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WWF MATCHING GRANT

**Sulu Sulawesi Seas Marine Ecoregion Program
CA Number HFP-A-00-02-00028-00**

ANNUAL REPORT

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GLOSSARY AND ACRONYMS

ARNP	Apo Reef Natural Park
APBD	<i>Anggaran Pendapatan Belanja Daerah</i> , State Budgeting
APBN	<i>Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Negara</i> , Provincial Budgeting
APEC	Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
<i>Bantay Dagat</i>	“Guardian of the Sea” – title of local organizations vested with powers to implement fishing regulations
BFAR	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
BFARMC	Barangay Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Council
BIO	Boat Interaction Officer
BMS	Biodiversity Monitoring System
BOA	Boat Operators Association
<i>Bupati</i>	Head of Regency
BSSE	Bismarck-Solomon Seas Ecoregion
BU	Bicol University
CADT	Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title
CCIF	Conservation and Community Investment Forum
CENRO	Community Environment and Natural Resources
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CMB	Collaborative Management Board, a group that represents various agencies and groups
CMP	Conservation Measures Program
CRM	Coastal Resources Management
CRMB	Coastal Resource Management Board
CRMP-2	Coastal Resources Management Project Phase-2
CTI	Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI)
CT	Coral Triangle
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
<i>DepHut</i>	<i>Departemen Kehutanan</i> , the Ministry of Forestry
<i>Desa</i>	Village
DG PHKA	<i>Direktorat-Genderal Perlindungan Hutan dan Konservasi Alam</i> , Directorate-General for Forest Protection and Nature Conservation (under the Ministry of Forestry)
DKP	<i>Departemen Kelautan dan Perikanan</i> , the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
DIP	Detailed Implementation Plan
DLSU	De La Salle University
DOT	Department of Tourism
DPRD	Regional Parliament or Regional Legislative Council

ECP ERBC ESWM	Ecoregion Conservation Plan Ecoregion based-Conservation Ecological Solid Waste Management
FAD FARMC FCM FIDA	Fish Aggregating Device Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Council Fish Catch Monitoring Fiber Industry Development Authority
GAA GIS GMP	General Appropriation Act Geographic Information System General Management Plan
HARIBON HQ	Philippine environmental NGO WWF-US
ICC ICRAN IEC IFARMC IOSEA IP IPAF IPB IRA	International Coastal Clean-up International Coral Reef Action Network Information, Education, Communication Integrated Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Council Indian Ocean- Southeast Asia Marine Turtle Memorandum of Understanding Indigenous Peoples Integrated Protected Area Fund Bogor Agricultural Institute Internal Revenue Appropriation
JPM WWF-TNC	Joint Program of Worldwide Fund for Nature and The Nature Conservancy
<i>Kabupaten</i> <i>Kecamatan</i> KEHATI Kelompok Nelayan <i>KomNasKoLaut</i> KSDA	District or regency Municipality Indonesian Biodiversity Foundation Fishers Forum National Committee for Marine Conservation <i>Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam</i> (A technical implementation unit under the Forest Protection and Nature Conservation Field of the Indonesian Forestry Department)
LGU	Local Government Unit
MAO MARXAN MASBUTIPA MCA MARLEN MENRO MFARMC	Municipal Agriculture Officer MARine SPatially EXplicit ANnealing Masbate, Buri-as-Ticao Pass Marine Conservation Area Marine and Apo Reef Law Enforcement for Nature Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Municipal Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Council

MG	Matching Grant
MGP	Matching Grants Program
MIMAROPA	Mindoro, Marinduque, Romblon, Palawan
MMAF	Ministry of Marine and Fisheries Affairs
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPDC	Municipal Planning and Development Coordinator
MPA	Marine Protected Area
MTA	Muelle Traders' Association
MTE	Mid-term Evaluation
MTO	Municipal Tourism Office
<i>Naskah Akademik</i>	Academic Draft, background information attached to a decree or law
NAECTAF	National Anti-Environmental Crime Task Force
NFWF	National Fish and Wildlife Foundation
NCIP	National Commission on Indigenous People
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIPAS	National Integrated Protected Areas
NO	WWF National Organization
OPA	Office of the Provincial Agriculturist
PA	Philippine Army
PAMB	Protected Area Management Board
PAO	Protected Area Office
PASU	Protected Area Superintendent
PCG	Philippine Coast Guard
PCGA	Philippine Coast Guard Auxiliary
PCRA	Participatory Coastal Resources Assessment
PGDA	Puerto Galera Dive Association
PEMDA/PEMKAB	District government
PENRO	Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Officer
<i>PerDa or PerKab</i>	District Regulation
PG	Puerto Galera
PGDA	Puerto Galera Tricycle Drivers Association
PHKA	Forest Protection and Nature Conservation
PGYC	Puerto Galera Yacht Club
PIA	Program Implementation Agreement
PN	Philippine Navy
PNP	Philippine National Police
PO	Peoples Organization
POKWASMAS	Fisheries Community Surveillance
PPDO	Provincial Planning and Development Officer
PREPCOM	Preparatory Committee for the Ecoregion Conservation Plan
PTO	Provincial Tourism Office
PVC	Private and Volunteer Cooperation

RED RA	Regional Executive Director Republic Act
SB SEACMPA SELEC SHARKS SAC <i>SekBer</i> SK SOP SPAG SSME SWAG	<i>Sangguniang Bayan</i> – provincial government Southeast Asia Center for Marine Protected Areas of TNC Sablayan Law Enforcement Council An organization of fisherfolk in Sablayan, Mindoro, Occidental Social Action Center <i>Sekretariat Berau</i> , a joint facility of the TNC / WWF / CRMP partnership with two local NGOs supported by Kehati and government agencies. <i>Surat Keputusan</i> , decree Standard Operating Procedure Spawning Aggregation area/zone Sulu Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion Special Warfare Group
TDP TK TNC TOSCA TWG	Target Driven Program Tanggol Kalikasan The Nature Conservancy Tourism Sector Coordinating Association Technical Working Group
UNESCO USAID UTC	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization United States Agency for International Development Upland Tourism Council
WAP WTPS WWF	WWF Ecoregion Action Plan Willingness to Pay Survey World Wildlife Fund (For USA) and World Wide Fund for Nature (outside USA)

WWF MATCHING GRANT

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ANNUAL REPORT

I. Background

A. History of the Project

The mission of World Wildlife Fund (WWF) is to conserve and protect the abundance and diversity of life on earth. In 1998 WWF launched ecoregion-based conservation (ERBC) as our primary approach for achieving conservation in endangered ecosystems around the world. Ecoregions are defined by WWF as large units of land or water, containing geographically distinct assemblages of natural communities and sharing a large majority of their species, dynamics, and environmental conditions.

The ERBC process includes reconnaissance and assessment phases that lead to the development of a “Biodiversity Vision” – a stakeholder-driven, science-based expression of how the ecoregion should look in 50 years. This forms the basis of a subsequent ecoregion conservation plan (ECP) with strong emphasis on consultation, stakeholder involvement and development of partnerships. Following the approval by the countries of the ECP, WWF determines the particular role that WWF might play and elaborates a corresponding WWF action program.

In 2002 the Private Voluntary Cooperation (PVC) division of USAID approved the WWF Matching Grant proposal to support the development of an ecoregion-based conservation program in the Sulu Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion (SSME). At the time, the SSME program had completed the visioning process and was about to embark on development of the ECP. After signing the contract with PVC in February 2003, WWF submitted the Detailed Implementation Plan (DIP) to PVC in October 2003. The DIP was reviewed by both parties in December 2003 and requested revisions were submitted to PVC in March 2004. The DIP was approved on September 30, 2004. Annual reports were submitted to PVC in April 2004, April 2005 and January 2006.

On August 2, 2007, the SSME Matching Grant project was turned over to USAID Philippines when the PVC division closed down. This occurred through Modification Number 4, which also reduced the budget by \$63,698. Due to the change in status of the project, in December 2007, WWF requested that the Annual Report schedule change back to the original date marking the project’s anniversary and in 2008 become a final report. On March 5, 2008, the Matching Grant project end date was extended to June 30, 2008 and the budget increased by \$100,000 through Modification Number 5. The project end date was extended again to September 30, 2008 and budget increased by \$150,000 on June 25, 2008 through Modification Number 6. Finally, the

project end date was amended to December 31, 2008 through Modification Number 7 signed on September 30, 2008.

The Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion (SSME) is located in the heart of the 'coral triangle' in South East Asia - the global epicenter of coral biodiversity. The Sulu and Sulawesi Seas are surrounded by the Philippines, Indonesia, and Malaysia. Field sites selected for the Matching Grant program include several seascapes established as top priorities in the SSME Biodiversity Vision - Verde Passage, Mindoro Strait, and Ragay Gulf to San Bernardino Strait in the Philippines, and the Derawan Islands in East Kalimantan, Indonesia. Other than high biodiversity values, these sites were also selected based on strong working relationships with local stakeholders and interest on their part in further support from WWF; the urgency of the conservation threats and poverty/development needs in the sites; and the existence of other conservation and development service providers as partners in the program.

The Matching Grant (MG) program was designed to address constraints affecting WWF's efforts to scale up conservation implementation from the traditional site level to the ecoregion level. Marine ecoregional program models have yet to be comprehensively systematized or widely disseminated. Field programs often find ecoregional management principles difficult to conceptualize and implement. The MG program thus enabled WWF headquarters and field staff, as well as our ecoregional partners, to develop the organizational capacities, skills and field methods/tools required to incorporate ecoregional principles into both our site-based and ecoregion-wide conservation programming.

B. Program Logframe

The program goal, objectives and strategies proposed by WWF in the original application were reviewed during a series of workshops in the field to finalize the DIP. The final logical framework was approved by USAID on September 30, 2004. The goal, objectives, indicators and strategies were revised during the mid-term evaluation implemented in April and May 2006.

SSME Program Goal:

A SSME program with the skills and ability to provide catalytic leadership and capacity building to the multi-stakeholder coalitions implementing ecoregion conservation.

Objective 1

Enhanced SSME management and technical capacity for long-term leadership to guide and support scaling up to multi-stakeholder ecoregion conservation planning and programming in the SSME.

Key Strategies: Corresponding activities for this objective are designed to strengthen organizational capacity for natural resource management, including governance and multi-stakeholder coalition building, strengthening planning for MPA development, assessing fisheries and species status to support MPA planning and gazettement, and facilitating collaborative conservation management mechanisms.

Objective 2

A SSME multi-stakeholder conservation coalition actively helping to provide technical assistance and shape policies/regulations promoting biodiversity protection at the local, national, regional, and ecoregional levels.

Key Strategies: Technical interventions include enforcement and monitoring, education and communication, as well as policy consultation and advocacy. We will be developing a comprehensive, ecoregion-level monitoring and evaluation (M&E) protocol. One challenge SSME is addressing in this program will be to capture ecological, social, economic and political parameters at the ecoregion level, while ensuring a robust M&E program specifically for biological parameters at the seascape level.

Objective 3

Enhanced SSME contribution to WWF and partner organizational learning in ecoregion conservation.

Key Strategies: We are organizing and participating in peer learning networks that allow partners to learn and share with counterparts from other key sites in the areas of strategic development and management, use of technical skills in monitoring and enforcement, and financial and political sustainability. We share lessons learned with the broader conservation community regionally and internationally through documentation in position papers and journal articles on program interventions and adaptive management resulting from monitoring and evaluation. In addition, we utilize various SSME-related communication tools and strategies to share lessons learned, and actively engage in ecoregion standardization processes within WWF and the broader conservation peer community.

Objective 4

Sustainable financing mechanisms help support costs of coalition facilitation and biodiversity protection.

Key Strategies: We assist partners to conceptualize and capture opportunities and costs for undertaking ecoregion level conservation. We research potential options for private sector involvement in long-term financing, particularly in the tourism sector, and seek to obtain institutional agreements that detail partnerships between government and the private sector and/or local communities to institutionalize trust funds, revolving funds, conservation fees or commissions. In addition, capacity building activities address the ability to develop and manage realistic ecoregion level budgets and the ability of local level partners to develop project proposals to fund conservation at local project sites.

C. Target Beneficiary Groups

The Indonesian and Philippine field programs have continued to work with beneficiary groups identified earlier in the project. Working in an enabling environment of decentralized natural resource management, the Philippine field programs successfully engaged a broad range of stakeholders in fisheries sector, tourism, local, provincial and national governments, business sectors, women's, indigenous people, academe and enforcement agencies. Each group engaged

in carefully designed activities such as training, faith-based groups, scientific research, marine law enforcement, management planning, information campaign, resource mobilization, and policy advocacy, among others. (Please see Appendix A for the matrix of partners). Recognized as partners in conservation, these groups have benefited from the program in terms of capacity building, equity of benefits, improved access to participation on decision-making, well-managed access to resources and better access to other funding agencies. (Please see Appendix B for the performance monitoring matrix). Still deeply in the process of implementing a large-scale, multiple-use Marine Protected Area, the Indonesian field program tended to focus on stakeholders immediately relevant to MPA management such as management authorities and enforcement agencies; gradually involving other stakeholders such as tourism industry and universities. Berau MPA is a working model that is slowly convincing the Indonesian government the benefits of collaborative management of marine and coastal resources.

II. Executive Summary of Progress during the reporting period

The Matching Grant Program has attained the Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion (SSME) program goal of imbuing critical conservation workers at country sites in Indonesia and Philippines with catalytic leadership and capacity to implement ecoregion conservation.

The SSME is being scaled up to the Coral Triangle Initiative with a powerful and complementary partnership with six governments. Building on the success of on-site conservation sites; learning and experimenting with ecoregional approach, WWF-Philippines and WWF-Indonesia are now at the forefront of transformational conservation work.

The Philippines and Indonesia demonstrated strong capacity to implement on-the-ground projects as well as regional coordination. Anchor sites showed tremendous success in holistic marine and coastal resource management, having scaled up their focus from species to ecosystem levels and continued their efforts at institutionalizing conservation. Mabini, Batangas and Tubbataha National Marine Protected Area (MPA) implemented exemplary Coastal Resource Management programs that garnered strong support and participation of stakeholders, particularly local governments. The Apo Reef Natural Park, well known for being able to scientifically prove that marine reserves do bring fisheries benefits, continues to forge ahead in the institutional strengthening of no-take zones as a tool for fisheries management. Puerto Galera showcases a functional collaborative management arrangement that looks into MPA establishment and its sustainable financing while Donsol shifts from whale shark tourism to fisheries management in order to address broader issues affecting the species' survival. The largest MPA in Southeast Asia, Berau MPA, continues to build solid foundation for collaborative management and ensuring that the MPA remains viable. Strengthened team capacity and valuable lessons learned from these sites are now being used as models for other sites in the Philippines and Indonesia, as well as other Coral Triangle countries.

