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## CORAL TRIANGLE SUPPORT PARTNERSHIP (CTSP)

# YEAR 3 ANNUAL REPORT

REPORTING ON WORK BETWEEN APRIL 1, 2011 AND SEPTEMBER 30, 2011

**SUBMITTED OCTOBER 31, 2011**



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Cover photo: Madang Lagoon communities recently launched a mangrove nursery at Laugum Wildlife Management Area (WMA) in Madang. Supported by CTSP, the nursery was launched jointly by the Governor of Madang, Honorable James Gau (right) and WWF's Asia-Pacific Director, Dr. Isabelle Louis (left). The occasion also marked the handing over of the nursery by WWF to the Laugum WMA committee, which is taking the lead in a mangrove replanting program in the whole of the Madang Lagoon. Seedlings from the nursery will be distributed to communities in the lagoon for transplanting in degraded mangrove areas. It is expected that the first transplanting exercise will be completed in March 2012, and the Laugum WMA committee is planning ahead for this occasion to raise awareness about climate change and climate change adaptation. Photo © WWF PNG / M. Tati.

## **Coral Triangle Support Partnership Year 3 Annual Report**

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USAID Regional Development Mission for Asia (RDMA)

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## Definitions and Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ALGIS	Agriculture Land use Geographical Information System Unit
BKKPN	<i>Balai Kawasan Konservasi Perairan Nasional</i> – National Water Conservation Area
BOBP-LME	Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem Project
BPSDM	<i>Badan Pengembangan Sumber Daya Manusia</i> , the human resources department of MMAF
BMP	Best Management Practices
CBRM	Community-based resource management
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CI	Conservation International
CITES	Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species
CLMA	Centre for Locally Managed Areas
CoP	Chief of Party
CSC	Consortium Strategy Committee
CT	Coral Triangle
CTC	Coral Triangle Center
CT6	The six nations in the Coral Triangle: Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Solomon Islands, and Timor-Leste
CTI	Coral Triangle Initiative
CTI Secretariat	Regional CTI Secretariat/Interim Secretariat hosted by Indonesia
CTNI	Coral Triangle Network Initiative, an effort of WWF
CTSP	USAID-funded Coral Triangle Support Partnership Project
CTSP-I	The Indonesia component of CTSP activities
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DCoP	Deputy Chief of Party
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources (Philippines)
DOS	Department of State (U.S.)
DQA	Data Quality Assessment
EAFM	Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management
FSPI	Foundation of the Peoples of the South Pacific
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GCP LWA	Global Conservation Program Leader with Associates, a USAID cooperative agreement mechanism
GIS	Geographic Information System
Gol	Government of Indonesia
GTZ	<i>Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit</i> , a German development organization
ha	Hectares
ICZM	Integrated Coastal Zone Management
IEC	Information, Education, and Communication
IMACS	Indonesia Marine and Climate Change Support Project, funded by USAID
IPB	<i>Institut Pertanian Bogor</i>
IR	Intermediate Results
ISC	Interim Steering Committee
IUU	Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (fishing)
KIG	Kalayaan Group of Islands (KIG) which is claimed by China, Vietnam, and the Philippines.

KKJI	<i>Direktorat Konservasi Kawasan dan Jenis Ikan.</i> The Directorate for Conservation and Fish Species, part of MMAF. Formerly known as KTNL.
KKP	<i>Kementerian Kelautan dan Perikanan.</i> The Indonesia Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF)
LGU	Local Government Unit (the Philippines)
LLG	Local Level Government (Papua New Guinea)
LMMA	Locally Managed Marine Area
LRFT	Live Reef Fish Trade
MARXAN	A conservation planning computer software
MECM	Ministry for Environment, Conservation and Meteorology (Solomon Islands)
MFMR	Ministry of Fisheries & Marine Resources (Solomon Islands)
MMAF	Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (Indonesia). See also KKP.
MNP	Marine National Park
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPA	Marine Protected Area
NCC	National Coordinating Committee
NFA	National Fisheries Authority (Papua New Guinea)
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NIPA	Nuakata-labam-Pahilele Area, an MPA in Milne Bay, Papua New Guinea
NIPAS	National Integrated Protected Areas System
NKS	Nino Konis Santana National Park, Timor-Leste
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (US)
NPOA	National Plan of Action
NRM	Natural Resources Management
NTZ	No-take zone
P4KKP	<i>Tim Pengkajian, Penetapan dan Perancangan Pengelolaan Kawasan Konservasi Perairan</i> Team for review, establishment, and planning on management of marine conservation area
PCA	Priority Conservation Area
PEMSEA	Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia
PI	Program Integrator – Tetra Tech/ARD
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
PMT	Program Management Team
PNG	Papua New Guinea
PNG CLMA	Papua New Guinea Centre for Locally Managed Areas
POC	Point of contact
PPP	Public Private Partnerships
Ramsar	International Convention on Wetlands, signed in 1971
RAP	Rapid assessment program
RAT	Regional Activity Team
RDMA	USAID Regional Development Mission for Asia
RPO	CTSP's Regional Program Office (based in Jakarta)
RPOA	Regional Plan of Action
SDI	<i>Direktorat Sumberdaya Ikan,</i> the Directorate for Fish Resources of MMAF
SEAFDEC	Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center
SI	Solomon Islands
SIG	Solomon Islands government

SILMMA	Solomon Islands Locally Managed Marine Areas
SOM	Senior Officials' Meeting
SPREP	South Pacific Regional Environment Programme
TMP	Tun Mustapha Park (Malaysia)
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
TWG-SF	CTI Regional Technical Working Group on Sustainable Financing
UNFAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
UP-MSI	University of the Philippines Marine Science Institute
USCTI	US Coral Triangle Initiative
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States government
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WFC	World Fish Center
WWF	World Wildlife Fund (for US organization)/Worldwide Fund for Nature (other national organizations)

## I. Introduction

The Coral Triangle (CT) covers nearly 2.3 million square miles of ocean, encompassing all or parts of the waters of Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Solomon Islands, and Timor-Leste. The Coral Triangle is the center of marine diversity on Earth with over 500 species of reef building corals and 3,000 species of fish. Its biological resources sustain the lives of more than 126 million people in the region and benefit millions more worldwide. Yet the marine and coastal natural resources of the Coral Triangle are threatened, and the many goods and services they provide are at immediate risk from a range of factors that adversely impact food security, employment opportunities, and the quality of life of the people who depend on marine resources.

### I.1 Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP) Background

The six Coral Triangle countries (the CT6) formally agreed to pursue the Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI) on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security at the first CTI Senior Officials Meeting (SOM) in Bali, Indonesia in December 2007. The CT6 followed this agreement with a series of National Coordinating Committee (NCC) meetings to establish the scope and priorities for this monumental effort. The Coral Triangle Declaration was officially signed by the CT6 heads of state in May 2009 in Manado, Indonesia. The CTI Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) adopted as part of that agreement, and the related National Plans of Action (NPOA) that have been drafted and adopted since that time, present clear goals, targets, and prioritized activities necessary to achieve local, national and regional outcomes within 10 to 15 years. The five CTI conservation goals are:

1. Priority seascapes designated and effectively managed.
2. Ecosystem approach to fisheries management (EAFM) and other marine resources fully applied.
3. Marine protected areas (MPAs) established and effectively managed.
4. Climate change adaptation measures achieved.
5. Threatened species status improving.

The U.S. government—through coordinated efforts by the Agency for International Development (USAID), the National Atmospheric and Oceanic Administration (NOAA), Department of State (DOS), and other agencies (collectively known as the USCTI Support Program or USCTI)—has committed over \$40 million in technical and financial assistance from 2009-2013 to support the CT6 nations as they work to achieve the CTI goals. The main conduit for this aid is the Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP),<sup>1</sup> a five-year project implemented by a consortium of the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), The Nature Conservancy (TNC), and Conservation International (CI). The consortium maintains a strong presence in all Coral Triangle countries, and the consortium's international reach provides the CT6 with

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<sup>1</sup> CTSP funding is projected to total US\$ 45,088,247 over five years, including US\$32 million from USAID and an estimated US\$13,088,247 (41% of USAID funding level) from the three consortium partners.

opportunities to leverage additional assistance that otherwise would be beyond their reach. Each consortium member has a long history of engagement in the region, and over the years consortium members have invested tens of millions of dollars in the Coral Triangle with plans to scale up significantly in the next decade.

## **I.2 CTSP Goal**

The goal of CTSP is to improve the management of biologically and economically important coastal and marine resources and associated ecosystems that support livelihoods and economies in the Coral Triangle. USCTI and CTSP's strategy for achieving this goal is to assist the CT6 to implement key components of the CTI Regional and National Plans of Action (referred to as RPOA and NPOA, respectively) by focusing on four main result areas:

- Result 1 Regional and national platforms strengthened to catalyze and sustain integrated marine and coastal management in the Coral Triangle.
- Result 2 Ecosystem approach to fisheries management improved throughout the Coral Triangle region.
- Result 3 Marine protected area management improved in Coral Triangle countries.
- Result 4 Capacity to adapt to climate change improved throughout the Coral Triangle region.

### I.3 CTSP Results Framework

Progress for CTSP is measured against the USCTI Support Program Consolidated Results Framework illustrated in Figure I.

