



CORAL TRIANGLE INITIATIVE

ON CORAL REEFS, FISHERIES AND FOOD SECURITY

Activity Report: CTI-CFF Local Government Network Forum

Manila, Philippines, December 3-6, 2012



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CONTENTS

ACRONYMS	4
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	7
Background	7
Results	9
Next Steps	12
1) Commitments and calls to action articulated in The Manila Declaration	12
<i>Commitments made by signatories</i>	12
<i>Call to action for NCCs</i>	12
Call to action for the CTI Regional Secretariat	12
2) Activity proposals	13
I. INTRODUCTION	14
Objectives and Expected Results	15
II. SESSION PROCEEDINGS	15
Day 1, 3 December 2012	16
Opening and Introductory Discussions	16
Regional Secretariat	20
Indonesia	21
Philippines	21
Solomon Islands	22
PNG	21
Session 1. Introduction to the Coral Triangle and the CTI	22
CTI and the Local Government	22
Session 2. Local Threats and Management Interventions	24
Session 3. Introduction to Integration: Aligning Initiatives with the CTI Goals	25
Presentation	25
Interactive Exercise: Rapid integration assessment using the Integration Guide	26
Participant Discussion: Reflections on Integration Assessment	29
Take-home Actions	30
Session 4. Policies and Practices on Twinning and Sisterhood Opportunities in the Coral Triangle Region	30
Participant Discussion	31
Day 2, 4 December 2012	33
Session 5. Balanga City ICM Program	33
Session 6. Local Government Networks and Private Sector Participation in ICM Implementation	34
Presentation 1 -- PEMSEA Network of Local Governments for Sustainable Development: Networking on coastal governance	34
Presentation 2 -- Public-Private Partnerships towards Effective ICM Implementation: The Bataan (Philippines) Experience	35
Day 3, 5 December 2012	39
Session 7. LMP General Assembly	39
Session 8. Good ICM Practices in the Coral Triangle	39
Session 9. Tools and Resources	51
Session 9a. Local Government Network: Priority-setting	53
Day 4, 6 December 2012	55
Session 10. Panel Discussion: Alliance Building	55
Presentation 1 -- Co-management of MPAs: The VIP Experience	55
Presentation 2 -- Post-CTI Mayors Roundtable 2011: Developments in Interlocal Collaboration in the Solomon Islands	56
Presentation 3 -- Local Government Alliance Network: The Manus Way Forward	57
Presentation 4 -- Alliance Building: The Indonesia Experience	59
Presentation 5: Beyond municipal waters: Inter-LGU collaboration and the Lanuza Bay Development Alliance Experience	59
Session 11. CTI Roadmap and Calendar of Activities for 2013	61

Session 12. Finalizing the Agreement: The Way Forward for the CTI LGN	63
Session 13. Commitment to Local Action.....	64
Session 14. Signing of Agreement and Closing	65
ANNEXES.....	66
A1: Agenda (as published, does not reflect changes during actual workshop)	66
A2: List of Participants and Resource Persons.....	69
LGN Forum and Executive Course Partners.....	73
A4: Participants Breakdown by Gender and Organization.....	75
A5: List of Presentations and Other Workshop Materials	76
A6: Icons Representing Common Threats to Coastal Resources in the Coral Triangle	78
A7: Integration Guide Activity Sheet	79
Exercise 4: Identifying Gaps and Opportunities for Integration	79
A8: Project Challenge Activity Proposals	83
A9: CTILocal Government Network: The Manila Declaration	85
A10: Participant Evaluation	88

ACRONYMS

2CCM	2 nd Conference of Coastal Municipalities in the Philippines
3CAs	collaborative concrete course of action
5Rs	reduce, reuse, recycle, refuse, revolutionize
ADB	Asian Development Bank
APKASI	Asosiasi Pemerintah Kabupaten Seluruh Indonesia (Association of Regency Local Governments in Indonesia)
AUSAID	Australian Agency for International Development
BCCF	Bataan Coastal Care Foundation
BFARMC	Barangay Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Council
CBD	Convention on Biodiversity
CBRM	community-based resource management
CCA	climate change adaptation
CI	Conservation International
CLSUZP	Coastal Land- and Sea-Use Zoning Plan
CMMO	Coastal Marine and Management Office (Philippines)
COA	Commission on Audit (Philippines)
CRM	coastal resource management
CSDRM	Climate-Smart Disaster Risk Management
CSO	civil society organization
CSR	corporate social responsibility
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 on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security
CTI-CFF	Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security
CTMPAS	Coral Triangle Marine Protected Area System
CTSP	Coral Triangle Support Partnership
DELGOSEA	Partnership for Democratic Governance in Southeast Asia
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources (Philippines)
DFA	Department of Foreign Affairs (Philippines)
DILG	Department of the Interior and Local Government (Philippines)
DRRM	Disaster Risk Reduction and Management
EAFM	ecosystem approach to fisheries management
EBM	ecosystem-based management
EGWEN	Expanded Green Wholesome Environment that Nurtures
EO	executive order
FA	fishers association

FISH	Fisheries Improved for Sustainable Harvest Project (USAID, Philippines)
FMA	fisheries management areas
FSPI	Foundation of the Peoples of the South Pacific International
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (German Agency for International Cooperation)
ICLEI	Local Governments for Sustainability (founded as International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives)
ICM	integrated coastal management
IEC	information, education and communication
IRA	internal revenue allotment (Philippines)
LBDA	Lanuza Bay Development Alliance
LGA	local government association
LGN	Local Government Network (CTI)
LGU	local government unit
LIPI	Indonesian: Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia (Indonesian Institute of Sciences)
LLCTC	Lauru Land Conference of Tribal Community
LLG	Local Level Government (PNG)
LMMA	Locally Managed Marine Area
LMP	League of Municipalities of the Philippines
LPAN	Lauru Protected Area Network
LRFT	live reef fish trade
MECCN	Manus Environment Conservation Communities Network (PNG)
MFMR	Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (Solomon Islands)
MMAF	Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (Indonesia)
MOA	memorandum of agreement
MOU	memorandum of understanding
MPA	marine protected area
MRF	material recovery facility
MRT	Mayors Roundtable
NCC	National Coordinating Committee
NCD	National Capital District (PNG)
NGA	national government agency
NGO	non-governmental organization
NIPAS	National Integrated Protected Areas System
NOAH	Nationwide Operational Assessment of Hazards (Philippines)
NPOA	National Plan of Action
NTA	no-take area
PEDO	PNP Environment Desk Officer
PEMSEA	Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia
PENRO	Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Office (Philippines)

PHISTA	Philippine International Sisterhood and Twinning Association
PI	Program Integrator (of USCTI)
PMO	Project Management Office
PNG	Papua New Guinea
PNLG	PEMSEA Network of Local Governments for Sustainable Development
PNP	Philippine National Police
PO	people's organization
PPDO	Provincial Planning and Development Office (Philippines)
PPP	public-private partnership
PRRM	Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement (Philippines)
REAP	Regional Early Action Plan (CTI)
RPOA	Regional Plan of Action
SALEG	San Francisco Law Enforcers Group (Cebu, Philippines)
SILMMA	Solomon Islands Locally Managed Marine Area
SOM	Senior Officials Meeting
SPREP	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
TEK	Traditional Ecological Knowledge
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
TWG	thematic working group (term specifically used to refer to any of the five working groups on the thematic priority areas of the CTI-CFF corresponding to the five RPOA goals); <i>also</i> : technical working group (a more generic term that is often used to refer to the thematic working groups but sometimes also to the three ad hoc working groups on CTI-CFF foundational matters related to M&E, financial resources, and coordination mechanisms)
UN	United Nations
UNACLA	United Nations Advisory Committee on Local Authorities
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNISDR	United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
UPMSI	University of the Philippines Marine Science Institute
USCTI	United States Coral Triangle Initiative Support Program
VIP	Verde Island Passage
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WWF	World Wildlife Fund for Nature

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Last 3-6 December 2012, local government executives from four of the six member countries of the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF, referred to in this report as CTI) gathered in the Philippines for the CTI Local Government Network (LGN) Forum and Executive Course. This event was the latest in a series of activities designed to foster local government participation in CTI.

BACKGROUND

The CTI Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) recognizes the importance of local governments and communities in coastal and marine management and protection. For this reason, there has been from the outset an ongoing effort to engage local governments in the CTI process.

In 2009, a group of local government executives from the six CTI countries participated in a regional exchange held in conjunction with the 2nd Conference of Coastal Municipalities in the Philippines (2CCM). 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, who proposed to host a roundtable for the local government leaders of the six CTI member-countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea [PNG], the Philippines, Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste, often referred to as CT6) in order to begin discussions on how local governments in the region can contribute to the goals of CTI.

In December 2009, the Mayor of Wakatobi hosted the "National Dialogue for Local Governments," which was attended by local government leaders from across Indonesia, who 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 Mayors Roundtable (MRT). In September 2010, a planning meeting was held in Cebu, Philippines, to begin preparations for the roundtable.

Held on 16-19 May 2011 in Wakatobi, Indonesia, the MRT was attended by a total of 51 participants, including 30 delegates representing 13 subnational governments or "local governments" (states, provinces, regencies, districts, cities, municipalities and their equivalent), four associations of local governments, and the NCCs of the CT6. Through a deliberative process that considered the concerns of all delegations, the delegates agreed on broad areas of regional cooperation, which provided the basis for a Joint Communiqué declaring their vision for cooperation, which reads: *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.*

Through this Communiqué, the local governments committed to undertake "in the next two years" the following five actions:

- 1) *Meet regularly in a CTI Mayors Roundtable 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;*
- 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) *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.*

The December 2012 LGN Forum and Executive Course conformed to and supported the above commitments, in particular *Action 1: Meet regularly in a CTI Mayors Roundtable* (the name change from “Mayors Roundtable” to “Local Government Network” was made to more broadly represent the different local government executives in the CT6). Specifically, the LGN forum was organized to accomplish the following objectives:

- Facilitate sharing of good practices and strategies in local environmental governance, sustainable coastal management, and community resiliency;
- Link local government initiatives to the broader goals of the CTIRPOA and National Plans of Action (NPOA);
- Strengthen alliance of local government leaders in the Coral Triangle by developing activities that support the CTI Roadmap in 2013 and clarifying the organizational mechanisms to sustain the network;
- Develop a program for the network including exploring opportunities for exchanges and twinning between local governments within the Coral Triangle; and
- Increase capacity of local government leaders through the Executive Course.

Held mainly in the Heritage Hotel, Manila, Philippines, the forum was attended by a total of 51 participants, including 25 local government executives from Indonesia, PNG, the Philippines and Solomon Islands (Malaysia and Timor-Leste were not represented) and representatives from CTI development partners (Annex A2).

The CTILGN Forum and Executive Course consisted of three-and-a-half days of expert and peer presentations, open discussions, a field trip, and one session at the General Assembly of the League of Municipalities of the Philippines (LMP). LMP, a formal organization of the more than 1,500 municipalities in the Philippines, co-hosted the event with NCC-Philippines and the Philippines Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), with assistance from the US Coral Triangle Initiative Support Program (USCTI), Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA), Coral Triangle Center (CTC) and the CTI Regional Secretariat.

Day 1 was largely focused on providing context and framework for the forum and getting updates from participants on local initiatives that support CTI goals. Day 2 involved a field trip to Balanga, Bataan, where the local government is implementing with development partners, including a consortium of private companies, a successful integrated coastal management (ICM) program. Day 3 included a session at the LMP General Assembly in Manila Hotel, where Philippine President Benigno Aquino III was guest of honor, and sharing of ICM best practices, tools and resources. Day 4 was focused on the LGN and how to foster this emerging alliance of local governments in the Coral Triangle.

Although there was a published agenda that provided structure to the event, the schedule, format and conduct of the forum were purposely kept flexible to encourage open discussion and networking among participants.

RESULTS

1) The Manila Declaration

The key document that came out of this event was “The Manila Declaration,” which was signed by the 14 local government leaders who attended the forum. This document contains the parties’ specific commitments on ICM, alliance-building and the CTIRPOA. The commitments are shown below under “Next Steps”; a facsimile of the full, signed document is included in this report as AnnexA9.

2) Sharing of best practices

Forum participants reported a wide range of ICM best practices for local governments across the Coral Triangle. Some highlights:

- a) The strict implementation of marine protected areas (MPA) policy and coastal/fishery laws is the key to the success of the ICM program of the municipality of Dauin, Negros Oriental, Philippines. Dauin has nine locally managed MPAs supported by a user fee system that has helped turn this once fiscally bankrupt municipality into the highest revenue generator in Negros Oriental.
- b) A research site of the Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI) since 1972, Ambon City, Maluku, Indonesia, holds 40 years’ worth of research-based information on the area’s coral reefs, which have been showing a strong trend of degradation for nearly two decades now. The city government is guided by such information and has begun to put in place a benchmark-oriented marine conservation and management program.
- c) The Provincial Government of Manus, PNG is relying on a strong public-private partnership (PPP) involving the provincial government, national government, NGOs, local communities, and its 12 local level governments (LLGs) for the implementation of the PNG Marine Program. A multi-sectoral network called Manus Environment Conservation Communities Network (MECCN) serves as the provincial hub for learning and training based largely on traditional ecological knowledge (TEK).
- d) In Choiseul Province, Solomon Islands, conservation initiatives are based on the underlying assumption that land and marine tenure belongs to the people (85 percent of all land in the Solomons is under customary tenure). Partnership with the Lauru Land Conference of Tribal Community (LLCTC), a Choiseul-based NGO made up of the more than 300 tribes in the province, has been a critical ingredient for effective resource management.
- e) The municipality of San Francisco in Cebu Province, Philippines, has adopted a holistic, community-based and family-focused strategy for climate change adaptation (CCA) that is centered on putting people and the environment at the forefront of development. The strategy aims to achieve socio-economic transformation based on four pillars: (i) environment protection using a ridge-to-reef approach; (ii) changing mindsets; (iii) self-sufficiency and resiliency; and (iv) education.
- f) In the Province of Bataan, Philippines, the City Government of Balanga is implementing ICM as an integral part of its development plan. The Province of Bataan has gained international recognition for its strong partnership with the business community (led by Petron Foundation, the largest oil refining and marketing company in the Philippines) and the NGO sector (led by PEMSEA), which has anchored the implementation of its ICM program in the last 12 years.

The reports revealed common issues (habitat degradation and resource depletion caused by destructive use of resources, pollution, climate change and other factors) and common management themes (ridge-to-reef/ecosystem approaches, law enforcement, participatory governance, habitat protection, capacity building, education, awards/incentives for good environmental governance, etc.) that tie the CT6 together. But they also highlighted wide differences between countries in terms of power hierarchies, cultures and levels of attention

given to CRM issues that lend a nuance to resource use and management in one country that may be lacking in the other countries.

Participant discussions underscored the need for the agenda of future LGN meetings to factor in these differences, so that “slow countries can catch up.” They also emphasized that if the local governments were to implement CTI programs, then they must be provided with adequate information and resources to implement those programs. They admitted to knowing very little about CTI and lamented the “lack of coordination” between national government and the local governments on CTI matters. They were particularly concerned that CTI appears to be putting too much focus on policy and not enough on implementation.

3) Linking local government initiatives to the broader goals of the CTI-CFF RPOA and NPOAs

The forum design incorporated a briefing on the Coral Triangle, the CTI process, the goals of the CTI under its 10-year RPOA, and a session on “aligning (local) initiatives with the CTI goals.” More concretely, parties to The Manila Declaration expressed their commitment to “promote the CTINPOA and goals set by our respective countries to other local government leaders within our country, request our respective national government leaders to support and complement the efforts of local governments who are seriously pursuing the goals set by the NPOA of each country,” and to “call on our respective NCCs to conduct intensive information, education and communication (IEC) campaigns on the CTI NPOA and all other commitments and activities relative to the CTI.”

Additionally, local government leaders from the Solomon Islands and the Philippines reported that they are now represented in their respective NCCs.

4) Strengthening alliance of local government leaders in the Coral Triangle

Participants presented the following local government alliances that currently support CTI, either coincidentally because they are pursuing the same advocacies that CTI promotes, or directly as an offshoot of their participation in CTI initiatives for alliance-building:

- a) The municipalities of Lubang and Looc on Lubang Island in Occidental Mindoro, Philippines are co-managing an MPA that covers nearly 14.5ha in a biodiverse area that has been identified as the global “center of the center of marine shorefish diversity.” This co-management arrangement has served as the platform for adoption by the two municipalities of a unified tourism master plan based on the assumption that Lubang and Looc share one ecosystem. This program is assisted by Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP).
- b) In the Solomon Islands, Western Province fulfilled the commitment they made in Wakatobi to host the first Solomon Islands Premiers and Mayors Environment Roundtable. The event opened up opportunities for collaboration between local governments and promoting awareness of the goals of CTI, not only among the local government leaders present, but also among NGOs and others who attended the meeting. It resulted in the signing on 15 September 2011 of the Solomon Islands Premiers and Mayor Joint Communiqué. Moving forward, the premiers plan to hold regular environment forums for Provincial Governments by linking them with the Annual Premiers Conference, and to liaise with lead ministries, NCC and the Ministry of Provincial Governments in order to increase Provincial Government representation in key regional and international forums and help ensure that issues at the local level are adequately addressed by such forums.
- c) The participation in the 2011 Wakatobi MRT of the LLG President of Nali Sopat Penabu, Manus Province, PNG, led to the formation of an alliance among the 12 LLGs of Manus Province. The LLG Alliance represents the LLG Presidents in the MECCN. In addition, learning and training networks have been established, including MECCN and the Bismarck Sea Learning and Training Network. The Province of Manus is also championing the

Bismarck Sea Provincial Governors Network and is seeking support for its formalization and strengthening.

- d) From the outset, the Mayor of Wakatobi, Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia has been a lead proponent of building alliances among local governments in the Coral Triangle. The Mayor organized in 2011 a roundtable meeting involving 300 coastal municipalities in Indonesia. Wakatobi is also the regional coordinator for Southeast Sulawesi of the Association of Regency Local Governments in Indonesia (APKASI), an association with about 500 members. Now a member of the Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI), the Regency is planning to host, possibly in March 2013, the ICLEI Coastal Mayors Association and Network Roundtable Meeting.
- e) Alliance building in Lanuza Bay, Surigao del Sur, Philippines preceded CTI by about 10 years. Although formally organized only in 2004, the Laguna Bay Development Alliance (LBDA) traces its history back to 1999, when a local NGO facilitated the initial stages of its formation. LBDA is composed of six municipalities and one city that have agreed to collectively support sustainable use of their natural resources and promote people's participation in the government's sustainable development and poverty alleviation programs.

Related to the above initiatives, as part of its commitment to CTI, LMP has adopted as a priority objective alliance building among its more than 800 member-coastal municipalities and other local governments in the Coral Triangle in support of the goals of the CTI RPOA.

5) **LGN program and opportunities for exchanges and twinning between local governments within the Coral Triangle**

The forum included a full session on twinning/sisterhood arrangements that generated much interest among participants. There were initial talks on a possible twinning agreement between Manus Province, PNG, and the Municipality of San Francisco, Cebu, Philippines. In addition, The Manila Declaration calls on the CTI Regional Secretariat to "promote sisterhood and twinning arrangements among... local governments in pursuit of CTI concerns."

6) **Increasing capacity of local government leaders through the launch of the Executive Course**

This event also served as launching pad for the CTI Executive Course, which is designed to enhance the capacity of local government leaders and members of the CTI LGN to promote local actions that support the five CTI RPOA. In addition to discussions on alliance-building, the forum also included threat mapping exercises and an introduction to various management decision tools and resources that have been developed especially for local government executives in the Coral Triangle. These tools and resources include the following:

- a) Integration Strategies for Managing Coastal Areas in the Coral Triangle: Practical Guidelines for Marine and Coastal Managers and Conservation Practitioners
- b) CTI-CFF website at www.coraltriangleinitiative.org
- c) CT Atlas at www.ctatlas.reefbase.org
- d) Coral Triangle Marine Protected Areas System (CTMPAS)
- e) CCA Guide

NEXT STEPS

1) Commitments and calls to action articulated in The Manila Declaration

Commitments made by signatories

Building on the 2011 Wakatobi Joint Communiqué, The Manila Declaration commits signatories to:

- 1) Enjoin other local governments to demonstrate their commitment to protect and sustain the productivity of the coastal and marine environment.
- 2) Encourage local governments to undertake interlocal and multi-level dialogues and exchanges within and outside their respective countries.
- 3) Promote among their peers the CTI NPOA and the goals set by the CT6.
- 4) Request their respective national government leaders to support and complement the efforts of local governments who are “seriously pursuing” their NPOA goals.
- 5) Serve as role models by complying with their commitments under the Manila Declaration.

Call to action for NCCs

The Declaration calls on the NCCs to:

- 1) Conduct intensive IEC campaigns on “the CTINPOA and all other commitments and activities relative to CTI.”
- 2) Foster interlocal cooperation in their respective countries.
- 3) Consider inviting local government leaders or local government associations to officially sit in the NCC as a full member.
- 4) Mobilize resources and channel funds directly to the local governments to contribute to the achievement of the goals of the NPOA and monitor program implementation.
- 5) Provide guidance and technical inputs on how to access or develop alternative income sources for coastal communities and how to enforce coastal and fishery laws.

Call to action for the CTI Regional Secretariat

The Declaration calls on the CTI Regional Secretariat to:

- 1) Engage local governments and other stakeholders in drafting policies, plans and programs that are regional in scope.
- 2) Develop a regional awards and recognition system to reward local governments that follow/implement best practices in ICM.
- 3) Popularize best ICM practices to as wide an audience as possible.
- 4) Facilitate development of local government technical capacity to undertake ICM, CCA, MPA management, ecosystem approaches to management and coastal law enforcement.
- 5) Promote sister city and twinning arrangements among local governments in pursuit of CTI concerns.
- 6) Engage in constructive dialogues, through the Regional Business Forum or other venues, with extractive industries that may threaten marine resources so these industries can be guided to conduct their business according to the principles of sustainable development.
- 7) Strengthen the CTI LGN through the establishment of a regional-local government forum and the designation of LMP as secretariat responsible for ensuring that local governments in the Coral Triangle continue to communicate and dialogue with each other.
- 8) Assist local governments “in seeking and facilitating the entrance of additional multilateral and bilateral donors.”
- 9) Consider distributing the hosting of CTI meetings, forums, conferences and other events more evenly among the CT6.

2) Activity proposals

Participants proposed the following local government activities for possible funding by USCTI and partners:

- 1) Strengthening of Bismarck Sea Provincial Governors' Network in PNG (Kimbe Bay or Madang, March 2013)
- 2) Integrating and Strengthening Roles of Local Government to Support the NPOA in Indonesia (Indonesia, April to November 2013)
- 3) 2013 Annual Premiers' Conference (Solomon Islands, June 2013)
- 4) Mangrove Reforestation in LBDA municipalities (Cortes, Surigao del Sur)
- 5) Structuring Coastal Area at Eastern Region (Ambon City, Indonesia)
- 6) Institutionalization of the LMP Environmental Office/Establishment of CTILGN Secretariat (Philippines)

Proposals that pass USCTI's selection process will receive support through the USCTI Support Program Integrator's procurement process. The initial evaluation of proposals is expected to be completed before January 2013.

Note: A facsimile of "The Manila Declaration" is included in this report as Annex A9, and a more detailed summary of the activity proposals enumerated above is attached as Annex A8.

I. INTRODUCTION

There is recognition in the Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) of the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF, referred to in this report as CTI) of the importance of local governments and communities in coastal and marine management and protection. Such recognition is evident in the continuing effort to engage local governments in CTI, which begun almost from the start of the Initiative. About a month after the CTI Declaration was signed in Manado, Indonesia in 2009, a group of local government executives from the six CTI countries (CT6) participated in a regional exchange held in conjunction with the 2nd Conference of Coastal Municipalities in the Philippines (2CCM). 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, who proposed to host a "roundtable" for the local government leaders of the CT6, in order to begin discussions on how local governments in the region can contribute to the goals of CT.

CTI includes Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea (PNG), the Philippines, Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste.

Following the 2009 regional exchange, the Mayor of Wakatobi hosted in December 2009 the "National Dialogue for Local Governments." The dialogue was attended by 300 local government leaders from across Indonesia, who 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 a CTI "Mayors Roundtable" (MRT). The idea gained concrete form during a planning meeting in September 2010 in Cebu, Philippines, where preparations for the roundtable started in earnest.

Held on 16-19 May 2011 in Wakatobi, Indonesia, the MRT was attended by a total of 51 participants, including 30 delegates representing 13 subnational governments or "local governments" (states, provinces, regencies, districts, cities, municipalities and their equivalent), four associations of local governments, and the NCCs of the CT6. Through a deliberative process that considered the concerns of all countries, the delegates agreed on broad areas of regional cooperation, which provided the basis for their Joint Communiqué declaring their vision for cooperation. The vision statement reads: *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.*

Through this Communiqué, the local governments committed to undertake "in the next two years" the following five actions:

- 1) *Meet regularly in a CTI MRT 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;*
- 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) *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*



Participants at the Local Government Network Forum held on December 3-6, 2012, in Manila, Philippines. (Photo: US CTI PI/R Diga)

- 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.*

On 3-6 December 2012, local government representatives of four CTI member-countries and their development partners followed through on their commitment to meet regularly and gathered in the Philippines for the CTI Local Government Network (LGN) and Executive Course. Held mainly in the Heritage Hotel Manila, the LGN Forum was attended by a total of 51 participants, including 25 local government executives from Indonesia, PNG, Philippines and Solomon Islands (Malaysia and Timor-Leste were not represented) and representatives from CTI development partners (Annex **A2**).