Summary of results and experience in the Philippines during the reporting period:

The Philippine component of the Matching Grant Program (MGP) has been successful in demonstrating effective conservation methodologies vis-à-vis the program objectives. The performance of the program resulted in laying down a strong foundation in the areas of: (1) organizational effectiveness and up-scaling, (2) collaborative partnerships, (3) organizational learning and (4) sustainable financing. The outputs were achieved through consultations; capacity building; scientific resource assessment; policy review; support for law enforcement; communications; information campaign; and partnership building.

The success from the coastal resource management (CRM) in Mabini, Batangas and Tubbataha National Marine Protected Area contributed to the success of MGP in the 3 field sites. This shows that WWF-Philippines has been effective in strategically communicating the lessons within the organization and with partner organizations and in enhancing effective management in the field.

The MGP in **Apo Reef Natural Park** was successful in enlisting the support of national government agencies, peoples' organization, the local government and a powerful political block

to close the park to all kinds of fishing activities. The management board of the park passed the no-take-zone policy, which took effect in October of 2007. The political leadership in Sablayan successfully translated the coastal resource management (CRM) plan into results. For example, from 105 units of fish aggregating device in 2005, the number was reduced to 48 in 2007. Likewise, the encroachment of commercial fishers with the municipal waters was reduced.

The flagship accomplishment of MGP in **Puerto Galera** is the creation of a formal alliance of multi-stakeholders that eventually shaped the desired local governance in this town. The coastal resources management plan crafted by multi-stakeholders were immediately translated to the creation of a coastal resources management board (CRMB), which decided on the establishment of marine protected area and full protection of the seagrass ecosystem. The tourism sector, represented by the Tourism Sector Coordinating Association (TOSCA), is a member of the CRMB. The TOSCA was instrumental in the establishment of an environmental users' fee charged to every visiting tourist in Puerto Galera.

One of the key results in **Donsol** is the up-scaling of resource management from whale shark tourism to fisheries management. The sound technical studies on the municipal fisheries, coastal habitat and the economic valuation of whale shark tourism provided the much-desired information that guided the multi-stakeholders, particularly those from the fishery sectors, in carefully crafting policy instruments that will help support fisheries. The legal systems and social structures were successfully set up. The municipal fisheries ordinance enabled the full support of the local government in the implementation of the fisheries management plan. Several implementing rules and regulation were passed by the LGU in effecting the fisherfolk registry and fish catch monitoring. A 100-hectare marine protected area was also established and will be managed by a multi-stakeholder MPA management council. The MGP in Donsol was also successful in geographically up-scaling marine conservation in Ticao Pass through the Office of the Provincial Agriculturist (OPA). The MGP and the OPA, together with two other NGOs, laboriously undertook the provincial fisheries summit to develop a collaborative mechanism, which resulted in the creation of an Integrated Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Council.

Summary of results and experience in Indonesia during the reporting period:

Beyond the gazettal of Derawan Islands, a long road lies ahead to ensure that the large, multiple-use MPA is well-managed. WWF and partners have focused their energy on laying the necessary foundation for this to happen through the establishment of the Berau MPA management plan and development of a zoning plan with inputs from local communities and in alignment with the government's coastal spatial plan. On a finer scale of MPA management activities, a draft Standard Operating Procedure for surveillance and a draft district regulation on sustainable fisheries were prepared. Both have been submitted to the government for approval. Outreach to the communities has begun, on one hand serving educational goals and the other to further socialize the concept of MPA. The structure for a collaborative management body is also being finalized by the joint program of TNC-WWF and the Berau Steering Team after studying several local and international examples. Biological monitoring programs following standardized protocols are being implemented. Berau MPA has also studied approximate costs for MPA management and formulated plans for sustainable financing. Berau MPA is now

acknowledged a model site for collaborative management, held in high regard by the Ministry of Marine and Fisheries Affairs.

Ecoregion Program:

Exciting progress and funding opportunities have been sweeping the Ecoregion in the past year. SSME will become one of the strong pillars supporting the Coral Triangle Initiative, a trans-boundary effort that will bring on transformational changes in conservation and sustainable development. The SSME now serves as an example for its sister ecoregion programs, Bismarck-Solomon Islands Seas Ecoregion (BSSE) and Banda-Flores Marine Ecoregion that have sought to establish formal inter-governmental structures and program of work.

III. Activities and Progress on Performance Targets and Indicators

A Comprehensive Overview of Project Progress

From October 1, 2006 to the Project End Date of February 26, 2008 and extended to September 30, 2008.

The following sections will first provide a summary of progress made on performance targets to date, followed by a more detailed description of specific progress made during this reporting period. Key or indicative results are highlighted at the beginning of most sections. The following provides information arranged by objective and indicator on progress made at both the field and ecoregion levels.

Program strategies were implemented at the ecoregion level by WWF Coral Triangle Network Initiative team led by WWF Indonesia and by WWF/US in Washington, D.C (HQ). Strategies at the site level were implemented by WWF Philippines, based in Manila, and WWF Indonesia, based in Jakarta, along with their respective partners.

Objective 1: Organizational Effectiveness

Enhanced SSME management and technical capacity for long term leadership to guide and support scaling up to multi-stakeholder ecoregion conservation planning and programming in the SSME.

Indicator A: National Technical Working Groups (TWG) and WWF Steering Committee develop and adopt operating procedures addressing governance, program implementation, budgets and financial management.

Coral Triangle Initiative

Results:

- High-level support for the Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI) and the setting up of the CTI Secretariat.
- Solid tri-national support for the continued joint implementation of the SSME Ecoregion Conservation Plan (ECP).
- Acceptance of the SSME Tri-national Committee as a functional component of the emerging CTI governance structure.

While there is currently a significant shift in focus from SSME to the Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI), as described below, there remains continued involvement of technical government representatives from Indonesia, the Philippines and Malaysia in the SSME Technical Working Groups on Species, MPAs and Fisheries and the Tri-national Committee (Tricom).

At the June 2008 meeting of the SSME Tricom, representatives recommended explicit ground rules on how SSME could relate to the CTI. Malaysia proposed that the CTI Plan of Action be included among the frameworks that SSME must take note of and be aligned with in its own policies. In accordance with the CTI Bali guidelines, the Tricom also came out with a resolution asking CTI countries and development partners to define the function and roles of fora (such as SSME, BSSE, MSG or BIMP EAGA) created under existing agreements in the design, implementation and monitoring phases of CTI. The Tricom also recommended that SSME representatives to be included in all future CTI meetings.

They also proposed that SSME must establish clear steps to properly coordinate funding for projects designated for the ecoregion. Groups will be required to send an informational note to the Tricom on any funding or activities within the ecoregion so that the Tricom can monitor and coordinate these activities. It was also recommended that SSME should hold a donors meeting where proposals would be submitted, and at which the Tricom would also prepare and discuss proposals that would be submitted to the CTI. These donor management recommendations were taken up successfully by the CTI Senior Officials at their meeting to approve the CTI Regional Plan of Action in Manila in October 2008.

There has been a significance upwelling of political support for CTI at the highest levels during the reporting period following an endorsement by the APEC Heads of State in September 2007. Senior officials from the region's governments then agreed in December 2007 on a way forward for a *Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI)*, with strong support from the international community. However, the success of the Initiative relies on the continued stability of the region's governance and the active support of additional partner countries in order to drive it forward.

A positive move in this direction is the setting up of a CTI secretariat in Jakarta, Indonesia. The secretariat brings to the table significant capacity to facilitate technical and governmental consultation meetings toward policy reforms of trans-boundary marine resource management.

Indicator B: National and local governments implementing marine protected area (MPA) network framework.

Protected Area Management and Enforcement capacity

Result:

- Broadened multi-stakeholder participation in resource management decision-making; establishment of marine protected areas; and improved environmental policies.
- Further socialization and development of management plan for the collaboratively-managed Derawan MPA with various stakeholders

Philippines:

MGP magnified the success of marine law enforcement through collaboration with various national government agencies, especially the Department of Environment of Natural Resources

(DENR) to organize the National Environmental Enforcement Summit in 2006. The 2-day planning workshop session, reported on in the previous Matching Grant Report, culminated with a memorandum of understanding from participating sectors. It was also during this occasion that the National Anti-Environmental Crime Task Force (NAECTAF) was formally introduced. Unfortunately, the change of DENR's administration slowed down the progress of the task force, but nevertheless, NAECTAF is still functional and has served as coordinating body and central post for communication between the field and national enforcers. A good example was the relay of information that a Chinese fishing vessel named Hoi Wan was poaching in Palawan. The perpetrators were eventually apprehended and charged.

Illegal fishing practices such as commercial fishing within the municipal waters, poaching in protected area and the use of explosives were pervasive at the beginning of MGP. Through the Policy and Enforcement Coordinator of MGP, multi-stakeholder structures i.e. Bantay-Dagat (vanguards of the sea) were established to help address these fishing concerns. The fisheries ordinances in the 3 sites reinforce the support for this structure. Among the 3 sites, Sablayan demonstrated highest degree of success with the remarkable reduction in illegal fishing practices. Through the political leadership, illegal fishing practices were reduced to 94% while the deployed fish-aggregating device was reduced to 75%. The remaining number of units is designated for communal use of the Sablayan fishers. The progress of marine enforcement in Puerto Galera and Donsol, at some point, was marred with formidable political alliances.

Donsol:

The local government and fishing community of Donsol had responded to the alarming results of the fisheries study in the area by crafting a fisheries management plan. The plan is formulated based on sound scientific information and with participation of the fishing industry. The 11 coastal villages of Donsol continue to implement the formalized fish catch monitoring system.

Conservation work in Donsol has been up-scaled to include the whole of Ticao Pass which is a common fishing ground for 15 municipalities from the provinces of Albay, Sorsogon and Masbate. Through constant coaching and guidance from the MGP, the OPA eventually functioned as facilitator and convener of the Municipal Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Councils (MFARMC) from 15 municipalities mentioned above. After the provincial fisheries summit in 2005, the integrated FARMC (IFARMC) named MASBUTIPA (Masbate, Burias-Ticao Pass) was formed. The rationale of such creation is to form an alliance for Ticao Pass that will serve as advocacy group for an integrated approach in managing this body of water. Fisheries experts identified Ticao Pass as an important fishing ground for the 15 municipalities and as critical feeding grounds for megafauna such as whale sharks and the manta rays. The improved fisheries policy instruments of Donsol such as the fisheries management plan and the municipal fisheries ordinance have become models for learning for MASBUTIPA. To date, the OPA continues to regularly convene MASBUTIPA to get more support from their respective local governments. This mechanism of collaboration should also open opportunities for future networking of marine protected areas.

Puerto Galera:

MGP successfully assisted the local government in the increasing coastal protection with the establishment of MPA and the protection of sea grass under two separate ordinances. The local

government declared the 4,828 hectares of the municipal waters (12,690 hectares) as protected area giving special protection to corals and reef fishes (Appendices G-H). The MPA is off-limit to any form of human activities including tourism. The CRMB is also tasked with discharging management functions over the MPA. Likewise, the local government prohibited any form of extractive use of sea grass. The codification of 38 environmental laws has also improved the efficiency of enforcement in Puerto Galera.

Apo Reef:

The MGP expanded stakeholder participation in marine law enforcement. Going beyond collaborative enforcement, the MFARMC, the Sablayan Ecotourism Council and the Rotary Club of Manila are working with the local government to support CRM and tourism.

Indonesia:

Berau:

National Level

The multi-agency steering team for management of Berau MPA developed the zoning system by incorporating inputs from local communities. It was agreed that the zoning system in Berau MPA should be aligned with the coastal spatial plan of Berau government. As there was no coastal spatial plan available, the new zonation plan will become the formal spatial plan.

The first inputs from communities on the management and zonation plans have been gathered through a workshop participated in by Community Forums from all 6 marine sub-districts in Berau region. Some important recommendations from the workshop are to:

- Take into account the role of women and socio-culture aspects,
- Increase the efficiency of energy use in fisheries,
- Control outsider fisherman fishing in Berau MPA,
- Protect spawning grounds (no-take zones),
- Improve the quality of local regulations,
- Control marine pollution to conserving coral reef and mangrove ecosystems, which includes run-off from rivers and managing spot diving,
- Adopt existing village spatial plans, and
- Consider the sizes of fleet and fishing gear in the fishing zones.

Local Level

The design of the zoning system based on spatial data on resource status (including distribution of biodiversity and of exploited species), resource use, resource users and existing management schemes is still underway.

With the main objective of establishing an effective, co-managed Berau MPA that protects important reef ecosystems and maintains local fisheries and other resource uses, the project supported a series of planning events with partners and stakeholders. Planning processes were led by a multi-agency steering team that carried out the development of a zoning system, management plan, collaborative management mechanism, and effective enforcement system. A series of intensive consultations involving district, provincial and national agencies is being carried out to confirm the management status, plan and institution of Berau MPA.

Surveillance and management

Since the establishment of the Berau MPA surveillance system and protocol in 2005, a draft Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) has been finalized. It is now awaiting endorsement from the relevant institutions such as the Head of Berau National Police and District authority. In the meantime, a radio communication system has been developed in collaboration with the Berau District Fisheries and Marine Affairs Office. However, until the SOP has been formally endorsed, surveillance activities such as training, regular and emergency patrols, and cross learning with other MPA sites have been postponed.

A new regulation on sustainable fisheries that regulate the uses of fishing gears, fishing grounds and protection of the economic species is under continued analysis in the reporting period, examining the draft regulation in comparison with the current national regulations in terms of compliance. An academic draft of the regulations has been submitted to Law Division of Berau government for further endorsement process by local parliament. Also ongoing are detailed discussion on the distribution of fisheries license fee.

Sustainable resource use through outreach and awareness for community development

More public awareness and pride campaign activities have been carried out. They include the production and distribution of marine environment booklets, factsheets, stickers, posters, sermon sheets, and letters to Editors. Efforts were also made to include community, and specifically women, in meetings to discuss issues related to conservation. Injecting fun into marine conservation activities was explored where video shows, turtle costume parades, puppet shows, and field trips to observe coral reefs and turtle habitats were organized for students. Locals also have the opportunity to express themselves through community radio programs that highlight conservation as well as social, political and economic issues.

Local communities explored several alternative livelihoods, such as Virgin Coconut Oil production, turtle sculpture, seaweed culture, Glass Bottom Boats for ecotourism, packaging machines and labeling for fish chips products, constructing FAD's (Fish Aggregating Devices), and initial development of a micro-credit system cooperative.

To spread the message widely, continually and effectively, community empowerment programs such as MPA trainings for teachers and Fisheries Extension Officers; training on village mapping for community forums; supporting the establishment of Fisheries Community Surveillance (POKWASMAS), and facilitating the establishment of community forums have been carried out. Involvement of more local people in safeguarding this island complex has also been pursued through establishment of the Fishers Forum (Kelompok Nelayan), which will help the local Fishery Agency to monitor and report any violation that occurs in the area. In reciprocation for their participation, the forum provides food items needed by officers and people working in all existing guard posts.