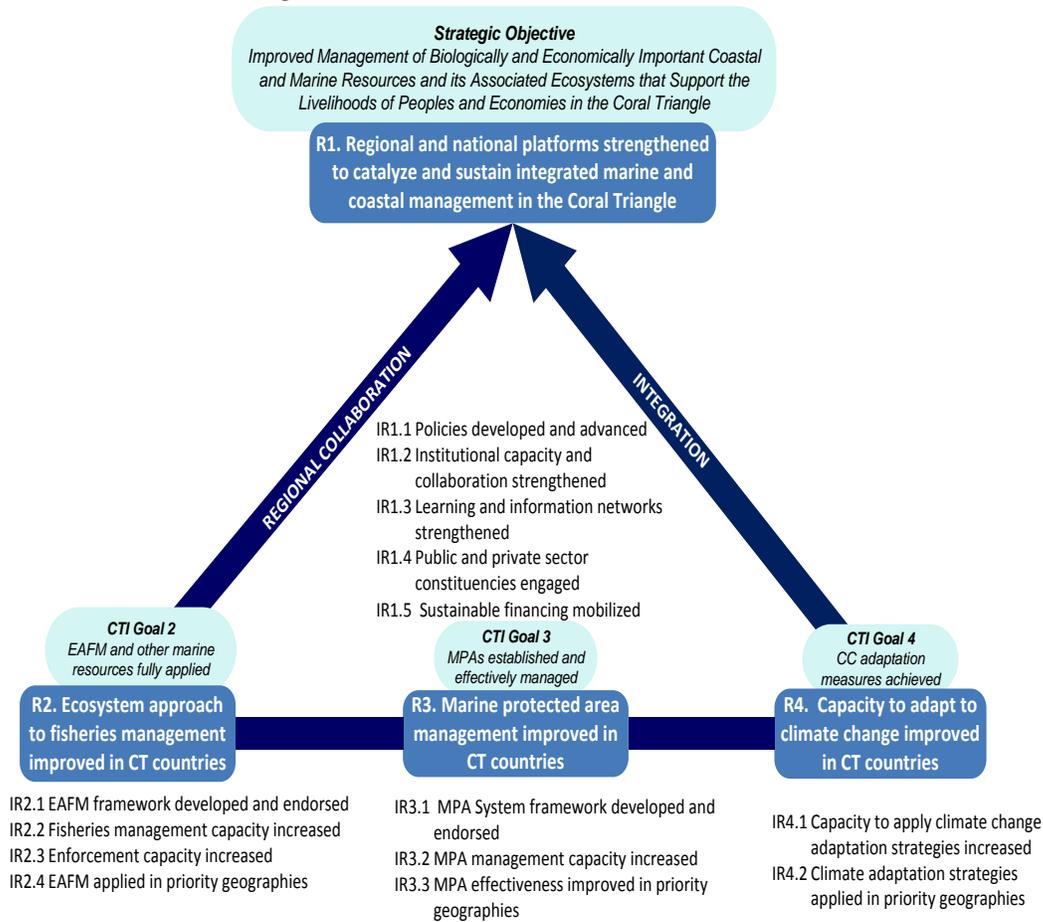


Figure I. USCTI Support Program Consolidated Results Framework

CTSP uses the USCTI set of common indicators to measure program progress:

**Common USAID Indicators to Measure Program Progress**

1. Number of hectares in areas of biological significance under improved management.
2. Number of hectares under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance.
3. Number of policies, laws, agreements or regulations promoting sustainable natural resource management and conservation that are implemented.
4. Number of people receiving USG-supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation.
5. Number of laws, policies, agreements, or regulations addressing climate change proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance.
6. Number of public-private partnerships formed.

## I.4 Implementation Phases

Regional and national activities in these geographies and sites are being implemented over CTSP's five-year program in four phases:

- Phase I: Collaboration, Coordination and Partnerships on Program Start-Up (Year 1)
- Phase II: Selection of Priority Geographies and Implementation (Year 2)
- Phase III: Expansion and Acceleration (Years 3-5)
- Phase IV: Transition and Institutionalization (Year 5)

### **Phase I: Collaboration, Coordination and Partnerships - Year 1**

USAID awarded the CTSP cooperative agreement prior to the drafting and signing of the Coral Triangle Initiative declaration signed in Manado, Indonesia in May 2009, which included the CTI RPOA. The cooperative agreement was also awarded prior to the adoption, and in many cases drafting, of any of the respective CTI NPOAs. As a result, CTSP and USCTI efforts in the first year focused largely on supporting the countries to reach agreement on the CTI and supporting partners to commit to getting CT6 presidents to sign the regional declaration. Parallel to supporting the regional agreement and related apparatus, CTSP in Year 1 focused on direct, responsive engagement and collaboration with national and sub-national partners around the CTI agenda – this even before there was a clear agenda. While time consuming and resource intensive, the CTSP approach of direct engagement, followed by catalyzing action at regional and national levels, built foundational relationships and led to a sense of ownership and collaboration among and with CT6 governments. It assured the CT6 leaders that CTSP activities would be results-driven and reflect their priorities, an important and delicate process that also required meeting USAID timelines and expectations. This approach continues to be a hallmark of CTSP implementation and continues to feature prominently as the program evolves.

### **Phase II: Implementation in Integrated and Learning Sites - Year 2**

With the RPOA Adopted, and initial drafts of National Plans of Action drafted with CTSP assistance, Phase II of CTSP work focused on finalizing decisions on the priority geographies in which support would be focused. Partnerships with local entities were strengthened, CTSP support helped form and strengthen NCCs, champions were identified, and primary implementation partners were selected. Due to limited resources, in some countries CTSP was not able to work with the full range of national implementing partners. In these cases, local consortium members played important roles in recommending partners that would be most likely to respond effectively and that were most aligned with the USAID results framework and indicators. The process of finalizing primary implementing partners included a sensitive analysis of the technical strengths and capacity of implementing partners, as well as their experience working within the national political contexts in which ministries and agencies operate. In some cases, additional staffing needs were identified and met at national and local levels and within consortium member organizations. In preparation for the increased intensity of implementation starting in Year 3, partner roles, responsibilities, and strengths were clarified to achieve the integration envisioned by USAID in its program design. In some sites MOUs were drafted to clarify roles and relationships, which then served as the basis for enhanced cooperation, leveraging, and integration in subsequent years. The solid relationships established in Year 1

allowed CTSP to take advantage of opportunities presented as the program moved toward Year 3 and the beginning of the expansion and acceleration phase.

### **Phase III: Expansion and Acceleration - Years 3 to 5**

By the end of Year 2, CTSP consortium members had examined opportunities for expansion and intensification of activities at site levels in all countries. Several sites were excluded based on consultations with partners and USAID, and implementation intensified in the remaining sites. At the beginning of Year 3, the CTSP consortium received its first tranche of funds specifically targeted for regional work. Three primary thematic areas had already been identified for USCTI through the results framework – EAFM, MPAs, and CCA—and these became the focus for the new regional funds. In addition, CTSP identified a fourth cross-cutting issue: capacity development. Each of these was considered strategically important to regional outcomes that would not be achieved without sufficient funding.

In anticipation of Year 3 regional funds, a qualitative analysis was completed by the CoP that evaluated the comparative advantages of each CTSP consortium member including organizational capacity, positioning and readiness, and organizational commitment to regional outcomes. Based on this analysis, lead organizations were chosen and funding allocated to create momentum toward regional outcomes. Specific outputs were clarified in coordination with USAID and other USCTI implementing partners, and the CoP began a process to link regional workstreams with existing site and national level workstreams implemented by country teams.

In Year 3, technical working groups for MPA, EAFM, and CCA thematic areas, as well as the cross-cutting capacity development working group, were sanctioned by the SOM. Regional exchanges and technical working group meetings supported by the PI, CTSP, and NOAA facilitated CT6 working group members to define their challenges and direction and to set targets. These and other meetings began to define more clearly what was actually possible by the end of USAID's five-year USCTI program.

Based on clearer and more realistic targets, the consortium and USAID agreed on an endgame strategy, and CTSP, working more closely with the PI and NOAA, began to anchor processes on the ground more effectively. CTSP country teams increasingly took responsibility for following up with partners on the results of regional meetings conducted jointly with the PI and NOAA. Coordination with national, provincial, district, and village partners deepened, and more rapid progress was achieved toward CTSP targets.

As CTSP moves into the second year of the Acceleration and Expansion Phase (Year 4), regional workstreams will enter their second year of funding, and national and site level activities are more strongly integrated into government plans and linked to regional initiatives. Government partners and USCTI implementing partners (PI and NOAA) have agreed to the CTSP endgame strategy and to specific endgame targets.

### **Phase IV: Transition and Institutionalization - Year 5**

With the development of the USCTI endgame strategy and related deliverables, and discussion of this strategy with CT6 government partners, CTSP aims to transition its initiatives to government partners and institutionalize the tools and capacity contributed over the five-year project. CTSP has started preliminary discussions with government partners and USCTI implementing partners to define an approach that ensures a smooth transition and lasting contributions to the CTI as a result of USAID support. In Year 4, these discussions will intensify and clarify further the agreements and details on institutionalization of governance platforms, sustainable financing options, and enabling frameworks that will sustain USAID’s contributions past the life of USCTI and CTSP. The details of transition and institutionalization arrangements will be described in the final Year 5 program of work.

## **1.5 Priority Geographies and Integration Sites**

To focus activities and resources and align with government priorities, CTSP consulted with CT6 government counterparts and stakeholders to identify Priority Geographies and other sites for CTSP support. This consultation process took into consideration:

- CT6 government priorities;
- Presence of consortium members working in the area versus cost of new start-ups;
- Relative conservation values of potential locations;
- Existing or potential partners;
- Level of threat versus condition of resources;
- Political will;
- Potential for leveraging additional non-USAID resources; and
- Overall implementation feasibility and probability of success.

This process produced a set of Priority Geographies in which CTSP targeted its support (Table I). Maps of the Priority Geographies and sites are presented in Annex D. A subset of the Priority Geographies was selected as “integration sites,” where CTSP is supporting local government and non-government partners in implementing all four result areas of the USCTI Results Framework. Given the specific needs, readiness of partners and beneficiaries, and the limits of time and resources for CTSP, integration is not possible in all sites. Nevertheless, these other “learning” sites still present important opportunities for conservation and learning, and furthering country-based action through leveraging national and sub-national government resources and action on the part of civil society organizations.