The forum was hosted by the Government of the Philippines through its NCC and Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), and the League of Municipalities of the Philippines (LMP), with assistance from the US Coral Triangle Initiative Support Program (USCTI), Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA), Coral Triangle Center (CTC) and the CTI-CFF Interim Regional Secretariat.

The name change from “Mayors Roundtable” to “Local Government Network” was made to more broadly represent the local government executives across the CT6, who are formally referred to by different titles (e.g., Mayors in the Philippines, Bupati or Regent in Indonesia, Premier in the Solomon Islands, Local Level Government [LLG] President in PNG, etc.)

OBJECTIVES AND EXPECTED RESULTS

The forum aimed to highlight the success of CT6 local governments in championing marine and coastal conservation sustainability. It was designed to:

- Facilitate sharing of good practices and strategies in local environmental governance, sustainable coastal management, and community resiliency;
- Link local government initiatives to the broader goals of the CTI RPOA and National Plans of Action (NPOA);
- Strengthen alliance of local government leaders in the Coral Triangle by developing activities that support the CTI Roadmap in 2013 and clarifying the organizational mechanisms to sustain the network;
- Develop a program for the network including exploring opportunities for exchanges and twinning between local governments within the Coral Triangle;
- Increase capacity of local government leaders through the Executive Course;

The forum was expected to produce the following results:

- Updated CTILGN Communiqué
- Clarification on local and national actions and immediate next steps
- Articulation of way forward for the CTILGN Network

II. SESSION PROCEEDINGS

The CTI LGN Forum and Executive Course consisted of three-and-a-half days of expert and peer presentations, open discussions, a field trip, and one session at the LMP General Assembly.

Day 1 involved five hours of expert presentations and participant activities that provided context and framework for the forum. Day 2 was a full day event that took participants to Balanga City, Bataan, site of a successful integrated coastal management (ICM) program implemented by the local government and its development partners, including a consortium of private companies. On Day 3, forum participants attended one session at the LMP General Assembly in Manila Hotel, where Philippine President Benigno Aquino III was guest of honor, and two afternoon sessions at Heritage Hotel Manila on ICM best

practices, tools and resources. And on Day 4, participants shifted gears to focus their deliberations on the LGN and how to foster this emerging alliance of local governments in the Coral Triangle.

Although there was a published agenda that provided structure to the event, the schedule, format and conduct of the forum were kept purposely flexible to encourage open discussion and networking among participants.

The forum was hosted by NCC-Philippines, led by DENR and LMP, with facilitation assistance from the USCTI Program Integrator (PI)

Day 1, 3December2012

OPENING AND INTRODUCTORY SESSIONS

This session included a short opening program, participant introductions, and a presentation on the program flow and objectives.

Opening Program

The opening program started at 1:17pm. It was presided by Mr. Jake Meimban (NCC-Philippines) and Mayor Melchor Nacario (Calbiga, Samar, Philippines/LMP).

In his welcome remark, Mr. Meimban noted the importance of coastal and marine resources, especially to an archipelagic country such as the Philippines, and the vital role that local government units (LGUs) play in their management and conservation. "Even our capital is surrounded by a body of water, Manila Bay, which is a priority area for the national government's coastal and marine management program. Of our 1,634 cities and municipalities, 56 percent or more than 900 are located along the coast, and more than 60 percent of our population of 94 million live in the coastal zone," he pointed out. He reported that NCC-Philippines has organized a roadshow to inform LGUs about CTI-CFF and the Philippines' NPOA on CFF in order to "strengthen the link between the national government and local governments in the implementation of the NPOA." He said the national government encourages LGUs to manage their coastal resources through incentive schemes and programs, such as awards for successful marine protected areas (MPAs), because "more than monetary reward, it is appreciation of the LGUs' effort that give them motivation and encouragement to do better."

Mr. Meimban assured participants that NCC-Philippines is committed to bridge any gaps that may exist between the national government and local governments in the implementation of the NPOA, and to achieve more harmonized implementation of ICM across the country. Citing the progress made "in trying to capture the involvement of local governments in CTI," he concluded: "It is crucial that the LGN continues to grow further because it is the local governments that will ultimately implement our NPOAs."

Mayor Nacario officially declared the LGN Forum open. He recalled his participation in the 2011 Wakatobi MRT and said he expected to sit around "King Arthur's table, but found the same U-shaped arrangement that we see here now." Noting the geometric strength of the triangle, he urged participants to be strong in their pursuit of a solution for the serious environmental issues facing the Coral Triangle community. "I read a recent article that said sea levels are rising 60 percent faster than predicted, which tells us about the urgent need for change in the way we pursue development," he said. "In his book *Small is Beautiful* published nearly 40 years ago, Schumacher urged that government effort must be concentrated on sustainable development. As members of a community with growing relationships and influence, I hope we can help promote the preservation of our natural resources by continuing the discussion that we started in Wakatobi, not only this week but in many years to come."

Participant Introductions

The introductions provided opportunity for the local government executives (or their designated representatives) and representatives of the country NCCs to talk about their localities, ICM programs and other concerns. Not all local government executives who attended the forum were on hand for the opening session – those who came in later were introduced as they arrived at the forum, but for ease of reading, all introductions are included in this section. Only the delegation heads (local chief executives or their designated representatives, NCC leads, and Regional Secretariat representative) made the introductions. The complete list of participants is included in this report as Annex A2.

Indonesia

Mr. Abdul Manan, representing Mayor Hugua of Wakatobi Regency in Indonesia, highlighted Wakatobi's high coral reef diversity, calling it "the center of the Coral Triangle. He reported that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has declared the Wakatobi National Park as a World Biosphere Reserve.

Mayor Hugua of Wakatobi Regency in Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia, is a member of the United Nations Advisory Committee of Local Authorities (UNACLA) and regional coordinator of the Association of Regency Local Governments in Indonesia (APKASI) for Southeast Sulawesi. He is a main proponent of promoting cooperation between local governments in the CT6.

Ms Tri Iswari Budjastuti, coordinator of NCC-Indonesia, described the participation of local governments in CTIs as "very significant," and that with the increasing number of ICM programs being implemented by local governments, "we expect to accelerate the implementation of our NPOA."

Mayor Richard Louhenapessy of Ambon City, Indonesia described his city "very small but beautiful because it is located between two bays, Ambon Bay and Baguala Bay." Ambon City is the capital of Maluku Province, which has been declared by the Indonesian president as a "fish barn area" because of its abundant fishery resources. Banda Sea, which is located in Maluku, "is a beautiful sea with rich marine life," Mayor Louhenapessy said, and Ambon City itself has a beautiful marine ecosystem and is a famous dive destination known for its "special species," such as stone fishes, frogfishes, and mandarin fishes.

Mayor Louhenapessy came with a five-man team composed of Ms Ferdinanda Johana Louhenapessy and Ms Haidee Alberta Nikijuluw of the Ambon City Department of Fisheries and Marine Resources; Ambon City Government Staff Members Ms Grenata Louhenapessy and Mr Grimaldy Louhenapessy; and Mr Pieter Saimima of the Ambon City Department of Economy, Development and Welfare.

PNG

Ms Theresa Kas, a member of PNG-NCC representing the non-governmental organization (NGO) The Nature Conservancy (TNC), said PNG is represented in this forum by the governor of Manus Province, Governor Charlie Benjamin, and LLG President John Micah of Balopa in Manus Province. Manus is the smallest province in PNG with a population of about 40,000 people. Ms Kas described Manus as a USCTI integration site, "where we integrate our climate change adaptation (CCA), MPA, and fisheries management programs." Ms Kas added, "It is in Manus where we find that the provincial government has the political will. Manus is pushing for a provincial law to support community efforts and is the first province in PNG to have an LLG law that supports community efforts at the local level," said Ms Kas. "The governor of Manus is also a member of parliament and is trying to bring together the governors to form this network to promote implementation of CTI programs in PNG."

Governor Charlie Benjamin of Manus Province, PNG is also a member of PNG's Parliament whose legislative agenda includes environmental protection. "I came here to meet with everyone and also to share about what we have accomplished in our country as part of the CTI-CFF family," he said.

LLG President John Micah of Balopa, Manus Province, PNG, a mechanic by profession, has been in office for 10 years. He attended the CTI LGN in behalf of Nali Sopat Penabu LLG President John Popot, who attended the 2011 Wakatobi PNG and spearheaded the formation of the Manus LLG Alliance.

Philippines

Provincial Councilor Rodrigo Alanano is a member of the provincial board of the Province of Negros Oriental, Philippines, where he chairs the Committee on Environment and Natural Resources, Power and Energy. He served three terms (2001-2010) as mayor of Dauin. As mayor, he led the implementation of a successful ICM program, his “pet project,” and spearheaded the establishment of nine MPAs that have since become popular dive spots, generating millions of pesos in revenue for the local government and turning Dauin into a tourism municipality. Dauin is best known for Apo Island, one of most popular and best dive destinations in the Philippines today.

Mayor Melchor Nacario of Calbiga, Samar, Philippines comes from the 3rd largest island in the Philippines, Samar Island, which has three provinces. He was a participant at the 2011 MRT in Wakatobi, Indonesia, where he said he gained a new perspective on resource management. “We had an informal council of mayors from the Samar provinces who got together for the purpose of looking at managing local land resources as one island ecosystem,” he related. “The Wakatobi MRT inspired me to push for the inclusion of marine waters on the agenda of the council, because I realized that we cannot talk about taking an ecosystem approach to resource management without including marine waters.” He said he looked forward to learning from the CTI “the mechanics of doing this sustainably.”

Mayor Pedro Trinidad of Cortes, Surigao del Sur, Philippines said his town has become a study destination for local governments who want to learn from their experience as a founding member of the Lanuza Bay Development Alliance (LBDA). LBDA includes six municipalities and one city bounding Lanuza Bay in Surigao del Sur on the eastern seaboard of the Philippines. “When we started the alliance, our focus was on coastal resource management (CRM). Now we are doing ridge-to-reef management,” Mayor Trinidad, who is the current LBDA chair, related. Cortes is leading the way for the other members of LBDA. The town has eight MPAs, all of them functional. “We like to promote our MPAs, not only as beautiful dive spots but also as a best practice that others can learn from,” Mayor Trinidad said.

Mayor Romy Salvame is mayor of the municipality of Taytay in northeastern Palawan. The area is close to Malampaya Sound, a habitat of the Irrawaddy Dolphin. Mayor Salvame said his government is “trying to protect the Irrawaddy Dolphin.” (The Malampaya Sound subpopulation of the Irrawaddy Dolphin has been classified as critically endangered – reports say this subpopulation has plummeted to 42 from 77 in 2001.) Taytay is also known for its live reef fish trade (LRFT), which is a critical concern for the municipal government. “We are trying to make sure that LRFT practices are sustainable and at the same time provide livelihood to our people,” said Mayor Salvame. The local government is implementing a United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)-funded biodiversity project that aims to protect the area’s terrestrial and marine resources. A first-time CTILGN forum participant, Mayor Salvame said he looked forward to “learning more about the programs of CTI, so that we can implement them better in our municipality.”

Mayor Eutiquio Bernales, a physician by profession, presides over the municipality of Ubay, a small town of 90,000 people located southeast of Danajon Bank in Bohol, Philippines. Danajon Bank is known for its double barrier reef, the only one of its kind in the Philippines. Mayor Bernales said his town has been “strictly implementing ICM for many years now.” He related: “We created a separate office for ICM and we have a permanent *Bantay Dagat* (sea patrol) with 20 members, in addition to our uniformed police personnel who are tasked to enforce our fishery laws. Our ICM program is considered quite successful, and we have hosted visitors from other local governments in the Philippines and other countries who wanted to learn from our experience.” Mayor Bernales cited the USAID-funded Fisheries Improved for Sustainable Harvest (FISH) Project for helping restore some of the productivity of his

town's fisheries. "During the time of FISH, we experienced a 20-30 percent increase in fish stocks within a span of three years and achieved a net gain of Php98 million in resource value as a result of management," he said.

Mayor Niño Rey Bonielis mayor of Bien Unido in the northern part of Bohol Province, Philippines, bordering Danao Bank. He said his focus is to establish Bien Unido as a tourism town, specifically, as a dive destination. "We have a lot of work to do," he acknowledged. "We have problems with illegal fishing and intrusion into our marine park, and we're doing what we can to solve them." The local government has employed faith-based strategies to improve compliance with environmental laws, such as the installation of a 14-foot grotto 80 feet under the sea "as a deterrent to illegal fishing."

Mr. Jake Meimban Jr. is the executive director of the Coastal and Marine Management Office (CMMO) of the Philippines' DENR and lead of NCC-Philippines in this forum. NCC-Philippines is composed of 14 organizations and government agencies in the Philippines, including DENR, Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA), Department of Finance, Department of National Defense, and LMP. "We have a national program geared toward ICM, which the government has adopted as a national development framework in coastal management," Mr. Meimban told the forum. Reiterating the importance of engaging LGUs in CTI-CFF, he said, "LGUs are the NCC's primary partners because they are the frontline managers of our municipal waters." He said both national and local governments should start seriously considering the sea as a "very strategic resource." He added, "We have under our care a highly valuable resource: the Coral Triangle, the richest marine area in the world. We must learn to manage it well."

Mr. Meimban acknowledged the members of his team, led by Ms Lynette Laroya, who led a team from DENR that provided secretariat support to the forum.

Solomon Islands

Premier George Lilo of the Western Province, Solomon Islands, highlighted the community-based resource management (CBRM) programs that are being implemented in his province. He said. "While this forum encourages local governments to take ownership of resource management, in the Solomons, local government ownership is not enough. Only 15 percent of our land and coastal resources are alienable or owned by government, and the rest are customary owned (owned by communities and administered based on their customs). So it is important for communities to take responsibility for conserving and managing the resources they own." He pointed out: "What is interesting about the CBRM programs in my province is that they are all indigenous resource management initiatives, and I think this is enough reason why the next CTI LGN Forum should be held there." Western Province is as an integration site of USCTI and as an integration site, "we are learning a lot from the experiences that have been shared through USCTI," Premier Lilo said. But we have much more to learn. As a country of more than 900 islands and 1,000 atolls, we are highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. We are fascinated by the programs that have been highlighted by our colleagues in CTI. They are a source of encouragement for us, because we are lagging behind in terms of initiatives. There are many donor-funded programs in the Solomons but they are mostly focused on policy-making and do not reach the grassroots. The effort needs to get out to the communities."

Premier Paul Jackson Kilo of Choiseul Province in the Solomon Islands talked about some of the unique features of his province, which hosts one of the biggest hawksbill turtle sanctuaries in the Pacific. Choiseul has a relatively small population of about 30,000 people, but all of them live around the coast, "so they are affected by whatever we do around the coast." Kilo said Choiseul has established a number of locally managed marine areas (LLMAs), but he expected "to share our challenges more (than success stories) and learn" from the other participants. He lauded the fact that local governments are given a forum in CTI. "There are a lot of resources at the regional level and national level, and I am interested to know how these resources can be channelled to the very people who are impacted by resource degradation and climate change," he said.

Mr. John Selwyn Vasuni, provincial secretary and representative of the Provincial Government of Central Province in the Solomon Islands, said his province supplies the Solomons' capital (Honiara) most of its need for marine resources. "Due to the great demand for marine products coming from the capital, our province is experiencing a high rate of marine resource depletion, caused mainly by destructive fishing and overfishing," he reported. Besides resource depletion, the province is facing "many other challenges," including the impacts of climate change. "Sea level rise is now seriously affecting our people," said Mr. Vasuni.

Mr. Nixon Mark Qurusu is a member of NCC-Solomon Islands representing the Ministry of Provincial Government and Institutional Strengthening. The lead agency of NCC-Solomon Islands is the Ministry of Meteorology, Environment Conservation and Disaster Management, (MECDM) and current members are the National Planning and Aid Coordination Department, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Provincial Government and Institutional Strengthening. Mr. Qurusu said the NCC fully recognizes the importance of local governments in CTI. "Eighty percent of our people live in the provinces, so the provincial governments and their premiers need to know what type of projects we in the NCC are implementing," he explained. "Most of the activities funded by donors in the NCC are implemented in the provinces. Donors like USAID, AusAid (Australian Agency for International Development), ADB (Asian Development Bank) and even the national government have committed some funds to the activities of CTI, so the presence of leaders of provincial governments in this type of forums is very important to us."

Regional Secretariat

Dr. Hendra Yusran Siry, vice coordinator of the CTI Interim Regional Secretariat, thanked forum organizers for providing a venue for local governments to become "substantial partners" in CTI. He reported on developments at the regional level, citing in particular developments toward the establishment of the permanent CTI Regional Secretariat. "Four countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste) signed the agreement to establish the Regional Secretariat during last month's (November 2012) 8th Senior Officials Meeting (SOM8) and 4th Ministerial Meeting in Putrajaya, Malaysia," he said. The CTI-CFF headquarters, built with funding from the Indonesian Government, are expected to be open in 2013.

Forum Overview

Mr. William Jatulan (PI) explained the context, rationale and objectives of the forum (see *INTRODUCTION*), and described the program flow (see *Annex A1*). In his presentation of the program flow, he highlighted one activity called Project Challenge, which encouraged participating local government executives to submit project proposals on supporting CTI, fostering meaningful collaboration between local governments in the Coral Triangle; and promoting local government participation in CTI. "There is potential support for those who pass the challenge," Mr. Jatulan said.

Mr. Jatulan also presented the Joint Communiqué that came out of the 2011 Wakatobi MRT, emphasizing in particular the following actions that the MRT participants agreed to undertake:

- 1) General:
 - a. Collaborate and share information, experience and expertise
 - b. Advocate policies to achieve CTI goals
- 2) Specific:
 - a. Convene regularly in meetings co-hosted by NCC and local government association (LGA)
 - b. Promote awareness of CTI
 - c. Identify a CTI local government focal point to the NCC
 - d. Explore opportunities to promote environmental governance, coastal management and community resiliency
 - e. Identify and develop learning destinations.

This presentation segued into a discussion on what has been accomplished by local governments and the NCCs in response to the Wakatobi Joint Communiqué.

Fulfilling the Wakatobi Commitment: Participant Updates

Solomon Islands

(reported by Premier Lilo, Western Province)

- 1) Provincial governments coordinated with the environment ministry, fisheries ministry and provincial government ministry to organize the first ever Premiers Roundtable, which was held in Gizo, Western Province.
- 2) In November 2012, the premiers were in discussions with UNDP on a four-year Australian-funded program that encourages community participation in promoting CCA and resiliency. The plan is for the national government to channel the program through the provincial governments (instead of through NGOs) in order to promote program sustainability. This idea was inspired by the CTIRPOA, which recognizes the crucial role that local governments play in ICM.
- 3) Coordination and sharing of information between local governments and concerned ministries continue.

Indonesia

(reported by Ms Budjastuti [NCC-Indonesia] and Mr. Abdul Manan [representing Wakatobi, Indonesia])

- 1) NCC-Indonesia has published a newsletter and website (<http://www.nccctiindonesia.net/>) as part of its campaign to inform the public about CTI programs.
- 2) In 2013, NCC-Indonesia will produce brochures under a program funded by ADB.
- 3) In Wakatobi, CTI programs have been integrated in the Regency's five-year development plan.
- 4) Wakatobi Mayor Hugua has organized a new association of local governments that is committed to promote marine and coastal conservation.

Philippines

(reported by Mayor Nacario, representing LMP)

- 1) LMP has been encouraging subnational action on strengthening groupings of local governments and facilitated the participation of some of its members in the East Asian Seas Congress and other gatherings to strengthen and inspire local action. In Eastern Visayas, there are now several groupings of up to six municipalities per group. The plan is to federate this group to expand and further strengthen interlocal cooperation.
- 2) NCC-Philippines developed and published the CTI-Philippines website, which provides information on CTI programs and activities (<http://www.cti.pawb.gov.ph/nccc-articles-cti-forum.html>)
- 3) NCC-Philippines organized a CTI roadshow attended by Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Officers (PENRO) in the Luzon cluster of provinces.
- 4) NCC-Philippines has admitted LMP as an official member.
- 5) LMP President Mayor Donato Marcos was invited to speak at the recently concluded SOM8 in Malaysia, where he presented LMP's ICM program.

PNG

(reported by Ms Kas, NCC-PNG)

- 1) Manus Province has organized a local network called Manus Environment Community Conservation Network (MECCN). This network includes six sub-networks, one of which is called the LLG Alliance. The LLG Alliance is composed the 12 LLG Presidents in Manus.

- 2) The Bismarck Sea Learning and Training Network, which is composed of the provinces around Bismarck Sea, was organized to push an agenda supporting local governments in the implementation of CTI programs around Bismarck Sea.
- 3) NCC-PNG continues to undertake information-sharing activities and to advocate relevant policies, such as a provincial policy on climate change and ecosystem approach to fisheries management.

SESSION I. INTRODUCTION TO THE CORAL TRIANGLE AND CTI

This plenary session consisted of an expert presentation and participant discussion on the Coral Triangle and CTI. It underscored the vital importance of the Coral Triangle and its increasingly urgent need for protection, identified some key milestones in the development of CTI, and outlined the reasons for local government involvement in this regional initiative.

Presentation

Dr. Hendra Yusran Siry, Vice Coordinator, CTI Regional Secretariat

Why protect the Coral Triangle

- 1) The Coral Triangle is the epicenter of global marine biodiversity, the marine equivalent of the Congo Basin and Amazon rainforest. It contains over 76 percent (600+) of the world's coral species, about 37 percent (3,000+) of the world's reef fish species; six out of seven marine turtle species; over 53 percent of the world's coral reefs; and the largest extent of mangrove forests in the world.
- 2) The Coral Triangle encompasses six countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, PNG, Philippines, Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste) with a combined population of 360 million, 120 million of whom are directly dependent on the sea for livelihood, food security and their way of life.
- 3) Up to 90 percent of fish and marine resources in the Coral Triangle are at immediate risk from a wide range of factors. Population pressures, destructive and unsustainable fishing practices and coastal development are among the local factors threatening the reefs, fisheries and food security of the countries in the Coral Triangle. Global threats, primarily temperature anomalies caused by climate change, are also impacting the reefs.

CTI and the Local Government

CTI was formed to address current and emerging threats to the Coral Triangle. Since its inception in 2007, CTI has made headway in promoting awareness of the tremendous importance of the marine resources in the Coral Triangle and the great threat facing these resources and the millions of people who depend on them. Having established itself as a strong multilateral partnership, the Initiative has received the endorsement of several world leaders, and pledges of support from the United States, Australia, United Nations, ADB and other donor countries and agencies. Last 26 November 2012, during the 4th CTI Ministerial Meeting held in Putrajaya, Malaysia, the Governments of Indonesia, Malaysia, Solomon Islands, and Timor-Leste officially signed an agreement to establish the CTI permanent Regional Secretariat (the Philippines and PNG are expected to also sign the agreement in the coming months).

The CTIRPOA, signed in 2009, sets out the goals, targets and priority actions that the CT6 have agreed to undertake over a 10-year period that ends in 2020. As frontline managers of coastal and marine resources, local governments are integral to the implementation of the RPOA. They are encouraged to join and help strengthen the CTI LGN for several reasons:

- 1) CTI provides a strategic platform to scale up local government initiatives.
- 2) Acting individually raises cost of investment; acting collectively adds value to individual investments, for example, through resource and information sharing and the reduction of threats from neighboring areas.

- 3) Good practices reap good returns for local governments: they can put local governments on the radar screen of funding agencies, and raise their public profile.
- 4) The Coral Triangle is ecologically connected. When one part breaks down, the others are affected.

Participant Discussion

Ms Kas— Just so we're all on the same page, when we say local government, we generally mean any government unit below the national government.

Mayor Bernales—One of the issues identified in the presentation was overfishing. In my municipality, commercial fishers have always been a major threat to our fishery resources, and they are not supposed to operate in municipal waters at all. A commercial fishing company once offered me Php500,000 for permission to fish in our municipal waters. I declined of course and I have been generally successful in keeping commercial fishers out of our municipal waters. But I'm not sure what other people in my position would do. My point is that politicians come and go, and often their programs go with them. I'm concerned about the sustainability of our programs. We need to find a way to improve compliance with our fishery laws. I think CTI should offer a forum for discussions between local governments and the commercial fishing sector on how to make this happen,

Provincial Councilor Alanano – Are we organizing a group here? And are there plans to expand this group to include other sectors?

Dr. Siry – CTI regularly holds a regional business forum where members of the business community get together and discuss how they can improve their business practices to conform to the CTI RPOA. Perhaps that would be the venue for discussing LGU concerns with the business sector.

Mayor Nacario – I attended the East Asian Seas Congress, where they talked about putting into action the so-called blue economy, which refers to our marine resources. We see a lot of destructive practices in our coastal areas, so right now we really have no blue economy to speak about, because what we often see is red, which is the color of danger. But we can also learn a lot from bad practices, perhaps even more than what we can learn from good practices. So I think we should also talk about bad practices here, not just the best practices.

Hesti Handayani Widiastuti Widodo (CTC) – One of the objectives of the CTI Regional Business Forum is to encourage stakeholders to practice blue economy. Maybe local governments can also participate in the Regional Business Forum – each country can send a representative, and in the future there may be an integration of this forum and the Regional Business Forum.