In the vein of developing local capacity, local NGO Bestari was given a grant to carry out outreach and education activities for students. The NGO organized conservation camps, gave presentations at high schools, and took schoolchildren on field trips to view sea turtle nesting grounds. Local university students were given the opportunity to gain experience through internships within the field program.

Indicator C: Collaborative coastal management plans in place consistent with comprehensive coastal and marine resource management, and implementing partner co-management agreements in place.

Collaborative Coastal Management plans in place

Results:

- Institutional overlap between LGU and the ARNP-PAMB addressed through MOA.
- Secured private sector support for LRFT trade association and international engagement in regional tuna management issues, encouraging Indonesia to take a long term leadership role.

Philippines:

Puerto Galera:

The CRM plan of Puerto Galera outlines the participatory mechanism for resource management resulting to the creation of a CRM Board; resource mobilization through an environmental user's fee described under Objective 4; and the establishment of marine protected areas.

Compared to five years ago, the participation of stakeholders, particularly in Puerto Galera and Donsol, has broadened through the creation of formal structures like the CRM Board and the MPA Management Council, respectively. One of the most important tasks that lies ahead of these management bodies is to define the patterns of resource use in the MPA and the mechanisms for the equitable sharing of benefits among the fishing community, the local government, and other stakeholders.

With the counterpart support of the provincial government CRM, the MGP extended technical assistance in CRM assessment and planning, which resulted in the drafting of the provincial management plan. The MGP team also provided technical inputs on the drafting of the Provincial Tourism Code.

Apo Reef:

Institutional overlap between LGU and ARNP-PAMB in the management of ARNP has been addressed through a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA).

Culminating from participatory coastal resource assessments, the local government of Sablayan developed its own CRM plan and two tourism management plans, one for Sablayan and the other for ARNP.

Indonesia:

Berau:

The development of Berau MPA management plan and management structure was implemented through meetings between joint program of WWF-TNC and Steering Team. Broader participation was facilitated through a workshop attended by experts from Bogor Agricultural

Institute (IPB), Head of Bunaken National Park, Head of Sungai Wain Protection Forest, various Berau government officers, and other stakeholders.

After reviewing case studies of management body from other MPAs in Indonesia (Bunaken, Komodo, Bali Barat, Teluk Balikpapan, and Kayan Mentarang) and Great Barrier Reef in Australia, the joint program of WWF-TNC and the Steering Team drafted the collaborative management structure that consists of a Trustees Board (Bupati Berau and Governor Kaltim), Steering Board (various Berau government agencies, Natural Conservation Agency of Berau, NGOs, Tourism Operators, and Community Forums), and Management Unit (Executive Directors, managers, and staff). The Consultative Partner is an important body to be consulted and coordinated with even though it is not part of the management body.

Some workshop recommendations to the Steering Team were:

- Funds for the management unit of Berau MPA from government budget (APBD and APBN) and non-government budget (environmental service, entrance fees, grants from international institutions, etc),
- Determination of the value of an entrance fee based on survey on willingness to pay,
- The number of community/private sector representatives in the Steering Board should be proportional with the government,
- Capacity building program for the collaborative management board will be conducted after Bupati signed the establishment of collaborative management board.

Following the issuance of the Bupati Decree no. 351/2006 on the outline of the management plan of Berau, which include management plan, data, projection, and analysis, and site management activities, a group of consultants from Mulawarman University will be hired to draft the management plan. Terms of reference were drafted by JPM WWF-TNC and the Steering Team to ensure the participatory process of the plan development. This will take place when zoning system is finalized.

Live Reef Fish Trade: Improving trade practices

The project supported improvements in trade practices through a range of approaches. Initial government and trader support was secured for a regional trade association to promote the adoption and implementation of best-practices. The association will establish key partnerships and help increase understanding of the status of full-cycle aquaculture in Indonesia in the Coral Triangle, including bottlenecks to its take-up. In addition, the project supported a study on bottlenecks for aquaculture of live reef fish trade species that has started in Indonesia.

An assessment has started for identifying major hubs for export of live reef fish trade, building on old information from 4-5 years ago. The best practice guidelines for sustainable live reef fish trade have been translated into Bahasa Indonesia and will be used to introduce the concept of transforming the industry through participation in a regional trade association.

Tuna Fisheries: Internalizing the Cost of Sustainability

A new economic model to finance tuna management has been drafted by Prof. Rashid Sumaila and Megan Bailey of the University of British Columbia. The completed draft will be presented and discussed at the APEC sponsored Coral Triangle Tuna meeting co-organized by WWF and

the Indonesian government to be held October 21-23, 2008 in Jakarta. Industry representatives will also attend this meeting. The study will contribute to the program tuna program's objectives to identify and develop new thinking on tuna management and sustainability. It will include topics such as: estimation of ecosystem services provided by tunas; use of the Nash equilibrium approach to tuna management and conservation; from open access to rights-based fisheries applied to tuna management; the carbon footprint of catching a ton of tuna; strong national tuna policy - the PNG experience; challenges and opportunities of the Indonesian tuna sector; and prospects and challenges of developing a futures market for tunas. In addition, a supply chain study was undertaken by TRAFFIC and the report is due in October 2008.

An additional study on the "*Tuna fisheries, juveniles and fish aggregating devices*" was completed by Christoph Mathiesen. The next step includes work towards national policy on Fish Attracting Devices (FADs) for tunas in Indonesia, and the establishment of public-private partnerships that will push for this policy. The FAD report forms the basis of raising awareness on the juvenile tuna issue.

The Peace Park Initiative:

This initiative has not moved much during the reporting period. The proposal of the Philippines was lodged in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DEPLU) of Indonesia and is awaiting the government of Indonesia to agree to create a peace park. Follow-up on the status has been made by WWF staff through diplomatic channels with the Philippine Department of Foreign Affairs and in Indonesia by WWF Indonesia. The enthusiasm generated by the concept two years ago appears to have waned and the peace park initiative has not been given the attention needed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia. New officials have replaced those we used to work with, hence the need to renew and debrief these officials on the merits of this initiative.

To move this activity forward, we are doing two things, providing the new set of officials with information on the background and purpose of the peace park and developing a Peace Park brochure to inform both governments and relevant stakeholders. The draft brochure is awaiting approval from Indonesia on the use of the phrase "Peace Park" which apparently is interpreted to mean its creation is a result "war". The project will also work on developing a plan to renew the excitement on the peace park initiative with the Indonesian foreign ministry. This could be done by requesting Philippine Foreign Affairs to make an official visit to Indonesian Foreign Ministry with the permission of the President.

Assessment on financial investments in the tuna sector:

The program will develop a phased-in TOR for the assessment of tuna investments in CT countries. This concept was launched through discussions with the private sector during the 10th Tuna Congress of the INFOFISH held in Bangkok, June 2008. The scoping showed two important factors. First, financial and investment institutions are willing to cooperate in the tracking of investments. Concerns however were raised that additional regulations or policy towards transparent investments could force clients to look for other investments institutions that require less stringent lending rules. A localized financial tracking in the CT countries may pose a challenge as majority of investors in the tuna business are Chinese and they use both formal

(banks, etc) and informal sources (loan sharks, character loans, etc). We are currently discussing how to take this forward.

These studies have helped strengthen our relationship with the private sector. The cooperative methodology used has led to a better understanding of WWF's line of work on tuna fishing. They are now clear on our goals and purpose and it made them realize that WWF is there to help them to make their businesses more secure. Our interactions with them made it a lot easier to secure their collaboration for the other studies, such as supply chain and the carbon footprint.

APEC-sponsored tuna meeting in October in Jakarta:

Private sector tuna industry players have been invited to the Jakarta meeting. The CT tuna workshop will achieve three things: 1. start the process of new thinking tuna management that will help existing management of the resource, paving the way for series of roundtable discussions; 2) provide the necessary spectrum of thinking into the model that UBC is developing; 3) allow the venue to be used as the platform to put together, for the first time, the private sector from Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and the Philippines. We are discussing a side event for the partnership among the private sector between the western pacific and the pacific islands to be discussed during this event.

Improving Practices in the Tuna and Shrimp Fisheries:

WWF developed a partnership with ANOVA Holding (including both ANOVA in the Netherlands and ANOVA, Inc. in the USA), to actively reduce by-catch in the long-line fleet that supply ANOVA with tuna as well as to jointly raise the awareness on by-catch issues with the retail and restaurant clients of ANOVA in Europe and the USA.

Results of this relationship are already in evidence. Two vessels supplying ANOVA have taken observers on board and have applied circle hooks in their operations in an experimental set-up where half of the conventional J-hooks were replaced with the new C-hooks. We await results as the fleet stays out up to 3 months.

ANOVA Holding also aims to work with WWF to assess the feasibility of Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) certification of its hand-line tuna suppliers. Hand-line fishing incurs less by-catch than other fishing methods and is done by many small-scale fishermen. Under this project a feasibility study for MSC certification is conducted, and results will be presented to the Asia Pacific representative of MSC in September. If deemed feasible, WWF will work with the fishers and buyers to facilitate a pre-assessment for MSC certification.

Fishers and suppliers were selected to join the IOSEA¹ conference on by-catch reduction which in August, 2008 in Bali, with a special Fisheries-Turtle Interactions and Mitigation Options Workshop on the 22nd. This is a fora in which Indonesian fishing industry (long liners and shrimp fisheries) plus guest from Malaysia and Philippines may share their information and experiences. This workshop was the starting point of a cooperative effort between the government (policy makers), research organizations, and private industry to solve a complex environmental problem by agree on a set of effective measures to minimize sea turtle by-catch to

¹ Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation and Management of Marine Turtles and Their Habitats of the Indian Ocean and South-East Asia. FIFTH MEETING OF THE SIGNATORY STATES.

help ensure successful turtle conservation efforts and allow valuable commercial fisheries to continue to operate within the Cora Triangle region.

Indicator D: SSME stays in WWF ‘Track 1’ status

WWF in the SSME countries has strengthened its organisational structure to support ecoregional, transboundary conservation work and has initiated a Coral Triangle Network Initiative team. To support the transboundary work, WWF designed a series of innovative Strategies for catalysing revolutionary change in targeted local, national, regional and global markets to ensure sustainable exploitation of the SSME resources in the broader Coral triangle.

Objective 2: Collaborative Partnerships

A SSME multi-stakeholder conservation coalition actively helping to provide technical assistance and shape policies/regulations promoting biodiversity protection at the local, national, regional, and ecoregional levels.

Indicator A: Biological monitoring protocols incorporate ER parameters and Ecoregion monitoring and evaluation system tracking changes in SSME.

Indonesia:

Result:

- Results from monitoring program was analyzed using MARXAN program and turned into a series of thematic maps to be used for the development of zoning system

These thematic maps were also used to facilitate village mapping activities especially in determining critical habitats needed for no-take zones.

Local fisheries officers have been trained on-the-job to be part of the reef health monitoring team in April 2007.

Philippines:

Result:

- Strong political leadership, enlightened stakeholders and expansive lines of conservation partners were instrumental in closing APNR from all extractive fishing activities
- During the 2004-2007 political administration in Donsol, the local government mobilized its resources, with assistance from the Matching Grants Program, to neutralize the persistent incursions of commercial fishers within the municipal waters.

Donsol

Stakeholders' participation, especially at the grassroots level, was already strong at the beginning of the MGP. The whale shark tourism industry in Donsol, which has contributed greatly to a vibrant local economy since it started in 1998, also gave birth to organizations that eventually became the frontliners of the flourishing tourism industry and strong partners for the MGP. The roles and participation of these groups, the whale shark interaction officers and the boat operators association, were pivotal in the creation of a fisheries management program. The collaborative efforts have resulted in, among others, improved policy environment on fisheries management. A municipal fisheries ordinance was instituted by the local government, which provides for the: (1) mainstream role of the Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Councils as a multi-sectoral body; (2) the adoption of a management plan through a municipal fisheries ordinance; (3) improved capacity for fisheries management activities and (4) establishment of a marine protected area.

During the 2004-2007 political administration in Donsol, the local government mobilized its resources, with assistance from the Matching Grants Program, to neutralize the persistent incursions of commercial fishers within the municipal waters.

Puerto Galera:

The biological and socio-economic studies, as provided by the program in the early phase of its implementation, captured the needs for management interventions. In the context of coastal resource management, the program worked closely with the local government, the tourism business sector and the fisherfolk in the direction geared towards: (1) establishing appropriate social structures for effective resource management, (2) building sustainable financing mechanism and (3) improving the policy instruments that will address critical resource management issues.

To enable the existing 38 local legislations on environmental conservation and management, the program provided legal assistance on the codification these legislations. Such process of codification provided significant capacity building activities for the local policy makers in terms of an objective approach to developing policies and enhanced confidence on facilitating its development through multi stakeholder consultation process. More importantly, the codified environmental laws and regulations allowed for easy use and reference for its implementers, which included the police, the local government personnel and the Bantay Dagat Task Force. Not only did they increase efforts in implementing marine laws but also achieved significant reduction of violations.

Among the landmark legislation achieved by the local government, with the assistance from the project, is the adoption of the coastal resource management plan. The plan was carefully crafted with inputs coming from the LGU, private sectors, fisherfolk and indigenous people. It was designed to address critical issues on environmental resources degradation, establishment of clear revenue center for conservation, increase conservation awareness, address policy development gaps and effect delivery of support services. Today, after three years of implementing the plan after it has been made institutional through adoption by the Sangguninang Panlalawigan, several successes have already been achieved which included formation of institutional mechanisms responsible for plan implementation, development of sustainable

financing mechanisms for conservation, increased awareness among stakeholders on environmental conservation and management, and support services delivered including addressing water insufficiency problems and energy supply.

In support of promoting good governance, the project was successful in advocating for the creation of a coastal resource management board (CRMB) through a municipal ordinance. The CRMB is a multi-sectoral management and advisory body that guides the efforts and allocation of resources in the planning, implementing, and monitoring and evaluation of coastal resource management as spelled out in the CRM plan. Since conservation plays a key role in the economic activities of the municipality through its robust support to the tourism industry, the CRMB encourages public accountability through participation in decision-making activities. Among the many accomplishments the CRMB garnered after two years since its establishment, are the development of the manual of operations for the environmental users' fee system, development of implementing rules and regulations for the implementation of marine protected areas, and development of preliminary plans for the sewage treatment project in Puerto Galera.

The creation of Tourism Sector Coordinating Association (TOSCA) was critical in building bridges between stakeholders. As a social mechanism that allows for greater participation in decision-making and equity, TOSCA brought together tourism stakeholders and influenced good governance and political behavior. TOSCA is an important member of the CRMB as it represents the tourism sector that is an economically important industry in Puerto Galera. As some members of the CRMB including Puerto Galera Yacht Club, Puerto Galera Business Development Association, Puerto Galera Dive Association, and Resort Owners Association are also members of TOSCA, their influence on the majority of the decisions of the CRMB have been apparent. These major decisions include the establishment of the environmental users' fee system and implementing rules and regulations.