Priority Geographies have been identified in Indonesia, and CTSP is continues to work with USAID’s Integrated Marine and Climate Support Program (IMACS) to identify one or more integration sites. The responsibility for finalizing this process is transferred to the new Indonesia MPAG program as of the approval date for MPAG by USAID Indonesia.

Current discussions between USAID Indonesia, IMACS and CTSP indicate a minimum of one and potentially two sites will be identified for integration of Platforms, EAFM, MPAs, and CCA.

Table I. Priority Geographies and Sites (Integration geographies and/or sites highlighted in gray)

Country	Priority Geography	Site
Indonesia*	Papua (Bird's Head Seascape)	Bird's Head Seascape
	Lesser Sunda Ecoregion	Savu Sea (which includes Solor-Alor)
		Bali MPA (which includes Nusa Penida)
	Banda Sea Ecoregion	Wakatobi MPA
		West Kei Kecil
	North Borneo	Berau MPA
Sunda Shelf	Anambas/Natuna	
Malaysia	Kudat-Banggi	Tun Mustapha Park
	Sabah Coastal Waters	Sabah Coastal Waters
Papua New Guinea	Milne Bay Province	Nuakata-labam-Phailele MPA
	New Ireland Province	New Ireland
	Manus Province	Manus Island
	Madang	Madang lagoon
Philippines	Palawan Province	Dumaran
		Taytay Municipality
		Araceli Municipality
	Tawi-Tawi Province	Languyan, Sitangkai, and Sibutu
		Turtle Islands
Verde Island Passage	San Juan, Lubang/Looc, and Calatagan	
Solomon Islands	Central Province	GERUSA (Gella-Russell-Savo natural resource management network)
	Western Province	Gizo Island and environs
Timor-Leste	Nino Konis Santana National Park	Nino Konis Santana National Park

\* CTSP-I worked closely with the USAID Indonesia IMACS, DOJ, and NOAA components to address various aspects of EAFM, MPAs and CCA through USAID Indonesia's portfolio approach to integrated coastal and marine management.

## 2. Program Updates and Major Achievements

### 2.1 Regional

#### ***CT Atlas is functional and contributing to regional decision making.***

The CT Atlas is beginning to serve as a regional spatial database for CT information on coastal/marine habitats, MPAs, and oceanographic data pertinent to management. CTSP conducted a regional workshop to set out protocols for data sharing and country-level work, and as a result of this workshop the CT Atlas is fully linked with the CT6 national agencies and NGOs responsible for managing and analyzing the data. The information within the CT Atlas on MPAs is the only consistent and updated source for the CT6 using common parameters and nomenclature.

***Resilient MPA System (CTMPAS) at a regional scale has a solid foundation.***

The nearly completed regional scoping report on the status of MPA network design and gaps will provide strategic technical assistance to the USCTI integration sites and will inform the design of national MPA systems and the CTMPAS. In addition, principles for integration of fisheries and climate change considerations into MPA network design are increasingly recognized and considered in integration sites as well in national planning for MPA and MPA networks.

***Turtle Islands Heritage Protected Area moves forward.***

Substantial progress has been achieved for the development of the Bilateral Turtle Islands Ecotourism Plan. During the Turtle Islands Heritage Protected Area Joint Management Committee (TIHPA JMC) meeting in Sandakan in September 2011, both the Philippine and Malaysian delegations agreed to pursue the development of the project. They also recognized the need for fundraising and private sector engagement to hasten the implementation of the plan. The Malaysian and Philippine governments believe that the development of bilateral cooperation in ecotourism in the Turtle Islands will be beneficial for both countries not only in terms of tourism development but also on turtle and marine conservation in the region.

Through the support of CTSP, enforcement activities in Baguan Strict Protection Zone have been strengthened. Five park wardens and four enforcement officers from the Philippine Coast Guard and the Philippine Navy Marines have conducted patrols on land and sea to protect the 1,238 hectares of marine and terrestrial no-take zones (NTZs) in Baguan. As a result, from October 2010 to September 2011, a total of 917,800 marine turtle eggs were protected. Nesting incidence for 2011 is projected at 10,800, which if achieved will be a 15-year high and the third highest nesting incidence since recording started in 1984.

Only three years ago, because of lack of protection, turtle egg poaching and destructive fishing were rampant in Baguan. The strong presence of enforcers and park wardens in Baguan are serving as a strong deterrent to would-be violators. During October 2010 to September 2011, only three violations of the marine no-take zone were reported. The three fishermen involved were turned over to the Philippine Coast Guard in Taganak Island. This record of violation was a marked improvement over the seven recorded violations in FY10 that involved heavier offenses like dynamite and cyanide fishing. Visual survey of the coral reefs surrounding Baguan now show signs of recovery after many parts were destroyed by dynamite and cyanide fishing.

To complement the enforcement efforts, CTSP pilot tested an income diversification project in Taganak Island. Three groups (fishermen, women, and youth) representing 40 households were provided with livelihood projects. Though it is too early to ascertain the success of this project (the grant was only awarded last September 26, 2011), some milestones have already been achieved. Participants have signed a contract, agreeing that they will (1) no longer be involved in turtle egg gathering, (2) help in monitoring and reporting turtle and egg poaching, (3) conduct monthly coastal clean up and will practice waste segregation and recycling, (4) not use illegal and destructive methods of fishing, and (5) not catch, gather, and sell protected wildlife species. This is the first time in Turtle Islands that the community will directly be involved in protecting the marine turtles and the environment that they depend on for their livelihoods.

**EAFM framework developed.**

CTSP led efforts to develop a regional EAFM framework. This framework, developed through a consultative process with experts in the region, is meant to guide the work on EAFM by the USCTI partners. In addition, CTSP is developing a regional EAFM learning network in coordination with regional partners.

At the EAFM regional exchange in September in Kota Kinabalu, Malaysia, CTSP partners and consulting experts established an EAFM technical working group, drafted an EAFM regional framework for policy and legislation, presented a roadmap to implement the EAFM regional framework, and shared an outline for national EAFM position papers. Additionally, an outline has been created for the EAFM learning network.

In June in Timor-Leste, CTSP cooperated with PEMSEA to hold a training on EAFM and integrated coastal management. CTSP is also developing a regional EAFM training program with SEAFDEC, Bay of Bengal program-large marine ecosystem (BOBP-LME), and UNFAO.

The legal and policy review of EAFM in Philippines and PNG is ongoing, as is the review of fisheries and EAFM site-level activities by CTSP.

**Climate Change Marketplace prepares for launch.**

The contract for developing the Coral Triangle Climate Change Adaptation Marketplace was signed in October 2011. After an extensive and sometimes challenging process to select the appropriate people to undertake this work, we were fortunate to secure the services of EcoAdapt. EcoAdapt runs the Climate Adaptation Knowledge Exchange [www.cakex.org](http://www.cakex.org) which is a facility that many CT countries and project implementers already use. How the Marketplace works is represented below (Figure 2).

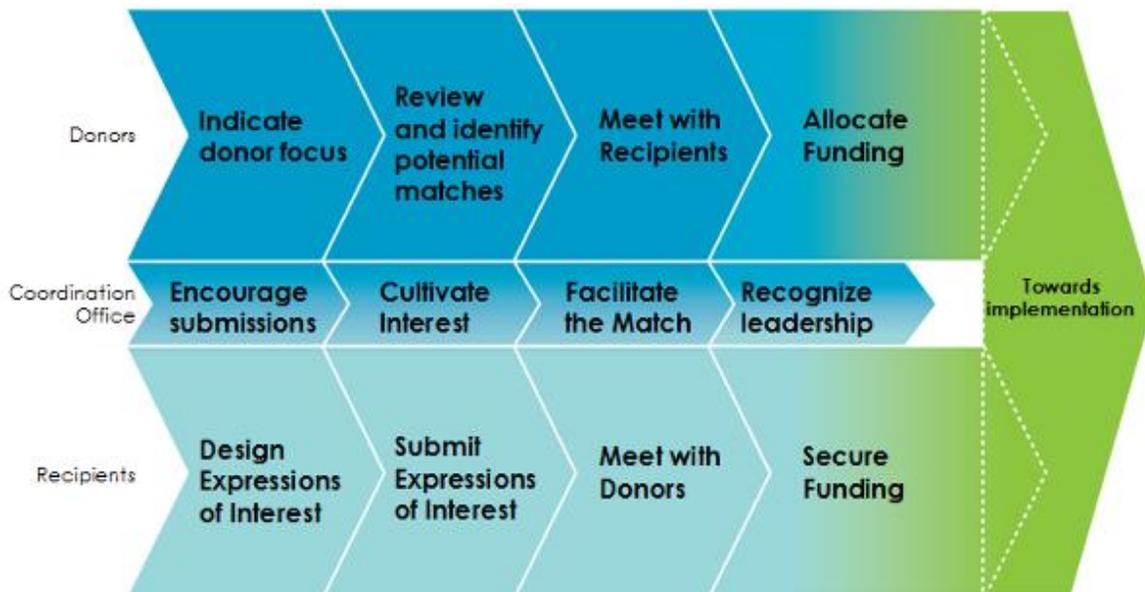


Figure 2. Schematic of how the Climate Change Adaptation Marketplace will work. (Taken from LifeWeb.)

CTSP is working to build the portfolio of projects that could benefit from the coordination of donors through the Marketplace. The Marketplace may be launched at Rio+20 in June 2012.

**CT6 governments endorse LRFT multi-stakeholder forum.**

In a strategy designed to garner multi-country support (including non-CT6 countries), the EAFM Working Group has endorsed the establishment of a multi-stakeholder forum to improve management of live reef fisheries (LRF) within an EAFM framework (see Figure 3).