Ms Kas – From the NGO perspective, I don't think we have done enough. The challenge in PNG is that the information that business may need to guide their decisions are not readily available or properly disseminated. We need better coordination and communication between agencies. Who's responsible for informing the mining companies where to mine and where not to mine? Who should tell the fishing companies where to fish and where not to fish?

Mayor Trinidad – In the Philippines, most of the commercial fishers are influential people. If we are serious about implementing the RPOA, we need to convince these people to support us.

Provincial Councilor Alanano – I'm a mining engineer by profession. I am licensed to exploit the environment, and I have learned to protect it. My take on this issue is this: Local governments have jurisdiction over our land and marine resources. We have the power to enforce the law. We must not hesitate to use that power. When I was mayor, there was a mining company that

wanted to operate in our town – I stopped it, even when a friend tried to intervene in the company’s behalf.

Mr. Manan – Let’s not make a choice between development and conservation. We need both. Wakatobi is a good case study for balancing development and conservation. Our area is big, so we divided it into different use zones, and we installed a system for the different agencies and stakeholders to coordinate. Coordination is important in resolving issues between mining, fisheries, tourism and other uses. And as we learned from Mayor Bernales when we visited Bohol in 2009, managing our coastal area in an integrated manner is important.

Mayor Bernales – We should emphasize that the Coral Triangle is *our* Coral Triangle, and that if we protect the Coral Triangle, the Coral Triangle will take care of our people.

SESSION2.LOCAL THREATS AND MANAGEMENT INTERVENTIONS

In this breakout session, participants were grouped by country and asked to map the local threats that they have to deal with and the management measures they have taken to address the threats. Each group was provided a set of icon stickers (representing common threats to the coastal environment), blank stickers, a map of their locality and the following instructions:

- 1) Use the icon stickers provided to identify the threats that exist in your area and locate them on your map.
- 2) If there are threats to your coastal environment that are not already represented by any of the icons provided, design your own icons using the blank stickers.
- 3) Choose the top three threats and state the management interventions used to address them. (15 minutes)
- 4) Share your management interventions with your group. (3 minutes)
- 5) Summarize your group discussion and report to plenary. (3 minutes)

Mr. Marlito Guidote (PI) facilitated the mapping exercise with support from each country’s NCC representative.

Report-outs

	Top Threats	Management Interventions
Ambon City, Indonesia	Overfishing	Regulation
	Domestic wastes	Netting, 3R (reduce, reuse, recycle)
	Sedimentation	Rehabilitation, awareness raising (local residents and tourists)
Wakatobi, Indonesia	Illegal fishing	Improve monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS), community facilitation (one village, one facilitator)
	Overfishing	Fishing gear regulation, culture of fish and other marine biota
	Domestic wastes	Strategic planning on waste management (improve/manage sewerage system), learning center on integrated waste management, conserving water quality for the welfare of the people of Wakatobi
PNG	Intrusion of foreign fishing boats	Enact provincial fisheries law; increase awareness of Manus Environment Communities Conservation Network (MECCN); urge National Fisheries Authority (NFA) to reduce number of fishing licenses

	Destructive fishing	Enforce national fisheries act; enact provincial fisheries law; ban use of small mesh nets
	Destruction of mangrove forests	Enact provincial law; promote public awareness and education; encourage use of other building
Philippines	Intrusion of foreign fishing boats	Improve MCS; acquire additional patrol boats
	Mining	Amend national policy to increase taxes and penalties for violations of mining laws; strict implementation of mining laws
	Overfishing	Regulate issuance of fishing permits; establish MPAs; establish closed seasons for fishing; delineate municipal waters; undertake zoning of municipal waters
Solomon Islands	Illegal and destructive fishing	Implement fisheries ordinance; strengthen linkage between national and local governments
	Sedimentation due to logging	Promote forestry code of practice; build political will
	Overfishing	Introduce fisheries ordinance at provincial level and improve provincial enforcement capacity; integrate community-based approach to resource management to help address human resource and financial constraints; undertake fisheries management planning at the national level; establish MPAs; promote PPP on coastal management; address land tenure issues

Participant Discussion

Premier Lilo – It seems the issue of lack of capacity to implement management interventions is common to all local governments.

Mayor Trinidad – In the Philippines, it is particularly important that our law enforcers are properly trained. At the start of our anti-illegal fishing campaign, we filed 61 cases against illegal fishers, and 59 of them were dismissed on technicalities because our enforcers did not know the correct way of gathering and preserving evidence. Training our enforcers helped us address the problem.

Provincial Council Alanano – I've had the opposite experience. When I was mayor, I was slapped with numerous lawsuits for apprehending illegal fishers, all of which were dismissed. I guess, as mayors, we simply must do our duty and enforce the law, no matter how much it might personally inconvenience us.

SESSION3. INTRODUCTION TO INTEGRATION: ALIGNING INITIATIVES WITH THE CTI GOALS

This session included a plenary presentation on an integration tool developed by USCTI and exercises to show participants how the tool works. Dr. Catherine Courtney (USCTI) made the presentation and facilitated the exercises.

Presentation

Dr. Catherine Courtney, Senior Marine Advisor, USCTI

The CTI-CFF RPOA has five goals:

Goal 1: Priority seascapes are designated and effectively managed.

Goal 2: An ecosystem approach to the management of fisheries and other marine resources is fully applied.

Goal 3: Marine protected areas are established and effectively managed.

Goal 4: Climate change adaptation measures are achieved.

Goal 5: The status of threatened species is improving.

These goals are not distinctly separate but are in fact inter-related and interconnected, The RPOA promotes ecosystem-based management (EBM) as a framework to achieve these goals. Defined as “an integrated approach to management that considers the entire ecosystem, including humans,” EBM is characterized by the following features (McLeod et al. 2005):

- 1) Protection of ecosystem structure and functioning;
- 2) Is place-based, focusing on specific ecosystems;
- 3) Accounts for the interconnectedness within and among systems; and
- 4) Integrates ecological, social, economic, and institutional perspectives.

Integrated planning is a prerequisite to EBM implementation, and for this reason, USCTI has been working on an integration guide that focuses on enhancing integrated planning and management in coastal areas to achieve the five RPOA goals and advance EBM in the Coral Triangle. Now on a pilot test stage, the guide works at the scale of the coastal management area. It recommends seven integrated strategies and corresponding management activities that support achievement of EBM outcomes, and provides a 5-step process to help move toward better integration.

The Guide includes worksheets, tips and discussion questions. It is intended for use by a multi-sectoral integration team, whose members work together to complete each step of the Guide.

As defined in the Guide, a coastal management area is the spatial extent of the land or water that is identified for management integration, ideally defined by ecological boundaries, resource use patterns, and governance jurisdictions. Examples include coastal waters under the jurisdiction of one or more local governments, seascapes, MPA networks, and large-scale fisheries management areas (FMAs). It can be relatively small, like Palawan, Philippines, or very large, like the Birds Head Seascape in Indonesia.

The seven integrated steps are as follows:

- 1) *Managed Areas:* Establish coastal management areas in accordance with ecological boundaries, resource use patterns, and governance jurisdictions, and manage these areas effectively.
- 2) *Sustainable Fisheries:* Manage multiple fisheries and their associated ecosystems for sustainable use and human benefit.
- 3) *Protected habitats and their connectivity:* Protect representative and critical habitats (and their connectivity) through MPA networks and other means, since they are essential for the ecology, life history, and survival of marine life.
- 4) *Protected species:* Protect and restore threatened and endangered species.
- 5) *Sustainable livelihoods:* Diversify and sustain coastal communities' livelihoods.
- 6) *Ridge-to-reef linkages:* Manage upland and watershed impacts on coastal and marine habitats.
- 7) *Coastal community resiliency:* Reduce risk of coastal communities and infrastructure to natural and climate change-related hazards.

These strategies were synthesized from a comprehensive review of scientific studies and field-based experiences of management interventions most likely to be effective when applied as an integrated ecosystem-based approach in the Coral Triangle. Integration is based on the assumption that using all these strategies would most likely lead to EBM outcomes.

Interactive Exercise: Rapid integration assessment using the Integration Guide

Guided by Dr. Courtney, participants did a rapid assessment (10 minutes) of the integration of their resource management programs using the Activity Sheet shown in Annex **A7**. The Activity Sheet is

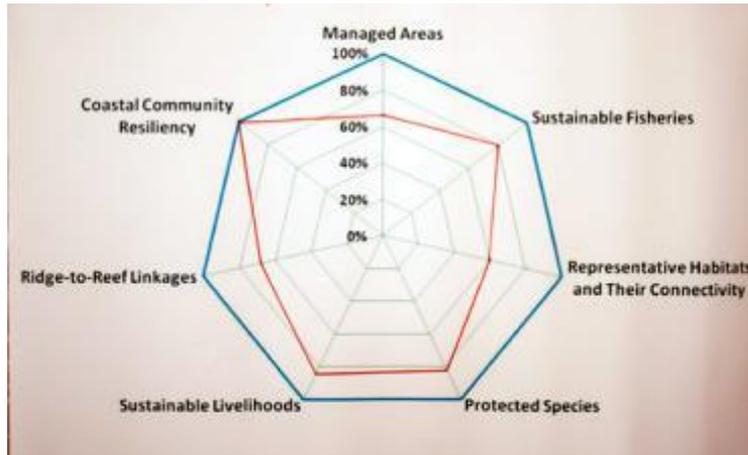
essentially a checklist of the seven strategies and corresponding management activities that includes YES/NO columns. The assessment involves simply checking the YES column to indicate that the management activity listed has been started, partially completed or completed, and the NO column to indicate that the activity has not been initiated or the evaluator is unsure.

After filling out the Activity Sheet, participants were divided into country groups to discuss their assessment results and, as a group, determine the percent of progress for each strategy. They then plotted the percentages on a radar diagram to show progress toward integrated and comprehensive coastal management in their coastal areas. The radar diagrams that came out of this exercise are shown below.

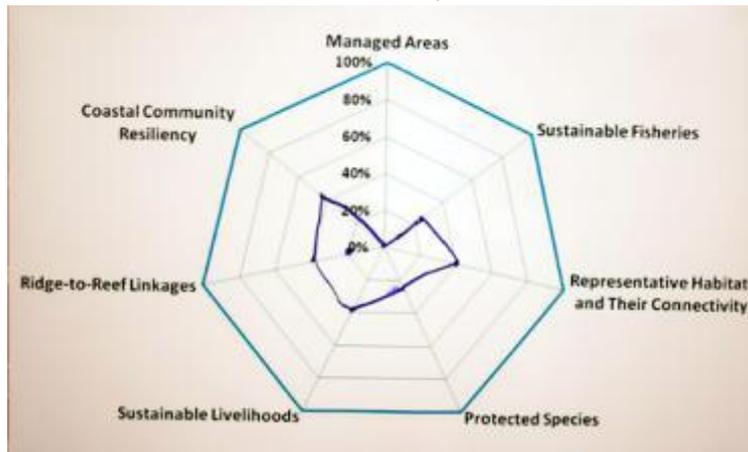
Ambon City, Indonesia



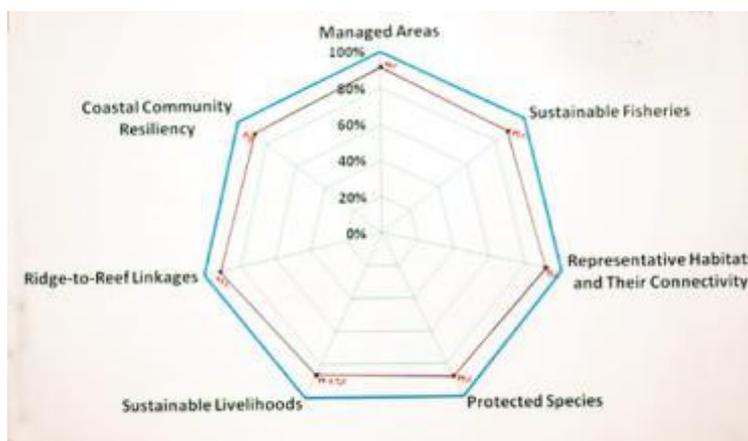
Wakatobi, Indonesia



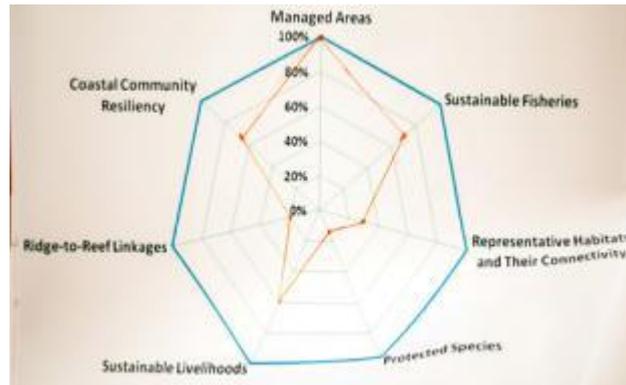
Manus Province, PNG



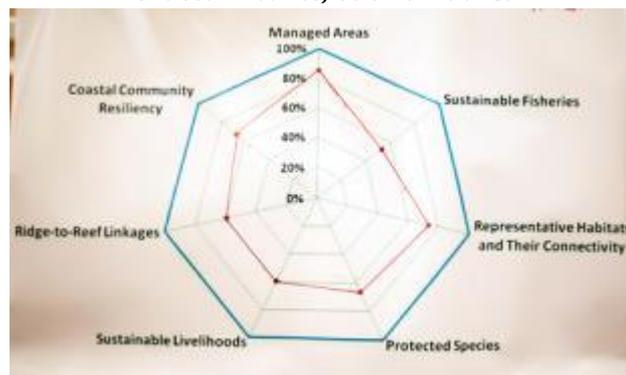
Cortes (Surigao del Sur), Dauin (Negros Oriental) and Taytay (Palawan), Philippines



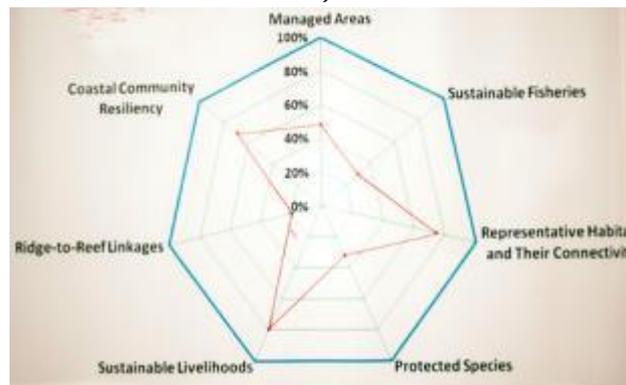
Central Province, Solomon Islands



Choiseul Province, Solomon Islands



Western Province, Solomon Islands



Participant Discussion: Reflections on Integration Assessment

Mr. Abdul Manan – That was a good exercise but we need good information to come up with an accurate diagram. When we have the information, we can do this in our country. It would be an inspiring activity to do.

Ms Kas – It gave us a sense of where we are but at the same time it told us that we still have a lot to do.

Dr. Courtney –The exercise helps you identify what's missing and what areas you might want to focus on.

Mr. Abdul Manan – So how can we tell from the diagram whether we are achieving integration or not?

Dr. Courtney – The list that you worked on was developed based on a comprehensive review of literature. It includes 47 activities that together make up an integrated management approach to achieving EBM outcomes. These are the activities that are good to do, and when you see that you're doing them, that tells you that your approach is integrated. So this can be a tool for planning, and for evaluating and communicating your results.

Provincial Councilor Alanano – The exercise made us realize that we have done a lot, and it gave us a sense of accomplishments. Mayor Trinidad and myself have done 100 percent of the activities listed, and Mayor Salvame has done quite a lot but not everything yet, so the diagram shows the average percent for our three municipalities. This encourages Mayor Salvame to do more, and challenges Mayor Trinidad and myself to sustain our programs.

Premier Lilo – It's interesting to note that those who spoke earlier of the many challenges they face are also the ones that have done the most. What is significant for me in relation to the LGN is that there are so many of us that are lagging behind, and I think it is a challenge for the organizers to figure out how everyone can benefit from being part of the LGN.

Take-home Actions

Dr. Courtney acknowledged that the assessment is a “subjective exercise,” and that it is easy for implementers to focus on their accomplishments when assessing their programs. She explained, “What we did today was simply to show how the Guide works. To reduce bias, your assessment results will require careful review, using inputs from field and technical staff and implementing partners.” She encouraged participants to refine the results by accomplishing the following steps when they get back to their home base:

- 1) Review integration strategies and corresponding management activities with staff and partners;
- 2) Refine assessment of progress toward integration and revise radar diagram; and
- 3) Develop action plan to address gaps.

SESSION 4. POLICIES AND PRACTICES ON TWINNING AND SISTERHOOD OPPORTUNITIES IN THE CORAL TRIANGLE REGION

This plenary session consisted of one presentation and an open forum and featured Philippine Interior and Local Government Undersecretary Austere Panadero as resource person. Below are some highlights of Undersecretary Panadero's presentation:

- 1) Twinning/Sisterhood is part of the technical program of the Philippines' Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) that promotes exchange of information and technical knowhow not only between Philippine LGUs and international partners but also among LGUs in the Philippines.
- 2) Twinning is a partnership, and there are triggers that make it happen.
- 3) Most twinning arrangements are anchored on the pressures of urbanization, but in the CTI case, twinning/sisterhood would be based on the need to manage and conserve “the sea that surrounds the CT6 and the rich biodiversity present in this area.”
- 4) Twinning/sisterhood in the Philippines started in the 1960s; today 400 LGUs in the Philippines have partnerships with cities and towns across the world.
- 5) In 1994, a group of LGUs formed the Philippine International Sisterhood and Twinning Association (PHISTA); this association looks for partnership opportunities and organizes partnership arrangements between its members and local governments in other countries.

- 6) Partnerships between LGUs are often built around exchange visits, club affiliations, development of trade relations, and most common of all, trade and investment missions. In addition, a popular twinning arrangement that may be unique to the Philippines is based on cultural exchange.
- 7) Some examples of current twinning arrangements are:
 - a. Malabon City-Korea (information technology and cultural exchanges)
 - b. Muntinlupa-Japan (youth development)
 - c. Malitbog, Southern Leyte-Staffanstorfs, Sweden (water management)
 - d. Laguna-various partners (family, culture)
- 8) The key point about twinning/sisterhood is that the partnership should be built around a common concern and should facilitate flow and exchange of information.
- 9) Some twinning/sisterhood arrangements promote flow of assistance from one LGU to the other, as in the case of Malabon City and Korea, where Malabon received hardware and technical assistance from its sister city in Korea.
- 10) Twinning/sisterhood tends to promote program sustainability because partners invest in the partnership endeavor and take greater effort to get something out of their investment.
- 11) There are a number twinning arrangement in the Philippines that have lasted many years.
- 12) Interestingly, twinning arrangements initiated by donor-funded projects tend to be unsustainable – when the project ends, the twinning ends.
- 13) External support is always welcome but the logistics to support twinning must be configured around what each party can support over the long term.
- 14) Twinning must be pursued based on mutual agreement among parties; if there is going to be external support, such support should come in only when agreement is achieved.
- 15) The parties must agree on how the partnership will be implemented, and beyond that there must be agreement on how the parties will evaluate the partnership over time.
- 16) While DILG encourages twinning and partnership arrangements, it is always guided by its experience that imposing a framework on how people should pursue partnership does not work.

Participant Discussion

Ms Kas – I think there is value in promoting twinning/sisterhood among local governments in the Coral Triangle.

Mayor Alanano – I agree. Often we want twinning because we're looking for rich brothers or sisters to help us. But Ms Kas is right. There is much to gain from fostering partnerships between the Coral Triangle LGUs.

Mr. Peter Collier (PI) – (to Undersecretary Panadero) I have two questions: (1) you said that partnerships initiated by externally funded projects are less sustainable than those that are initiated by the parties. Where do the parties get their resources? And (2) under these twinning arrangements, do the exchange visits involve government delegations on a short trip or staff seconded over a period of time?

Undersecretary Panadero – Local governments would have their own resources, although perhaps not as much as they will need over the long term. This is why we need to structure the program in a way that the parties can handle. In the context of CTI where science plays a critical role, community mobilization is important, and the exchange modality should be more of structured visits and immersion. The cost of travel has to be shouldered by those who are traveling, and this is where sponsors usually come in, but the local costs are often handled by the hosting party. I'm sure there are opportunities for external funding for these exchanges and certainly the local governments would welcome that. We just have to factor in the fact that if the partnership needs to be sustainable, the program should be designed in a way that both parties can sustain it over and beyond the project support. We can probably cite DELGOSEA (Partnership for Democratic Local Governance in Southeast Asia) as an example. They are now

talking about how to sustain it beyond the support of development partners, and the government leagues, especially the League of Cities, are very interested in supporting it. I think Wakatobi is part of DELGOSEA. (DELGOSEA, which aims to create a network of cities and municipalities to implement transnational local best practices replication across partner countries, is co-funded by the Konrad-Adenaur-Stiftung of Germany through the German Ministry of Development Cooperation.)

Mr. Abdul Manan– Wakatobi is implementing the Eco Savers Project, a best practice that is being promoted by DELGOSEA. We have integrated this in our five-year plan, so we are assured that this will be funded over at least the next five years. I agree that when we design a twinning program, and any program for that matter, we must include sustainability considerations. If the program is externally funded, it should have an exit strategy.

Mayor Nacario – I read the DILG memo issued in November 1997 on town twinning and sister cities. But it appears that since then, there has been a trend toward forming networks of towns or cities. My province, for example, has a twinning agreement with the province of Manitoba in Canada and for the next several years, the focus of this arrangement is on climate change and disaster risk reduction. In initial talks, we were able to convince them that the partnership would be more effective if it includes all three provinces on Samar Island, because these provinces form one ecosystem crisscrossed by 25 major rivers on the surface and hundreds of subterranean rivers. In January, we are going to continue talks about formalizing this arrangement. So I think partnerships should be redefined to include inter-local government arrangements, so that we can organize ourselves not as one city or one town but as a cluster of local governments.

Before the session ended, Mr. Blady Mancenido (LMP) introduced the LMP officers who hosted the dinner reception that immediately followed this last session. The LMP delegation included LMP National President Mayor Donato Marcos, Secretary-General Mayor Joel Jaime Payumo, National Treasurer Mayor Ace William Cerilles, and Senior Presidential Adviser Mayor Wilter Palma.

The forum was adjourned for the day at 6:52pm.

Day 2 started early, with participants leaving Heritage Hotel at 6:20am for their field trip to Bataan, one of several provinces bounding Manila Bay. The trip was organized by the Bataan Provincial Government, Balanga City Government and PEMSEA and included visits to the Bataan City Wetland and Nature Park Information Center, Bataan Tourism Center, Mt. Samat Shrine of Valor in Pilar, and Pawikan (Sea Turtle) Conservation Center in Morong, all in the province of Bataan. This report covers only the substantive parts of the trip, mainly presentations on Balanga City's ICM initiatives, the PEMSEA Network of Local Governments for Sustainable Development (PNLG), PPP supporting the Province of Bataan's ICM program, and a volunteer sea turtle conservation program.

SESSION 5. BALANGA CITY ICM PROGRAM

The Balanga City Mayor Jose Enrique S. Garcia III welcomed participants at the Balanga City Wetland and Nature Park Information Center, where he presented his government's ICM program. Key points relevant to CTI local governance concerns included the following:

- 1) A key feature of the Balanga City ICM program is that it is integrated in the city's development plan.
- 2) Every other week, the city government holds office in one of the villages "to get close to where the problem is and explain directly to the communities where we are in the implementation of our development plan."
- 3) The city government worked with the Bataan Provincial Government to design its coastal and sea use zoning plan, which divides the city's coastal area into nine zones, namely, agriculture, aquaculture, built-up, industrial, tourism, mangrove, seagrass, coral reef and shipping and navigation.
- 4) The waters of Balanga, like most of Manila Bay, are crowded with fishpens. The city government is "trying to put in place a system that will allow stakeholders to continue their livelihood and at the same time make it more sustainable." The plan is to set up 50mx50m blocks and lease these to stakeholders. The city expects that this will help them properly monitor and regulate mariculture activities as well as assist mariculture operators.
- 5) The city organizes one big coastal clean-up every year, while also ensuring that the coasts are kept clean throughout the year. The Bantay Dagat is responsible for keeping the city's coastal area clean, with assistance from various organizations.
- 6) Bataan has one of the thickest mangrove areas in Region 3. Balanga City undertakes mangrove planting activities every year and has converted one of its fish ports into a mangrove nursery.
- 7) The city has declared its wetland park as a fish and bird sanctuary and holds an annual migratory birds ("Ibong Dayo") festival to drum up support for wetland conservation. Every year, the city conducts a water bird census. Some 15,000-20,000 birds are recorded every year during the migratory season. Every week, the wetland park is visited by hundreds of students from neighboring towns and provinces, including Metro Manila.
- 8) The development of the Balanga City Wetland and Nature Park started in 2008 based on a plan developed by volunteer architect Anna Gonzales, a bird watching enthusiast and president of the Wild Bird Club of the Philippines.
- 9) A private tour organizing firm, The World of Outbound, is helping promote the park as a bird watching and study destination.

SESSION 6. LOCAL GOVERNMENT NETWORKS AND PRIVATE SECTOR PARTICIPATION IN ICM IMPLEMENTATION

From the Balanga City Wetland and Nature Park, the group proceeded to the Bataan Tourism Center to listen to presentations on the PNLG and a successful PPP that supports Bataan's ICM Program.