Apo Reef:

In the case of park management in Sablayan, it took strong political leadership, enlightened stakeholders and an expansive line of conservation partners to close Apo Reef Natural Park from all extractive fishing activities. Considered a milestone in the history of Apo Reef management is the declaration of the entire Protected Area as "No-Take Zone through the PAMB Resolution No. 005, Series of 2007 (declaring the total closure to any fishing activities of Apo Reef Natural Park, Sablayan, Occidental Mindoro) and PAMB Ordinance No. 1, Series of 2007 - An Ordinance declaring the temporary suspension of the issuance of permits to undertake fishing and fishery related activities at the sustainable-use zone of the Apo Reef Natural Park.

The PAMB came up with the bold decision after realizing the urgency of stopping the outbreak of the Crown-of Thorns (COT) Starfish. The outbreak was attributed mainly to overfishing and uncontrolled collection of seashells and Napoleon Wrasse (Cheilinus undulates) that are voracious predators of starfish and its larvae. The results of Biodiversity Monitoring System (BMS), regular monitoring requirements of DENR, also showed that Apo Reef fishers are the regular perpetrators of illegal collections of endangered and prohibited species of wildlife. The PAMB also decided that patrolling alone couldn't effectively address illegal fishing activities because of limited resources, the huge coverage of the Protected Area and the perceived connivance of enforcers with illegal fishers. A trip to Tubbataha Reef National Marine Park

convinced the political leadership of Sablayan that placing the Apo Reef under a no-take-zone policy will allow the park to replenish over time and will benefit more fishers in the long term from the spillover effects. The local chief executive found a new ally for the move to close the park when he immediately enlisted the support of the League of Municipalities.

The Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) signed by both parties partially addressed the issue on sharing of responsibilities between the PAMB and the local government of Sablayan. To avoid institutional overlaps, both parties agreed that the ARMP-PAMB shall discharge functions on: (1) over-all supervision and management of the Protected Area (2) implement protection and conservation activities; (3) resource mobilization including collections of fees (4) provision of assistance on the preparation and implementation of ecotourism plans; (5) monitoring and evaluation of all LGU programs, projects and activities for and within the protected area. The LGU of Sablayan, on the other hand, shall: (1) designate personnel to be detailed to DENR-ARNP to augment the existing personnel, (2) provide logistical support including legal counsel or special prosecutor as counterpart, (3) spearhead activities for ecotourism program consistent with the General Management Plan, and (4) accept technical support systems and services provided by the DENR and PAMB at no cost to the LGU

The project was successful in effectively communicating resource conservation and protection messages among stakeholders. Through a vigorous radio program, the project carried out its information campaign to further engage the support and cooperation of Sablayan fishers. Eventually, behavioral changes were observed among fishers. There was a reduction in destructive fishing practices, such as the use of compressors, dynamite and cyanide, and a reduction in incidences of poaching. The local government mobilized the services of the Philippine Army and the Philippine National Police under Task Force MARLEN for stricter enforcement to curb the incursions of poachers from other places. Following these changes, an increase in coral cover from 37.13% in 2003 to 51.03 % in 2006 and an increase in fish biomass from 66.13 tons per sq. km in 2003 to 330.16 tons per sq. km in 2006 was observed.

In the municipal waters of Sablayan, on the other hand, the prevailing issue was the proliferation of fish-aggregating device or payaos. Its regulation, as called for by the draft Municipal Environmental Code, eventually took effect in 2007 with remarkable change. From 105 units in 2005, the number was reduced to 48 in 2007. Thirteen of these units were maintained for exclusive use of fishers who were displaced by the No-Take-Zone policy of the Protected Area. Only 12 units were deployed outside the municipal waters.

On June 28, 2008, local enforcement operations apprehended six illegal fishers at Apo Reef and they were charged under Criminal Case No. 6079 for violating Section 20, paragraph A and C of the NIPAS Act filed at the Municipal Trial Court of Sablayan, Occidental Mindoro. Illegal fishers were also apprehended at Apo Reef on August 1, 2008 in two fishing boats. The 6 fishers engaged in capture of live reef fish in Lapu-lapu are now undergoing investigation by the PNP while their gears, equipment and 2 boats were impounded under the custody of the Park Rangers at Apo Reef. The Municipal Environmental Code of Sablayan is now on its finalization stage of being approved by the Sangguniang Bayan.

The Battalion Commander of the Philippine Army and Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Officer has finalized the Draft MOA between the LGU and Protected Area that will formalize the support extended by the latter in Law Enforcement particularly in patrol operation at Apo Reef (August 5, 2008). There were also discussions with MENRO on the urgency of having an enabling ordinance for the adoption of EO 305 concerning registration of boats in the municipality. The CRM Plan was re-submitted on August 4, 2008 to the Sangguniang Bayan for Adoption and approval was given. Apo Reef was featured in GMA-7 “Born to be Wild” on June 18, 2008. The segment was focused on the different threats to the rich biodiversity of Apo such as weather condition and the grounding of boats.

Tawi Tawi:

The project supported the Tawi Tawi Provincial Aquaculture Summit and assisted the Tawi-Tawi Provincial Technical Working Group in the preparation for the handover of the Multi-species Hatchery in Lato-Lato, Bongao Tawi-Tawi to the Provincial Government of Bongao.

WWF staff also participated in the National Fisheries Summit Organizing Committee Meeting held at Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources office on 1 February 2008. Also present were major partners from USAID projects such as EcoGov and FISH, the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, Philippine National Policy, and Tanggol Kalikasan. It was agreed that a side event for the signing of the MOU between the parties of the Summit in May 2008 to coincide with the Celebration of the Month of the Ocean. The overall goal of Summit would be to openly discuss the condition of the Philippine fisheries and develop a consensus-based fishery agenda for the next 10 years through identification of at least 10 priority actions.

The draft MOU detailing functions of conveners and program was reviewed and WWF succeeded in including LRFT and Tuna in the program. WWF project staff participated in the preparatory activities for the National Fisheries Summit and various meetings of the Organizing Committee in Manila and consultation meetings in Davao. The National Fisheries Summit and Tawi-Tawi Provincial Aquaculture will be postponed because of the upcoming National Food Summit.

The project participated in the Area Wide Consultation in the ARMM region for the National Food Summit. Also in attendance were ARMM representatives (DA Secretary of Agriculture, Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources); Tawi-Tawi representatives; Mayors, WWF-Philippines; Sulu representatives (Provincial Director of Agriculture, Mayors of three municipalities); and Basilan representatives (local chief executive and DA officials). One of the concerns raised is the negative impacts of the urea fertilization project on fisheries and the seaweeds industry.

Objective 3:

Enhanced SSME contribution to WWF and partner organizational learning in ecoregion conservation.

Indicator: SSME-convened workshops, peer reviewed publications, and toolkits devoted to SSME experience, partnership, program strategies, etc. for proxy indication of learning process. Other ecoregion programs reflecting influence of SSME program model.

Philippines:

Tubbataha has become a model for other MPAs in the Philippines. The WWF-Philippines project sites look to it for guidance. For example, lessons from the management of Tubbataha Reef National Marine Park in Cagayancillo, Palawan were instrumental in the success of the no-take-zone policy in Apo Reef Natural Park. Cross-site visits to Tubbataha showed key stakeholders of Apo Reef the importance of providing alternative livelihoods to ensure the effective implementation of no-take zones and that the broader and more inclusive the management of a MPA, the better it could meet law enforcement, research and tourism needs.

The case of the Municipality of Mabini in Batangas, a conservation project site of WWF-Philippines, is another rich source of lessons in user's fee and multi-stakeholder resource management for the SSME. WWF-Philippines as learned, not only from the successes of Mabini but also from the challenges it faces up to now. The collection of conservation fees in the absence of a coastal resource management plan in Mabini taught valuable lessons in establishing a financing mechanism for conservation in the anchor sites of the Matching Grants Program, particularly in Sablayan and Puerto Galera. In the latter, for example, policy instruments such as coastal resource management plans were designed first, even before the stakeholders started discussing an environmental user's fee. On the upside, the Mabini experience was able to demonstrate of a multi-stakeholder management structure i.e. CRM Board in negotiating and balancing the conflicts of interests among stakeholders.

As part of the learning communication and documentation strategies of the MGP on a broader scale, printed communication materials were developed and disseminated to conservation partners. Lessons from the fields were documented and shared through the series of illustrated case studies for distribution to partner organizations in the Coral Triangle. The first in the series was on the Turtle Islands in Tawi-Tawi, which tackled the issues of entry points for conservation and how resource management ultimately depended on governance. The second case study discussed the establishment and operating systems of the multi-stakeholder environmental law enforcement program of El Nido, Palawan. The third study described how Tubbataha, a pair of offshore reefs 130 kilometers from the nearest island, became a protected area. The fourth case related the establishment of conservation fees paid by SCUBA divers in Mabini and Tingloy, Batangas. The fifth case study tells how the constant presence of whale sharks in Donsol has transformed a small town into one of the world's best wildlife interaction tourist sites, even as it continues to struggle with problems in fisheries management. A total of 7 issues of Kaakibat (Partner) newsletter were printed out and distributed to our partners in the field sites. The lessons from Tubbataha and Mabini were also regularly shared with the field staff of WWF-Philippines during its quarterly monitoring and evaluation meetings.

The role of the geographic information system (GIS) technology of WWF-Philippines was instrumental in the effective assistance of the MGP on planning and decision-making for coastal resources management, especially in the delineation of the municipal waters and marine protected areas. The GIS technical assistance provided was also useful in enforcing fisheries

laws. In Sablayan, for example, the proliferation of fish-aggregating device was mapped out. The resulting map guided the local government in phasing-out the majority of these devices and in deploying units on agreed designated areas. A total of 18 types of maps were generated, most of which were used on the management planning in for fisheries and ecotourism in the field sites. Listed in Appendix K are the maps generated by the GIS unit of WWF-Philippines for the MGP. WWF-Philippines' in-house GIS unit is conducting research on various information systems and Decision Support Systems covering the CT and SSME by international, regional, and national organizations. The output is an inventory of available and upcoming information systems as well as decision support systems for the region.

Support for the CTI Planning Process:

WWF-Philippines and the Fisheries Improved for Sustainable Harvest (FISH) project held a roundtable discussion on ecosystem-based fisheries management (EBFM) in August 2008. This was a follow-up to the stakeholders' meeting on the USAID proposal preparation held in June 2008. The roundtable discussion involved 22 people who are experts and practitioners of coastal/marine resources management. The proposed Sustainable Resource Use (SRU) sites for the USAID Coral Triangle project—the provinces of Palawan and Tawi-Tawi—were represented by the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources of Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (BFAR-ARMM) and the Palawan Council for Sustainable Development Staff (PCSDS).

The WWF team collaborated on the organization and facilitation of a workshop to outline national priorities for the CTI using a systems inquiry process that helped identify priority geographic areas (SRUs) , themes/ key result areas, overall strategy (i.e. ecosystem based management) as well as possible complementation with current projects/ agencies. The outputs of the workshop were presented in the CTSP proposal. They also held two working meetings with the ADB Design Team for the BIMP-EAGA-RETA in support of the development of the Regional Technical Assistance (RETA). The first meeting highlighted key environment and socio-economic issues, on which the identification of indicators will be built. The second meeting discussed the Terms of Reference of WWF.

Objective 4:

Sustainable financing mechanisms help support costs of coalition facilitation and biodiversity protection.

Indicator: Coalition and WWF seascape level budget determined and percentage of operating costs recovered by diversified sustainable financing.

Philippines:

The APNR-PAMB gained an increase in collected fees from tourists visiting the park by enhancing the efficiency of the collection and by increasing the fees. There are now two collectors of environmental fee, one from the Protected Area Office and the other from the LGU; sharing the responsibilities as well as ensuring transparency. The ARNP-PAMB decided to increase the environmental fees after studying the tourism pricing structure in Tubbataha, Puerto Galera and

Mabini in Batangas. From PHP 150 for non-diver and PHP 350 for diver in 2003, the fee increased to PHP 350 and PHP 1,300, respectively, in 2005. The improvement in pricing structure resulted to improvement of collection with 237% increase in 2007. The amount collected in 2003 was only PHP 451,490 while in 2007 the collection reached PHP 1,073,830. Seventy-five percent of the collection was immediately released from the Integrated Protected Area Fund (IPAF) mid-year of 2007 for park management.

The local government and other stakeholders of Puerto Galera, through the CRM Board, was successful in establishing a financing mechanism that will cover the cost of conservation works in the area. Known as environmental users' fee under a municipal ordinance, payment scheme charges each tourist Php50.00 upon entry to the municipality. The amount collected goes to a trust fund in the municipal treasury for exclusive purposes. The municipality started the collection on the beginning of 2008. To ensure transparency and accountability, the CRM Board manages the disbursement of fund.

Donsol fell behind the other two sites because of low appraisal or appreciation of stakeholders, particularly the local government, on the benefits from investments on fisheries management. To date, the trust fund for whale shark tourism that was created through a municipal ordinance in 1999 has not yet been implemented. Though the present political administration committed Php3.3 million (US\$73,000) over three years to put the recently declared MPA into operation, effectively doubling the municipal spending on CRM in previous years, investments made came from the general fund of the municipality.

Indonesia:

The estimated cost for the management of Berau MPA was conducted by the sustainable financing expert from Conservation and Community Investment Forum (CCIF). The experts outlined 3 main steps: introduction and training; developing detailed cost model; and developing sustainable finance strategy. During the consultation process, key government agencies were willing to incorporate CCIF inputs for Berau MPA management plan as well as into the District strategic development planning. Calculation of current total cost (cost model) required to manage Berau MPA and for optimal condition had been completed and shared with MPA steering group in late 2007. MPA sustainable financing planning strategies including potential funding sources is currently being revised to incorporate inputs from the local constituencies. In developing sustainable finance further, CCIF will further work with the joint team for the development of the management plan.

Success Story:

Result:

- **National Level Up-scaling and recognition of Berau MPA**

The Head of Berau District gained much recognition for his work on Berau MPA. He was honored at the Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion Tri-national Meeting that was held in Balikpapan, 27 February to 1 March 2006. Later in December 2007, the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Affairs awarded him “Adi Bhakti Mina Bahari” Award for Development of Local Marine Protected Area 2007. The award was presented by President Yudhoyono in Jakarta.

In the spirit of decentralization, Berau local MPA is considered by the high officials at the Ministry of Marine and Fisheries Affairs (MMAF) as one of the outstanding pioneers in developing its management based on community involvement, stakeholder consultation, as well as scientific considerations. This includes in establishment of the would-be collaborative management body which will administer daily monitoring, surveillance, community development, sustainable financing and so on. As a pioneer, Berau MPA has been frequently chosen as a place for learning, government projects and national and international meetings concerning local MPA issues.

