long enough

**11. How appropriate was the amount and relevance of information provided?**

1. Just good
2. Too brief
3. Not enough
4. E-files
5. Appropriate on the average

**12. Did we provide enough opportunity for participant discussion, questions and participation, use of time?**

1. Restriction on time was too limited
2. Needs more improvement
3. Not enough time
4. There need to have time and summarize
5. Just sufficient
6. A real round table should be held
7. Time constraint
8. Fair time allocated due to time limitations
9. Facilitation need to talk less and allow us discussions
10. Not enough time for reflection, too pushy

**13. How well were the travel and logistics arrangement managed?**

1. Though too long for some
2. Beyond our control, nothing we can do
3. Poorly managed
4. I hope I fly back smoothly on May 20

5. Needs more improvement

**14. What did we do well and should repeat in future regional exchange program or mayors event?**

1. Time lines
2. This even is doing well better to repeat and giving long sessions or program sharing
3. We need to have routine meeting for mayors at regional level
4. Country case studies presentation and experience
5. Getting commitment of attendance of mayors except from Indonesia
6. Getting mayors come CTI to exchange information and –
7. It did well to provide ways to meet
8. Better preparation use time
9. Site visits and case presentations
10. Need to invite another agency who work together in NRM
11. Well designed and planned program
12. Get the views of the mayors and get them into strategic plans

**15. What could be do better in future regional exchange programs and mayors events**

1. Facilitation not well versed: good briefing with facilitators and they must be familiar with the CTI
2. Involve more technical officers to advise the mayors about technicalities of the issues discussed
3. Because of the different government system, some local government representatives and very high level politicians, protocol issues used to be understood and accorded
4. Host the event at more central area to avoid tiring and sleepless flights
5. Need more field activity in the coral reef management
6. More time for exchange and discussions among the mayors, there should be more mayors than representatives
7. Better planning and facilitation
8. There should be a good change of the venue
9. Presentation of governance structure and function
10. Let's mobilize Indonesia
11. Do not send participants to remote places
12. This better can have clear schedule and agenda
13. Add long time and program sharing/presentations
14. Better accessibility

**16. Please provide any further comments, suggestions or ideas you may have?**

1. For next meeting we suggest this meeting host by Malaysia country or Philippines
2. – eye opener
3. Food preparation should fit to the participants taste and not western
4. Thank you for hospitality
5. For Indonesia need to invite more conservation authority who work together with – in coastal area; head of government or head or conservation authority
6. Good to learn from our failures and be more effective- room for improvement in future event, this evaluation form is good too, keep up the good work
7. Hold future MRT in areas more accessible and services available; stop over along the way and avoid jet lag