Presentation 1 -- PNLG: Networking on coastal governance

Ms Nancy Bermas, Senior Country Programme Manager, PEMSEA Resource Facility

PNLG was established in 2001 during the second phase of the PEMSEA program. It is a self-sustaining network of local governments implementing ICM that serves as a vehicle for scaling up ICM activities at the local level.

PNLG currently has 31 local government members and two associate (non-LGU) members in 8 countries across East Asia. Bataan is one of four PNLG members in the Philippines. Members take turns in hosting their annual forum, where they discuss network business as well as common areas of concern. They also contribute a certain amount every year as part of their membership fee, pay for their travel to annual forums, and share the cost of organizing the forum by providing board and lodging. In turn, as a non-country partner of the East Asian Seas Partnership Council, PNLG gives its member-LGUs a voice at the regional level.

The network has a permanent secretariat based in Xiamen, China, with core staff and budget provided by the Chinese government. The secretariat oversees the day-to-day operation of the network with guidance from the PNLG Executive Committee. Members are bound by the PNLG Charter and Code of Conduct, which sets out the vision, mission, objectives and strategies of the network.

To guide network activities, a five-year (2011-15) strategic action plan (SAP) has been adopted. This plan is aligned with the national priorities and targets of PNLG members, as well as their regional commitments. Members are committed to implementing the SAP and have agreed on a mechanism for reporting their progress. The SAP has two major components: (1) Building a stronger regional network, and (2) advancing local government capabilities.

Last year in Dongying, China, PNLG members signed the Dongying Declaration and committed to six strategic targets, as follows:

- 1) Mainstream ICM strategies, objectives and targets into the local government development plans
- 1) Implement the PEMSEA ICM Code and Recognition System across 50 percent of the PNLG local government membership by 2015
- 2) Apply the State of the Coasts reporting system across 100 percent of PNLG local government membership by 2015
- 3) Co-organize an annual regional forum for Local Chief Executives on ICM scaling up in collaboration with PEMSEA Resource Facility and Xiamen World Ocean Week
- 4) Co-organize site-specific capacity development programs
- 5) Achieve a 100 percent increase in PNLG membership by 2015

Also in Dongying, PNLG made a commitment to take an active role in scaling up ICM and building a "blue economy" in the East Asia region.

PEMSEA sees opportunities for convergence between PNLG and the CTI LGN. The two networks have similar thrusts and work in the same areas in the East Asia region, specifically Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Timor-Leste.

Presentation 2 – Public-Private Partnerships towards Effective ICM Implementation: The Bataan (Philippines) Experience

Ronaldo Allan Victorino, BCCFI, Petron Foundation Inc.

Petron Foundation, the largest oil refining and marketing company in the Philippines, has a significant stake in Bataan. The core of its business sits in the biggest oil refinery in country, which is located in Limay, one of 10 coastal municipalities in the province. The Petron Bataan Refinery has been a stakeholder in the province since 1962. Petron's commitment to corporate social responsibility (CSR) and sustainability in the province is evidenced in the Refinery's vision of being a partner with the community for sustainable development and a steward for the environment. For this reason, Petron became a founding partner of the Bataan ICM Program and Bataan Coastal Care Foundation (BCCF), a consortium of Bataan-based companies.

A tri-partite PPP agreement signed on 10 February 2000 between PEMSEA, the Bataan Provincial Government and BCCF made Bataan the first parallel ICM site of PEMSEA. As a parallel site, Bataan would implement an ICM program using its local resources through a partnership that combines the strengths and assets of the LGU, the private sector and civil society.

BCCF would eventually take a lead role in fleshing out Executive Order (EO) No. 533 signed by then Philippine President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo in June 2006, which adopted ICM as "a national strategy to ensure the sustainable development of the country's coastal and marine environment and resources, and establishing support mechanisms for its implementation."

This national directive aligned with the Bataan ICM Program's objectives of (1) developing and institutionalizing a strategic coastal management framework; (2) engaging the public and private sectors in a long-term collaboration; (3) increasing stakeholder awareness of the environment and their role in sustainable development; and (4) serving as a catalyst in the rehabilitation of Manila Bay.

Central to the success of the program was engaging every stakeholder of the province – the LGU, industries, non-governmental and people's organizations, the religious community and the academe. Through their active involvement, BCCF was able to establish the institutional mechanisms for ICM, provide incentives to projects, and promote and enforce a framework based on sustainable development and the Bataan Coastal Land- and Sea-Use Zoning Plan (CLSUZP).

One stakeholder that is playing a viral role in the program and embodies the definition of CSR is the business community. The participation of the private sector in the implementation of ICM in Bataan is a unique experience in the countries of the East Asia region.

The Bataan business community came to acknowledge the issues and concerns of the province as its own, and encouraged their colleagues in business to share in the idea of environmental stewardship. The BCCF has been a catalyst for ICM in Bataan, providing counterpart funding for the Bataan ICM Program to build better coastal governance, promote dynamic and sustainable PPPs in environmental management, and increase awareness of and promote community participation in CRM.

The business community's involvement in the Bataan ICM Program has also meant being actively involved in and exercising leadership in the Project Coordinating Council through participation in consultations that help lead to policy reforms. BCCF has provided resources that supported the establishment of community-based projects and, more importantly, sustained an IEC campaign in Bataan and beyond.

Today, BCCF has 18 member-organizations based in or doing business in Bataan. Hand-in-hand with the provincial government the Foundation aligns its programs with the goals of the Bataan ICM Program. For its part, the Province of Bataan has instituted the policy reforms and programs needed to ensure the longevity of the ICM Program. In 2005, Bataan Gov. Enrique Garcia issued an executive order which institutionalized the program and established the ICM Project Management Office (PMO) under the

Provincial Planning and Development Office (PPDO). The PMO serves as the program's secretariat and lead implementer of various ICM-related activities in the Province. Gov. Garcia also issued another executive order establishing a technical working group (TWG) for coastal use zoning. These two official orders by the Provincial Government effectively made the ICM Program a commitment of the Province by establishing the critical project management mechanisms needed to sustain the program. These mechanisms included provisions for enabling human and financial resource arrangements, training of the PMO staff, development of annual work plans and budget, and project monitoring and evaluation.

As part of the institutionalization process and stakeholder inclusion, BCCF set up the Sustainable Development Council, chaired by the Governor of Bataan, to manage the implementation of the Bataan ICM Program. The composition of the Council's executive and line committees shows how PPP is realized by mobilizing support from communities and other key groups in resolving issues in coastal management.

Through the Committee on Program and Planning, BCCF has adopted the elements of PEMSEA's framework on sustainable development, which includes natural and man-made hazard prevention and management; habitat protection, restoration and management; water use and supply management; and pollution reduction and waste management. This allows BCCF to further refine the focus of its efforts in the program.

Twelve years after first coming together, the business community and their development partners in Bataan have achieved the following milestones:

- 1) November 1999 – the business community's participation in the 16th International Coastal Cleanup Day provided the impetus for the private sector's involvement in ICM
- 2) March 2000 – establishment of the Bataan ICM Program
- 3) July 2000 – establishment of the BCCF
- 4) 2006 – publication of the Bataan Sustainable Development Strategy; PEMSEA Award for Outstanding Partner in ICM given to BCCF during the 2006 EAS Congress
- 5) 2007 – publication of Bataan's CLSUZP, the first plan land-sea use zoning plan in the Philippines
- 6) 2009 – Bataan hosted the PNLG Forum; BCCF and Petron take lead role in the CSR Forum on PPPs for the rehabilitation of Manila Bay during the 2009 EAS Congress

Through all this, the partnership made significant contributions to effecting demonstrable improvement in environmental conditions, sharing of corporate experiences and best practices, and long-term solutions toward sustainable development. Specifically, the following elements of the partnership made a big difference in Bataan: (1) pro-active advocacy campaign; (2) clear directions; (3) long-term commitment; and (4) effective use of CSR as a key driving force for sustainable development. The institutionalization of the Bataan ICM Program by the Provincial Government has also contributed immensely to the program's sustained success.

Some challenges remain:

- 1) The Bataan Sustainable Development Strategy and CLSUZP have yet to be firmly and fully implemented in the entire province;
- 2) Stakeholder participation remains critical and needs to be sustained and intensified;
- 3) BCCF membership needs to be expanded and its leadership re-energized;
- 4) There is need for more and enhanced IEC campaigns and community-based programs, and to mobilize the resources necessary to support them; and
- 5) Existing partnerships need to be sustained and strengthened, and new partnerships must be created.

One potential venue for new partnerships is the proposed PEMSEA Corporate Network, which is regarded as the private sector counterpart of the PNLG. In his July 2012 aide-mémoire, Colin LeGarde Hubo, vice director of CSR at the University of Asia and the Pacific, said that through the PEMSEA Corporate Network, "business can be recognized as (a) contributing to sustainable economic growth at

the regional, national and local levels; (b) contributing social inclusion and poverty reduction, particularly in protected, remote locations; and (c) finding acceptable solutions to environmental management and protection, such as marine and coastal restoration and rehabilitation.”

The proposed network offers several business cases to encourage active participation of the private sector in ICM. These include mitigation of environmental impacts, enhancement of positive economic impacts, building of consensus among stakeholders, and risk management.

PEMSEA has invited Petron to drive the formation of the Corporate Network in the Philippines, which is envisioned to serve as a model for a regional corporate network. Petron is planning to fast-track the development of this network in the next few months.

Community participation

In the open forum that followed the presentation, Engr. Alexander Baluyot, Bataan ICM Program Director from the Provincial Government’s PMO, stressed the importance of community participation. “This is a partnership not only between the Provincial Government and the business sector, but also the community. We cannot succeed without the community, so we make sure that people’s organizations (POs) are actively engaged in our activities,” he said. The POs were a major player in the implementation of the Provincial Government’s mangrove rehabilitation program.

In addition to the POs, the Provincial Government also encourages municipal LGUs to get involved in the ICM planning process at the provincial level, Engr. Baluyot added. “This helps ensure that we are all following the same sustainable development framework and are headed in the same general direction.” Close coordination between the Provincial Government and municipal governments also keeps the PMO informed about the municipal governments’ activities and encourages municipal governments to conform to the Bataan CLSUZP.

Presentation 3 – Morong Pawikan (sea turtle) Conservation Center

From the Bataan Tourism Center, the group travelled to Mt Samat Shrine of Valor in the town of Pilar, and then to the Pawikan Conservation Center in Morong, Bataan, where they listened to a presentation on a volunteer program that helps sustain efforts to protect sea turtles and their nesting sites in the area. Some presentation highlights:

- 1) The coasts of Bagac and Morong in Bataan Province are known nesting grounds of three out of the five species of sea turtles that occur in the Philippines.
- 2) The Center is located in Nagbalayong, Morong, Bataan, a protected area and known sea turtle nesting site.
- 3) The Center began in 1999 as a community-based program initiated by a local organization called Bantay Pawikan, Inc. The Center is run by a group of volunteers made up mostly of former turtle poachers and egg collectors who have turned to sea turtle conservation advocacy.
- 4) With the support of UNDP’s Global Environment Facility (GEF) Small Grants Program and the provincial chapter of the Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement (PRRM), the conservation effort has spread to other communities and neighboring towns.
- 5) Volunteers collect and transfer turtle eggs to a hatchery for incubation.
- 6) During the nesting season, the Center receives many visitors who stay the night to watch sea turtles come ashore and lay their eggs.
- 7) Through the Center’s Adopt-a-Turtle program, visitors are given the chance to interact briefly with the sea turtles. For a fee, they can hold and release hatchlings into the sea, and each take home a sea turtle conservation advocacy T-shirt as proof of participation in the program.

To culminate their visit, the group “adopted” several turtles and released them into the sea.

The group arrived back at the Heritage Hotel at around 8:30pm.

On Day 3, participants departed from the Heritage Hotel at 7:30am to attend the morning session of the LMP General Assembly at the Manila Hotel. The LGN Forum resumed at 2:21pm, shortly after participants arrived back at the Heritage Hotel. Besides the LMP General Assembly, Day 3 activities included presentations and discussions on ICM best practices, tools and resources, and a brainstorming session on how to take the Wakatobi Joint Communiqué forward.

SESSION 7. LMP GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The arrival of President Aquino at 9:52am signalled the start of the morning session. The President was invited to formally accept the LMP report from LMP National President Mayor Marcos, witness the new LMP leadership taking their oath of office, and deliver keynote speech.

In his report, Mayor Marcos acknowledged the presence of the CTI delegates and spoke at length about LMP's work to support coastal management and conservation efforts, not only in the Philippines but in the rest of the Coral Triangle region. "Through CTI, we are now working with neighboring countries to save our seas and preserve the unique resources found in the Coral Triangle." He recalled his participation in SOM8 in Putrajaya, Malaysia and vowed to work with NCC-Philippines and make sure "in my capacity as LMP National President that our NPOA is implemented." He added, "There is enormous value in the work that CTI is doing."

Mayor Marcos also talked about LMP's four-point goals, which include several points directly relevant to the CTIRPOA goals. These include:

- 1) Proposal to include municipal waters in the computation of the internal revenue allotment (IRA) to help the country's 832 coastal municipalities – many of them 3rd to 6th class – manage their coastal and marine resources. There are two bills now pending in Congress, one in Senate and the other in the House of Representatives that address this proposal.
- 2) Strengthening coordination for effective environmental management, including coastal management, CCA and disaster risk reduction.

Mayor Marcos urged LMP members to strive for excellence, because "excellence in local government is not a victory for the local chief executive alone but a victory for everyone in the LGU."

President Aquino started his keynote speech by directly addressing the foreign CTI delegates to apologize that "I have to converse with my countrymen in my native tongue." A strong typhoon (code-named "Pablo") was raging in the eastern part of southern Philippines at the time, so the President's speech, delivered in Filipino, focused mainly on disaster response and relief. The President noted improvements in weather forecasting in the country, citing in particular Project NOAH (Nationwide Operational Assessment of Hazards), which provides timely rainfall information to local governments, so LGUs can prepare "even before the first rainfall." These would be for naught, however, if the LGUs do not get involved, the President pointed out. He underscored the important role of LGUs and urged the mayors to work hand in hand with the national government and other sectors, not only in times of crisis but at all times, to protect the welfare of the people.

SESSION 8. GOOD ICM PRACTICES IN THE CORAL TRIANGLE

This session consisted of five peer presentations that highlighted best practices in ICM in the Coral Triangle. The presentations were followed by an open forum.

Presentation I -- Coastal Resource Management Program: The Dauin Experience

Hon. Rodrigo Alanano, Provincial Board Member, Negros Oriental, Philippines

Dauin is a 4th class coastal municipality about 15kms south of Dumaguete City, the provincial capital. It is site the Apo Island Protected Landscape and Seascape, a world-famous dive destination and the first community-managed MPA in the Philippines.

Mayor Alanano spearheaded the coastal resource management (CRM) program in Dauin during his first term as mayor. At the time, the municipality was a 5th class municipality and one of the poorest in Negros Oriental. The local government was fiscally bankrupt and facing serious economic problems directly related to overfishing, illegal fishing and coral degradation, and local officials were unable or unwilling to enforce fishery laws for lack of jurisdiction. Pilot MPAs had been established but these were used by the fishers' associations as their exclusive fishing grounds. With population growing at 2.56 percent, poverty was on the uptrend.

Under Mayor Alanano's leadership, the municipal government adopted a series of measures to address these problems. These included:

- 1) Enactment of Municipal CRM Ordinance of 2001, which provided for (a) the strict enforcement of laws against commercial fishing in municipal waters; (b) registration of fishers and fishing gear; (c) deputation of the PNP (Philippine National Police) Environmental Desk Officer (PEDO), fishers associations (FAs) and Bantay Dagat in the enforcement of the Municipal CRM Ordinance of 2001; (d) devolution of administrative powers and accountability to *barangay* (roughly translated as "village," the smallest unit in the Philippine political system) officials; (e) delineation of municipal waters and zoning of the coastal area; (f) institutionalization of existing MPAs; (g) establishment of MPA user fee system; and (h) creation of the CRM Office.
- 2) Linking and networking with national government agencies (NGAs) and NGOs
- 3) IEC and social marketing, including the integration of CRM in the school curriculum
- 4) Integration of CRM with other environmental programs

A key feature of Dauin's CRM program is a coastal zoning plan, which divides the town's coastal area into five use zones, as follows:

- 1) Coastal tourism zone, which covers the coastline of the municipality and includes beach resorts and tourism establishments located along the coast.
- 2) Multiple-use zone, where various legal, eco-friendly or environmentally neutral activities are allowed, including passive fishing and seaweed farming.
- 3) Trade and navigation zone, the area specified for ports, fish landing, navigation and shipping.
- 4) Rehabilitation zone, which includes mangrove areas that need restoration or rehabilitation; fishing in this area is restricted or highly regulated.
- 5) Protected zone, where existing and proposed marine sanctuaries are located, a "no-take" area for fishing and other extractive activities.

In addition to Apo Island, which is now under the National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS), Dauin has nine locally established and managed MPAs. These MPAs can be distinguished by the dominant species that can be found there. They are as follows:

- 1) Sea Turtle Reef MPA (9.2 ha)
- 2) Stingray and Spotted Whale MPA (6 ha)
- 3) Yellow Snapper MPA (6 ha)
- 4) Lipayo North Frogfish and Lionfish MPA (8.2 ha)
- 5) Lipayo South Frogfish and Lionfish MPA (2.2 ha)
- 6) Nemo/Clownfish MPA (4.2 ha)
- 7) Barracuda MPA (7.4 ha)
- 8) Ghostpipe fish and Seahorse MPA (2.8 ha)

9) Mandarin fish MPA (13 ha)

In 2010, these MPAs generated revenues amounting to more than Php6.5 million from user fees alone. Forty percent of each MPA's collection is deposited in a special account as general fund of the municipal government, 40 percent goes to the FA and Bantay Dagat responsible for managing the MPA, and 20 percent is deposited in a special account as general fund of the *barangay* where the MPA is located.

Apo Island collected about Php10 million in user fees in the same year, but because the island and surrounding waters are under NIPAS and DENR's jurisdiction, the community's share does not go directly to the community or even to the municipal government. Although the law dictates that 75 percent of the income from fees collected is automatically allocated to the community (25 percent goes to the national government), all money must first pass through the national treasury and will only be channeled back to the community through specific development projects. It takes about a year or more for the money to go back to the community and because of this, the municipal government has been lobbying for the rescindment of Apo Island's NIPAS classification.

In 2010, strict enforcement of fishery laws also generated for the LGU nearly Php270,000 in fines and penalties. Combined, the MPA user fees and revenues from fines and penalties gave Dauin the distinction of being the highest revenue generator in the Province of Negros Oriental.

The implementation of the program was not without its own challenges. Mayor Alanano said he observed the following "gaps/challenges" in the course of program implementation:

- 1) Political factions and "power play" among members of FAs and Bantay Dagat; FA membership dictated by personal motives/interests
- 2) Capacity gaps in MPA management (members and officers of FAs managing the MPAs), including lack of diving skills and financial management capacity
- 3) Lack of equipment and patrol boats for law enforcement
- 4) Lack of information on carrying capacity of MPAs for diving and other activities
- 5) Partisan politics and changes in LGU and MPA management affecting program sustainability
- 6) Uncontrolled encroachment on foreshore areas by big business establishments and persons of influence due to jurisdictional conflicts between DENR and LGU
- 7) Non-inclusion of municipal waters in computation of IRA

The impacts of the program go beyond merely providing additional revenue sources for the LGU or improving marine habitats and fish abundance. The program has improved overall local governance through community participation and gained social acceptance for the LGU's development thrusts. The growing recognition of Dauin as a tourism municipality also opened doors for economic growth, and rising real estate zonal valuation resulted in increased IRA for the municipal government.

For all this, Dauin's CRM program was given in 2005 the prestigious *Gawad Galing Pook Award*. *Gawad Galing Pook* is an awards program on innovation and excellence in local governance. Dauin's success in CRM also afforded the town national recognition as a study tour destination in the field of environmental protection, food security and tourism.

Presentation 2 – Ambon Bay: Toward Effective Conservation

Presented by Ms Haidee Alberta Nikijuluw in behalf of Hon. Richard Louhenapessy, Mayor, Ambon City, Maluku, Indonesia

Ambon City in Maluku Province in Eastern Indonesia is located between two bays, Ambon Bay and Baguala Bay. Ambon Bay, the bigger bay, has an area of about 124.5km², with a shallow inner bay up to 42m deep, and an outer bay with a maximum depth of about 600m. These two parts of the Bay are linked by a narrow channel, about 0.8km long, 0.6km wide and 9-13m deep. The inner bay and outer bay, as well as Baguala Bay and a macro diving site called Laha, are known for their rare and "special species." Laha, in particular, is a tourist favorite.

Ambon City has an area of about 359.45km² with a shoreline of about 102.7km and a local community of approximately 400,000 people. It has five sub-districts: Ambon Bay sub-district, Baguala Bay sub-district, Leitimur South sub-district, Siriman sub-district and Nusaniwe sub-district. These areas include important coastal ecosystems, such as mangroves, seagrass and coastal reefs.

The Ambon City government has set benchmarks for effective conservation and management, using indicators such as zoning or management plan, institutional support, infrastructure, and technology (communication, etc.). The city has achieved about 60 percent of these benchmarks, and has also put in place regulations for management, conservation, fisheries and rehabilitation. The effort is supported by the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF).

Some strategic activities that support the city government's coastal management program are as follows:

- 1) Pilot project conservation and management (to develop models of good conservation and management)
- 2) Economic valuation (to inform management decisions)
- 3) Development of policies/guidelines that support the program
- 4) Award/incentive system for effective conservation

Ambon Bay has served as a research site for the Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI) for 40 years (1972-2012). LIPI's studies show significant degradation in the area's coral reef condition between 1985 and 2012. This is primarily why the Ambon City Government decided to participate in the LGN Forum: to learn from other local governments how to conserve their coral reefs.

In turn, Ambon City can support CTI-CFF by:

- 1) Protecting the coastal ecosystems in Ambon Bay
- 2) Reducing waste disposal in Ambon Bay;
- 3) Educating local people and encouraging them to conserve Ambon Bay's resources;
- 4) Managing all development activities (construction, transportation, tourism) in and around Ambon Bay;
- 5) Intensifying law enforcement in Ambon Bay;
- 6) Monitoring water quality in Ambon Bay;
- 7) Establishing the CTI-CFF Information and Training Center for Maluku Province and the Eastern Indonesian Region, with support from LIPI, University of Pattimura Ambon, Government of Maluku Province, and MMAF.

The Ambon City Government proposed that the information and training center can be the regional information and training center of CTI. They offered to designate a CTI-CFF representative based in Ambon. As well as providing the infrastructure, Ambon City offered to also provide CTI access to LIPI's marine laboratories and its reference collections of marine biota. The proposed center can help link the various CTI LGUs and facilitate exchange of information and experience to support the implementation of the CTI RPOA.

Presentation 3 – Partnering Effectively with Local Governments and Provincial Governments as an Avenue for Effective Implementation of the CTI Program: The Case for PNG

Excerpts from statement of Hon. Charlie Benjamin, MP and Governor, Manus Province, PNG

The PNG CTI NPOA is currently being implemented in PNG under what is known as the PNG Marine Program Plan. Out of the 22 provinces in PNG, a total of 15 provinces are maritime provinces, including the nation's capital, NCD (National Capital District), and five of these are island provinces, including Manus. Majority of the islands and coastal people depend on marine resources for survival.

There are 12 LLG boundaries that make up one district called Manus Province. The 12 LLGs each have a political head, called the LLG President, and the 12 LLG Presidents make up the Manus Provincial General Assembly. All LLGs have a marine area.

Development partners in Manus, such as TNC, World Wildlife Fund (WWF), Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), some international development partners and national NGOs, MECCN and the civil society are working very closely with the provincial government in the implementation of the PNG Marine Program. The Provincial Government signed last April 2012 a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with TNC, WWF, WCS, University of PNG and the Manus Civil Society Organization (CSO) Forum representing local communities to work together and implement the CTI program at the local level. Manus is the only province in PNG with this kind of MOU, and the local people of Manus direct its implementation through MECCN. This is the way to go, and as one of the Governors, I am ready to champion this kind of PPP for the sake of good governance and the development of PNG's natural resources. All 12 LLGs of Manus are now being assisted by our development partners.

Below are some highlights of program implementation in Manus:

- 1) The Provincial Government is the coordinating body on all decisions, policies and legislations that relate to the environment, conservation and sustainable development for the entire province (12 LLGs).
- 2) TNC works closely with four local governments in implementing EAFM with local community-based organizations and the local government. They are also assisting local clan communities to set aside MPAs and integrate CCA community initiatives such as mangrove planting and coral rehabilitation.
- 3) WWF works closely with two local governments in implementing programs on priority seascapes and identifying and protecting threatened species such as dugongs and whales, while integrating CCA programs.
- 4) WCS is working with communities in two other local governments in managing coral reefs and CCA programs with local community groups.
- 5) The LLG Presidents will work in alliance to support the other four island LLGs to incorporate all of the CTI Program goals in the local management plans.

Under the framework of the PNG National Government Vision 2050, Pillar 5 on Environment Sustainability and Climate Change has set the foundation on which all environment programs must focus. Manus has adopted the PNG Vision 2050, and therefore environment sustainability and climate change, as priority development agenda. The PNG CTI Program is all about sustainable management of our coral reefs for food security and improving livelihood, and this is directly in line with the PNG Vision.

Partnering with local government is the way forward for all development partners who work in local communities. If the beneficiaries are local people, it is best to work through their closest government at the local and provincial levels.