IV. Review of Changes in Human Resources, Financial and Administrative Management

Philippines:

Human Resources:

The findings of the MTE showed that the MGP did little on providing capacity building and leadership training for the organization, especially for the field implementers. Organizational capacity building was rather carried out for the local partners in the field. The capacity of field officers that were operating under the MGP was shaped primarily through learning by doing. On the second term of the MGP implementation, the organization had been more aggressive in engaging the staff of the organization, especially the implementers of the MGP on peer learning activities such conferences and symposia on marine protected area and marine law enforcement and exchange learning with other WWF sites such as Tubbataha. The organization also acted as ‘big brother’ to field officers, coaching and mentoring on project management, project development and corporate sustainability. The field officers of the MGP were also frequently in contact with each other both during consistent meetings and also in between those meetings on the phone or email supporting each other and learning from each other’s lessons from the field.

The financial and administrative support of the organization, though shaky at the start, has made management of the MGP more and more effective over with years. The organization made substantial investment in improving accounting transactions for field operations and communication between the field sites and the headquarters in Manila. Field administrative assistants were regularly called to the headquarters for budget monitoring and evaluation of transactions. Inputs from project managers during the quarterly meetings resulted to revision of accounting and administration policies in tune with the requirements of field offices.

By the end of the MGP, the field officers, especially the site managers have further developed skills on the following areas: (1) effective communication, (2) collaborative partnerships at the local, national and international levels; (3) scaling up of efforts to the broader conservation community; (4) conflict management, and (5) monitoring and evaluation. The organization has also improved in terms of organizational learning communication and documentation strategies. As described by the MTE, the MGP has become a learning laboratory for the organization in terms of ecoregion-based conservation making it more prepared and effective for conservation program management for the Coral Triangle.

V. Lessons Learned

Lesson 1

Powerful stakeholders block plays a key role in shaping the desired governance in an area.

The type of local governance played a significant role in determining the degree of stakeholder participation, particularly the business sectors, on marine resources management. The lack of trust of stakeholders in the local government made the implementation of the key program activities difficult. Only under a coalition that was formally created, such as TOSCA in the case of Puerto Galera, stakeholder empowerment was slowly manifested through participation on decision-making in a formal setting such as the CRM Board. For Apo, the League of Municipalities played a pivotal role in influencing and affecting a no-take-zone policy. Efforts to engage stakeholders should start with information campaign on the status of the park as it would bring about the participation of various stakeholders, even those who are not directly benefiting from the MPA.

Lesson 2

The participatory and political processes were crucial to the success of the MGP in implementing coastal resources management program in the field sites.

Public-private participation in environmental decision-making and program implementation has become a cornerstone of environmental governance. The benefits from such social mechanism include improved quality of decision-making, facilitation of policy implementation, and enhancement of accountability of institutions. The interface of institutions, public participation and sustainability is also recognized in resource management. Sharing of ownership of the resources where the stakes are high will eventually lead in taking on the responsibility of resources management through participation in mechanisms that allow them to perform fully.

Lesson 3

The impacts of a fisheries management program take time before stakeholders realize its full benefits.

The whale shark tourism in Donsol has undeniably resulted to economic benefits. It continues to provide steady additional income opportunities to fishers who are engaged in tourism services and it improves the income generation capacity of the local government. Legal systems in support of social structures and coastal resources management have been put in place to help in addressing fisheries problems. But it will take more efforts on the part of the local government to bring these mechanisms so much further to make them fully work, in ways that will be perceived and felt by its constituencies. In an interview with a small fisher, who is not engaged in tourism, he lamented that life has become more difficult because of the presence of purse-seiners. The full implementation of the fisheries management plan remains a daunting challenge and what remains to be seen is whether these initial steps can be sustained, and what will happen when the local institutions, such as the local government, MFARMC, and MPA council, come face to face with a politically complex issue such as the commercial fishers' encroachment on their municipal waters.

Long-term implications

Despite the successes, the conservation work in these three sites is far from over, especially on the face of political uncertainties and unstable community dynamics in the years to come. But with the legal system and social structures that have been set up through the MGP, the conservation partners on the field are now slowly taking on the responsibility of managing their very own resources with the hope of reaping the benefits that redound from investments of coastal and marine conservation.

In Puerto Galera, the long history of conflicting interests among stakeholders will continue to linger in the years to come and the political dynamics between the political leadership in the grassroots will be a guessing game every three years of the local political cycle. But the democratic space provided by the CRM Board will be a good platform for the continuing negotiations for agreements. The environmental users' fee was eventually implemented amidst strong opposition from other sectors. The initial success of the payment scheme is an indicator that the stakeholders from the grassroots are slowly giving back its trust and confidence to the local government. But the true test of the users' fee lies not on the amount collected over a period of time but how the money will be safeguarded against unscrupulous spending and how it will be used to further effective management and protection of resources on which the users' fee was created for.

In the face of politically complex, and even adversarial, issue of commercial fishers' encroachment on their municipal waters, the sustainability of marine enforcement effort in Donsol and ARNP and Sablayan remains a daunting challenge. In the case of Donsol, what remains to be seen is whether the initial steps on resource management can be sustained, and what will happen when the local institutions, such as the local government, MFARMC, and MPA management council, come face to face with fisheries issue such as the commercial

fishers' encroachment on their municipal waters. Tourism will continue to flourish in the years to come. But until the stakeholders fully appreciate the link between fisheries and tourism, investments on the former may likely to suffer in the years to come. Despite this challenge, the establishment of MPA in Donsol offers hope in demonstrating the direct and indirect benefits from a well-managed tourism. The local government already realized its potential to generate more income through tourism, thus, the initial support for its maintenance and management.

The success of marine law enforcement in Sablayan, on the other hand, is greatly attributed to the strong political leadership of the incumbent mayor and his ability to enlist the support of a lot of stakeholders. But political leadership in local government, whether good or bad, lasts only for 3 years of the political cycle. What is encouraging in the case of Sablayan is the observed increase in fish and coral biomass from 2003 to 2005. The resource users of Sablayan are starting to realize now the benefits from well-managed fisheries. These benefits will redound to stronger support for fisheries management.

Indonesia

One of the remarkable achievements of this collaboration was that at the end of December 2005 the district government of Berau issued a decree (*Peraturan Bupati No. 31 tahun 2005*) declaring the establishment of a 1.27 million hectare of Marine Conservation Area that aims to protect marine biodiversity and sustainable use of marine resources by local communities. Before introducing the decree, the district parliament (DPRD) has approved the concept for the Berau MPA at hearing with the Steering Team.

Another striking feature of the collaboration was that the establishment of MPA Berau made the government of Berau to stop giving turtle egg concession. This policy was strengthened by the statement of Director General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation (PHKA) Ministry of Forestry and Ministry Fisheries and Marine Affairs that lead to a national policy regulating that all of the turtle nesting sites throughout Indonesia have been fully protected.

Our partnership with the District government is developing a system which is tailored to local needs, and this process emphasizes their management responsibilities. We do this through intensive consultations involving district, provincial and national agencies, as well as with local communities. The long-term outcome will be a co-managed Marine Protected Area with the District Government and local community involvement.

The development of Berau MPA has been fully supported by fisher communities as the major stakeholders, especially on determining the no take zones, resource protection, establishing community institutions, socialization and surveillance on the MPA. Recently, seven Community Fora at sub-district level representing some 23,000 fishers are actively involved in developing MPA management plan. These groups are essential components to ensure implementation of Berau MPA management plan.

The painstaking process of developing the collaborative management body or unit at the local level, especially in innovating an appropriate form of new institution to manage the vast area of MPA, has been inspiring other local governments, even up till the national level (DG of Marine, Coastal and Small Island Management/ KP3K).

APPENDIX A
Partners and Beneficiaries

Apo Reef Natural Park/ Municipality of Sablayan	Donsol	Puerto Galera
Partners and beneficiaries (marked with asterisk) during the 2003-2008 program implementation		
<u>Provincial Local Government Unit:</u> Office of the Provincial Agriculturist* Sangguniang Panlalawigan <u>Municipal Local Government Units:</u> Office of the Mayor* Office of the Vice Mayor* Municipal Council* MENRO* MAO* MPDC Philippine National Police* <u>National Government Agencies:</u> DENR-CENRO DENR-PENRO DENR- Protected Area Office for ARNP Philippine Coast Guard <u>Non-government Organizations</u> Haribon Foundation <u>Private Sector:</u> Pandan Beach Resort <u>Others:</u> ARNP PAMB* BFARMCs* MFARMCs* Schools, Fishermen*	<u>Provincial Local Government Unit:</u> Office of the Provincial Agriculturist* Sangguniang Panlalawigan <u>Municipal Local Government Units:</u> Office of the / Mayor –Pilar and Donsol* MAO - Pilar and Donsol* PNP - Pilar and Donsol* Sangguniang Bayan-Pilar and Donsol MPDC - Donsol Municipal Tourism Office* 11 coastal barangay LGUs* <u>National Government Agencies:</u> SWAG/Philippine Navy DENR-CENRO DENR-CMMO Department of Tourism National Commission on Indigenous Peoples Non-government Organizations Tanggol Kalikasan Tambuyog IRDF <u>Others:</u> FARMC – Pilar and Donsol* Donsol Paddleboat	<u>Provincial Local Government Unit:</u> Sangguniang Panlalawigan Provincial Land Use Committee Provincial Planning and Development Office* Provincial Tourism Office* Provincial Agriculture Office* Office of the Governor Office of the Vice-Governor, Congressman <u>Municipal Local Government Units:</u> Office of the Mayor & Vice-Mayor* Municipal Council* MENRO MAO* MPDC <u>National Government Agencies:</u> DENR-CENRO Fiber Industry Development Authority Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources <u>Non-government Organizations</u> Locsin Foundation Mindoro Kabuhayan Foundation

Apo Reef Natural Park/ Municipality of Sablayan	Donsol	Puerto Galera
Indigenous Peoples Mangyans	Association* IFARMC* Catholic Parish Church Community Radio Station Tour Agent Bicol University Social Action Center of Legazpi City BFARMC* Butanding Interaction Officers* Boat Operators Association* Tourism Council* Fisherfolk* Seniors' Citizen Group Indigenous Peoples Agta-Cimarron	Others PG Pumpboat Association* PG Trash Buster* Muelle Bay Traders' Association* San Isidro Business Resort Owners' Association* PG Tricycle Operators and Drivers Association* PG Jeepney Drivers and* Operators Association Oceana Dive Resort PG Dive Association* PG Yacht Club White Beach Resort Owners Association FARMCs* Schools* Fisherfolk TOSCA* Indigenous Peoples Mangyans

APPENDIX B
Performance Monitoring Matrix

***PVC-ASHA Reporting Guidelines on the Detailed Implementation Plan
(DIMP) Planning Matrix (PM)***

Use the table format below to summarize the status of DIMP achievements to date. An example has been provided.
Please include any comments below the table.

Objective	Measurement and Data Management Methods	Indicators	Baseline	Targets: Year 3	Activities
Objective 1: Enhanced WWF/SSME management and technical capacity to guide and support the transition to multi-stakeholder ecoregion conservation planning and programming in the SSME	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Method: TWG semi-annual reports and workplan update: Steering committee meeting and program reports; SSME M&E reports • Tool: Review of operating procedure guidelines and assessment of compliance by report review and staff interviews. • Data collected annually 	Indicator 1A: National Technical Working Groups (TWG) and WWF Steering Committee develop and adopt operating procedures addressing governance, program implementation, budgets and financial management.	In 2003, the TWGs were just forming and had little in terms of governance and finance structure. In 2003, the SSME Steering Committee had been formed for over one year. The met regularly and had an MOU.	Trinational Committee formally created by the three governments WWF Steering Committee in place, but in the process of redesigning itself to fit into new structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening organizational capacity for natural resource management, including governance and multi-stakeholder coalition building
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Method: Project managers at anchor sites will collect information on MPA network development including local government, legislation and institutionalization. The Secretariat of the TWGs will collate collective information. • Tools: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Personal interview with local partners. ○ Review of partner reports 	Indicator 1B: National and local governments implementing MPA network framework.	No MPA Network in place	New MPAs established in Indonesia and the Philippines. In the Philippines, communities declaring interest in linking MPAs into networks. MPA Network Framework published	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening planning for MPA development, • Assessments for fisheries and species to support MPA planning and gazettal MPA establishment

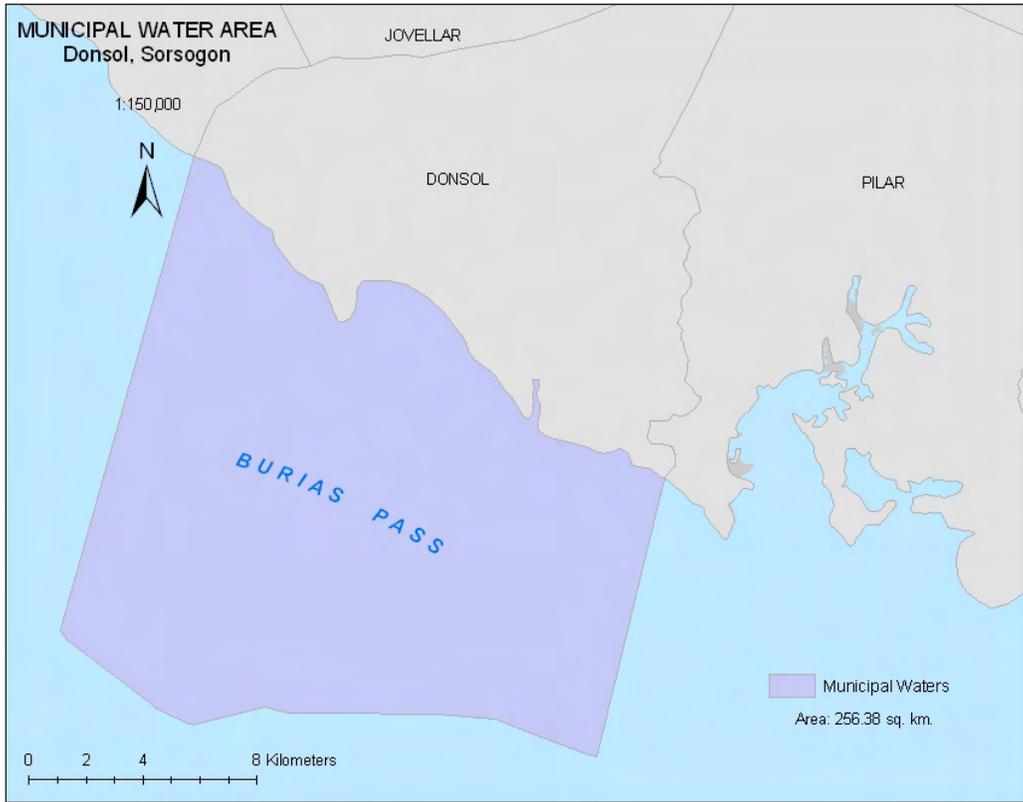
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Review of legislation ● Progress update in quarterly reports 				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Method: Review of government and community coastal management plans ● Tools: Plans and reports will be collected by project manager and shared with Coordination Unit for M&E purposes ● Data collected Annually 	<p>Indicator 1C:</p> <p>Number of collaborative coastal management plans in place consistent with comprehensive coastal and marine resource management.</p>		Coastal zone management plans being developed in Derwan, Donsol, Apo Reef and Puerto Galera	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Method: Review of ecoregion coordination Unite M&E report ● Tools WWF-US H staff will collect comprehensive data from Ecoregion Coordination Unit ● Annual data collection 	<p>Indicator 1D:</p> <p>Number of implementing partners' co-management agreements.</p>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Method: Review WWF International report: Asia/Pacific Region, Measures and Audit; Ecoregion Task Force ● Tools: Members of WWF international staff monitoring and evaluations staff will be interviewed in person (when possible) or by phone or email. Interviews will be standardized by use of questionnaire. 	<p>Indicator 1E:</p> <p>SSME program stays in Track 1 status</p>		<p>SSME remains a top 19 WWF-US Priority</p> <p>Coral Triangle nominated as a WWF Network top 12 priority initiative</p>	
<p>Objective 2: A SSME multi-stakeholder conservation coalition actively helping to</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Method: Review ecoregion based biological monitoring protocol and evaluate constraints an 	<p>Indicator 2A:</p> <p>Biological monitoring protocols incorporate ER parameters.</p>		<p>Biological monitoring underway at the site level.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Enforcement and monitoring ● education and communication ● policy consultation and