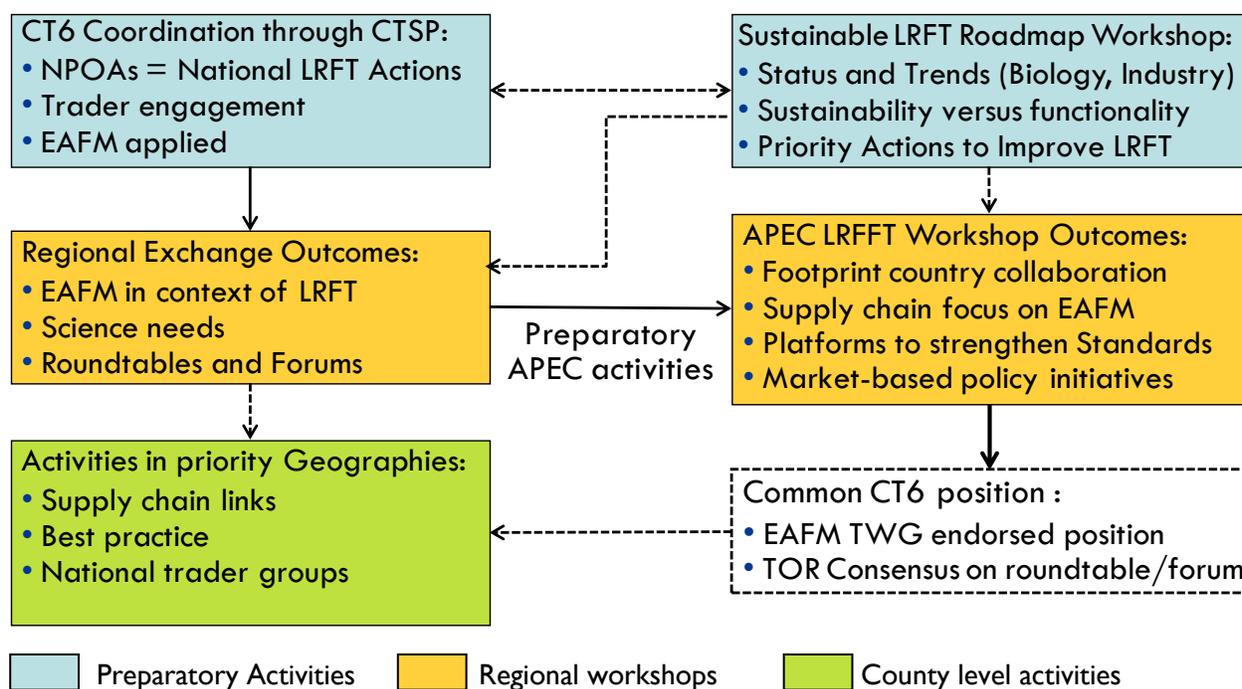


Figure 3. LRFT strategy

A CT6-led technical advisory group will build on this endorsement and develop a model for the forum based on stakeholders' core priorities. Forum membership will expand over time to include representatives from government, industry, NGO and academic sectors in both source (CT6) and demand countries. With support from USCTI, engagement with industry in mainland China will deepen in FY12.

The LRF trade relies on both wild-caught and full-cycle aquaculture fish. In recognition of this, a complementary "top" achievement has been the formation of the Marine Fish Farmers Association of Malaysia (MFFAM), comprised of major producers of cultured grouper from all seven Malaysian states and with the charter to support the adoption and widespread implementation of "best-practices." The MFFAM, while an industry-led initiative, will be a public-private partnership in terms of receiving financial and technical support from the Malaysian Department of Fisheries and the NGO community. The MFFAM was recognized formally at the 2nd Regional Business Forum in Kuala Lumpur on October 10-11, 2011.

## 2.2 National

Please noted that detailed status updates by activity are available in Annex A and Success Stories can be found in Annex B. Highlights of achievements are presented below.

### Indonesia

#### ***Nusa Penida MPA management improved through zoning and establishment of management body.***

CTSP facilitated the development of a draft zoning system for Nusa Penida MPA. The draft was reviewed by Nusa Penida key stakeholders such as fishermen, seaweed farmers, marine tour operators, and Klungkung District government through 26 focus group discussions at the village and sub-district level. In general, these key stakeholders provided constructive inputs and agreed on five zones in Nusa Penida MPA, including 1) Core Zone; 2) Sustainable Fisheries Zone; 3) Marine Tourism Zone; 4) Seaweed Farming Zone; and 5) Holy Zone for Temple.

TNC staff members have been using biological, socio-economic, and policy data to develop the draft zoning system for Nusa Penida MPA. MMAF Decree No.30/2010 relating to the MPA zoning system and management plan regulates 4 zones within an MPA, including: 1) Core zone; 2) Sustainable fisheries zone; 3) Utilization zone; and 4) Other zones.

In collaboration with Fisheries High School in Jakarta, CTSP has developed the Fisheries Profile of Nusa Penida MPA. The profile includes data on fishing areas, fish species, fish price, type of fishing gear used, and boats. In collaboration with Brawijaya University, CTSP has developed the Marine Tourism Profile for Nusa Penida MPA. The profile includes data on types of marine tourism attractions, price per attraction, income for marine tour operators, number of visitors per year per attraction, and type of hotel accommodations. These profiles are important socio-economic inputs for development of the zoning system and sustainable financing mechanisms.

CTSP conducted Reef Health Monitoring (RHM) on coral reefs and fish in Nusa Penida. This monitoring included a training on RHM for students from a number of universities in Indonesia. After attending the RHM training at the Coral Triangle Centre, these students carried out the coral reef and fish monitoring at 12 sites within Nusa Penida MPA. The RHM training is part of the Coral Triangle Centre program on capacity building for university students in Indonesia related to coral and fish monitoring.

CTSP has been facilitating the Nusa Penida MPA Task Force to establish a management body for Nusa Penida MPA. The first draft of management body structure is available, and will be presented to key stakeholders to get their input and agreement.

#### ***Berau reef health assessed, and data are used in spatial planning decisions.***

Another round of reef health monitoring (RHM) was conducted in Berau. Monitors returned to healthy reefs spotted during earlier manta tows to assess the reef health in more detail with a Line Intercept Transect (LIT) method. The monitoring covered the southern and northern parts of Berau waters and involved government officials from Berau Service of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, and the Marine and Coastal Resource management Body (BPSPL) Pontianak. These data will be used inform marine spatial planning efforts in Berau.

The district head of Berau made a number of significant decisions in this reporting period. He convened a marine spatial planning working group (*Rencana Zonasi Wilayah Pesisir dan Pulau-pulau Kecil*). The working group is responsible for the establishment of zoning in Berau waters and is led by BAPPEDA, the local government planning agency. Additionally, the district head established, funded and staffed a team to patrol Berau waters and provided an official vehicle for surveillance activities. USAID-CTSP and TNC contributed a boat and its crew for patrol activity.

***Berau gains marine education component.***

On June 2011, TNC-WWF Berau Joint Marine Program delivered the last stage of a project to develop marine education curricula for elementary level. During a workshop on June 27-30, the team revised the curricula. The workshop also provided teacher training using simple, locally-available materials. Participants of the workshop included 29 teachers (four females) from seven sub-districts. The new curricula will be implemented officially in the January – June semester, and will be evaluated by Berau’s National Education Service. Additionally, teachers were trained on MPA topics relevant for Berau communities. They will become MPA trainers for their village / community.

***No-Take Zones make progress in Berau.***

The Berau Pride Campaign is now in its sixth month of implementation (following the previous planning and university phases). Taufiq Hidayat, the Campaign Manager, has been reaching out to audiences in two target sites, Derawan and Tanjung Batu. Social marketing media and materials have been produced and distributed at the target sites, and communities in these sites are responding positively. Of note is the agreement from the Head of Derawan Village to establish, support, and be involved in the management of the Tababinga NTZ. This is a considerable achievement given the complex social and political dynamics in this area.

Community engagement in the target sites has been extensive. Community members have been providing input into the design of campaign materials and boundary markers, and have been involved in surveying the planned NTZs (with support from CTSP partner TNC). The work being conducted by DKP Berau through the Pride Campaign is establishing a strong foundation of trust and is effectively enabling the full participation of all target stakeholders.

***Savu Sea Marine National Park integrated into the provincial spatial plan.***

For three years, CTSP has worked to include Savu Sea Marine National Park (MNP) into the provincial spatial plan of East Nusa Tenggara (NTT). Spatial data and related information on critical areas, resource distribution, and use of space in the Savu Sea and Lesser Sunda were provided to the NTT Spatial Plan Agency. Recently, the Regional Representatives Council adopted the Provincial Spatial Plan which includes Savu Sea MNP as a conservation area. This regulation is currently being adopted by ten districts within Savu Sea MNP.

***Coral reef monitoring undertaken to support Savu Sea zoning plan.***

CTSP, in collaboration with Diponegoro University, conducted reef monitoring using a manta tow that surveyed 413 km in the Savu Sea MNP. These monitoring resulted in a report, Excel database, and GIS geodatabase of distribution and condition of coral reef in Savu Sea MNP. Other data include distribution of marine large fauna (e.g., sharks, bumphead parrotfish, and

manta rays); marine mammals (whales and dolphins); and turtles. The data will be used to support the development of Savu Sea MNP zoning plan. The data will also be distributed to government partners.

***Capacity development program internalized at the national and provincial levels.***

CTSP facilitated the development of MMAF's Human Resource Development Division (BPSDM) capacity development strategy for marine protected area management, which will be the first capacity development strategy for a training division at BPSDM. BPSDM has moved forward with the implementation of the strategy with budget allocated for priority activities for the government's next fiscal year (2012).

CI is supporting and facilitating certification the capacity development program. As an initial step, CI translated and adapted curricula from NOAA and other sources to BPSDM's format. Review of the first adapted curriculum is underway, and the next step is to prepare the curricula competency evaluation system. At the site level, CI has delivered training in MPA management in Bali, BHS, and Anambas. CI's capacity building program in BHS has worked with the University of Papua, West Papua Province, and BPSDM to explore ways to transfer the program to a permanent location at the University of Papua.