I understand that the PNG National Government will have to agree to and make commitments to regional initiatives such as CTI. Certainly, the national government can commit PNG to such programs, but program implementation must focus on provincial and local level governments. Manus can be the model for this suggested structure because the political arrangement there is conducive for local government implementation. There have been challenges to the implementation of CTI in PNG and Manus because of the hiccups of government systems and structures where NCC as the national body coordinates the implementation of programs with communities. There is already a lack of communication and weak flow of information from the national to the local government about CTI. I was not aware of the CTI Program until I became Governor for Manus this term. While I now have information about CTI, this comes mostly from development partners. I wish to see the government taking charge in disseminating information about this program.

To conclude, PNG CTSP has established learning and training networks, and among these in the MECCN in Manus, and the Bismarck Sea Learning and Training Network. I seek the support of donors

and development partners to foster learning among LLG leaders and provincial governors such myself so that we will have the capacity to move forward the CTI Program in PNG.

I am ready to champion this program to other Provincial Governors of the Bismarck Sea Provinces so that together we can help drive the implementation not only of the CTI Program but all other development initiatives on land, forest, waters and our seas, and all the biodiversity contained in them. I cannot do this on my own, so I am seeking support for the proposed Bismarck Sea Provincial Governors Network, so we can work toward strengthening and perhaps formalizing this new informal network. I am happy to lead the Governors of the provinces in the Bismarck Region of PNG in promoting effective implementation of CTI programs and other important development projects by channeling this through the provincial and local governments.

Participant Discussion

Premier Lilo—I would like highlight two key issues raised in the three presentations: 1) the issue of enforcement, which appears to be a major challenge for the local governments that made the presentations, and 2) a lot of success stories were told in the presentations. On the first point, if enforcement is the main difficulty being encountered by the CTI countries, we have two places where policies can be passed to address enforcement. The first is at the country level, and the second is at the SOM, where countries can perhaps be persuaded to invest more in enforcement and promote awareness of the need to build each country's enforcement capacity. And on the second point, hearing all these success stories, I'm beginning to wonder if these are the stories that we need to tell to convince USAID to continue funding CTI when USCTI ends. For the Solomons, we will be presenting you an unsuccessful story, which I think should be the basis for USCTI to continue after five years. After all, if we are all already so successful, why should USAID continue to support CTI?

Mr. Collier—Even within USAID, and we're contractors that support USAID in implementing its programs, we have an institutional tendency to emphasize the positive in our internal communication, but we also know the challenges you're facing. It's just that we feel it is important to grab on to those successes, try to build on them, and then pass them on in some other frank discussions, where we can point out the big problems and say, "We need to tackle these." So we need both sides of the dialogue, the positive and negative.

Premier Lilo —The countries are at different levels of implementation. Some countries are moving fast, and the rest of us may be lagging behind. I just want to raise this issue, because I think it is important during meetings of this nature for such disparity to be addressed and for implementation issues to be highlighted so we will know where we come in, what capacities we have, what capacities and resources we need, and how support can be provided to the slow countries so they can catch up.

Mr. Collier— The key thing that is critical from a donor perspective in decision making is that the countries are committed and are taking the problems seriously. We're hearing from people here that they're taking the problems very seriously, and that they need assistance and they know what to do with it. That's exactly the message that donors and decision makers would like to hear.

Premier Lilo—My other point is that a lot of donors seem to concentrate only on policy and a lot of resources are used only for addressing policy issues. I call this death by consultation, because often, the buck stops at the policy level. This is particularly true for the Solomons, where we have so many issues that stem from policy enforcement, or the lack thereof.

Councilor Alanano — I agree that enforcement is a gap and as a regional group, I think the CTI countries can work together to address enforcement issues. But coordinating with other countries on enforcement is something that must be decided at the national level. At the local level, we can only do our job and perhaps be a model for other members of CTI to follow. What I learned from

my nine years as mayor is that we as local chief executives must exercise leadership in policy enforcement. Under the political and government system that we have in the Philippines, mayors have the power to enforce the law in municipal waters, including marine waters up to 15km from the shoreline, and to enact new laws if necessary. Enforcement lies squarely on the shoulders of the mayor. It's not easy, but you cannot give up, and you cannot compromise. As mayor, I had 40 criminal and administrative cases filed against me for implementing CRM. I never gave in to pressure from interest groups, and I never gave up. In the end, all 40 cases against me were dismissed, and we accomplished what we set out to do.

Ms Kas –CTI is a regional policy initiative, and because of this, only a few national government agencies may be aware of it or its goals. In the case of PNG, there are only two agencies that are directly involved in CTI, and these are the Ministry of Environment and Conservation and the National Fisheries Authority .Outside of these agencies, few people know what CTI is about, or that it even exists. So we have this challenge of communicating CTI policies, and the challenge gets bigger as you go down to the local government and community levels, where the policies are ultimately implemented. I completely agree with the Governor of Manus (Benjamin) when he said that we have to go beyond policy and focus on implementation by working directly with the provincial government and LLG, where the people are, because they hold the mandate to implement. In Manus, the government is now legislating law that aims to strengthen efforts at the community level to implement the five CTI RPOA goals, but right now, only a few people in PNG know what CTI is. This is a major gap and I think USCTI should focus on how to help us implement CTI directly at the level of the provincial government and LLG. Some provinces like Manus are successful in doing this, because the population is small and there is political will. But we don't see many local governments like that, so we're struggling. We need to improve our capacity to go directly to the local government level, otherwise we will keep on making noise here but implementation on the ground remains zero.

Mayor Louhenapessy –Ambon is surrounded by the sea, and the sea is the main source of livelihood for people living there. And yet people do not value the sea. Maybe because they see it every day and it is a common area that everyone can use, they dump everything into the sea. Being here and hearing from the other local government leaders, I am encouraged to promote awareness of the importance of the sea among my people. In the first months of 2013, I am going to start a coastal cleanup program in Ambon. We're going to issue regulations to protect the sea, because if we do not start now, marine degradation is going to be a serious problem for the people of Ambon.

Governor Benjamin –I support Premier Lilo's statement. USCTI and other donors that are helping this program must continue to support CTI and take it further. The seed has been sown and has been planted and we have to make sure that it will grow and bear fruit. I expect that in the next five years, with help from our development partners, many of us in the Coral Triangle will come up with programs that would be good for this region.

Mayor Hugua – What I see here is a lot of progress from where we were at during the Wakatobi meeting in 2011. Ambon City, for example, is a new commitment. I also see greater commitment from the mayors here – now we are thinking about the Coral Triangle and the future of our countries. But perhaps we should not just depend on US support in implementing our programs. It's time that we think in terms of what we need to do and can do to become self-sustaining. For me this is the key factor for the sustainability of our programs. My wish is that at the end of this forum, we will have a joint commitment on capacity building, cooperation, advocacy and promoting program sustainability. My wish is for the members of this LGN, or whatever we may eventually call it, to support each other and other local governments in the Coral Triangle so even without USAID support, we can continue what USCTI has started. My commitment is to allocate budget to support CTI.

Mayor Louhenapessy –I would like to reiterate our offer to all the local governments here to use our research station, which is known internationally as a coral reef research station, as a meeting point for local and national governments in CTI.

Presentation 4 – Locally Managed Marine Areas in Choiseul Province

Hon. Paul Jackson Kiloe, Premier, Choiseul Province, Solomon Islands

The Solomon Islands is at the tail end of the Coral Triangle, and Choiseul Province is at the top of that tail. Choiseul has a total land mass of 3,294km² and a population of about 30,000 that is mostly subsistence-based, relying primarily on agriculture and fisheries for livelihood. The Province used to be called “San Marcos,” and also goes by the local name, Lauru. Fourteen wards make up the provincial government, each with an elected member to the Provincial Assembly, which is headed by the Premier. The provincial capital is located on Taro Island.

Land and marine tenure is based mostly on a customary system, which means land is owned mostly by the people (tribal groups), not the state. Traditional governance is strong, with very low external influence. Logging is the major industry, while at the community level, the main sources of income are copra, rootcrops, fishing, small-scale sawmilling and, in one ward, seaweed farming.

There are more than 300 tribes in Choiseul, and disputes over land ownership are not uncommon. Cultural and church leaderships, working in a seamless blend, are at the center of community governance, while the formal governance institution – the national and provincial government – is at the periphery. Because of this, any conservation initiative must be based on the underlying assumption that land and marine tenure belongs to the tribes. The establishment of LMMAs in Choiseul, for example, was based on the following principles:

- 1) LMMAs are community-based and community-driven, not imposed by government. They are set up upon expression of interest from communities who own the resources and benefit from them,
- 2) The community forms an environment committee in a manner that works best for them; government does not impose a framework but assists or facilitates the process.
- 3) Development partners from the NGO and donor communities provide critical support to LMMAs. In Choiseul, TNC’s partnership with the Lauru Land Conference of Tribal Community (LLCTC) and Choiseul Provincial Government has been a major contributor to the success of LMMAs.

The LLCTC is a Choiseul-based NGO made up of the more than 300 tribes in the province. Its formation has facilitated communication, consultation and coordination between the communities on the one hand, and government and development partners on the other. Without the LLCTC, government and development partners would have to work individually with each tribe, a daunting task given the number of tribes in Choiseul.

In 2006, through the LLCTC and with the assistance of TNC, the LMMAs formed themselves into a network called Lauru Protected Area Network (LPAN). LPAN is the main mechanism to protect a representation of ecosystem types in accordance with the criteria of the Convention on Biodiversity (CBD). Its establishment was prompted by recognition of the condition of the reef and forest systems in the Coral Triangle, and that some of the healthiest corals and rainforests in the region are in Choiseul. Through the network, the tribes, usually represented by their LMMA environment committee, agree on how to share information and support each other.

The network stretches from the region’s forested ridges to its coral reefs and falls under a ridge-to-reef conservation plan developed in 2009 and endorsed by the Choiseul Provincial Assembly in 2010. In practical terms, this ridge-to-reef approach actually means protecting ecosystems from the ridges to the communities to the reefs, so community involvement is crucial.

The Provincial Assembly worked with the LLCTC to identify the sites and resources that the communities thought needed to be conserved. These sites and resources – and their notable features – include:

- 1) Zinoa – marine resources and their habitats; two islands and surrounding reefs (area is rich in Trochus, Bech-de-mer, fish)
- 2) Redman Island – island and surrounding reef (area is rich in Trochus and clamshells and is a bird nesting and resting site)
- 3) Parama Island -- island and surrounding reefs and mangroves, conservation to be integrated with Eco-lodge (area is rich in Trochus, Bech-de-mer, clamshells, and fish, and has pristine coral cover)
- 4) Rabakela –part of reef in front of the village (area rich in Trochus and fish and has a healthy coral cover)
- 5) Chivoko –part of reef in front of village (area has a grouper-saka spawning aggregation site and is also site of the Eco-Timber Project, a terrestrial watershed management project)
- 6) Muzo Island – island and surrounding reefs (area is very rich in fish, trochus, clamshells and has very pristine and highly diverse coral cover, a milkfish pond and turtle nesting beach)
- 7) Tabubiru Island (southern part of Choiseul) -- island and the surrounding reefs (area has a high fish population, high coral cover and an abundance of Trochus)
- 8) Moli Island –island and surrounding reefs (area rich in Bech-de-mer, Trochus and fish, and has good coral cover)
- 9) Vacho Island – island and surrounding reef (area has a Hawksbill Turtle nesting beach; Leatherback nesting beach; high fish, Trochus and Bech-de-mer populations; and is a resting and feeding site for birds)

LPAN is managed by TNC staff working within LLCTC and supported by the Choiseul Provincial Government's Fisheries Officer. The LMMAs, meanwhile, are managed by community members working on a voluntary basis. An MOU exists between the LLCTC and the Provincial Government which allows for such working relationship. There is a provincial fisheries ordinance (Fisheries Ordinance of 2011) that provides for the establishment of MPAs. However, the decision to turn an LMMA into an MPA (LMMAs are not necessarily MPAs) rests on the community that owns and manages the LMMA (the government cannot force them).

There are several management challenges and other issues that could potentially affect program sustainability. These include:

- 1) The Provincial Government does not have adequate staff and financial resources to support existing marine and terrestrial protected areas. The Solomon Islands has a centralized system of government, where the national government has control over core technical staff and resources and provincial governments often do not have enough resources to deal with problems and challenges at the community level.
- 2) The LPAN program is still primarily supported by NGOs and donor agencies and this raises sustainability concerns. NGOs and donor projects come and go. If they do not transfer to the provincial government the information and other means needed to continue the program, sustainability becomes an issue.
- 3) Climate change is a serious issue that could undermine conservation work in Choiseul, where people are beginning to feel the impacts of a changing climate. Sea level rise is visibly sinking Taro Island, the provincial capital. (A vulnerability assessment report coming out this month [December 2012] is expected to provide information to help determine appropriate CCA solutions for Choiseul).
- 4) Conservation priority areas are near high population centers, where people rely on natural resources for subsistence and cash income. Conservation may mean limiting people's access to their source of food and income, and this is a dilemma for conservation work in Choiseul and probably the rest of the Solomon Islands. The Eco-Timber Project in Chivoko, for example, is currently under threat because the group that formed the LMMA has applied for logging.

- 5) A key factor for the sustainability of protected areas (terrestrial and marine) is the availability of cash income for land/sea area owners. Without sustainable income generation at the community level, conservation of natural resources (through forest conservation areas, MPA, seascapes etc.) is a futile endeavor. Sustainable alternative income generation options must be made a central component of a conservation plan.

Presentation 5 – CCA: Developing Coastal Resiliency

Hon. Alfredo Arquillano Jr., Vice Mayor and former Mayor, San Francisco, Cebu

San Francisco, a 3rd class municipality in Cebu Province, Philippines, has adopted a holistic strategy for CCA focused on “changing mindsets” and putting people and the environment, which they refer to as “life source,” at the forefront of development. The strategy, called “SanFran *Purok* System” aims for socio-economic transformation based on four pillars: (1) environment protection (protection of the life source) using a ridge-to-reef approach; (2) changing mindsets; (3) self-sufficiency and resiliency; and (4) education.

San Francisco consists of 15 *barangays* and 120 *puroks* (communities) covering a land area of 10,597 hectares. Based on the 2007 census, the town’s population is about 47,000. Each *purok* is made up of around 50-100 households.

San Francisco regularly experiences natural hazards from monsoon winds, locally called “*walo-walo*” and occasional typhoons. The area is also affected by the ENSO (El Niño Southern Oscillation) and is susceptible to landslides and flooding. To better inform hazard management, the municipal government has invested in hazard mapping, which was done at the community level by the communities. This exercise revealed that more and more, people are experiencing hotter temperatures that result in poor crop production; coral bleaching which leads to poor fish catches; heavy rainfalls that cause flooding in flood-prone areas; and higher incidence of Crown-of-Thorns (local term: *dap-ag*) outbreaks that damage corals in the MPAs.

The government has developed a local and practical approach to building climate change adaptability. This approach uses 11 strategies, as follows: (a) CRM; (b) eco-waste management; (c) mangrove reforestation and rehabilitation; (d) Two Million Trees for Greening San Francisco; (e) formulation of environmental laws that protect/conserves environment; (f) creation of San Francisco Law Enforcers Group (SALEG); (g) CCA Wall; (h) integrated farming for the out-of-school youth and *Purok* members (to increase agriculture productivity); (i) promotion of backyard gardening; and (j) installation of rain gauge to monitor amount of rainfall.

Using this approach, San Francisco has chalked up a number of notable achievements, including:

- 1) CRM – (a) Establishment of 6 community-managed MPAs, with improved coral cover and fish abundance in and around the MPAs as a result of protection; and (b) banning of illegal and destructive fishing and promotion of sustainable fishing practices, resulting in increase in fish catches and incomes of fishers, and greater community participation in protection.
- 2) Eco-waste management – A major success story for San Francisco, eco-waste management was also one of the biggest challenges for implementers and took five years to achieve. This program has achieved the following key results: (a) income for LGU (from environmental fees, payment for recycle products and livelihood); (b) awards (San Francisco is a 4-time EGWEN [Expanded Green Wholesome Environment that Nurtures] Grand Champion); and (c) prestige and recognition (San Francisco has become a study destination for other LGUs looking for models for a municipal solid waste management). The program includes the following components:
 - a) Mapping at household level
 - b) Segregation at source – Under the system, families meet regularly (once a month), which is a requirement for them to win a cash award. (The government implements a no dole-out policy. Families have to earn the cash award by complying with certain

- criteria, such as segregating their waste, attending monthly meetings, maintaining a backyard garden, etc.)
- c) Garbage pickup station in each *purok*
 - d) Material recovery facility (MRF) in each *barangay*
 - e) MRF in every school
 - f) Central MRF maintained by the municipal government
 - g) Education – This is a key component of San Francisco’s eco-waste management program. The mayor is responsible for disseminating information and educating the people
 - h) 5Rs: Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Refuse and Revolutionize
- 3) Two Million Trees for Greening San Francisco –This strategy encourages the public to “adopt a tree” and promotes carbon offsetting by paying communities that grow trees or plant mangroves. It helps to generate employment through a cash-for-work program which sponsors scholars, and to encourage private landowners to offer their lands as planting site. Between October 2010 and October 2012, more than 240,000 trees were planted and maintained under this program.
 - 4) CCA Wall –This social mobilization and advocacy strategy encourages citizen participation in and support of the local government programs. It focuses on promoting the following: (a) proactive stance on disasters and climate impacts; (b) green economy through sustainable agriculture; (c) continuing climate/disaster risk assessments; (d) MPA establishment; (e) protection of lakes and watershed areas; (f) livelihoods that help reduce carbon consumption; (g) community-based ecotourism projects; and (h) formulation of environmental ordinances that protect the “life source.”

Some of the key outcomes, impacts and sustainability factors are as follows:

- 1) Integration of local knowledge and scientific information on climate change and disaster risk reduction and management (DRRM), the effective mobilization of resources from government, NGOs and the private sectors, and lower malnutrition.
- 2) Institutionalized and improved DRRM governance, with DRRM structure and funding; mechanisms for participatory policy development, planning and program; increased coordination and linking with partners and communities; and enhanced culture of innovation and experimentation.
- 3) Empowered communities prompting municipal government employees to be more responsive to public needs and helping the municipal government get a *Seal of Good Housekeeping* from DILG Region 7, which in turn has further motivated employees to do their jobs better.
- 4) Climate-Smart Disaster Risk Management (CSDRM) which has helped address the long-term requirements for building and sustaining people’s capacity to respond to disasters, provided mechanisms to develop local communities’ capacity to claim and protect their rights and entitlements, and resulted in livelihood programs and capital build-up. (The municipal government deposits to the community’s account an agreed amount that serves as capital build up and emergency fund. When a cash award is given, the community is challenged to generate more money using their capital.)

With this track record, the municipal government of San Francisco now serves as a model for sustainable, results-oriented CSDRM in the country and a learning hub for solid waste management and the “SanFran System.” San Francisco is also featured in a handbook published by the United Nations on how to make cities more resilient, and has received recognition from various national and international organizations, such as, “Campaign Role Model for Making Cities Resilient”; Sasakawa Award for Disaster Reduction; Asia-Pacific Regional Campaign Champion.

The entire SanFran System is based on one basic principle: Think big, act small. And the next step for San Francisco is to promote collaborative concrete course of actions (3CAs) toward building community resilience “because climate change is real, it is happening, and we have to do something.”

Participant Discussion

Ms Kas – (to Premier Kiloe) In your presentation, you said that the community that is responsible for the Chivoko LMMA has resorted to logging. What drove them to do this?

Premier Kiloe – They applied for a logging permit, but have not started logging. The answer to your question is this: In places where the population is highly resource-dependent, conservation often means limiting people's access to the resource, their source of income. If we do not provide them with alternative means of livelihood, they will abandon the resources they are protecting. At the end of the day, they need to put food on the table, and they need to earn some money to send their children to school.

Mr. Judah Aliposa (VSO Bahaginan) – (to Vice Mayor Arquillano) How does the CCA Adaptation Wall work?

Vice Mayor Arquillano – The CCA Wall is installed at Lake Danao, which is a protected area. A visitor who signs the wall is essentially expressing his commitment to help protect the area and promote other activities that protect the "life source." Visitors are also asked to plant a tree as their initial contribution to the cause.

Mr. Judah Aliposa—Perhaps Choiseul can follow the SanFran model for promoting sustainable harvesting of trees and increasing their forest cover.

Premier Kiloe—You're right: We have to get people away from destructive logging, and we want to encourage them to harvest the trees sustainably and replace the trees they are harvesting. This is my problem: We can tell people to stop logging, but we cannot compel them to do so. Bear in mind that they own the resources, and I don't have the wherewithal to entice them away from harvesting those resources, nor the power to stop them. Landowners receive the royalties from logging, the national government gets all the income, and the provincial government gets nothing. Legislation can change this, but in our government system, it is the national government that has the authority to give out logging rights, and the power to legislate logging laws. Also, the necessary communication and coordination linkages needed for the national government and provincial governments to collaboratively address these issues are just not there. For example, I would never have heard about CTI had I not been invited to Wakatobi last year. This is a concern— we have people attending international meetings who do not fully understand the problems we have on the ground because they have never even visited the provinces. This is a problem we have with our political system, so I should bring this to the attention of our national government. But on the issue of logging, let me just point out that all the logging activities in the Solomons are being done by Malaysians and Filipinos, who are, like us, members of the CTI family. I think this issue should be addressed at the regional level in CTI.

Mayor Louhenapessy – (to Vice Mayor Arquillano) Could you tell us more about the 3CAs?

Vice Mayor Arquillano—As of now, it's only a statement of purpose. Next month I am going to visit a mayor in Costa Rica who is passionate about this campaign and we will discuss how to move forward on this. Most LGUs regard DRRM as a low priority. Last year, 13 mayors signed up with the campaign but none of them have taken concrete action, so now I am proposing a concrete set of actions that are collaborative. If my experience in San Francisco is anything to go by, the key will be to change people's mindsets through education, and to show what this program can do for them. When I started the SanFran *Purok* System, I had to deal with people's negative attitude to change, so I looked for communities that were willing to work with me and we produced results. It was only when the others saw the benefits that they became interested.

Councilor Alanano –I’m curious about your success in making people work with you because in my case, I encountered a lot of political resistance.

Vice Mayor Arquillano—Actually I did face resistance. In the beginning, I was questioned about the *Purok System* because there was no law that specifically stated that the municipal government had any authority to implement the system. So we enacted an ordinance that gave us the mandate. Also, the *Purok System* is really not about the enforcement of a law— it is more about persuasion and education. We never stop educating the people, and we have a convenient venue to do this in the monthly family meetings at the community level. We have eight coordinators who monitor activity at the community level, so we only need to check the calendar to see when the meetings will happen and we use those meetings to disseminate information. It took us five years to see results but now that we have a template, we don’t need to show the results to convince people that this system works.

Mr. Abdul Mananan – (to Vice Mayor Arquillano) One thing that interests to me is the carbon offsetting program. How do we access this program? Also, how do you deal with plastic waste?

Vice Mayor Arquillano -- Carbon offsetting is a pilot project of the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR). The UN is encouraging member-states to be carbon neutral. They audit our carbon footprint and they tell us how many trees we have to plant. Our town was a pilot site for carbon offsetting and now we are trying to influence the private sector to adopt carbon offsetting as an objective under their CSR and help us with this program. As for plastic waste, it’s about reducing waste by segregating the waste by as many kinds as you can. The more you classify, the more you’re able to reduce. We have no landfill yet, but if you can reduce residuals, and if it’s only plastic, then it’s not that toxic. It is when you mix plastic wastes with biodegradable wastes that they become a problem.

Ms Kas – Following on what Premier Kiloe said about companies from some CTI countries that engage in logging in other CTI countries, I would like to suggest that this body make a recommendation to SOM for educating businesses within CTI on how they can be more environmentally responsible. I think the CTI Regional Business Forum could be a good venue for this. Also, I want to ask Vice Mayor Arquillano if his town might be interested in a twinning arrangement with us, because we want to learn from them.

Vice Mayor Arquillano -- Yes, we need city-to-city learning because presentations like this are not enough to promote best practices. Learning visits increase the commitment of local chief executives. I definitely support city-to-city learning. This is shared leadership, and it’s good to collaborate. As you said earlier, we can talk here all we want, but if nothing is happening on the ground, we won’t get anywhere. We know the solutions. Now we need a concrete course of action so we can make things happen.

SESSION 9. TOOLS AND RESOURCES

This is a plenary session on tools and resources developed by and for CTI that local governments can use in CRM. It included one presentation and an open forum. Dr. Hendra Yusran Siry (Regional Secretariat) and Dr. Catherine Courtney (USCTI) were co-presenters.

- 1) **CTI-CFF website**— This website can be found at www.coraltriangleinitiative.org. The website features handouts containing information on CTI and CRM and other information resources. It is supported by USCTI.
- 2) **CT Atlas**— This is a web-based database and mapping tool that has been put forward as a data management solution for CTI. At the moment, CT Atlas provides only spatial data. It is designed to promote data sharing and increase the capacity and use of GIS for policy across

the CT6. LGUs are encouraged to contribute any data they may have that can help improve coastal and marine resource management in the Coral Triangle.