provide technical assistance and shape policies/ regulation promoting biodiversity protection at local, national, regional and ecoregion levels.	<p>success with monitoring implementation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tools: Review of biological guideline documents, monitoring reports, interview field staff. • Annual data collection. 			Policy initiatives having impact at the site level and at the national level in Indonesia.	advocacy
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Method: Review of SSME quarterly progress reports. • Tools: Progress towards achieving ecoregion M&E system adequately tracking changes will be reviewed in progress reports and reviewed by SSME team at annual strategic planning sessions. 	Indicator 2B: Ecoregion M&E system tracking changes in SSME		Monitoring not taking place at the ecoregion level	
Objective 3: Enhanced SSME contribution to WWF and partner organizational learning in ecoregion conservation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Method: Content of workshop reports, published papers, toolkits will be reviewed for contribution to ecoregion conservation learning process. • Tools: Data will be measured against ecoregion conservation standards • Annual data collection 	Indicator 3A: SSME convened workshops, peer reviewed publications and toolkits devoted to SSME experience, partnerships and program strategies.		Local workshops held. MPA framework document distributed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document organizational learning and share with broader community
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Method: Review ecoregion Task Force reports. Individual ecoregion progress reports and publication, Interview of ecoregion coordinator and/or program officer. • Tools: HQ staff will compare against 	Other ecoregion programs reflect influence of SSME program.		Coral Triangle document influencing other ecoregion's decisions	

	<p>ecoregion standard parameters, ecoregion task force report etc and interview ecoregion coordinator and/or program officer in person or by email questionnaire.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annually 				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Method: self assessment skills test • Tools: annual performance evaluation, Ecoregion Skills self-assessment questionnaire • Annually 	Improved ecoregion skills in HQ and National Office Staff		TBD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess personnel skills • Individual skill development workplans
Objective 4: Sustainable financing mechanism help support costs of coalition facilitation and biodiversity protection.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Method: Review of seascape level operating budgets, comparison of seascape operating budget and seascape revenue collection • Tools: Questionnaire • Annually. 	Seascape level budget determined and percentage of operating costs recovered by sustainable financing.		<p>Site level funds raised for park management at all four sites.</p> <p>WWF, TNC and CI collaborating on a MPA Trust Fund.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diversify the funding base for programs • Involve the private sector in financing activities • Assist partners with budgets and funding plans • Research potential options for revenue generation