The Indonesian government, with CTSP support, has conducted MPA 101 training for government staff at District and Provincial levels; facilitated meetings and consultations with local NGOs; supported technical aspect of development of spatial planning at the north coast of Bali; and explored opportunities for private sector involvement in financing the management of the MPA network.

***Anambas National Marine Park declared, adding 1.2 million hectares of marine protected area in Indonesia.***

CI has been supporting MMAF's technical implementation unit and the local government in preparing the declaration of Anambas NMP. CI has also provided support to prepare key stakeholders for effective management of Anambas National Marine Park, including developing resource monitoring protocols, providing technical support for the resource monitoring process, and providing training in MPA 101 and MPA Management Planning.

CI has explored opportunities for public-private partnerships (PPP) by facilitating initial discussions with oil companies, USAID Indonesia, MMAF, and the local government. The initial step for this PPP is agreeing on the management cost structure that will be shared by task force members.

***Bali Marine Rapid Assessment Process survey marked the start of scientific design.***

CTSP successfully conducted the marine rapid assessment process (RAP) in the waters surrounding Bali. The marine RAP was a collaborative effort led by CI and including participation from national and international scientists; the Bali Government's Office of Marine Affairs, Department of Fisheries, and Marine Research and Observation Office; and Warmadewa University. The RAP results have been presented to the governor of Bali Province and used as the basis for the design of an ecologically-connected and resilient Bali MPA Network, agreed to by stakeholders in a June 2010 meeting. The Bali RAP resulted in the discovery of nine new

species of fish and one new endemic coral species—discoveries that were covered by more than 20 new international news outlets.

***Wakatobi develops its ecotourism business plan.***

Following a one-year process of training and information dissemination on ecotourism, Wakatobi Marine National Park stakeholders developed an ecotourism business plan. It is expected that the government of Wakatobi will support this plan by providing a regulatory framework for its implementation.

***EAFM Indicators draft report completed; assessment to begin.***

Building on the draft EAFM Indicators report presented in Kota Kinabalu (see also the Regional Achievements section on EAFM framework, above) and following the agreed roadmap with MMAF, fisheries experts will gather in October to finalize the modules to be field tested at pilot sites in November 2011. MMAF and CTSP are now ready to launch an EAFM website, which will provide data on sustainable fisheries practices in Indonesia's Fisheries Management Areas (WPPs), link experts and practitioners on EAFM issues, and provide updates information on the EAFM indicators assessment and field test results.

***Workshop on MPA management provides technical assistance and information.***

Coordinating and integrating activities among government institutions has always been challenging at national and local levels. In order to promote consistent approaches and share knowledge, a workshop was held in May of 2011 in Kei Islands on how MPAs are established. The workshop was also an opportunity to provide assistance to participants who were in the process of preparing documents required for MPA establishment. The workshop was attended by officials from district governments, MMAF, and MMAF's technical implementation units in Kupang, Banda, and Aru. In addition, there were representatives from universities, private sectors, and communities within the Banda Sea ecoregion.

***Support for MMAF directorate continues.***

Support for MMAF in the design, planning and management of MPAs in Indonesia is ongoing through this provision of technical assistance and advice. CTSP continues to support MMAF's Directorate of Conservation for Area and Fish Species (CAFS) in their design and development of a database and information system to improve management of existing MPAs and help support the design of a network of MPAs for Indonesia. A large part of this effort has involved establishing a working group on sustainable financing for MPA management in Indonesia. This work includes determining costs for MPA management; establishing protocols and guidelines for the evaluation of management effectiveness of MPAs; and providing day-to-day communication and liaising with key stakeholders involved in developing a network of MPAs.

Additionally, WCS staff have designed and conducted capacity building workshops and training programs for government MPA staff. Site-based training activities have been conducted at Pieh Island in Sumatra and Gili Islands in Nusa Tenggara. WCS also supports MMAF to continue the development of management and action plans for the Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion (SSME) and has organized meetings and provided input to SSME programs. WCS also have facilitated a Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) workshop to identify transboundary issues and discuss causes and impacts of these issues.

## Malaysia

### ***TMP Interim Steering Committee becomes operational.***

The Tun Mustapha Park Interim Steering Committee (TMP-ISC) was established to guide the development of an integrated management plan for TMP. Subsequent to formal establishment of the TMP-ISC in February 2011, Sabah Parks, working closely with the Working Group (WG) lead agencies, has conducted numerous discussions, meetings and workshops to develop the six components of the Integrated Management Plan (IMP):

1. Integrated Resources Management
2. Fisheries and Aquaculture Management
3. Zoning
4. Socioeconomic Programs
5. Environmental Education and Public Awareness
6. Governance

The original TMP-ISC was streamlined from more than 40 parties to 12 major stakeholders and a Technical Working Committee (TWC) of 14 representatives from the government, fishers' organizations, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Five of the six working groups have been mobilized. The working groups have good relations, which bodes well for the formation of an effective collaborative management body for TMP. The stakeholder engagement by each of the working groups has increased awareness to the importance of TMP and its gazettement. The working groups are facilitated by the TMP Coordinator, who is based in the Sabah Parks Headquarters office but is supported by CTSP funds.

### ***Commercial fishers implement EAFM in Tun Mustapha Park.***

In 2010, the commercial fishing industry in TMP recognized the need for better management of their resources and developed a common vision (previously reported). Subsequently, the commercial fishing industry in Kudat, represented by the *Persatuan Pemilik Kapal Nelayan Kudat* (PPKNK), has become a member of the TMP Technical Working Group 2, participating actively in the establishment of a management plan for fisheries in TMP.

PPKNK also recognized the importance of monitoring their resources. PPKNK together with Sabah Fisheries Department, Sabah Parks and WWF-Malaysia visited the Philippines' Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) Station at Navotas City, Manila in March 2011. The group consisted of three members of PPKNK, two staff members from the Sabah Fisheries Department, two staff members from Sabah Parks, and two staff members from WWF-Malaysia. The group also visited the Philippines National Fisheries Research and Development Institute. During the visit, the group learned about the implementation of the Fisheries Observer Programme at the MCS Station—including objectives, operation, and training and data protocol. During the visit, the group discussed the potential of implementing a fisheries observer program as part of the fisheries management strategy for TMP. Subsequently, during the July 2011 WG2 fisheries workshop, it was agreed that a locally-adapted fisheries observer program will be included as one of the strategy for fisheries management in TMP.

### ***Environmental stewardship gains traction in TMP.***

One of WWF-Malaysia's goals working in TMP is institution building. This includes facilitating formation of conservation-oriented groups and promoting environmental stewardship among youths. Since its inception in 2009, the Banggi Youth Club (BYC) has gradually taken over the implementation of awareness activities at the Banggi Environmental Awareness Centre (BEAC). BYC implements awareness-raising activities to spread marine conservation messages and support of the establishment of TMP and Maliangin Sanctuary as a demonstration site for the benefits of marine protected areas.

In May 2011, BYC conducted their first planning workshop to establish their work plan, which will include BEAC activities, a year-long Green Lifestyle campaign (working together with WWF-Malaysia), and fundraising activities to initiate their plan to become self financing. While still working closely with WWF-Malaysia, BYC has shown capability to implement their own activities that closely incorporate conservation messages.

## **Papua New Guinea**

### ***MOU strengthens natural resource management on Manus.***

On April 12, 2011, in Lorengau, Manus, an MOU was signed between the Manus Provincial government, the University of Papua New Guinea, the PNG Centre for Locally-Managed areas (PNGCLMA), WWF, TNC, and the Manus Civil Society Organization (CSO) Forum, an umbrella organization forum for all local community based organizations in Manus. The MOU outlines roles and responsibilities that each partner will play in order to support implementation of the government's Environment Sustainable Development Plan (ESDP) 2010-2015.

### ***Local management model scaled up to additional LLGs.***

The Pere Locally Managed Marine Area (LMMA) / community MPA model has been shared with the Lele Masih Bupi Chupeu Local Level Government (LLG). After participants from Lele Masih Bupi Chupeu LLG attended an EAFM training, they were kept to implement the Pere model in their own community MPAs. It is hoped that this model will spread to additional LLGs in Manus.

### ***LLG Environment Law continues forward.***

This law has now been presented to the Maramatana Local Level Government Assembly for its first reading. Developed in collaboration with communities, the bill has undergone extensive review by environmental and drafting lawyers to maintain the intent and integrity of community-based natural resource management and conservation. The law has to submit to two additional readings before it is passed. It is anticipated that these readings will occur in November, after which the community can formally recognize their community-based marine management plan. This will then become a part of the PNG MPA network and the community will be encouraged to join the Centre for Locally Managed Areas (CLMA) Network.

In conjunction with the proposed law, there is a process underway to formally recognize a community based organization as the body to implement the marine management plan. The entire process of developing marine managed and protected areas will be written up as a guide

for other communities who wish to manage their marine resources and to have this management formally recognized.

A full briefing was conducted by WCS for the Lavongai Administration and LLG in May on the proposed Lavongai LLG Marine Environment Law. Extensive community consultation work was completed regarding the LLG Law with all the communities in the Lavongai LLG. Information from the community consultation will be incorporated into the proposed LLG Law.

***Community launches monitoring program of marine managed areas.***

CTSP has been supporting the development of a series of permanent transects that will be monitored quarterly to determine biodiversity and fish stock trends within the 92,000 ha Nuakata labam-Pahilele Community Managed Marine Area (NIPA) off the eastern tip of Papua New Guinea.

Monitoring is conducted by youth from the coastal communities under the guidance of a CI marine biologist. Field monitors have been trained to collate and interpret the results so that they can educate the community on the effectiveness of their conservation and management practices. This will inform the adaptive management of the community marine management plan. Additionally, the spawning aggregation sites of different species are being identified and measures are being taken to protect these areas.

***Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) study conducted.***

A short term consultancy on the feasibility of Payments for Ecosystems Services (PES) was completed and a report was submitted to WWF. The study focused on the Lorengau Watershed and catchment area in Manus province, which is one of the integration sites under CTSP. The study will inform negotiation over an appropriate form of community management of services in the Lorengau catchment under various climate change scenarios. The findings will guide any future integration of PES into adaptation plans and programs at the local and provincial level.

***Madang Lagoon mangrove nursery launched.***

With support from CTSP, a mangrove nursery was established and launched at Laugum Wildlife Management Area (WMA) in Madang on September 12, 2011. The nursery will provide seedlings to the lagoon communities to be transplanted in degraded areas. It is expected that the first transplanting of seedlings will be done in February 2012.

## **Philippines**

***Mentoring Program kicked off***

Five Centers of Excellence in marine science (mentors) and six higher education institutions (HEIs) (mentees) in CTSP Priority Geographies (Verde Island Passage, Palawan, and Tawi-Tawi) have agreed to collaborate to develop and implement a Mentoring Program to serve the needs of local government units for coastal resource management. A first group of mentees took a two week course, "Science in CRM." This group, which included 12 faculty members, underwent intensive training through lectures, field activities, and laboratory work that covered

a range of topics (i.e., chemical and physical oceanography, biology of coastal habitats, fisheries, climate change, and socio-economic monitoring).

After the course the mentees developed research proposals related to CRM needs in their respective localities. CI is issuing research grants to mentees to implement proposed studies that are approved by the mentors. The development and application of the Mentoring Program were presented at the 11th National Conference on Marine Science in October 2011. The positive results of the Mentoring Program prompted USAID Philippines to provide additional support to expand the CTSP program to cover the socio-economic aspects of coastal resource management.

### ***Vulnerability assessment tool for coastal ecosystems developed with CI support***

A vulnerability assessment (VA) tool called ICSEA Change (Integrated Coastal Sensitivity, Exposure and Adaptive Capacity for Climate Change) has been developed and rolled out in the Philippines. The roll out came in the form of a CI-supported orientation/training for members of the NCCC TWG, local governments in the Verde Island Passage, and mentee universities. Following the roll out came the testing of the module by stakeholders in different localities in the country. CI completed the pilot-testing of the VA tool in Calatagan. The process of VA tool development and results of application in Calatagan were highlighted at the 11th National Conference on Marine Science in October 2011.

### ***CCA plans developed by three municipalities***

Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) plans were developed by the municipalities of Taytay (Palawan), Sibutu and Sitangkai (Tawi-Tawi). CTSP provided technical assistance to the three municipal governments through mapping of hazard areas, inventory of natural and manmade assets, and projections of areas, assets, and people that would be affected by increased or intensified incidences of climate-induced phenomena. The climate change parameters considered for all areas are sea level rise and increase in sea surface temperature. Particular to Taytay are flooding, storm surge, and landslides induced by increased rainfall; while in Tawi-Tawi, it was drought due to the residents' high dependence on rainwater for their freshwater supply.

The results of the studies and projections were presented to the stakeholders—mostly local government officials and personnel—in two planning workshops held on August 17 and September 5, 2011. Based on the presentations, the stakeholders identified adaptation measures, ranging from structural and engineering adjustments in their stilt communities to declaring more MPAs to increase their reefs' chances of survival against bleaching. Although all three municipalities are vulnerable to climate change, the residents of Sitangkai are most at risk because most residents live in stilt houses on small, isolated, low-lying islands.

Climate change could have a very big impact on people's livelihoods in all three places, since their economies are based on marine and coastal resources—live reef fish trade and seaweed farming. Preparing their adaptation plans is only the first step, and there are still many unknowns. The municipal stakeholders will update the plans as new information becomes available and as the risks are redefined.

### ***Third municipality draws up fisheries plan focused on LRF***

Over 100 commercial fish traders, local fishermen, and community leaders in Dumarán municipality in Palawan gathered on August 17, 2011 and developed a management plan to sustain the live reef fish trade (LRFT) and lessen its impact on the local marine ecosystem. The management plan aims to improve marine law enforcement; support technical studies that will determine closed and open seasons for fishing live reef fish; and develop a better monitoring and permitting system among the fish cage operators and traders.

Dumarán is the third municipality in northeastern Palawan to prepare its LRFT plan with assistance from CTSP. Taytay prepared its LRF plan in the project's first year and has applied elements of the plan to a local policy that declares new MPAs, designates water use zones and caps the LRF fish cages at current levels. Current efforts in Taytay also include the development of a traceability mechanism for LRFT. In Araceli, the local government declared an MPA based on the LRF plan and is asking assistance from the project to develop its fisheries code. In Dumarán, the priority action chosen by the mayor for CTSP's year 4 is a fish cage inventory.

These three municipalities have overlapping political jurisdictions on their municipal waters. The long-term goal is to manage these waters sustainably as a source of LRF. In a 2009 survey, Taytay had the highest number of LRF fish cages in Palawan, reflecting the southward trend of the sourcing—and depletion—of *Plectropomus leopardus*, the targeted coral trout species. The intention behind the LRF plans is to curb this trend through the development and implementation of management systems, such as enforcement against illegal fishing, establishment of spawning sites as MPAs, regulation of fish caging, registration of fishers and their gears, and development of catch traceability mechanisms.

### ***Management Effectiveness Assessment Tool (MEAT) applied to 117 MPAs***

Launched in 2007, the Para El Mar (For the Sea) Awards is a biennial event in the Philippines where MPAs are recognized for good management, giving incentives to local communities to improve the management of their MPAs. The MPA Support Network (MSN) uses the MPA Management Effectiveness Assessment Tool (MEAT) to assess management effectiveness. In 2011, the third cycle of awardees included 117 nominees, providing a benchmark of MPA performance across the country for tracking the MPA targets of the Philippine NPOA.

MEAT was developed by the NCC, with assistance from CTSP. Its development drew from many years of experience in assessing performance of locally-managed MPAs within the Philippines and from monitoring tools being used in the country. It is a result of a harmonized version of the MPA Report Guide developed by the Coastal Conservation Education Foundation with other environmental organizations in the country, and modified by the Philippine Environmental Governance Project Phase 2 (ECOGOV2), another USAID-supported project.

MEAT has four levels of assessment categories: MPA establishment, strength, sustainability, and institutionalization. Each level is classified with various thresholds that include the documentations of a management plan, management body, operational enforcement system, participatory biophysical and socio-economic monitoring, and financing mechanism.

## **Solomon Islands**

### ***Standard monitoring protocol for SI NPOA produced.***

Working with NGO partners, CBOs (including SILMMA), and the government, CTSP has supported the development of a monitoring protocol. This document will form the basis of training for local communities and local governments in the Gizo integration site and will be used by the government and other partners throughout the country.

### ***Workshops contribute to advancement of sustainable financing***

Two sustainable financing workshops were held to develop sustainable funding options for MPAs in Ghizo Island and GERUSA. This information will be collated and will be used by national government to estimate the cost of implementing the SI NPOA. Additionally, this information will be used by the Solomon Islands Government (SIG) to leverage additional funds to continue to fund CTI activities within the country.

### ***Seven communities' MPA management strengthened***

CTSP activities helped draft constitutions and management plans that strengthened the Management Committees of seven communities with MPAs. Communities that were supported included Gizo Marine Conservation Area Management Committee (GMCA), which manages the Gizo integration site. The GMCA was also given the opportunity to look and learn from a TNC-led conservation area, Arnavon Islands in Choiseul Province.

### ***CBRM principles agreed across Solomon Islands***

On April 6-7, 2011, a workshop was held for CTSP partners and members of organizations and government agencies that will be involved in facilitating the implementation of CBRM across Solomon Islands. The aims of the workshop were to agree to a national CBRM model and to design a roadmap to move forward with the implementation. The workshop achieved agreement on the model, and an implementation plan is under development for endorsement by the NCC. Key short-term and long-term national provincial and community activities that are essential for roadmap implementation were identified, and some of these are being supported by other donors under the guidance of the Solomon Islands government through the NCC. To complement the agreement on a national model, CTSP trained members of organizations and government agencies that will be involved in facilitating the implementation of CBRM in the Solomon Islands.

Oriented around the GERUSA integration site, a CBRM training module for practitioners (focusing on provincial level government officers) was drafted and trialed in Honiara in August 2011. The participants were specifically selected as they were individuals who could provide feedback on the trial and all of whom had positions of responsibility within the communities. Two weeks after training in September 2011, four participants were able to test what they had learned in two communities in the GERUSA integration site where they began implementation of CBRM. The training kit will be available for roll out in 2012.

### ***Community-level climate change tools developed and tested***

An indicator-based climate change vulnerability assessment (VA) method has been developed and tested in five GERUSA integration site communities. Indicator-based VA to climate change

is now a common assessment method at larger scales (provincial and national). However, community-level VA methods are still in their infancy, and few are rigorously tested. WorldFish's work using indicator-based methods are still being reviewed, and once refinements are made, we will present the indicator-based VA method. If implemented, this method will be useful for policy-makers or provincial level decision-makers to compare the relative vulnerability of communities in a region and determine the drivers of vulnerability to climate change, which will allow prioritization of climate change activities in terms of location and type.

Lessons from the indicator-based VA methods development and initial analysis of data collected have led to a collaboration with the Program Integrator (PI) and NOAA to adapt LEAP (Local Early Action Plan for Climate Change), a community-based adaptation (CBA) to climate change toolkit that they have developed. In contrast to the indicator-based tool, the client for this method is the community, as they are led through a self-assessment of their vulnerability to climate change to identifying adaptation options. The method uses participatory techniques that link to methods currently used in CBRM facilitation by WorldFish.