- 3) **Coral Triangle MPA System (CTMPAS)** – CTMPAS is envisioned as a system of prioritized individual MPAs and networks of MPAs that are connected, resilient and sustainably financed, and designed in ways that (i) generate significant income, livelihoods and food security benefits for coastal communities; and (ii) conserve the region’s rich biological diversity. It is hoped that CTMPAS will become fully functional by 2020.
 - a. From single, small and habitat-specific MPAs, the development of MPAs has shifted more and more toward multiple, larger-linked habitats and integrated ecosystem-based networks of protected areas.
 - b. The CTIMPA TWG has set the following criteria for sites that will be included in CTMPAS:
 - i) *Flagship regional sites* – sites of exceptional regional importance in terms of ecology, governance or socioeconomics, which are already effectively managed.
 - ii) *Priority development sites* – sites identified as having high regional importance that require further development to ensure that they fulfill their potential.
 - iii) *Effectively managed regional sites* – sites recognized as contributing toward CTMPAS objectives at regional scales.
 - iv) *Recognized CTMPAS sites* – sites that contribute toward CTMPAS objectives at local scales.
 - c. Local governments that create and manage MPAs can report their own sites to become part of CTMPAS and receive benefits such as:
 - i) Recognition of existence of MPA/MPA network in the CTMPAS
 - ii) Shown on official Coral Triangle regional map with access to MPA information, attributes and status in CT Atlas
 - iii) Support from CTMPAS Coordinator through liaison with partners, communication portals, major MPA-related events
 - iv) Access to technical assistance for MPA design, implementation and management effectiveness
 - v) Access to Partners with potential support in providing advisory services, funding and leverage
 - d. LGUs interested to nominate their MPAs to CTMPAS can visit CTAtlas (www.ctatlas.reefbase.org) for more information or contact Ms Annick Cros, Coral Triangle Program Coordinator, TNC (acros@tnc.org)
- 4) **CCA Toolkit** – This toolkit includes the following:
 - a. **Vulnerability-assessments** – The goal of planned CCA is to reduce vulnerability and increase resilience. The primary objective of vulnerability assessments is to look at social vulnerability, economic vulnerability and biological vulnerability.
 - b. There are two main products developed by CTI and development partners that LGUs can use:
 - i) **Regional Early Action Plan (REAP) for CCA**– This can be downloaded from the CTI website at www.coraltriangleinitiative.org. It describes early actions that countries and communities can take for various goals.
 - ii) **CCA Guide** – This describes how to take REAP and give guidance to help LGUs roll out strategies at the community level. There are four steps: (a) Getting organized, which is essentially thinking about all the people that need to be involved; (b) Telling your climate story, which is about understanding what climate variables and how they are changing, what are observations community members have made on changes in their environment, and education and outreach needed to promote understanding of climate change; (c) simple climate change vulnerability assessment method that can be done at the community level; and (d) developing local action plan. The CCA Guide is being revised; early next year, the

CTI CCA TWG will review the second version, which will be also be posted on the CTI website.

Dr. Courtney concluded the presentation by presenting the following “potential take-home actions” for participants to consider:

- 1) Access tools and resources from the CTI website (use different search filters)
- 2) Submit your MPA for inclusion in the CTMPAS system
- 3) Initiate local early action planning for climate adaptation

SESSION 9A.LOCAL GOVERNMENT NETWORK: PRIORITY-SETTING

This session was originally scheduled for Day 4, but was brought forward to allow the mayor of Ambon City (who was leaving early) to participate. It consisted of a short plenary discussion and breakout discussions by country groups on how participants wanted this emerging CTI LGU alliance or “Local Government Network” (LGN) to develop. In the plenary, Mr. Collier proposed that the suggestions that came up during earlier discussions should also be considered and for participants to pick three top priorities.

Some of the suggestions that were put forward earlier included the following:

- 1) Put forward to the SOM the issue of enforcement.
- 2) Educate investors, especially those involved in fisheries and logging in the region, on CTI goals and the need to conduct business sustainably.
- 3) Forge sisterhood/twinning links between CTI municipalities and cities based on CTI goals.
- 4) Identify concrete actions to ensure that the goals of CTI are being implemented on the ground.
- 5) Sustain local government dialogue and sharing of experiences beyond USAID support.
- 6) Promote awareness of CTI beyond national government officials who attend regional meetings and include local authorities so as to encourage integration of CTI goals in local government agenda.
- 7) Consider Ambon City’s proposal for CTI local governments to use the LIPI information and training center as a resource facility for LGN.

Mayor Hugua suggested that the group should define clear objectives that are relevant to local governments because if it is about CTI, “CTI is really a political commitment of the six countries, complicated and difficult to understand.”

The discussions were guided by the following questions:

- 1) What should be the LGN’s top three priorities?
- 2) What can CTI do for you?

Report-outs

Country	Priorities	CTI support needed
Solomon Islands	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Public awareness and education – Educate people about CTI goals across sectors, including students, investors, resource users, politicians. 2) Alternative income generation activities and promotion – To encourage resource-dependent people to protect their resources, we must provide them with alternative income. 3) Capacity development – Build capacity and provide opportunities for government personnel to participate in cross-learning activities/cross-visits. 	Support all three priorities listed (technical and monetary assistance).
Philippines	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Local government to local government exchange to strengthen commitment and capacity – Encourage CTI LGUs to learn from each other by promoting exchange of best practices, as well as lessons from “bad practices.” 2) Stakeholder engagement in CTI concerns – CTI must establish terms of reference in its engagement with stakeholders. 3) Recognition and incentives (“Nobel Prize for Environment”) – Develop a recognition or incentive system to motivate member-LGUs to support CTI goals. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Promote local governments that follow or develop best practices in coastal and marine resource management. 2) Promote among LGUs in the Coral Triangle sisterhood or twinning partnerships to support CTI goals.
Indonesia	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Support from national government – Urge national government to support local government political and financial commitment and initiatives that address CTI concerns and goals. 2) Continued development of LGN -- Local authorities should take responsibility to develop and strengthen Joint Communiqué/LGN. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Establish strong LGN through regional LGN forum. 2) Support capacity building by organizing Executive Roundtables (not more than one day) and technical meetings involving local government services staff/LGUs.
PNG	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Awareness promotion/education targeting logging and fishing interests – Facilitate discussion with logging and fishing companies to make them understand and appreciate CTI goals. 2) Sister city/twinning arrangements – Foster sister city/twinning arrangements between local governments in the Coral Triangle region. 3) Strengthening LGN – Through the Regional Secretariat, strengthen the LGN in each country, for example, Maritime/Bismarck Governors Network, MECCN. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Vertical linkages between Regional Secretariat, NCC and LGUs – Strengthen Regional Secretariat and NCCs and develop/strengthen linkages between Regional Secretariat, the NCC and LGUs in each country. 2) Continued donor support to CTI – Facilitate with other donors continued support for CTI beyond the life of USCTI. 3) Direct funding for local government programs – Instead of going through national government, funding should go directly to local governments to support implementation of CTI programs on the ground.
<p>Note: Mayor Hugua suggested that “Coral Triangle <i>Initiative</i>” should not be used in reference to local governments because “initiative” connotes a “political process.” He said a better term to use would be “Coral Triangle Countries,” which he said encompasses “government, natural resources and people” and thus would be easier to factor in the local government’s planning and budgeting process.</p>		

The forum was adjourned for the day at 6:24pm. Before adjournment, Mr. Guidote reminded participants to fill out the Project Challenge forms that were distributed on Day 1.

Day 4, the last day of forum, started at 8:59am. Mr. Guidote and Mr. Jatulan outlined the day's activities, which included five case study presentations from Indonesia, PNG and the Philippines, and plenary discussions on the draft "Manila Declaration" developed by the event secretariat based on outputs from Day 3's priority-setting discussions.

SESSION 10.PANEL DISCUSSION: ALLIANCE BUILDING

This session employed what is sometimes known as the "plank of wood" panel discussion format, where each panelist delivers their presentation to the audience. It included five presentations on interlocal cooperation and a Q&A session.

Presentation I --Co-management of MPAs: The VIP Experience

Mayor Juan Sanchez, Lubang, Occidental Mindoro, Philippines

Located northwest of Mindoro Island and southwest of Batangas, the waters around Lubang Island hold some of the richest marine biodiversity in the world. The area, which lies at the western end of the Verde Island Passage (VIP), has been referred to by the California Academy of Sciences as the richest in the VIP in terms of marine biodiversity. VIP has previously been identified as the global "center of the center of marine shorefish diversity." Lubang Island, as well as the rest of the VIP, has been declared a high priority area for conservation, mainly for its sources and sinks of larvae and aggregation of mega fauna.

There are two municipalities on Lubang Island: One is called Lubang, and the other is Looc. Lubang has 16 *barangays*, while Looc has 9. Lubang and Looc are co-managing an MPA that covers an area of nearly 14.5 hectares, the biggest in the VIP. This co-management arrangement served as the platform for the adoption by the two municipalities of one tourism master plan that covers the entire island.

To set up the MPA, Lubang and Looc, assisted by Conservation International (CI) and the University of the Philippines Marine Science Institute (UPMSI), embarked on a joint planning and consultation process that took two years and included the following steps:

- 1) Simultaneous land and sea-based surveys and vulnerability assessments (October-December 2008)
- 2) Presentation to *barangay* officials and communities of survey and vulnerability assessment results, proposals for MPA establishment and policy recommendations
- 3) First joint meeting of Lubang and Looc officials to discuss MPA establishment and validate proposed MPA sites
- 4) Presentation of results of joint meeting to the community to generate feedback from stakeholders, who made their own recommendations on suitable MPA sites and supporting policies
- 5) Series of meetings to forge joint municipal MPA ordinance and define inter-municipality collaborations and management
- 6) Delineation of MPA sites using GPS conducted by officials of both municipalities, Bantay Dagat members and fisherfolk

From the outset, the two municipalities shared common issues that encouraged them to work together. These included: (1) illegal fishing; (2) weak law enforcement; (2) presence of fixers that embolden violators to defy law enforcers; (3) intrusion of commercial fishers in municipal waters; and (4) waste dumping by foreign vessels plying the waters around Lubang. But even with such commonalities, co-management presented its own challenges, such as:

- 1) Differences in jurisdictions, interests and decisions – although some issues united the two municipalities, other issues divided them, for instance, Lubang is primarily a farming community, while Looc is a fishing community
- 2) Financial constraints – Lubang and Looc are the poorest of Occidental Mindoro’s towns
- 3) Differences in policies on commercial fishing
- 4) Level of fishing practices, technologies and sophistication
- 5) Large number of fishers
- 6) Political reasons – because it involved regulation, the program was not considered “popular,” especially at a time when politicians were gearing up for an election (2010)
- 7) Strong tradition in open access
- 8) Community resistance
- 9) Lack of precedent for co-management – it was the first time for both municipalities to enact a joint ordinance

In the end, officials from the two municipalities agreed that the MPA would have one no-take zone covering 1.5ha and 12 FMAs, two of which would be shared FMAs. They came up with gear regulations and a joint ordinance (Joint MPA Ordinance No. 1 Series of 2010) that helped resolve conflicts between the different stakeholders. Despite being the poorest municipalities in the Occidental Mindoro, Lubang and Looc proved they could pave the way for the rest of the province in coastal and marine conservation by making full use of the opportunities inherent to their situation, such as:

- 1) Many residents of Lubang and Looc are related so there are familial ties that bind the two towns.
- 2) Lubang and Looc share one ecosystem.
- 3) The mayors of the two municipalities share the same advocacy.
- 4) There are only two municipalities on the island, and therefore fewer municipalities to negotiate with.

There are important lessons and best practices that came out of the Lubang island experience in MPA co-management. These include the following:

- 1) Scientific information is a useful input to the process especially in the initial stages of MPA establishment to help generate community support for the MPA.
- 2) Local officials and other proponents of the MPA must show that they are sincere about working together.
- 3) An objective third party (in this case, CI) can play a crucial role in mediating the process.
- 4) The process must emphasize the ecological role and economic and social benefits of MPA and not merely focus on MPAs as a requirement of law. (The 1998 Fisheries Code of the Philippines mandates local governments to designate 15 percent of their municipal waters as “fish sanctuaries.”)
- 5) Local executives must show political will.
- 6) The participation of the community is essential.
- 7) Education is important, and the best way to educate parents is through their children.
- 8) Incentives can help motivate fishers to protect the MPA – in the Lubang Island case, fishers are allowed to fish in the buffer zone around the no-take area.
- 9) Management decisions and actions must be guided by science, research, regular monitoring, and “logical rules.”

Presentation 2 –Post-CTI Mayors Roundtable 2011: Developments in Interlocal Collaboration in the Solomon Islands

Premier George Solingi Lilo, Western Province, Solomon Islands

At the Wakatobi Mayors Roundtable, Solomon Islands was represented by three premiers, including this panelist. As parties to the Wakatobi Communiqué, the premiers signed on to a roadmap, which included the following actions:

- 1) Meet regularly as local governments through organized forums;

- 2) Promote awareness and understanding amongst local governments and stakeholders about the CTI;
- 3) Identify a CTI advocate representation on government focal points in other member countries;
- 4) Explore opportunities for collaboration of 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 and community resiliency.

Also at Wakatobi, the premiers agreed that Western Province would host the first Solomon Islands Premiers and Mayors Environment Roundtable in Gizo, the capital of Western Province. Following this, they achieved the following milestones toward accomplishing the commitments they made in Wakatobi:

- 1) In September 2011, about four months after the Wakatobi Mayors Roundtable, Gizo hosted the groundbreaking Solomon Islands Premiers and Mayors Environment Roundtable. Coinciding with Environment Day in Gizo, the Roundtable was attended by all nine provincial premiers of Solomon Islands, the mayor of Honiara City, and Prime Minister Gordon Darcy Lilo, who initiated the Solomon Islands's participation in the CTI-CFF. The event opened up opportunities for collaboration between local governments and for promoting awareness of the goals of CTI-CFF, not only among the local government leaders present but also among NGOs and others who attended the meeting. It resulted in the signing on 15 September 2011 of the Solomon Islands Premiers and Mayor Joint Communiqué.
- 2) A focal point for Provincial Governments has been appointed to NCC-Solomon Islands and has been attending NCC meetings.
- 3) Several provinces in the Solomon Islands are currently legislating or have completed relevant environment/fisheries management ordinances.

In terms of program implementation, the provinces are exploring opportunities for collaboration with various development partners, such as the CBRM program being undertaken by MECDM/Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (MFMR) and partners for CTI implementation. This program covers Western Province (USCTI and NGO partners), Central Islands (Australia CTI Support/Foundation of the Peoples of the South Pacific International [FSPI]), Isabel and Malaita (ADB- TNC and WorldFish), Guadalcanal (Solomon Islands Locally Managed Marine Area [SILMMA], Live & Learn), Choiseul (Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme [SPREP]/TNC/Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit [GIZ, or the German Agency for International Cooperation]), Rennell & Bellona (World Heritage Site), Temotu (OceanWatch), and Makira (in progress with partnerships).

Thanks to the Wakatobi Mayors Roundtable, the seed of conservation and resource management has been planted and is starting to propagate across the Solomon Islands provinces. Moving forward, the premiers are looking at taking the following concrete actions:

- 1) Conduct regular environment forums for Provincial Governments by linking them with the Annual Premiers Conference
- 2) Continue to develop provincial-based legal frameworks for community-based resource management and fisheries management
- 3) Establish environment officers in Provincial Governments (Western Province has recruited an environment officer who holds two masters from Bristol University)
- 4) Promote awareness and education on environment and climate change issues
- 5) Liaise with lead ministries, NCC and the Ministry of Provincial Governments to increase Provincial Government representation in key regional and international forums (e.g. Conference of Parties Meetings on Biodiversity and Climate Change) to help ensure that issues at the local level are adequately addressed through such forums.

Presentation 3 –Local Government Alliance Network: The Manus Way Forward
LLG President John Micah, Balopa LLG, Manus Province, PNG

PNG was represented in the 2011 Wakatobi Mayors Roundtable by two LLG Presidents. One of them, the Hon. John Popot, president of the Nali Sopot Penabu LLG in Manus Province, proposed the formation of an alliance among the LLGs of Manus Province.

Manus is made up of 12 LLGs and a total of 127 wards. LLG President Popot proposed that all 12 LLG Presidents should get together as a show of political will to implement conservation at the community level.

The LLG Alliance aims to:

- 1) Strengthen conservation programs in Pere, Mbunai Patchai, Lawes, Loni, Lopahan, Powat, Ahus, Mbuke and Andra, where communities are already active in managing their LLGAs;
- 2) Promote EAFM, CCA and environmental sustainability; and
- 3) Support policy and legislative initiatives of the Provincial Government toward improving climate change and EAFM policies, in particular, and in general to benefit the people.

A total area of 99,484ha has been proposed for management using existing multi-sector, multi-level collaboration mechanisms under the MECCN, which is composed of government, NGOs, academe and the communities. The LLG Presidents are represented in the MECCN through the LLG Alliance. The MECCN will serve as the provincial hub for learning and training in Manus and will also house and strengthen the LLG Alliance.

The LLG Alliance will use Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) in managing environment using the Manus Way, which involves communicating with community members using traditional channels and venues (such as feasts), getting together with the people to implement conservation programs, and promoting learning and training support among community groups.

Program implementation will be linked to the Bismarck Sea Learning and Training Network by:

- 1) Developing linkages between the Manus LLG Presidents Alliance and wider networks in PNG;
- 2) Through the Governor of Manus, championing all the New Guinea Islands Provincial Governors;
- 3) Developing Bismarck Sea Provincial Governors Learning and Development Network; and
- 4) Linking the PNG Governors Network to the CTI Local Government Alliance and Network.

Some recommendations to expand inter-local alliance in PNG and beyond include the following:

- 1) Strengthen the Manus LLG Alliance;
- 2) Link and work closely with MECCN;
- 3) Link the LLG Alliance to the Governors Network through Bismarck Sea Network
- 4) Link the LLG Alliance to the CTI Local Government Network; and
- 5) Strengthen local governments as a driving force in the implementation of CTI programs in the region.

Q&A

Ms Nikijuluw—(to Mayor Sanchez) Given the high biodiversity in your area, did you have to deal with resistance from vested interests who wanted the benefits for themselves?

Mayor Sanchez – Eighty percent of the population of the two towns are related by blood and there are clans living in both towns that were engaged in illegal fishing. That was one of the problems that we had to resolve, but ultimately it only entailed telling and then showing people that we were determined to implement the law no matter who got hurt. In fact, when the program started, most local residents soon followed the law. The bigger problem for us was stopping the intrusion of outsiders into our municipal waters. To address this problem we had to implement a very strict policy: Arrest violators, put them in jail, charge them, and let the courts decide their case. We said, “We must do what we have to do,” and the prospect of losing an election has never deterred us. Law enforcement is effective when it is fair and consistent.

Presentation 4 –Alliance Building: The Indonesia Experience

Mayor Hugua, Wakatobi Regency, Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia

As local government leaders in the global center of marine biodiversity, the participants of this forum must embrace a new commitment for development that factors in the many threats the Coral Triangle faces. Such commitment should be people-oriented and should emphasize human development more than economic development. It should also be based on mutual understanding on the different issues that the various stakeholders in the region face. Coming from different countries and cultures, the participants of this forum have different perspectives of the problems that are impacting the Coral Triangle. By sitting together, they begin to understand each other's situation and start to forge solidarity toward addressing these problems. The discussion on building interlocal alliances through the CTI LGN should contribute toward changing mindsets and help steer globalization in the interest of biodiversity and social welfare, and not allow globalization to be driven solely by economics and technology.

Why must local authorities get involved in CTI? Because it is the local authorities – not the province, state or international bodies – that live with the communities where the resources are found and harvested and where many of the problems happen. The welfare of the communities therefore depends greatly on decisions made by their local government leaders. As a collective body for local governments concerned about promoting resource conservation and the well-being of communities in the Coral Triangle, the LGN holds a vital role in CTI and, potentially, the global community.

In Indonesia, the local government not only holds the responsibility to implement programs but also the authority to allocate resources for program implementation. Wakatobi Regency in Southeast Sulawesi has integrated CRM in its development agenda to support the goals of the CTIRPOA. To ensure implementation, the local government has included CRM in its local budget.

From the outset, the mayor of Wakatobi has pushed for greater collaboration between local governments in the Coral Triangle. The mayor hosted the 2011 regional CTIMRT and also organized a roundtable meeting involving 300 coastal municipalities in Indonesia. Now a member of the Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI), Wakatobi has been represented in several international and national coastal and marine conferences. The Regency is planning to host, possibly in March 2013, the ICLEI Coastal Mayors Association and Network Roundtable Meeting.

Wakatobi is also the regional coordinator for Southeast Sulawesi of the Association of Regency Local Governments in Indonesia (APKASI). This association of about 500 local governments in Indonesia was organized on 30 May 2000 to advocate regional autonomy and promote the interests of regency governments. It has three priority programs, namely, advocacy, capacity building and regional cooperation. As APKASI Regional Coordinator for Southeast Sulawesi, the Regent of Wakatobi has authority over 10 members of APKASI. (The Province of Southeast Sulawesi is composed of two cities and eight regencies covering a total area of about 37 km².)

It has been nearly two years since local government leaders from the six member-countries of the CTI met in Wakatobi and signed a Joint Communiqué as an expression of their commitment to support the implementation of the CTI RPOA. As a lead proponent of building alliances among local governments in the Coral Triangle, the Regent of Wakatobi hoped that this forum would result in “snowballing” support for the CTI LGN.

Presentation 5: Beyond municipal waters: Inter-LGU collaboration and the Lanuza Bay Development Alliance Experience

Mayor Pedro Trinidad Jr., Municipality of Cortes, Surigao del Sur, Philippines

The Laguna Bay Development Alliance (LBDA) is composed of six municipalities and one city bordering Lanuza Bay in Surigao del Sur on the eastern seaboard of the Philippines. LBDA members have agreed to

collectively support sustainable use of their natural resources and promote people's participation in the government's sustainable development and poverty alleviation programs.

Alliance building in Lanuza Bay started in 1999, when Green Mindanao, an NGO based in Cagayan de Oro City, facilitated the initial stages of the formation of the alliance, but it wasn't until February 2004 that LBDA was formally organized with the help of the USAID FISH Project. On 1 December 2009, the Provincial Government of Surigao del Sur officially recognized "the existence and operation" of LBDA.

The following served as the legal bases for LBDA:

- 1) Article 10, Section 13 of the 1987 Philippine Constitution, which mandates LGUs to group themselves in order to consolidate or coordinate their programs, services and resources for legal purposes that are mutually beneficial to them.
- 2) Section 33 of the 1991 Local Government Code, which states that LGUs may, through appropriate ordinances, group themselves in order to consolidate or coordinate their programs, services and resources for legal purposes that are mutually beneficial to them. In support of such undertakings, LGUs may enter into a memorandum of agreement (MOA)... while maintaining political jurisdiction over areas within the exterior boundaries of their municipalities (i.e. although part of an alliance, the six member-municipalities and one member-city of LBDA remain distinct and separate political entities).

LBDA members are guided by the following vision and mission statements:

Vision: The (LBDA) envisions a vigilant, vibrant and fully coordinated cluster of (six municipalities and one city) dedicated to the sustainable and integrated management of their natural resources and the empowerment of their communities.

Mission: (1) Strengthen the coordination between and among this cluster of municipalities towards a vigilant, vibrant and fully coordinated alliance; (2) Sustainably manage the contiguous fishery resources of the alliance as well as its forestry and watershed resources; and (3) Develop the marginalized fisher folks and farmers of the alliance as empowered sectors of the community.

LBDA's goals are stated as follows:

- 1) Install and enhance effective and sustainable mechanisms for coordination between and among member-municipalities.
- 2) Institutionalize a strengthened multi-stakeholder collaboration in the management of the Alliance's natural resources.
- 3) Ensure integrated and sustainable management of the upland, lowland, river and coastal resources of the Alliance.
- 4) Empower upland and coastal communities through institutional strengthening.
- 5) Improve the quality of life of marginalized fisherfolk and farmers.

LBDA is a government entity and, as such, is covered by the rules and regulations of the Commission on Audit (COA). The Alliance is headed by the LBDA Council and, acting in their behalf, the Executive Committee. Day-to-day operations are administered by the Executive Director.

LBDA has six main programs, each managed by a coordinator. These are: (1) CRM Program; (2) Upland Resources Management Program; (3) Ecotourism Development Program; (4) Agriculture and Enterprise Development Program; (5) Local Governance and Administration Program; and (6) IEC/Planning and Monitoring and Development Program.

LBDA gets its funding mainly from member contributions, which is currently set at Php150,000 per member per year. The Alliance also receives financial and logistical support from the Provincial Government and additional funds from partner organizations.

There are several factors that have contributed to LBDA's accomplishments in CRM, such as:

- 1) Participatory coastal resource assessment – Every six months, the Alliance conducts an assessment of the CRM program and condition of coastal resources in each of its member-LGUs.
- 2) Delineation and zoning of municipal waters
- 3) Adoption of an environmental management plan that includes a coastal component
- 4) Adoption of coastal and fisheries resource management plans
- 5) Reduction of the illegal fishing activities, including commercial fishing, in Lanuza Bay
- 6) Establishment and community-based MPAs – There are 17 MPAs in Lanuza Bay, and there is ongoing effort to include these in a network under *Nagkahiusang Mananagat na Nag-amping sa Kadagatan* (NAMANAKA), a coalition of MPA managers in Lanuza Bay.
- 7) Adoption by each member-municipality of the Lanuza Bay Comprehensive Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Ordinance.
- 8) Baywide mangrove management
- 9) Strengthening of people's organizations/BFARMCs (*Barangay Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Councils*)
- 10) Fish catch monitoring
- 11) Capacity and capability building for law enforcers and technical LGU personnel
- 12) Livelihood programs

Capacity building in law enforcement has proven to be particularly important. In the beginning, the LGUs had a difficult time bringing illegal fishers to court primarily because their cases were often dismissed on technicalities. This problem was resolved after the enforcers were trained in the proper enforcement of fishery laws and handling of evidence.