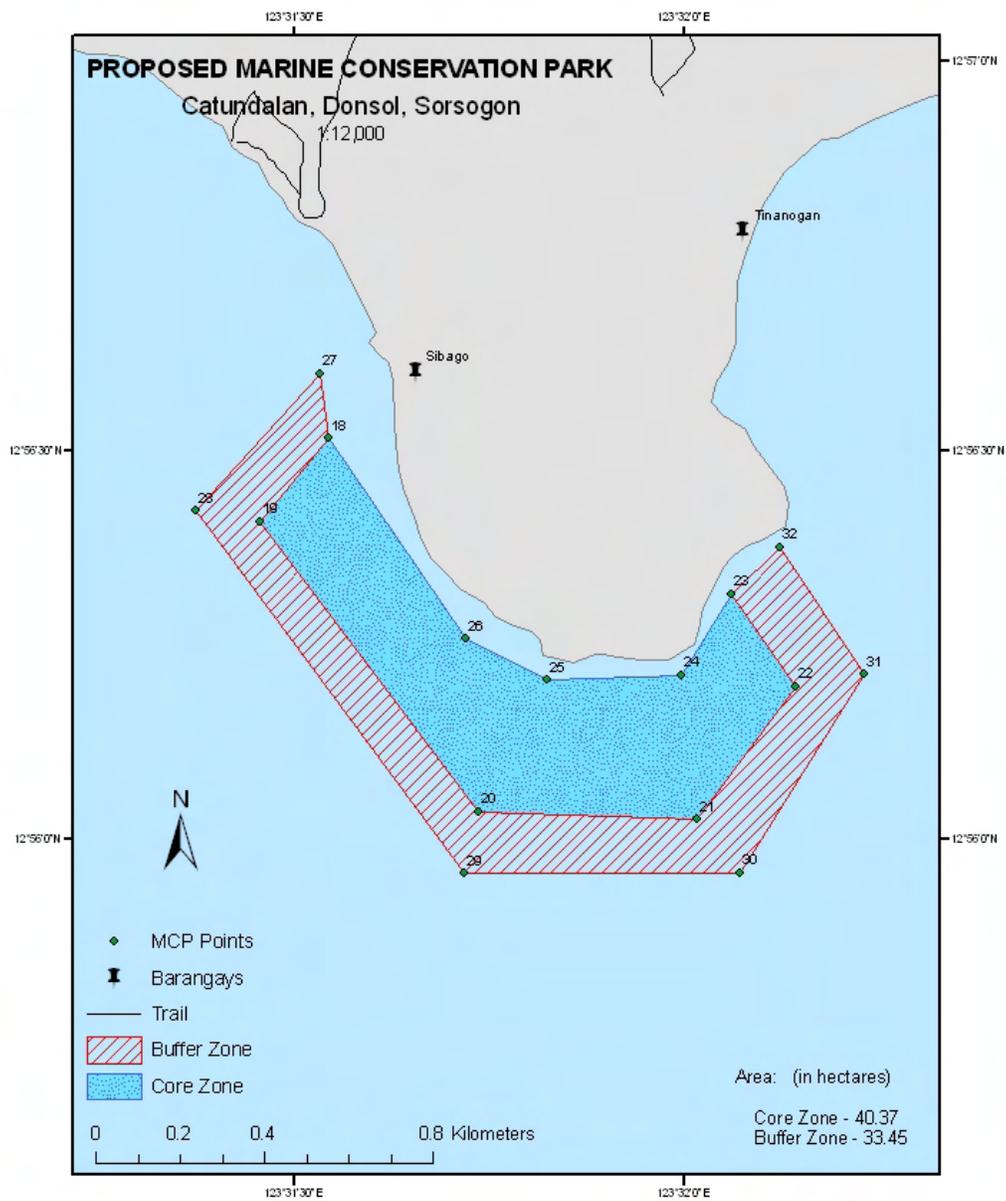
APPENDIX C

Donsol Municipal Waters

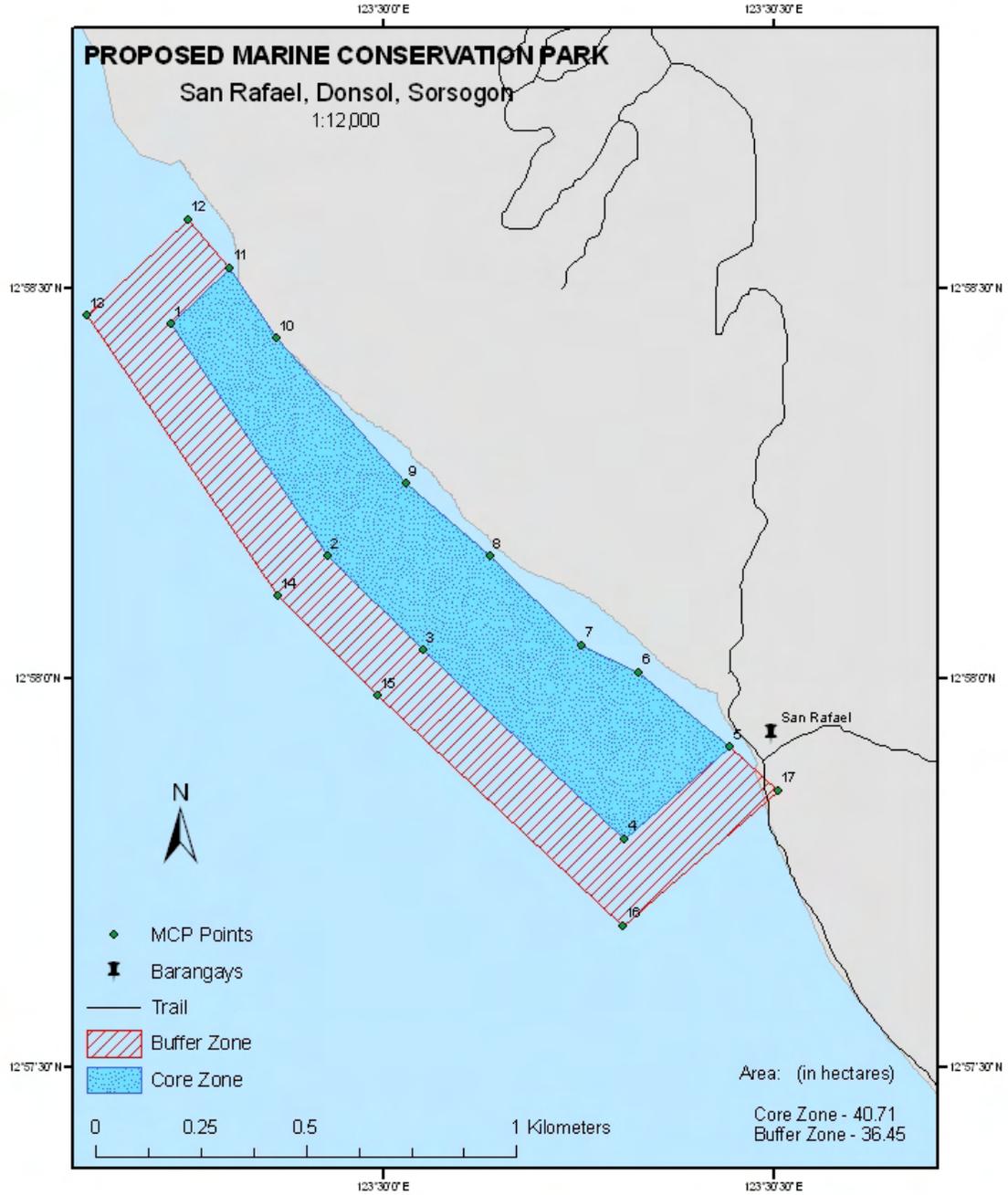


APPENDIX D

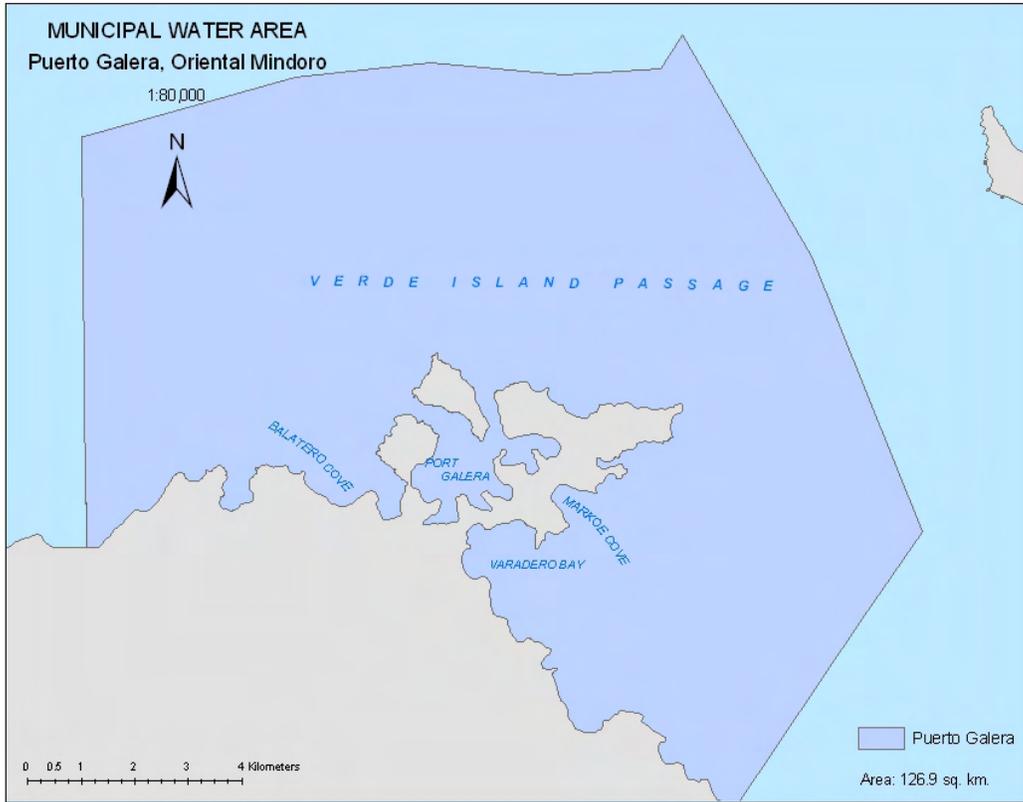
Donsol Marine Protected Area



APPENDIX E
Donsol Marine Protected Area

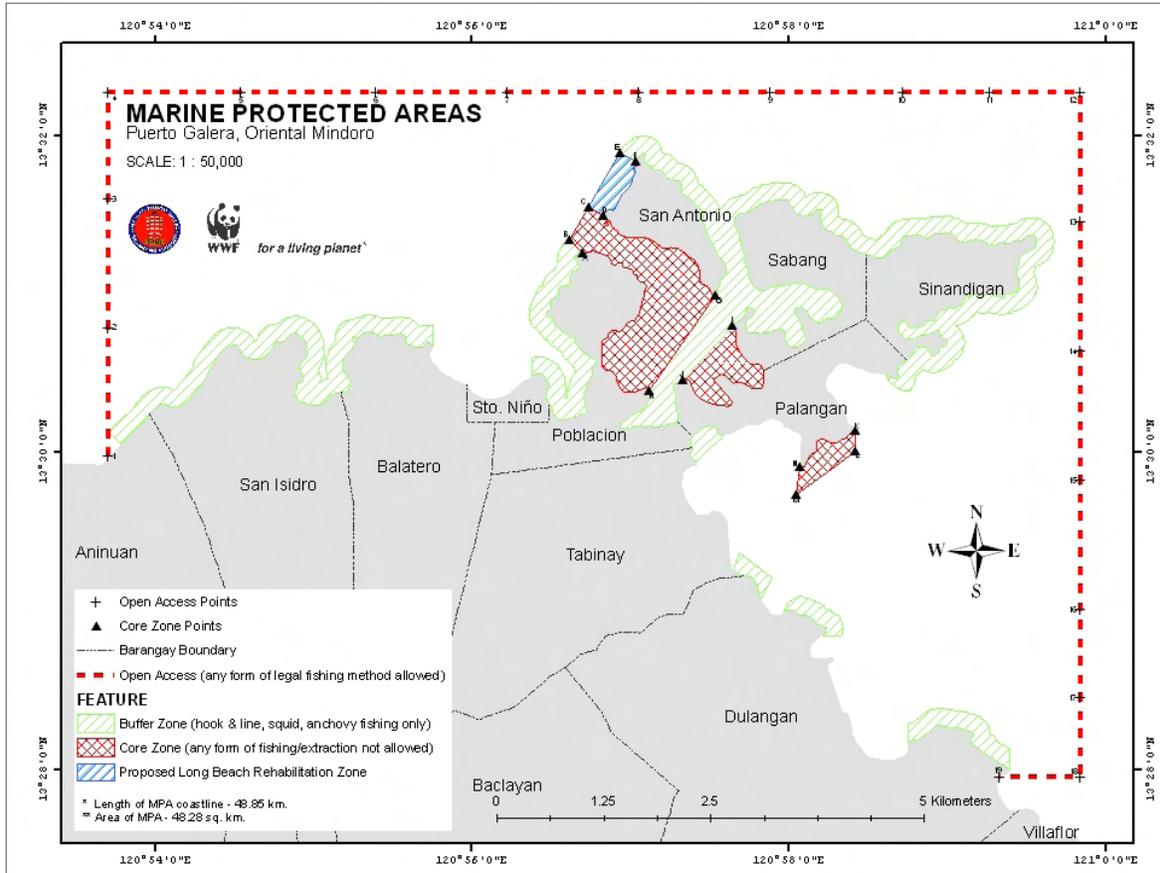


APPENDIX F
Puerto Galera Municipal Waters



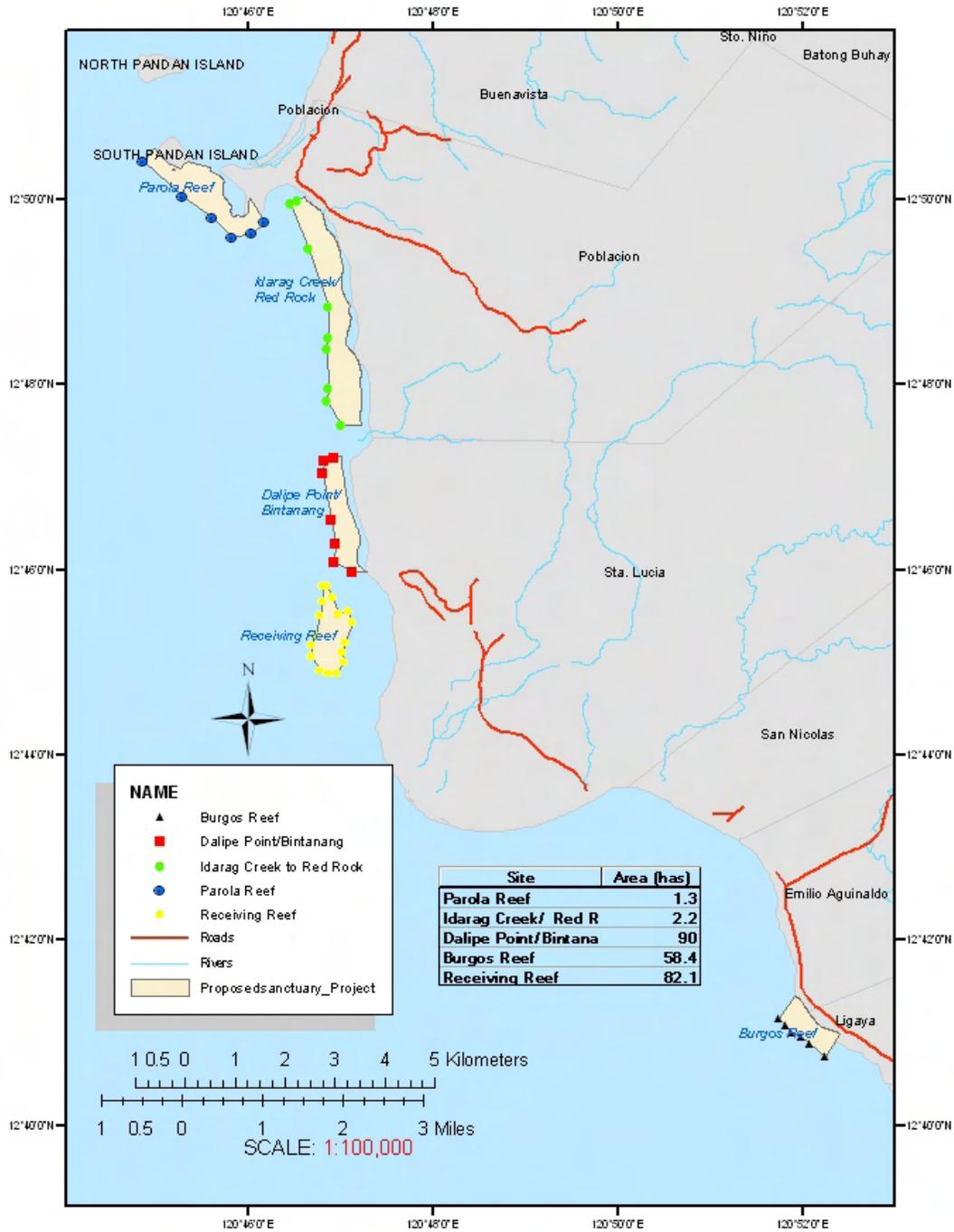
APPENDIX G

Puerto Galera Marine Protected Area



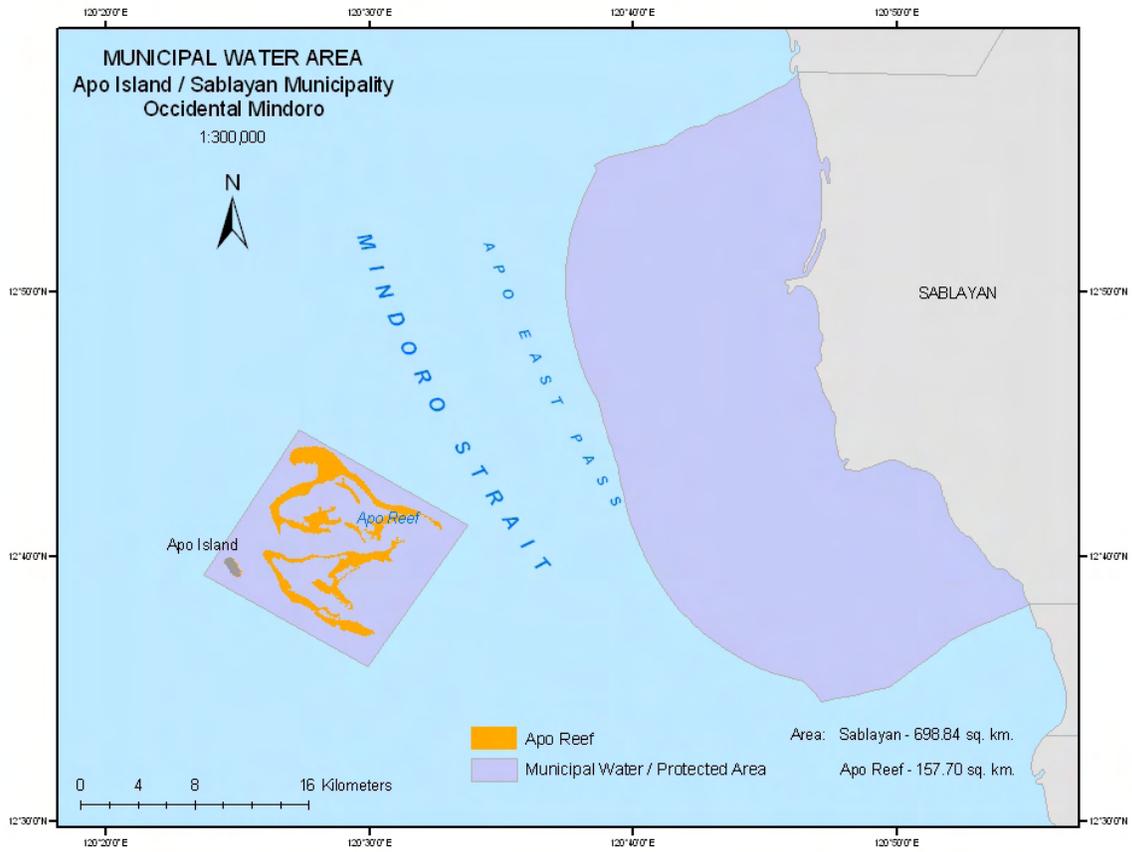
APPENDIX H Sablayan Fish Sanctuary

PROPOSED FISH SANCTUARY MAP Sablayan, Occidental Mindoro



APPENDIX I

Sablayan Municipal Waters



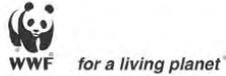
APPENDIX J

GIS Outputs

- **Base Map** (Apo,PG,Donsol) – Shows general area of project site including roads and rivers. Derived from existing data in GIS database.
- **ASTER Satellite Imagery** (Apo, PG, Donsol) – Project site images were processed for landcover classification. Imageries were classified into any of these classes ; Vegetation, Agricultural, Bare Soil, Builtup area/ Roads, Rivers, Silt, Sea/Lake, Beach, Corals, Mangrove, Sandy Bottom. PCRA maps and map output of consultants and volunteers were used as basis for classification.
- **Road Map** (Apo, PG, Donsol) – Roads on the base maps were updated and additional roads (paved and unpaved) including trails were digitized from Satellite imagery, topographic maps and Google Earth images (if available).
- **Rivers / Streams Map** (Apo, PG, Donsol) – River data from different sources (including topo maps) were not consistent. Thus, the 1:50,000 NAMRIA topographic maps were used as the standard source for the river systems.
- **Barangay Maps** (Apo, PG, Donsol) – Barangay boundaries for each project site were derived / generated from downloaded maps from mapcentral.ph.
- **Municipal Water Area** (Apo, PG, Donsol) – 15 km Municipal Waters of each site was generated using the NAMRIA approved guidelines on Delineation of Municipal Waters. However, since the guideline only assumes delineation of municipal waters manually on a paper map, some methodologies were developed to facilitate application of the guideline using the GIS.
- **Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM)** (Apo, PG, Donsol) – Elevation data of the project sites were processed using SRTM (90 meter resolution). Digital Elevation Models of the three sites were generated. This facilitates visualization of surface relief of the project area in 3D.
- **Mangrove Cover Classification** (PG, Donsol) – A map was generated showing density of mangrove cover of the area.
- **Dive Sites Map** (Apo) – Location of Dive Sites in Sablayan and Apo Reef were mapped to show areas frequented by divers.
- **Payao Map** (Apo) – Location of Payao’s was mapped for management planning purposes.
- **Proposed Fish Sanctuary Map** (Apo) – GPS points were plotted on the map to generate the areas of proposed Fish Sanctuaries.

- **Bantay-Dagat Patrol Map** (Apo) – A map was developed for the Bantay-Dagat during Patrol Operations. This map is to be used for plotting location of illegal fishers.
- **Contour Map** (PG) – Areas of equal elevation were digitized from the topo maps. This map was used for development of the Baclayan Hiking Trail.
- **Trail Map** (PG) – This Hiking Trail Map was developed for the Upland Tourism in cooperation with the US Peace Corps Volunteers and the I.P.'s of Puerto Galera. Same map was further enhanced by integration with the SRTM data.
- **Marine Protected Area Map** (PG) – Developed through a series of consultation with the stakeholders and approved by the Sangguniang Bayan of Puerto Galera. Shows Core Zone, Buffer Zone and Rehabilitation Zone.
- **Marine Conservation Park** (Donsol) – GPS points were plotted to generate the area for proposed Marine Conservation Park.
- **Various Digital Elevation Model (DEM) Maps** (Apo, PG, Donsol) – maps like Triangulated Irregular Network (TIN) and hillshade maps, were generated from the SRTM data. These maps were further processed to generate the 3D Surface Relief map for each of the 3 sites.
- **Case Study Maps** (Donsol) – maps for the Donsol Case Study were generated in compliance with specifications set by Chrisma Salao. Three maps were generated for this – world map (showing whale shark habitat range and a red rectangle enclosing the Philippines), Philippine map (with a rectangle showing Donsol and vicinity) and a map zoomed in on Donsol and its vicinity.

Appendix K



TELLING OUR STORY

Municipality of Donsol, Sorsogon, PHILIPPINES
Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion Partnerships for Sustainability Program

SIDE-BY-SIDE WITH A BIG FISH

Whale shark tourism offers sustainable practice of resource use

Abelardo Llave, known to his peers as Abe, grew up in a poor family of fishers. He started fishing at the age of 14 to eke out the income of his family. Now 39, married, and with 5 children to keep, Abe reflects on how far he has come in changing his family's life ever since he joined the whale shark tourism in Donsol when it started in 1998.

During the difficult times when his income from fishing alone was no longer adequate to support the growing needs of his family, Abe was one of the few fishers who volunteered for a rigorous training on proper whale shark interaction to become a "butanding" interaction officer, now popularly known among tourists as BIO. "I was skeptical at first. To us, whale sharks are just another marine creatures that regularly visit our waters." In the five years that followed, whale sharks have become a unique tourism product that made Donsol a standout attraction, providing BIOs like Abe additional income from visitor spending on whale shark interaction and related services. The success of tourism also brought forward the challenges of keeping the frontliners up to the growing demands for better services and sustained equity of benefits.