Since April 2011, WorldFish and WWF staff have been testing a process of adaptation planning for the Gizo integration sites and the simultaneous adaptation of the LEAP toolkit so that it is appropriate for the Solomon Islands. This modification process hopes to include all Solomon Islands stakeholders who will want to use the tool, including NGOs and government divisions that are involved in climate change projects in communities. Following training in September in PNG, the Solomon Islands participants debriefed with WorldFish scientists and the WWF CTSP coordinator on how LEAP needs to be adapted for SI, This very encouraging collaborative environment will result in the adapted toolkit starting to be tested in Gizo at the end of October 2011.

Developing appropriate tools that are relevant to both Solomon Islands communities and the government has meant a lot of discussion, trials and reviews of various methods. At the end of the CTSP investment, WorldFish will be able to present two methods for climate change vulnerability assessments and identifying adaptation options that are appropriate for Solomon Islands at the community level. Depending on the purpose of the climate change assessments, the scale of the assessments, and the characteristics of the target communities, users can select participatory components (the adapted LEAP tools) or more extractive indicator and questionnaire-based methods. At the end of Year 3, CTSP partners are in a strong position to make headway with Gizo integration site communities in Year 4 to identify adaptation options in the communities and take the first challenging steps towards implementation.

## **Timor-Leste**

### ***Marine management mentor comes on board.***

A marine management mentor has joined government staff located within the National Directorate for Fisheries and Aquaculture. This recruitment process was slower than hoped and has been ongoing for most of Year 3 (approval from the government was slowed due to the unavailability of a specific individual). This mentor position allows a CTI-dedicated person to be a resource for government staff. In addition, the mentor will provide an in-house

complement to the existing mentoring program where government staff are seconded from the ministry to work within CI.

### ***Local training materials designed and produced.***

CTSP designed and produced community-based marine management training materials including: a fisheries logbook; fishing licensing procedures; guide for protection of traditional fishing sites; community marine monitoring protocols; lessons on spawning aggregation; and information on size at maturity and life cycles. The development of these materials supports key implementation activities, as there is currently no such material in Timor-Leste in local languages. Developing these materials in local languages from the beginning allows the content and style to be tailored to Timorese communities and government.

### ***Technical and marine management skills on the rise.***

Skills have increased among government staff who are actively engaging with CTSP activities. This was achieved by a multi-level learning approach. This included using the locally-relevant materials developed (as mentioned above), presenting information in various locations multiple times, using field visits, and, in the case of interacting with communities, tying a learning experience to a social one (in most cases, movie nights). This allowed all parties, community members, and government representatives to learn both the information and various forms of teaching and learning techniques.

## **2.3 Management and Administration**

### ***RPO Staffing, Technical Oversight, Guidance, and Program Support***

In Year 3 the CTSP RPO was fully staffed, enabling more detailed tracking and reporting of overall project progress. This was most visible in the on-time delivery of USAID reports and products, the updating and confirmation of PMP targets, and finalization of maps for all Priority Geographies using standardized projections and boundaries. With the addition of the RPO communications manager, various communication products were produced and submitted to USAID for review, including country briefs and brochures on CTSP's overall portfolio of work. The addition of a capacity development advisor led to measurably increased coordination and shared focus across technical teams. Finally, achieving full staffing of the RPO enabled the CoP to fully engage on technical issues and strategic management of the overall program.

Importantly, USAID Indonesia announced its plan to initiate its own bi-lateral program to continue CTSP-initiated work in Indonesia. There may be important issues that need to be addressed in terms of Indonesia's regional role using USAID/RDMA funding as USCTI evolves over the final two years of the program.

### ***Thematic Integration under the Results Framework and Endgame Strategy***

Year 3 was the first year that CTSP received funds specifically allocated for regional engagement, and regional teams' achieved notable progress in line with the USCTI results framework from Year 2 and the USCTI endgame strategy developed in at the end of the second quarter of Year 3. CTSP outcomes for regional workstreams were clarified and integration across thematic teams increased with important contributions from the PI and NOAA on

regular working group calls and regional TWG meetings. CT6 partners consistently rated capacity development as the highest need across all implementation areas, so capacity development was added to CTSP's focal areas. This cross-cutting thematic area, anchored by CTSP's capacity development advisor, significantly contributed to integration across the USCTI program.

Although it is not a stand-alone technical or thematic area under the results framework or endgame strategy, private sector engagement remains an important part of CTSP's work, in particular with EAFM and MPAs. Building on the Coral Triangle Business Summit in January 2010, hosted by WWF's Coral Triangle Network Initiative (CTNI), CTSP and the PI finalized dates for the next regional business conference, which was held October 10-11, 2011 in Malaysia. Some of the largest private sector partners in the world (Nokia, Google, etc.) participated.

Sustainable financing cuts across EAFM, MPAs, CCA, and capacity development. CTSP continues to work with private sector partners to identify and move forward public-private partnerships and private sector initiatives in support of sustainable financing and conservation. The RPO produced a short white paper outlining options for sustainable financing and submitted this to the CTI Financial Resources Working Group (FRWG), mobilized earlier in Year 3 with CTSP support. The RPO is currently leveraging non-USAID resources through the WWF CTNI program for sustainable financing for MPAs, which included a calculation of the total annual costs for MPA management in Indonesia.

### ***Management, Communication, Coordination and Integration***

Year 3 streamlining of CTSP management and decisionmaking resulted in visible increases in project efficiency in the last six months of Year 3. The thematic leads are now fully resourced, and communication within thematic teams is smooth and focused. Importantly, regional thematic teams are now reaching out to country level teams to integrate results of regional workstreams into national and site level programs. National and site level programs are now able to ground-truth and provide inputs into regional workstream results. This exchange and integration between regional and national/site level teams and workstreams will be further developed in the first six months of Year 4, with a particular focus on vertical integration and coordination in line with desired endgame strategy outcomes. To facilitate this, the CoP will begin convening a CT-based consortium strategy committee in the first quarter of Year 4.

### **3. Progress on Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP)**

Late in Year 1 of USCTI, USAID, the PI, and NOAA completed a process to define PMP targets, methods for collection and verification, and reporting requirements and protocols at the country level. Initial targets were set based on best available information at that time, recognizing that these numbers would need to be verified with consortium member teams, national and local governments, and other partners in each country. Particularly, verification of targets for Indicators 1 and 2 using Geographic Information Systems (GIS) is required. Verification of targets for Indicators 1 and 2 has been more difficult than expected for a number of reasons. Georeferenced maps were either not readily available or unreliable due to distortions from differing map projections. It was difficult for field teams to establish georeferenced coordinates for all sites due to the size of sites, weather or lack of safe boats, or difficulty in obtaining information from local partners.

Based on the Year 2 Data Quality Assessment (DQA) conducted by RDMA and on the additional mapping that will be completed in Year 3, CTSP will refine its PMP targets. CTSP continues to provide reports in detail to each mission. While additional clarity between missions on reporting requirements is needed, CTSP staff members feel that in general these requirements improve program design and implementation at the country level.

CTSP continues to work with USAID to improve outcomes statements to be more consolidated and represent the higher-level outcomes already embedded in the CTSP program of work. CTSP will work with USAID and other USCTI partners in the first quarter of Year 3 to clarify and consolidate clear outcome statements as part of its ongoing coordination and work planning process.

Custom indicators are already established for USAID Philippines, and have been suggested to USAID Indonesia. These will be reviewed and updated as necessary in Year 3.

<b>Indicator I. Number of hectares of biological significance under improved management as a result of US government (USG) assistance.</b>	<b>FY</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
	09	96,100	96,000
	10	6,249,230	6,423,429
	11	9,551,457	9,579,177
	12	1,119,090	
<i>Unit of measure:</i> Hectares	13	1,119,090	

	FY 09		FY 10		FY 11		FY 12		FY 13	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
<b>Regional</b>	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	-	-	-	-
<b>Indonesia</b>	0	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,400,057	8,739,650	8,476,057	-	-	-	-
<b>Malaysia</b>	0	0	4,310	3,310	1,020,000	1,020,000	1,020,000		1,020,000	
<b>PNG</b>	0	0	10,000	10,000	13,500	14,217	17,923		17,923	
<b>Philippines</b>	96,100	96,000	96,100	7,240	7,100	6,636	7,100		7,100	
<b>Solomon Islands</b>	0	0	138,800	4,342	5,467	5,467	18,467		18,467	
<b>Timor-Leste</b>	0	0	20	20	55,600	55,600	55,600		55,600	

**Definition:** “Improved Management” includes activities that promote enhanced management of natural resources for the objective of conserving biodiversity in areas that are identified as biologically significant through national, regional, or global priority-setting processes. Management should be guided by a stakeholder-endorsed process following principles of sustainable natural resources management (NRM) and conservation, improved human and institutional capacity for sustainable NRM and conservation, access to better information for decision making, and/or adoption of sustainable NRM and conservation practices. For US CTI, “Improved Management” within marine protected areas (MPAs) refers to meeting established MPA management effectiveness measures. **Meeting established effectiveness measures means established national standards or protocols are met which may include: monitoring and evaluation system in place, management body established and functional, boundaries demarcated and enforcement in place, or other appropriate measures used within a country.** For US CTI, “Areas of biological significance” refers to area currently in an MPA or with a strong likelihood of being designated an MPA by 2013. These areas are inside CT Priority Geographies which were identified through participatory eco-regional and national assessments and prioritization processes with expert guidance.

**Rationale:** Regional and coordinated institution building supports sustainable management of resources across the Coral Triangle. The indicator tracks the areal extent over which that is occurring within MPAs.

**Data Collection and Analysis Methodology:** The area of marine waters and habitat within MPAs or MPA-designates (using national or local government definitions of MPA) of the six CT countries is all considered to be of “biological significance”. The baseline of area within MPAs is based on spatial mapping using a standard protocol and nationally recognized boundaries. “Improved management” within MPAs will be reported for activities where the USAID supported program is plausibly linked to the improvements observed. CTSP Country Coordinators and Implementation Team Staff will collate data on the baseline of MPAs (ha) and those areas under “improved management”. “Improved management” will be determined through the application locally or nationally adopted protocols or standards that define an effective MPA. **Documentation will consist of an Excel spreadsheet that lists the MPAs or MPA-designate, their total area, area under improved management and an associated narrative. The data will also include area (ha) of Priority Geographies and municipal/district waters as appropriate to provide context and scale for the MPAs where interventions are occurring.**

**Disaggregated by:**

I. Country

**Data source:** Designated national agencies or MPA management boards within Coral Triangle countries with authority over MPAs in coordination with field management teams and non-government organizations.