LBDA still faces many challenges, but it has made a difference. It is not a perfect model, but it is surely moving forward toward its goals.

Q&A

There were no further questions or comments from participants.

SESSION 11. CTI ROADMAP AND CALENDAR OF ACTIVITIES FOR 2013

An “inspirational talk” that was originally scheduled for this session was cancelled because the speaker, Governor Edgardo Chatto of Bohol, Philippines had to attend to an emergency situation in his province (Typhoon Pablo). The session featured a presentation by the Regional Secretariat's Dr. Siry, who briefed participants on the CTI2013 roadmap and calendar of activities shown in the table below. These activities were approved by the Council of Ministers at the 4th CTI Ministerial Meeting on 26 November 2012.

Date and Venue	Activity	Objectives/Description/Proponent
16 – 17 January 2013, Bali, Indonesia	Partners Meeting (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consolidate and aligning partners support and facilitation for RPOA and NPOAs Continue scoping for new partners for engagement USAID (initiator)
31 January -1 February 2012, Bangkok, Thailand	LRFFT Intergovernmental Forum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> USAID and SEAFDEC (initiator)
18 – 19 February 2013, Manado, Indonesia	Seascope Working Group Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review and consolidate Seascope activities and supporting projects to ensuring that they are complementary and cost-effective, particularly to their alignment RPOA and NPOAs Australia (proponent)
20 – 22 February 2013, Manado, Indonesia	Regional Priority Workshop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prioritize and support the regional actions USAID (proponent)
February 2013 Manila Philippines	Financial Resources Working Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To finalize and approve TOR for a feasibility study to develop a Regional Financial Architecture for effective funding mechanism in CTI-CFF To draft the implementation plan of FR Architecture FRWG (proponent)
February, Manila, Philippines	M&E System Manual Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish the MEWG and review status of the ad-hoc activities To review the trial implementation of M&E System Manual MEWG (focal point)
11-15 March 2013 Solomon Islands (TBD)	4th MPA REX	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalize the CTMPAS Criteria Management effectiveness protocols
25 – 27 March 2013, Bali, Indonesia	3rd Regional Business Forum and 1st CT Business Council Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To celebrate and share examples of successful public-private partnerships in the Coral Triangle countries, with business to government to NGO networking To consider steps the CTI-CFF can take to forward the Blue Economy Establishment of CT Business Council and conducting its 1st Meeting Indonesia (Host)
April 2013, Bali, Indonesia	REX 4 on EAFM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Details to be confirmed
29-31 May 2013, Timor Leste	3rd CCA Regional Exchange/TWG CCA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To review and share the recent activities in the CT6 countries related to CCA practices CCA WG& USCTI (proponent)
9 June 2013, all countries (CT6)	Coral Triangle Day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Celebration of Coral Triangle Day CT6 Government and Partners (implementers) Each country is encouraged to celebrate within that week. Activities may include beach clean-up, beach party etc.
August 2013	Seascope TWG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress of Seascope work plan, sustainable model for seascope, seascope assessment Seascope WG (proponent)
TBD	SOM 9th	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporates CTMPAS M&E protocol for the region, CTMPAS Framework Launching
October 1st or 2nd week	CTI CFF Leaders Summit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In conjunction with the APEC (pending agreement with APEC organizing committee) (2)
<p>Notes:</p> <p>(1) The Partners Meeting is a meeting of the seven samurai, but representatives from the CT6 are expected to attend as well.</p>		

- (2) The plan is to hold the CTI-CFF Leaders Summit as a side event of the APEC Leaders Summit. This requires permission from the foreign affairs ministry of Indonesia, host country of the 2013 APEC Leaders Summit.

Dr. Siry also presented for the body's consideration the following options for coordinating the CTI LGN: (1) Do the coordination through the CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat; (2) LMP can serve as the CTILGN Secretariat as proposed by LMP National President Marcos in his speeches; and (3) Create a new coordinating body similar to the PNLG model.

Participant Discussion

Mayor Hugua—I find these activities a too high-level. I want to see something that we in the local government can relate to and actually act on or implement. To me, this seems to be all talk and no implementation. How is this roadmap going to be downloaded to us in the local government?

Mr. Guidote—We will try to address your question in the next session, when we discuss how we can move the CTI LGN forward. In the next session, we will be looking at how we can further develop this emerging alliance of local governments in the Coral Triangle and where do we take it from here.

SESSION 12.FINALIZING THE AGREEMENT: THE WAY FORWARD FOR THE CTI-LGN

This is a plenary discussion focused on reviewing and finalizing the draft “Manila Declaration” that the event secretariat put together from suggestions, recommendations and other inputs made by participants over the course of this forum. LMP representative Mayor Nacario chaired the discussion. Most of the discussion was focused on improving the wording of the document. What is shown below are the substantive points that came out of the discussion.

Mayor Nacario—The draft declaration that we are reviewing here is still a work in progress, and we have room to consider the recommendations that were put forward this morning. I think we should factor into this discussion Mayor Hugua's remarks on the CTI roadmap, the many things said about blue economies, the variety of power hierarchies, cultures, levels of attention given to CRM issues in each country, and how we as an alliance should embrace their various contexts. In other words, we are looking for some focus for this network to be able to operate effectively. As chair, I am given the task to elicit suggestions on this draft declaration.

Mayor Sanchez—I agree with Mayor Hugua. We should consider how the regional CTI roadmap can be made relevant to local governments, because without cooperation from the local governments, nothing will happen on the ground.

Mayor Trinidad—If it's the local governments that will implement the program, then the role of the local government in CTI should be given attention.

Ms Kas—How do we coordinate the LGN? Who is going to coordinate this? Should we consider the suggestions that were presented earlier (by Dr. Siry)? This has to be stated somewhere in this document.

Mayor Nacario—I think the precautionary principle should somehow be reflected in this declaration. Yesterday, several of us commented about certain policy contradictions in one country that might be operating in other countries as well. I said, for example, that in many countries, extractive economies are threatening to turn blue economies into red. We can reduce threats to the environment by moving away from extractive economies that are proven to be destructive to the environment. As dictated by the precautionary principle, we should put a

premium on prevention rather than on cure, because it less costly to prevent than to repair. My suggestion is to reflect on this, without necessarily using the same language.

Mayor Lilo – I would like to suggest that the privilege of hosting CTI meetings be fairly distributed among the CT6, and to give local governments more opportunities to participate in regional conferences, forums and similar activities – it is important for us local governments to participate. Also, my colleague Jackson (Premier Kilo) raised an important issue yesterday. What should we do in situations where communities are heavily dependent on natural resources for food and livelihood? What if they have no other option but to catch fish? We might want to consider alternative livelihood as a priority issue for this group, otherwise all our initiatives may be counter-productive.

Mayor Nacario – We might want to use “interlocal cooperation” as our approach to alliance-building. It is now an accepted concept and is understood to mean not only local governments. Also, so far we have been using two words here in reference to this document: Declaration and Communiqué. We need to decide which word to use. (Participants agree to use “Declaration.”)

The session ended with an agreement on all points to be included in what would be known as the “Manila Declaration.” (See Annex A9.)

SESSION 13.COMMITMENT TO LOCAL ACTION

In this session, participants were presented the proposals that were submitted in response to USCTI’s “Project Challenge” given on Day 1. Five proposals were submitted during the forum, as listed below (a more detailed summary is as shown in Annex A8). The sixth proposal from LMP was submitted after the forum.

- 1) Strengthening of Bismarck Sea Provincial Governors’ Network in PNG (Kimbe Bay or Madang, March 2013)
- 2) Integrating and Strengthening Roles of Local Government in Support NPOA in Indonesia (Indonesia, April to November 2013)
- 3) 2013 Annual Premiers’ Conference (Solomon Islands, June 2013)
- 4) Mangrove Reforestation in LBDA municipalities (Cortes, Surigao del Sur)
- 5) Structuring Coastal Area at Eastern Region (Ambon City, Indonesia)
- 6) Institutionalization of the LMP Environmental Office/Establishment of CTI LGN Secretariat (Philippines)

Participant Comments

Premier Lilo – We would also like to invite to our Premiers’ Conference representatives of the Regional Secretariat and local governments from the other CTI countries. The USCTI grant will be used partly to support the cost of travel of participants from other countries.

Ms Kas – We are putting these proposals forward, so we hope we are not going to be disappointed.

Mr. Jatulan – We are going to check this document against the Wakatobi Communiqué and The Manila Declaration to see if it is consistent with the intentions that you stated there. So this will go through an evaluation process that will look at how your proposals will add value to the commitments you have already made.

Mr. Collier – We will see if your proposals fit in with the commitments you stated in The Manila Declaration, and we will try to do this by Christmas. Let me just clarify that our support will be through our procurement process, because we don’t have in-country support. We can support

activities like learning destinations, or perhaps Coral Triangle Day celebrations, because we can do that through our procurement process. But technical surveys and similar activities may be a bit trickier, so we may have to come back to you on that.

SESSION 14. SIGNING OF AGREEMENT AND CLOSING

The forum ended on a high note with the signing of The Manila Declaration and the local government leaders reiterating their commitment to support CTI and continue the work that they have already started in the Wakatobi MRT and this LGN forum.

The Solomon Islands' Western Province Premier Lilo said that with a Prime Minister who was among those who first championed CTI, Solomon Islands "is in a very good position to support CTI."



Local government leaders at the closing of the CTI-CFF LGN Forum on December 6, 2012, in Manila, Philippines. (Photo: US CTI PI/R Diga)

Indonesia's Wakatobi Mayor Hugua expressed hope that the achievements of this forum would "snowball" into something bigger and spread across other local governments in the Coral Triangle over time.

PNG's Balopa LLG President John Micah committed to "at least try to bring Manus Province to the same level that Indonesia and the Philippines are at right now in terms of what you have done for CTI."

In closing, the Philippines' Lubang Mayor Sanchez vowed that, as host country, "we will do our best to live up to what we have signed under The Manila Declaration and to encourage the rest of our more than 800 coastal municipalities to support CTI."

The forum was declared officially closed at 4:53pm,

ANNEXES

AI: AGENDA (as published, does not reflect changes during actual workshop)

Day 1: Monday, 3 December 2012. Arrivals, ceremonials and preliminaries		Heritage Hotel, Manila, Philippines
0900	Arrival and check-in/Registration at Legazpi Room (2 nd Floor)	Organizing Team
0900	Meeting with NCC Representatives and Facilitators	
1200	Lunch	
1300	Opening Ceremonies (Mar Guidote, MC) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welcome remarks • Opening remarks • Introduction of guests and participants • Background, rationale, objectives program flow • Review of Communiqué and assessment of progress 	NCC Philippines Hon. Donato Marcos LMP National President William Jatulan, Regional Coordinator US CTI
1430	Session 1: Introduction to the Coral Triangle and the CTI-CFF	Dr. Hendra Yusran Siry Vice Coordinator CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat
1530	Photo Session and Networking break	
1545	Session 2: Local Threats and Management Interventions	Mar Guidote, Local Governance Specialist US CTI
1645	Session 3: Introduction to Integration: Aligning Management Initiatives with the CTI-CFF goals	Dr. Catherine Courtney, Senior Marine Advisor US CTI
1745	Session 4: Policies and Practices on Twinning and Sisterhood Opportunities in Coral Triangle Region	Hon. Austere Panadero Undersecretary Department of Interior and Local Government
1845	Instructions for the Field Trip	Facilitator
1900	Welcome Dinner	Phil NCCC

Day 2: Tuesday, 4 December 2012. Field Trip		Balanga City, Bataan, Philippines
0430	Wake-up call	
0500	Breakfast	
0600	Travel time to Balanga, Bataan	Facilitators
0800	Session 5: Balanga City Interaction (ICM Programs) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Balanga City Wetland and Nature Park Information Center • Balanga City Government Interaction (ICM Integration to City Development Plan) with Bird watching and sight seeing • Bataan ICM video presentation BICMP-PMO • PEMSEA Network of Local Governments for Sustainable 	PEMSEA/ICM Coordinator, Bataan Hon. Jose Enrique S. Garcia III, City Mayor, Balanga City

Day 2: Tuesday, 4 December 2012. Field Trip		Balanga City, Bataan, Philippines
	Coastal Development: Networking on coastal governance	Ms. Nancy Bermas, Senior Country Programme Manager PEMSEA Resource Facility
10:30	Session 6: Bataan Coastal Care Foundation: private sector participation in ICM implementation	Ms. Marilou G. Erni, President of BCCFI and General Manager of Petron Foundation
1200	Lunch at the Bataan Tourism Center	
1300	Site Visit: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mt. Samat Shrine of Valor (Pilar) • Pawikan (marine turtle) Conservation Center (Morong) 	PEMSEA Coordinator/ICM Coordinator, Bataan
1600	Leave for Manila via Morong to SBMA-SCTEX; Reminders/announcements for the LMP Meeting	Facilitator
1900	Free Night	

Day 3, Wednesday, 5 December 2012: CTI LGN Executive Course		Heritage Hotel, Manila, Philippines
0600	Breakfast	
0730	Leave for Manila Hotel	
0900	LMP National Assembly: Call to order/Recap of Day 1 President's Hour <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Arrival of the President</i> • <i>The Body welcomes the arrival of His Excellency</i> • <i>Oath Taking Ceremony (new LMP Leadership)</i> • <i>Report of the LMP National President Hon. Donato D. Marcos</i> • <i>Ceremonial Hand-over of the Report and token of Appreciation from the CTI Delegates</i> • <i>Introduction of the Guest of Honor and Keynote Speaker by Secretary Mar Roxas</i> • <i>Keynote Address of His Excellency Benigno Aquino III</i> 	Facilitator, LMP Executive Coordinator
1100	Observe business meeting of the LMP	Facilitator, LMP Executive Coordinator
1200	Lunch with the Philippine Mayors	Facilitator, LMP Executive Coordinator
1330	Back to CTI LGN venue at Heritage Hotel (Q&A about LMP event)	Facilitator
1400	Session 8: Good ICM Practices in the Coral Triangle by Thematic Areas (Seascapes, EAFM, MPA, CCA and Threatened Species)	Mar Guidote Dr. Catherine Courtney
1600	Session 9: Tools and Resources	Dr. Catherine Courtney Dr. Hendra Yusran Siry
1645	Brainstorming session to update the Communiqué	Facilitators, Local Executives
1900	Free Night	

Day 4, Thursday, 6 December 2012. CTI LGN Forum: The Way Forward		Hotel Borobudur, Jakarta, Indonesia
0830	Recap	Facilitator
0845	Session 10: Panel Discussion on Alliance Building	Mar Guidote Dr. Catherine Courtney
1100	Session 11: Inspirational Talk	Hon. Edgar Chatto Governor, Province of Bohol
1130	Lunch	
1230	Session 12: Finalizing the Agreements: The Way Forward for the CTI-LGN	
1330	Session 13: Commitment to Local Action	NCC representatives
1600	Closing Ceremonies and Signing of Agreement	
1800	Closing Dinner	
December 7, 2012, Friday: Homeward Bound		

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A3. LGN Forum and Executive Course Partners

A3.1 Coral Triangle Center (CTC)

Established in 2000 and based in Bali, the Coral Triangle Center (CTC) was originally set up as the hub for The Nature Conservancy's (TNC) marine conservation program in support of MPA networks in Indonesia and the CT region. Since then, CTC has established itself as an independent regional training and learning center for marine conservation. It develops local and regional capacity for marine conservation through training and education, field testing and leveraging management practices, promoting learning networks and collective action, and developing public and private partnerships to address marine conservation issues.

A3.2 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. 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.

A3.3 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.

A3.4 Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)

The Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) is the executive department of the Philippine government primarily responsible for supervising and managing the exploration, development, utilization, and conservation of the country's natural resources. DENR serves as the secretariat of the CTI National Coordinating Committee (NCC)-Philippines.

A3.5 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 members, 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 members 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 convener of the MRT.

A3.6 NCC-Philippines

NCC-Philippines oversees and coordinates the integration and implementation of the Philippines' CTI NPOA as part of the country's commitments under the CTI RPOA. It acts as the national coordination body for the Philippines on CTI regional processes and represents the Philippine government in meetings, conferences, forums, and workshops pertaining to the CTI. It is also tasked to review and endorse policy and project proposals related to NPOA implementation.

A3.7 Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA)

The Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia or PEMSEA is a regional partnership program implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and executed by the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS). The project, started in 1994, was originally known as Prevention and Management of Marine Pollution in the East Asian Seas (SDS-SEA). It is currently being hosted by the

Philippines' Department of Environment and Natural Resources and holds its office in the DENR compound in Quezon City, Philippines.

A3.8US 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 facilitating networking and cooperation; promoting information exchange; providing administrative support to USAID's Regional Development Mission for Asia (RDMA); supporting communications and alliance building among USAID, USG, and other donors to harmonize assistance to the CTI; and providing technical support to the CTI mechanisms to facilitate implementation of the CTI Regional and National Plans of Action.

A4: Participants Breakdown by Gender and Organization

A.4.1. Gender

Country Delegates		
Male	20	80%
Female	5	20%
TOTAL	25	100%
Partners/Resource Persons		
Male	15	58%
Female	11	42%
TOTAL	26	100%
OVERALL TOTAL		
Male	36	71%
Female	15	29%
TOTAL	51	100%

A4.2. Country Delegates' Institutions

Government	24	96%
Academe, NGOs and CBOs	1	4%
TOTAL	25	100%

A5: LIST OF PRESENTATIONS AND OTHER WORKSHOP MATERIALS

Presentations and other materials from this CTI-CFF Local Government Network Forum and Executive Course can be viewed electronically at the US CTI Support Program Integration Portal at www.uscti.org under the Workspaces Section. To access the portal log in through username: **coral** and password: **triangle** (non-case sensitive).

- 1) Forum Overview
Mr. William Jatulan (USCTI)
- 2) Introduction to the Coral Triangle and the CTI-CFF
Dr. Hendra Yusran Siry (CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat)
- 3) Threat Mapping and Interventions
Mr. Marlito Guidote (USCTI)
- 4) Introduction to Integration: Aligning Initiatives with the CTI-CFF Goals
Dr. Catherine Courtney (USCTI)
- 5) Balanga City ICM Program
Mayor Jose Enrique S. Garcia III (Balanga City, Bataan, Philippines)
- 6) PEMSEA Network of Local Governments for Sustainable Development
Ms Norma Bermas (PEMSEA)
- 7) Public-Private Partnerships towards Effective ICM Implementation: The Bataan (Philippines) Experience
Mr. Allan Victorino (Petron Foundation)
- 8) Coastal Resource Management Program: The Dauin Experience
Mayor Rodrigo Alanano (Dauin, Negros Oriental, Philippines)
- 9) Ambon Bay: Toward Effective Conservation
Mayor Richard Louhenapessy (Ambon City, Indonesia)
- 10) Partnering Effectively with Local Government and Provincial Governments as an Effective Avenue for Effective Implementation of the CTI Program: The Case for PNG
Message from Governor Charlie Benjamin MP (Manus Province, PNG)
- 11) Locally Managed Marine Areas in Choiseul Province, Solomon Islands
Premier Paul Jackson Kiloe (Choiseul Province, Solomon Islands)
- 12) CCA: Developing Coastal Resiliency
Mayor Alfredo Arquillano Jr. (San Francisco, Cebu, Philippines)
- 13) Tools and Resources
Dr. Hendra Yusran Siry (Regional Secretariat) and Dr. Catherine Courtney (USCTI)
- 14) Co-management of MPAs: The VIP Experience
Mayor Juan Sanchez (Lubang, Occidental Mindoro, Philippines)
- 15) Post-CTI Mayors Roundtable 2011: Developments in Interlocal Collaborations in the Solomon Islands
Premier George Solingi Lilo (Western Province, Solomon Islands)
- 16) Local Government Alliance Network: The Manus Way Forward

LLG President John Micah (Balopa LLG, Manus Province, PNG)

17) Alliance Building: The Indonesia Experience

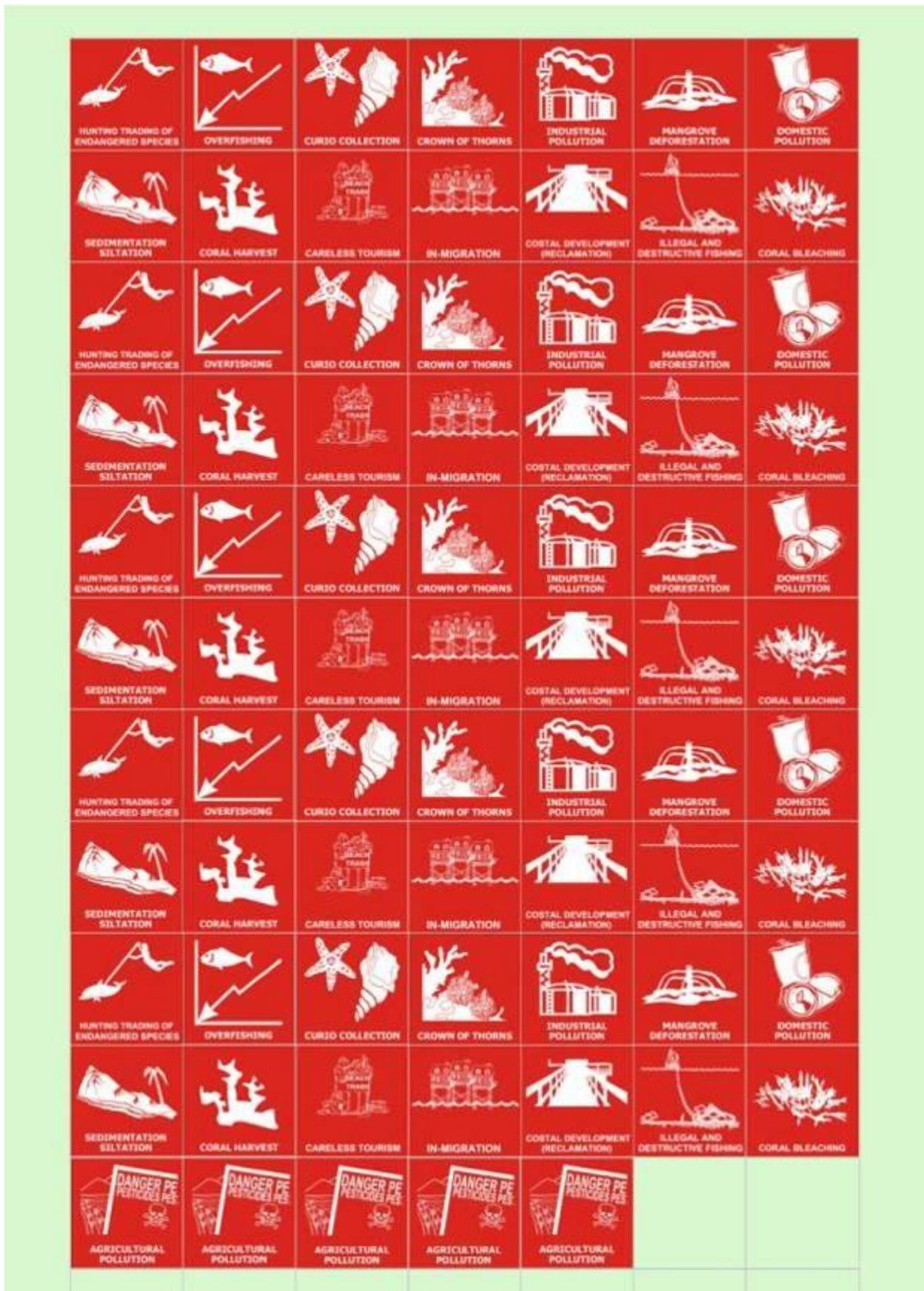
Mayor Hugua (Wakatobi, Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia)

18) Beyond Municipal Waters: Inter-LGU Collaboration and the Lanuza Bay Development Alliance Experience

Mayor Pedro Trinidad Jr. (Cortes, Surigao del Sur, Philippines)

A6:ICONS REPRESENTING COMMON THREATS TO COASTAL RESOURCES IN THE CORAL TRIANGLE

(Note: These icons can be printed on sticker paper for use in threat mapping.)



A7:INTEGRATION GUIDE ACTIVITY SHEET

Exercise 4: Identifying Gaps and Opportunities for Integration

Coastal Management Area: _____ Date: _____

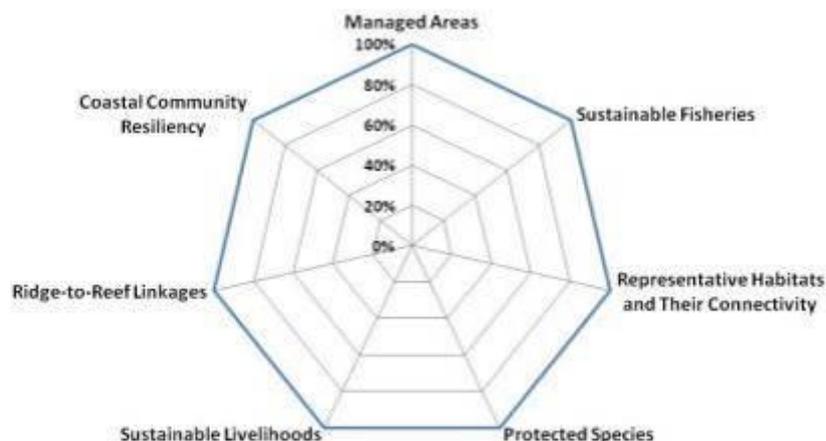
This exercise will help you to identify the strategies you already are undertaking and to prioritize the strategies you hope to initiate in order to integrate management in your coastal management area.