In 2003, WWF-Philippines implemented the 5-year conservation program funded by USAID to address these challenges by integrating whale shark tourism with coastal resource management (CRM) in Donsol. WWF-Philippines partnered with the Department of Tourism and other national government agencies for capacity building of service providers and



Schools are one of the main platforms for increasing whale shark conservation awareness in Donsol.

the enhancement of other tourism products in Donsol such as the firefly watching tour.

The economic valuation of whale shark tourism conducted under the program also provided bases in improving the pricing structure of tourism services and in tapping the full conservation potential of the whale shark through CRM. WWF-Philippines facilitated the accreditation of BIO group and the boat operators association as legitimate people's organizations under the Philippine laws, bringing these major groups in the fore of fisheries management. The BIO and boat operators association are now enjoying participation in CRM decision-making as members of the marine protected area management council.

Six more years have passed, Abe has never missed a single season to render his services as BIO. Even if the tourism is highly seasonal in nature, ranging from six to eight months in a year, Abe is able to supplement his livelihood during close season. From the cumulative savings of USD 3,000 he made from 2005 to 2008 whale shark seasons, he purchased a motorcycle for public transportation and a boat for firefly watching tours. He even purchased a small parcel of land on which he plans to build his new house. "In the next ten years, if we continue to protect whale sharks and its habitat, I see more people like me benefiting from it," concludes Abe.

Appendix L



TELLING OUR STORY

Municipality of Donsol, Sorsogon, PHILIPPINES

Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion Partnerships for Sustainability Program

CELEBRATING LIFE

Whale shark tourism contributes significantly to conservation.

The early 1990s saw the huge demand for whale shark products at the Asian markets, escalating the hunt and butchery of the animal in southern Philippines. Fortunate for these huge denizens of the sea, the local leaders and fisherfolk of Donsol in Sorsogon embarked on a whale shark tourism program in 1998, providing steady source of income and revenue for Donsol through equitable and sustainable practice of resource use. Whale shark tourism grew over the years as tourism arrivals increased. And so did the challenges for sustainable management of this town's marine resources, including the whale sharks.

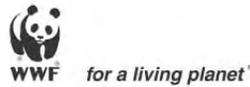
In 2003, WWF-Philippines started implementing a 5-year program funded by USAID to create a support link to tourism. Based on the economic valuation of whale shark tourism conducted under the program, the local government and the service providers generated as much as USD 22,000 from tourism services in 2002, which increased almost fivefold to USD 102,000 in 2005. On the same year, whale shark tourism contributed an estimate of USD 780,000 to the national economy, 20% of which was retained in the local economy of Donsol. The full potential of the industry for conservation led to the establishment of a coastal resources management (CRM) program that made whale shark tourism integral to the overall program.

Tapping partnerships among the local government, the fishing community and other private sectors, the CRM program effectively enabled priority management activities such as fish monitoring, patrol operation, licensing and registration of fishers. The 100-hectare marine protected that declared under the program is now operating with financial support from the local government. WWF-Philippines also facilitated the accreditation of the whale shark interaction officer group and the boat operators association as legitimate people's organizations under the Philippine laws, bringing these major tourism groups in the fore of fisheries management. The groups are now enjoying participation in CRM decision-making as members of the marine protected area management council.



The children of Donsol participating in the annual celebration of the Butanding (whale shark) Festival.

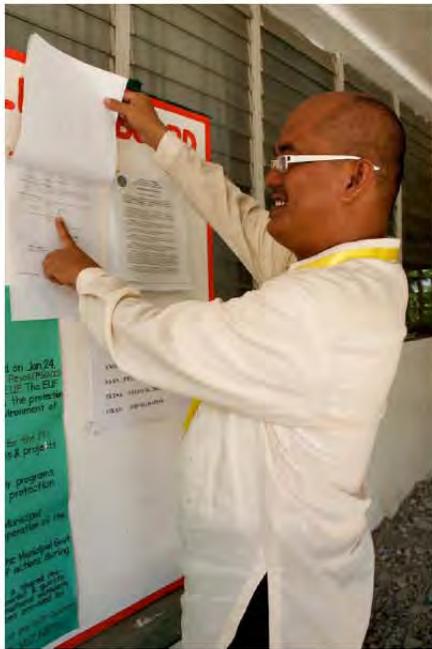
Appendix M



TELLING OUR STORY

Municipality of Puerto Galera, Oriental Mindoro, PHILIPPINES
Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion Partnerships for Sustainability Program

Tourists are now paying for conservation



Councilor Raffy Cataquis, main sponsor of the Environmental User's Fee, monitoring the collection from paying tourists.

BRIDGING GAPS FOR CONSERVATION PARTNERSHIPS

Challenges

Puerto Galera in Mindoro Oriental has seen the exponential growth of coastal tourism over the past two decades, receiving at least 800,000 tourists in a year over the past 5 years. The coastal environment drawbacks it presented have become more real to various stakeholders. The upside, on the other hand, was the opportunity in getting the tourists to pay for conservation through a user's fee mechanism. In 2002, the initiative to get the user's fee mainstreamed in the tourism industry failed to win social acceptance, and consequently, its implementation. It manifested lack of support and trust to the practice of local governance, which was perceived by stakeholders to be often politically driven. The governance structure was ineffective in addressing critical conservation issues, foremost of which was the earmarking of funds for coastal resource management, due to limited access of various stakeholders to governance decision-making.

Initiatives

WWF-Philippines, with grant from USAID from 2003 to 2007, facilitated the participation of various stakeholders in establishing the coastal resource management (CRM) program in Puerto Galera. The CRM program, through education campaign, capacity building activities and informed decision-making, resulted to the creation of a multi-stakeholder management board that represents major stakeholder groups of Puerto Galera including the local government, academe, the tourism and business sectors, and fishing community, among others. The management board was instrumental for shaping the Environmental User's Fee system or EUF, which is integral to the overall CRM program.

Results

Over the short period of six months since implemented in December of 2007, the EUF collection already amounted to USD 162,000. The figure is a huge amount compared to the USD 112,563 collection made by the local government of Mabini in Batangas from the conservation fee over the period of three years. The municipal ordinance that created EUF also calls for the distribution of the collection to the following breakdown: 10% for endowment fund, 5% for general fund of local government, 20% for share of nine coastal villages and 65% for coastal resources management activities identified in the 5-year CRM plan. The distribution arrangement guarantees budget for the priority CRM program activities like marine protected area, marine law enforcement and waste management. The local government has already undertaken steps such as earmarking of USD 40,000 in setting up wastewater treatment facilities in three pilot sites with high tourist influx.

Appendix Q

Telling Our Story

FROM BOMBS BACK TO FISHING NETS

Re-Introducing Sustainable Income Strategies through Cooperatives in Coastal Kalimantan



Traditional fish aggregating device, rumpon, in Teluk sulaiman.
Photo: Panji Laksmana / WWF-Indonesia

A new and growing co-operative named *Karya Bersama* ('Common Project') has been the rallying point for the small fishing community of Teluk Sulaiman, a small coastal village in Indonesia's East Kalimantan province.

Masliah, an articulate woman in her 40s who runs the Co-op's daily affairs, can now boast a membership of 72 members. "This constitutes 30% of our community", she claims, "and I anticipate that it will continue to grow in the near future." The co-op's assets have grown to Rp. 12,000,000 (approx. US\$ 1,300) from member's contributions and activities alone in less than a year, no small feat by Indonesian standards.

Before the Coop was established in 2007, Teluk Sulaiman's community members have for a longtime traded-in their traditional aquaculture activities for more instant but unsustainable fishing methods. Instant returns from the rampant use of explosives and potassium prevalent in commercial fishing practices led many to abandon their traditional fish aggregation methods. Three years ago, the widespread impact of overfishing and declining yields began to affect large segments of the community. Even those who carried on with destructive fishing practices were forced to head further into the open seas. A government-sponsored co-operative that was set up at the district level, aimed at eradicating poverty among the poorest fishing communities in the district met with little success.

Part of the problem was that micro-credit preference was bent towards the richer segments of the communities rather than the poorest. As a result, this co-operative failed to nurture a sense of ownership among the poorer segments of the communities due to the lack of credit availability, participatory planning and management in its daily running.

In 2006, a USAID-funded capacity building program, which included courses in management and organizational skills, was initiated to target the poorer segments of Teluk Sulaiman's fishing community. This initiative not only stimulated the establishment of a new co-operative closer to the poorer segments of the community, but also helped to promote sustainable fishing activities, the diversification of income strategies and support for women initiatives. The latter included home industry activities such as virgin coconut oil production and the processing of dried fish.

"We managed to rekindle our community's interest in traditional fish aggregation methods", says Risno, the Co-op's chairman, "The enthusiasm seems promising. Community members have been gradually moving away from fish bombing lately. We started with only two traditional Fish Aggregation Devices, with USAID/WWF assistance supplying the floats, ropes and anchoring material. But after a very short time, our members took it up themselves without external grants or loans to cooperate in building another eleven." Members who took up this initiative are now able to sell small catch surpluses to neighbouring villages. "It's a pity that we have abandoned these methods in the past. It is now proven that with a little foresight and co-operation, our traditional methods do have in fact commercial potential."

Appendix R

Telling Our Story

SAVING SEA TURTLES THROUGH INTEGRATED PATROLLING

Local Participation Key to Successful Patrolling



Sea Turtle monitoring officer's activities at Hatchery Sangalaki Island, Berau - East Kalimantan

Photo: Panji Laksmna / WWF-Indonesia

Challenge

Sea turtle poaching around the Berau marine eco-region (which include the islands of Pulau Panjang, Derawan, Maratua and the Sangalaki Island Nature Reserve) has a long history. Early conservation measures initiated by the Dutch colonial government, which banned the trade of sea turtle eggs in the mid-1930s, had a direct implication over the booming surplus of sea turtle eggs during subsequent decades. This returning boom drove the Indonesian government in 1953 to limit and regulate the trade by designating harvesting concessions to local traders. Weak control, however, undermined the regulatory objectives of the policy, and by the 1980s almost every fishing community in the region was involved in the uncontrolled harvesting of sea turtle eggs around Derawan Island.

Despite the designation of some areas as official sea turtle protection sites after 1990, the uncontrolled poaching of sea turtle eggs remained unabated well into the 2000s. The situation worsened with the entry of foreign vessels who began illegally poaching sea turtles in massive volumes. The latest incident in 2005 involved a Taiwanese vessel that almost escaped with hundreds of sea turtles trapped inside its nets had local fishermen not reported it in time to the local authorities.

Initiative

USAID/WWF assistance in the form of patrolling facilities and supporting policy initiatives resulted in a comprehensive marine eco-region protection plan which brought many stakeholders of the region together, which includes the government, the police, the navy, international and civil organizations, and most importantly, the surrounding communities themselves. Success of the protection plan, however, could not be guaranteed without the direct involvement of the communities concerned and without strategies aimed at fostering alternative income strategies. Since 2006, new glass bottom boats and patrolling stations were procured through USAID assistance in addition to alternative livelihood programs. This assistance also covers patrolling costs incurred during the initial stages of the conservation program.

Results

A patrolling station was built in 2006 on the northern maritime frontier of the eco-region near Pulau Panjang Island. Since the patrolling team involved locals who could easily identify and report fellow community members involved in poaching or fish bombing activities to law enforcement agencies, the numbers of poaching incidents have steadily declined for the past two years. Local involvement is not only limited to those working directly as patrol staff. Other community members have also taken up the courage to report trespassers, as a number of incidents have been reported with the help of local fishermen. As one patrol staff said, "not all of us support sea turtle poaching, but nobody in the past saw any point in acting up in the face of weak law enforcement and the lack of patrols."

Appendix S

Telling our story

Encouraging Local Fishery Solutions: Small-scale Assistance for Long Term Objectives



Stationary Cage at Tanjung Batu, Berau - East Kalimantan
Photo: Panji Laksmana / WWF-Indonesia

Badri, 35, was archetypical poor fishermen like many in his village. Like the rest, he was prone to fluctuating incomes due to irregular fish harvests. Following what many fishermen did in his village, he was also involved in fish bombing. "We were well aware that fish bombing was exacerbating the situation, but it was better than arriving back to my family with empty nets. What else could I do to feed my family?" Added to this vicious cycle was the fact that dead Grouper fish fetches lower prices on the market than live ones. "For a longtime I have been dreaming of owning my own fish aggregating device and hatchery cages, but there were two major obstacles: nets are prohibitively expensive, and it isn't easy to obtain good seedlings."

USAID/WWF assistance in the form of organizational capacity training and small-scale procurement of fishing tools led Badri to form a Fisher's Group. Instead of blanket-distributing nets to the whole community, this assistance scheme encourages fishermen to find their own creative solutions in replicating spawning projects to other community members with minimum external assistance. Joined by ten other fellow fishermen, Badri's group received 30 kg of high-quality and durable fishing nets each from the schemes. This enabled them to build the first ten fish spawning sites of the village. Badri plans to divide his own spawning site into smaller squares for other non-group members to utilize, "I'm hoping that they too can gradually build up their capital in order to buy spawning nets for themselves in the future." He says. Strong social community ties play a key role in the sharing arrangements between group and non-group members.

Badri knows that patience is the key for the spawning sites to succeed, and his group has already been planning for the next stage of their project. "We have to make the most of local seedlings first, but I hope that we can gradually build some capital that we can use to buy high-grade grouper fish seedlings later on", he says. "It will be a slow start that I'm sure will pay off. Before, nobody here would think of slowly building your own fish bank that can be sustainably harvested."

Appendix T

Telling Our Story

Sangkalaki: Hope for Sea Turtles



Protected hatchery sites in Sangalaki supported by USAID ensure the uninterrupted natural hatching process of the sea turtle population.

Photo: Panji Laksana / WWF-Indonesia

Sea turtle eggs are not only prone to natural predators such as lizards and eagles. The longstanding activity of sea turtle egg poaching has placed sea turtles in a seriously endangered situation.

Many sea turtles in the Berau marine eco-region prefer to hatch their eggs on the sandy beaches of Derawan and Sangalaki. Despite the recent decline in poaching activities owed to continuing funding support by USAID to patrolling activities, natural predators still place the sea turtle population under critical situations of endangerment.

USAID through WWF and other local partners support the constant protection and monitoring of sea turtle hatching sites around the Berau marine eco-region. Logistical support has been given to local staff manning the Sangalaki monitoring station. Although the number of hatching sea turtles are still in a declining trend, which one monitoring staff attributed to the widespread poaching that took place during the 1980s, today's sea turtle hatchlings are better protected than before. Given the 20 year interim period before a sea turtle starts her first hatching process, the monitoring staff are optimistic that today's protection measures will have a positive impact on the sea turtle population growth in the future.