1. In the table below, indicate the activities under each strategy you have started, partially completed, or completed by checking the YES box. If you have not initiated an activity or are not sure if you have, check NO.
2. Count up the number of YES's for each strategy and determine the percent of progress for each strategy (you can use the percent calculator below).

Percent Calculator

#YES	#YES/5	#YES	#YES/6	#YES	#YES/9	#YES	#YES/10
1	20%	1	17%	1	11%	1	10%
2	40%	2	33%	2	22%	2	20%
3	60%	3	50%	3	33%	3	30%
4	80%	4	67%	4	44%	4	40%
5	100%	5	83%	5	56%	5	50%
		6	100%	6	67%	6	60%
				8	89%	8	80%
				9	100%	9	90%
						10	100%

3. Plot these percentages on the radar diagram to communicate your progress toward integrated and comprehensive coastal management in your coastal area. The results of this assessment will help you to identify gaps in your current management approach and opportunities and expertise needed to address these gaps.



Strategies	Corresponding Management Activities	YES	NO/ Not Sure
A. Managed Areas:			
Establish management areas in accordance with ecological boundaries, resource use patterns, and governance jurisdictions. Manage these areas effectively.	1. Boundaries of the coastal management area are identified and, if appropriate, legally established. Managed areas should be as large as possible but can be zoned for different uses.		
	2. Participatory processes for decision making being used effectively.		
	3. Enforcement systems established.		
	4. Governance of managed area under an integrated coastal management approach, with coordination and cooperation between sectors and levels of government.		
	5. A comprehensive coastal management plan is developed, integrating all five RPOA goals and including a marine and coastal spatial plan and regulatory scheme. The plan includes provisions for monitoring, evaluation, and adaptive management to address emergent threats and adapt to climate change.		
	6. Vulnerability* of the managed area to the impacts of climate change and other threats is assessed.		
	#YES Strategy Progress (#YES/6)		
B. Sustainable Fisheries:			
Manage multiple fisheries and their associated ecosystems for sustainable use and human benefit.	7. Fisheries management is reflective of spatial and temporal variability within ecosystems.		
	8. Fisheries regulations are developed for the area with stakeholder input and support.		
	9. Mechanisms to reduce by-catch are practiced.		
	10. Fisheries regulations are enforced across the associated ecosystems.		
	11. Fisheries, critical habitats, and regulations are mapped and included in a comprehensive marine and coastal spatial plan (see 5, above).		
	12. Policies and legislation are enacted to manage multiple fisheries under an ecosystem approach that includes human considerations and that is accomplished through institutional coordination.		
	13. Sufficient target species and the largest individuals of reproductive stock are maintained.		
	14. Vulnerability* and sensitivity of fish stocks and their associated ecosystems to impacts of climate change and other threats is assessed, including ocean acidification, coastal development and fishing pressures.		
	15. Climate adaptation measures are developed to reduce the vulnerability of key fish stocks and associated ecosystems.		
	#YES Strategy Progress (#YES/9)		

Strategies	Corresponding Management Activities	YES	NO/ Not Sure
C. Protected habitats and their connectivity:			
Protect representative and critical habitats (and their connectivity) through MPA networks and other means, since they are essential for the ecology, life history, and survival of marine life.	16. Large multiple use MPAs established that include but are not limited to networks of no-take reserves (areas of ocean that are protected from extractive and destructive activities).		
	17. Destructive activities prohibited.		
	18. No-take reserves designated to include at least 20% of each habitat type.		
	19. No-take reserves designated to include multiple examples (at least three) of each habitat type.		
	20. Key reproduction areas (e.g., spawning, feeding and nursery areas) protected.		
	21. Minimum sizes applied to MPAs, particularly no-take reserves (depending on key species and how far they move).		
	22. MPAs, particularly no-take reserves, separated by minimum and variable distances (<10-20 km).		
	23. Habitats known or thought to be resistant to climate change impacts protected.		
	24. MPAs, particularly no-take reserves, are in place for the long-term (>20 years), preferably permanently.		
	25. Land-based sources of pollution addressed.		
	#YES		
	Strategy Progress (#YES/10)		
D. Protected species:			
Protect and restore threatened and endangered species.	26. Laws are in place to adequately protect threatened species.		
	27. Threatened-species laws are enforced.		
	28. Critical areas (habitats such as feeding grounds, nesting grounds, and migration routes) for threatened species are protected.		
	29. Fisheries laws are in place to reduce by-catch of threatened species.		
	30. Critical areas (habitats) for threatened species are included in a comprehensive marine and coastal spatial plan (see 5, above).		
	31. The vulnerability* of protected and threatened species to climate change and other threats is assessed for all life history stages.		
		#YES	
	Strategy Progress (#YES/6)		
E. Sustainable livelihoods:			
Diversify and sustain coastal communities'	32. Environmentally friendly, alternative income-generating opportunities are provided to communities who depend upon fisheries and other coastal resources.		
	33. A sustainable livelihoods strategy is implemented for coastal communities.		
	34. The vulnerability* of current livelihoods to climate change and other threats is assessed.		
	35. Climate adaptation measures are implemented to reduce livelihood		

<i>Strategies</i>	<i>Corresponding Management Activities</i>	<i>YES</i>	<i>NO/ Not Sure</i>
livelihoods.	vulnerability.		
	36. Existing and new livelihoods and resource needs are included in a comprehensive marine and coastal spatial plan (see 5, above).		
	#YES		
	Strategy Progress (#YES/5)		
F. Ridge-to-reef linkages:			
Manage upland and watershed impacts on coastal and marine habitats.	37. Erosion, sedimentation, and other land-based sources of pollution affecting coastal and estuarine systems are managed.		
	38. Upland and watershed resources and impacts are included in a comprehensive marine and coastal management plan that explicitly links communities to one another (see 5, above).		
	39. An integrative policy guides governance of the managed area and facilitates coordination and cooperation between sectors and levels of government.		
	40. The vulnerability* of estuaries and watersheds to climate change and other threats is assessed.		
	41. Adaptation measures are identified and adopted to reduce vulnerability.		
	#YES		
	Strategy Progress (#YES/5)		
G. Coastal community resiliency:			
Reduce risk of coastal communities and infrastructure to natural and climate change-related hazards.	42. Community-based disaster management programs including emergency response and recovery plans are in place.		
	43. Coastal set-backs and other land use zones are established to locate coastal development outside of hazard-prone areas and protect natural infrastructure.		
	44. Early warning systems are established or strengthened and communities are prepared to respond.		
	45. The vulnerability* of the social and economic infrastructure to climate change impacts is assessed.		
	46. Climate adaptation measures are designed to protect natural infrastructure as buffers and reduce the vulnerability of built infrastructure (e.g., relocate or retrofit infrastructure).		
	47. Climate hazards, vulnerabilities*, and adaptation measures are included in a comprehensive coastal management plan (see 5, above).		
	#YES		
	Strategy Progress (#YES/6)		

*Vulnerability assessments can be conducted individually at an activity level or holistically across all strategies to assess the climate vulnerability of the entire community, natural resources, and infrastructure.

A8:PROJECT CHALLENGE ACTIVITY PROPOSALS

CTI-CFF Local Government Network Roadmap (Project Challenge Proposals)			
DATE and VENUE	ACTIVITY	OBJECTIVES/DESCRIPTION/PROPONENT	Proponent
March 2013, Kimbe Bay/ Madang	Strengthening of Bismarck Sea Provincial Governors' Network in PNG	<p>There exists an informal network of interested practitioners within the 8 maritime provinces of the Bismarck Sea in PNG. It is the intention of Governor of Manus to champion the course of CTI Implementation in PNG. It is already a success when a political head and Member of the Parliament to be to be interested and take lead and champion the course of action</p> <p>Activities would include: facilitate initial consultation and consensus workshop for Bismarck Sea Provincial Governors; meeting to formalize PNG CTI Governors' Network and sign Joint Communique; invite Mayors Alfredo Arquillano of San Francisco, Cebu, Philippines and Hon. George Lilo of Western Province Solomon Islands</p>	Manus Province, PNG NCC, CTSP, PNG LLMA, MECCN
April to November 2013, Indonesia	Integrating and Strengthening Roles of Local Government in Support NPOA in Indonesia	<p>Many of local governments in Indonesia do not know about CTI-CFF. However, many local governments are responsible for the enforcement. Thus, there is a need to promote CTI CFF goals among local governments in Indonesia</p> <p>The activities may include: regional seminar on CTI-CFF within the eastern province of Indonesia (April 2013); national conference on CTI-CFF in Buleleng (August 2013); roundtable meeting on low carbon strategy in Wakatobi (Nov 2013)</p>	NCC, MMAF, Ministry of Domestic Affairs, Ministry of Tourism
June 2013	2013 Annual Premiers' Conference	<p>Premiers' Conference is an Annual Event whereby all Premiers of the 9 provinces in SI gathered together to discuss and agree on issues that affect constituents of provincial governments. CTI is also an initiative that intends to address marine resources of the provinces. It is therefore appropriate to invite CTI representative in this conference to discuss marine resources in CTI region and Solomon Islands in particular.</p> <p>The activities may include: Premiers' Conference; CT Day Celebration; site visits to MPAs and other management interventions</p>	NCC, Western Province, MPGIS

CTI-CFF Local Government Network Roadmap (Project Challenge Proposals)			
DATE and VENUE	ACTIVITY	OBJECTIVES/DESCRIPTION/PROPONENT	Proponent
	Mangrove Reforestation in LBDA municipalities/Cortez, Surigao del Sur	<p>Many Mangrove Areas within the Alliance (LBDA) need to be replanted not only to restore the denuded mangroves which will promote climate change resiliency of coastal communities in the whole LBDA area but to protect the communities from typhoon</p> <p>The activities include: survey and mapping; establishment of nursery; plantation and maintenance</p>	LBDA
	Structuring Coastal Area at Eastern Region	<p>Early education for children about important ecosystem; establishing a network of local governments; promoting coral reef conservation.</p> <p>The anticipated outcomes would include: local authority; commits to enforce and provide and budget, takes responsibility to develop and support CTI through a communiqué.</p>	Ambon City
	Institutionalization of the LMP Environmental Office/ Establishment of CTI-LGN Secretariat	<p>The League of Municipalities of the Philippines (LMP), being the association of all the 1, 491 municipalities in the Philippines – of which 832 are categorized under coastal municipalities, will serve as the secretariat of the CTI Local Government Network (LGN) and serve as a link between and among the local government units within the Philippines, as well as with the 5 other CTI-member countries.</p> <p>The activities would include: a) Institutionalization of an Environmental Office in the LMP and hiring of permanent personnel that will serve as the focal point of coastal and fisheries resource management programs and activities; b) Re-activation and strengthening of the Movement for Responsible Fisheries (MOREFISH) that will serve as the LMP's primary arm in promoting awareness of its members on the importance of biodiversity conservation and assist in the implementation of programs and projects; c) Organize activities that will serve as venue for the local chief executives to share their experiences in the management of their coastal and fisheries resources;</p>	LMP

A9:CTI-CFF LOCAL GOVERNMENT NETWORK: THE MANILA DECLARATION

**Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security
(CTI-CFF) Local Government Network**

The Manila Declaration

Aware that a Mayors Round Table was convened in May 2011 in Wakatobi, Indonesia, and such round table produced a Joint Communiqué that expressed The 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."

Cognizant that the participants in the Mayors Round Table further agreed to a two-year action agenda including, among other things: to meet regularly with the National Coordinating Committee (NCC), to promote awareness among local governments and other local stakeholders about the CTI-CFF, to identifying a CTI-CFF local government focal point in each country to liaise with and advocate representation on the NCC, to explore opportunities for regional dialogue on best practices and exchanges on local environmental governance, sustainable coastal management and community resiliency; and to develop these practices into learning destinations in each country;

Learning that 18 months after the adoption of the Joint Communiqué many of the planned courses of action were fulfilled in some countries such as the official participation of the League of Municipalities of the Philippines to the NCC, the conduct of Premiers' Conference in Solomon Islands, and establishment of local government alliances in Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands;

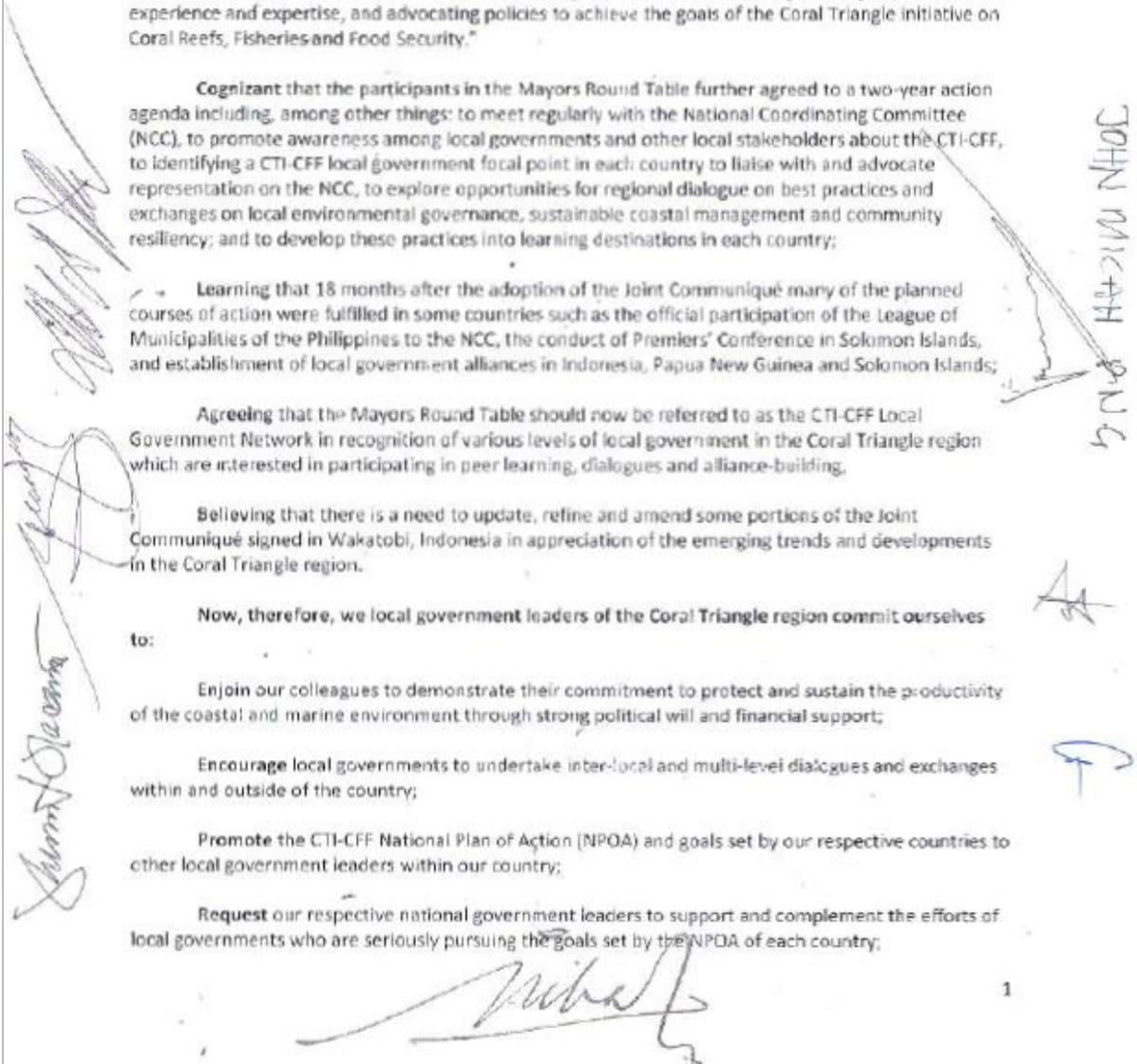
Agreeing that the Mayors Round Table should now be referred to as the CTI-CFF Local Government Network in recognition of various levels of local government in the Coral Triangle region which are interested in participating in peer learning, dialogues and alliance-building.

Believing that there is a need to update, refine and amend some portions of the Joint Communiqué signed in Wakatobi, Indonesia in appreciation of the emerging trends and developments in the Coral Triangle region.

Now, therefore, we local government leaders of the Coral Triangle region commit ourselves to:

- Enjoin our colleagues to demonstrate their commitment to protect and sustain the productivity of the coastal and marine environment through strong political will and financial support;
- Encourage local governments to undertake inter-local and multi-level dialogues and exchanges within and outside of the country;
- Promote the CTI-CFF National Plan of Action (NPOA) and goals set by our respective countries to other local government leaders within our country;
- Request our respective national government leaders to support and complement the efforts of local governments who are seriously pursuing the goals set by the NPOA of each country;

1



Serve as role models by complying with the commitments contained herein;

Furthermore, we call on our respective NCC to:

Conduct intensive information, education and communication campaigns about the CTI-CFF NPOA and all other commitments and activities relative to the CTI-CFF;

Foster inter-local cooperation in their respective countries;

Consider inviting local government leaders or local government associations to be part officially of the NCC;

Mobilize resources and channel funds directly to the local governments to contribute to the achievement of the goals of NPOA and monitor their field implementation;

Build the technical capacities of local governments in undertaking integrated coastal resource management, climate change, marine protected area management and ecosystem management;

Provide guidance and technical inputs on how to access or develop alternative sources of income for coastal communities and enforce coastal and fishery laws;

Finally, we call on the Interim CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat to:

Engage local governments and other stakeholders in drafting policies, plans and programs that are regional in scope;

Develop a regional award and recognition system to reward best practices in coastal management and popularize such practices to the widest audience as possible;

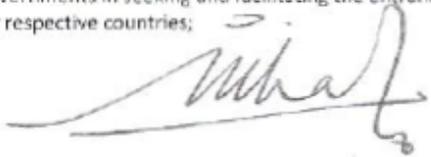
Facilitate the technical capacities of local governments in undertaking integrated coastal resource management, climate change adaptation, marine protected area management, ecosystem management and coastal law enforcement;

Promote sisterhood and twinning arrangements among the local government in pursuit of CTI-CFF concerns;

Engage in constructive dialogues, through the Regional Business Forum or other venues, with extractive industries that may threaten marine resources so they can be guided in the conduct of their business;

Strengthen the CTI-CFF Local Government Network through the establishment of a regional local government forum and the designation of the League of Municipalities of the Philippines (LMP) as secretariat responsible for ensuring that the local governments from CT countries continue to communicate and hold dialogues among peers;

Assist local governments in seeking and facilitating the entrance of additional multilateral and bilateral donors in our respective countries;

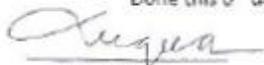


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JOHN POLUT MICA H
P.N.G
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Consider distributing venues for hosting and sponsorship of meetings, forums, conferences and the like to other CT countries;

Done this 6th day of December 2012 in Manila, Philippines



Hon. Hugua
Regent
District of Wakatobi
Indonesia



Hon. I Nyoman Sutjitra
Vice Regent
Regent of Buleleng
Indonesia



Hon. John Micah
Balopa Local Level Government President
Manus Provincial Government
Papua New Guinea



Hon. Alfredo Arquillano
Vice-Mayor
Municipality of San Francisco
Philippines



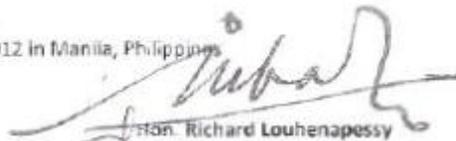
Hon. Pedro Trinidad Jr
Municipal Mayor
Cortes, Surigao del Sur
Philippines



Hon. Rodrigo Alanano
Board Member
Province of Oriental Negros
Philippines



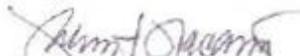
Hon. Paul Jackson Kiloe
Premier
Choiseul Provincial Government
Solomon Islands



Hon. Richard Louhenapessy
Mayor
City of Ambon, Maluku
Indonesia



Hon. Charlie Benjamin, MP
Governor and Regional MP
Manus Provincial Government
Papua New Guinea



Hon. Melchor F. Nacario
Municipal Mayor
Calbiga, Samar
Philippines



Hon. Juan Sanchez
Municipal Mayor
Lubang, Occidental Mindoro
Philippines



Hon. Eutiquio Bernales
Municipal Mayor
Municipality of Ubay, Bohol
Philippines



Hon. Donato Marcos
Municipal Mayor
Municipality of Paombong, Bulacan
Philippines



Hon. George Solingi Lilo
Premier
Western Provincial Government
Solomon Islands

AI0: PARTICIPANT EVALUATION

Course Rating

December 3-6, 2012										
Question	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	Average	
1a	Increased understanding	5	5	4	5	5	5	3	4	4.5
1b	Link to the goals of CTI-CFF	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	3.75
1c	Strengthened alliance in CT	5	5	5	4	5	5	3	3	4.38
1d	Facilitated networking	5	5	5	4	3	4	4	5	4.37
1e	Increase capacity to provide CRM services	3	5	5		2	2	2	3	3.14
2	Meet expectations	3	5	4	5	5	5	3	4	4.25
3	Use of case studies	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4.25
4	Field Exercise		Didn't join	4		5	5	4		4.5
5	Significance of Integration exercise	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	3	4.38
6	Communique and work plan	3	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	4.25
7	Facilitation and management of training	4	4	5	4	5	5	3	3	4.13
8	Length of course	3	5	3	5	2	2	2	2	3
9	Relevance of information	5	5	4	5	5	5	4		4.71
10	Opportunity for learner participation	2	5	5	5	4	5	4	3	4.13
	Average across questions									4.12
	Overall rating of the course	8	9	8	9	8	8	7	7	8

Participant Comments

Question	Comments
1a Increased understanding of good practices and strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Governor and President are first timers to be exposed to CTI-meetings, so this increases their understanding • Because the 'best practices' allow us to understand well and it could be replicated in our country • The course provided the local leaders present a clear and increased understanding on good practices and strategies in local governance, sustainable coastal management and community resiliency • It's important to understand what is the real issue about to implementing programs • With the understanding it's easy to reach purpose of other programs • Different level of understanding on technical terms barriers understanding on strategies/best practices to implement

Question		Comments
Ib	Link to the goals of CTI-CFF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can relate and see the link at all levels • Only some of the government relate to CTI NPOA • Not only link initiatives but the sustainable also important • Every aspect is important to make the goals of the CTI-CFF • Trigger discussions amongst national team member and local government
Ic	Strengthened alliances in CT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PNG Provincial Governors will push this forward, and this will strengthened their alliance • It's clearly clarified the organizational mechanisms to propose the action plan • To make the network sustain must need strengthened the alliance • Allows the government to exchange ideas and start building a relationship but some participant are not quite sure about what action should be taken
Id	Facilitated networking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposal for sister city with Western Province of Solomon Islands, and also with San Francisco (municipality) of Cebu • Yes, it is relevant to the direction of local government • Not only facilitated building/networking but the commitment first • Exploring opportunities in the coral triangle not only facilitated the building networking but commitment first. • It opens the opportunity but yet need a little bit more effort to encourage networking part
Ie	Increase capacity to provide services on CRM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It's early to feel because it is first for me • It's just a beginning to feel the benefit from the community. It need a hard work.
2	Meet expectations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better understanding of where local sites are at in relation to Integration • The interpretation of the course makes me found what I want about coral reef and management also local government and role • It allows networking between LGs but enhance capacity is a bit not sure
3	Use of case studies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good, should be with examples and in this section was OK. • It would be better to have a template for what should be presented
4	Field Exercise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very informative • Field exercise was good but the time allocation was too much and took lots of time. Having maximum 8 hours trip will be good.
5	Significance of Integration Exercise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very useful and informative • Give a schematic plan of this course and allow us to know where we are in the plan.
6	Communique and work plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ok with the ____ we did see
7	Facilitation and management of training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OK • Clear instruction, provide glossaries for difficult terms, facilitators should leave ability in capturing feedback

Question		Comments
8	Length of course	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sessions are OK but some people want to speak forever • Just right • It is too long. Maximum 3 days, optimal 2 days • Too long for top executive
9	Relevance of information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OK and happy with it • Need a little bit updating and will be better to have those in a flash drive
10	Opportunity for learner participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not enough some people dominant. We should go from one person to another • It will be better to allow more time for exercises
11	Did well and should repeat in future regional trainings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Always give a brief about what CTI is and the 5 goals and the importance of CT Region in all training courses because that sets the foundation of each trainings/meetings. • Very well, yes • Presentation of 'best practices' • Combining field visit with high level meeting visit • Field trip (but not too long) and high level meeting • Combination between in class, field visit and high level meeting visit
12	Can do better in future trainings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Just a brief update from each country relative to LGN using a template provided by Secretariat of LGN • Select participants more a less on same states • Training course for mayors should be '___ Best Practices' • The resource person also from the main office (Chairman/Vice Chairman) • Invite the scientist also • Optimize the two and insert technical knowledge a little bit more
13	Overall rating	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It's a good network of local government leaders within the region to meet regularly
14	Other comments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LGN Secretariat should be established ASAP to foster this network within CTI • Not all of the countries use English as their language, so to optimize the discussion in the next activity should be complete with tools which could be translated. • Make the food with more cooking spices • I hope the food will be better. Add cooking spices. • Provide games which allows LG participants to know more other participants and facilitate process to discuss/brainstorm ideas using 'café world' techniques or other available techniques