**Data Verification:** Boundaries plotted on a map and area verifiable through credible data sources.

**Baseline Information:** The baseline is October 2009.

<b>Indicator 2. Number of hectares of natural resources under improved management as a result of USG assistance.</b>	<b>FY</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
	<b>09</b>	n/a	0
	<b>10</b>	399,090	5,862,587
	<b>11</b>	5,975,153	5,892,522
	<b>12</b>	7,586,990	
<b>Unit of measure:</b> Hectares	<b>13</b>	10,236,840	

	FY 09		FY 10		FY 11		FY 12		FY 13	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
Regional	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	0	0	63,790	5,500,000	5,500,000	5,500,000	5,500,000		5,500,000	
PNG	0	0	250,000	89,000	250,020	175,020	1,860,205		4,510,205	
Philippines	0	0	5,050	193,337	203,300	212,382	216,635		216,635	
Solomon Islands	0	0	55,250	55,250	16,833	120	150		0	
Timor-Leste	0	0	25,000	25,000	5,000	5,000	10,000		10,000	

**Definition:** “Improved management” includes activities that promote enhanced management of coastal resources and fisheries resources for one or more objectives, such as sustaining fisheries and other resource uses, mitigating pollution and/or climate change or other appropriate outcomes. Management should be guided by a stakeholder-endorsed process following principles of sustainable natural resources management (NRM), improved human and institutional capacity for sustainable NRM and conservation, access to better information for decision making, and/or adoption of sustainable NRM and conservation practices. For US CTI, area (hectares) of “improved management” may fall within fishery management jurisdictions and/or seascapes but not include area of MPAs or MPA-designates that are counted in Indicator 1. Accepted criteria to qualify an area for “improved coastal resource and fisheries management” include meeting some aspect of coastal resource and fisheries management benchmarks or measures as established within the country of concern. Such benchmarks may include two or more of the following: **management regulations decided and plans adopted, management body established and functional, boundaries demarcated, some level of enforcement in place, or other appropriate measures.** Indicator 2 can be satisfied only if sufficient criteria (benchmarks) are met for an area to qualify under “improved management”. Otherwise, the area of concern may be measured through a local ordinance, law or policy change that satisfies Indicator 3 on policies adopted. Replication sites that do not show measured changes through the above criteria can also not qualify under Indicator 2 and should also be measured under Indicator 3, 4, or 6 as appropriate.

**Rationale:** Regional and coordinated institution building supports sustainable management of resources across the Coral Triangle. The indicator tracks the areal extent over which that is occurring within coastal and marine resource areas outside of marine protected areas.

**Data Collection and Analysis Methodology:** The baseline of area within Priority Geographies, coastal resource and fishery management areas is based on spatial mapping using a standard protocol and nationally recognized boundaries. “Improved management” will be reported for activities where the USAID-supported program is plausibly linked to the improvements observed. Project managers and/or NGO country teams will collate data on the baseline of Priority Geography areas (ha) and those areas under “improved management”. “Improved management” will be determined through the application of locally adopted protocols or standards as noted above. Documentation will consist of an Excel spreadsheet that lists the area under improved management with an associated narrative. The data will also include area (ha) of Priority Geographies as appropriate to provide context and scale for the areas where interventions are occurring.

**Disaggregated by:**

- Country; and
- Management jurisdictions or zones (for example: municipal or district waters, etc.)

**Data source:** Designated national agencies or local government units within Coral Triangle countries with authority over marine areas in coordination with field management teams and non-government organizations.

**Data Verification:** Boundaries plotted on a map and area verifiable through credible data sources.

**Baseline Information:** The baseline is October 2009.

<b>Indicator 3. Number of policies, laws, agreements, or regulations promoting sustainable natural resource management and conservation that are implemented as a result of USG assistance.</b>  <b>Unit of measure:</b> Number of regional, national, or local policies, laws, agreements & regulations	<b>FY</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
	09	11	3
	10	23	29
	11	24	14
	12	19	
	13	28	

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

**Definition:** Policies, laws, agreements and regulations include those formed and formally endorsed by government, non-government, civil society, and/or private sector stakeholders with the intent to strengthen sustainable natural resource management. Under CTI, these may support the following:

- **Regional: Multilateral dialogue and agreements, coordinated action and/or policy endorsements**
- **National: Laws, ordinances, policies and/or agreements among local jurisdictions for marine and coastal resource management**
- **Local: Laws, ordinances, policies and/or agreements among jurisdictions for marine and coastal resource management**

**Rationale:** Regional and coordinated institution building supports sustainable management of resources across the Coral Triangle. Policies, laws, agreements and regulations underpin institution building and strengthened regional governance.

**Data Collection and Analysis Methodology:** Project managers from each US CTI partner will submit information semi-annually to the Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP) where it will be consolidated into an Excel spreadsheet with an accompanying narrative.

**Disaggregate by:** Country and theme (e.g., MPA, integrated coastal management, fisheries, etc.)

**Data source:** Designated national agencies within Coral Triangle countries with authority over marine areas in coordination with field management teams and non-government organizations.

**Data Verification:** Copies of policies and laws or other indicator accomplishments will be available for verification.

**Baseline Information:** Existing policies, laws, agreements or regulations that already conform to the criteria for this indicator as of October 2009.

<b>Indicator 4. Number of people receiving training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance.</b>  <i>Unit of measure:</i> Number of persons receiving training in ecosystem approach to fisheries management (EAFM), MPA management, integrated coastal management, climate change adaptation, and other training activities conducted under the US CTI Program	FY	Target	Actual
	09	921	1,325
	10	867	1,944
	11	1,715	2,860
	12	1,553	
	13	635	

	FY 09		FY 10			FY 11			FY 12			FY 13		
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual M	Actual F									
Regional	386	386	80	5	3	40	16	8	85			125		
Indonesia	50	50	240	306	124	150	464	50	-			-		
Malaysia	0	0	140	179	97	230	346	291	180			110		
Papua New Guinea	122	122	137	179	97	240	340	169	140			25		
Philippines	187	591	70	463	240	625	527	314	398			125		
Solomon Islands	130	130	130	16	5	350	130	125	350			250		
Timor-Leste	46	46	70	200	30	80	60	20	400			0		

**Definition:** The number of individuals participating in learning activities intended for teaching or imparting knowledge and information on natural resources management and biodiversity conservation with designated instructors, mentors or lead persons, learning objectives, and outcomes, conducted fulltime or intermittently. **This includes formal and non-formal training activities, and consists of transfer of knowledge, skills or attitudes through structured learning and follow-up activities, or through less structured means to solve problems or fill identified performance gaps. Training can consist of long-term academic degree programs, short- or long-term non-degree technical courses in academic or other settings, non-academic seminars, workshops, on-the-job learning experiences, observational study tours, or distance learning exercises or interventions. Subject areas include: EAFM, MPAs and MPA networks, integrated coastal management, climate change adaptation, sustainable financing, and other training activities relevant for coastal and marine management and conservation in the Coral Triangle.**

**Rationale:** Capacity building for legislation, policy, environmental management and enforcement will be critical to the creation and effective management of fisheries, MPAs and Networks and adaptation to climate change across the region.

**Data Collection and Analysis Methodology:** Data will be recorded at each training activity, and combined using an Excel spreadsheet. A short narrative (paragraph) on the types, methodologies and subjects of trainings will be provided. All training data will be submitted through TraiNet of the US Government.

**Disaggregated by:** Country, Gender and Subject Area.

**Data source:** Designated national agencies within Coral Triangle countries with authority over marine areas in coordination with field management teams and non-government organizations.

**Data Verification:** Sign-up sheets that show lists of participants in trainings by day, gender and subject area verifiable through credible data sources. Information on follow-up contact with trainees available.

**Baseline Information:** Baseline October 2009 assumed to be zero.

<b>Indicator 5. Number of laws, policies, agreements, or regulations addressing climate change proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance.</b>	<b>FY</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>		
	09	0	0		
	10	6	1		
	11	5	2		
	12	3			
<b>Unit of measure:</b> Number of laws, policies, agreements, or regulations			13	8	

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

**Definition:** Policies, laws, agreements and regulations include those formed and formally endorsed by government, non-government, civil society, and/or private sector stakeholders with the intent to explicitly address climate change. Policies may also contribute to addressing climate change by addressing related sectors like forests, land use and agriculture, and urban development. Because many policies may affect climate indirectly, it is essential that the indicator narrative explains how the policies contribute to addressing climate change.

**Rationale:** The formal and informal institutional structures in the form of laws, policies, agreements, and regulations are essential aspects of many USAID programs because they provide the enabling environment on which actions are built and maintained.

**Data Collection and Analysis Methodology:** Data will be collected using an Excel spreadsheet, with accompanying short narratives (paragraphs) on the details of the benefits from each law, policy, agreement or regulation related to climate change adaptation.

**Disaggregated by:** Country and level of implementation (e.g., regional, national and site)

**Data source:** Designated national agencies within Coral Triangle countries with authority over marine areas in coordination with field management teams and non-government organizations.

**Data Verification:** Copies of policies and laws or other indicator accomplishments will be available for verification.

**Baseline Information:** Existing policies, laws, agreements or regulations that already conform to the criteria for this indicator as of October 2009.

**Indicator 6. Number of public-private partnerships formed as a result of USG assistance.**

FY	Target	Actual
09	2	0
10	7	8
11	10	1
12	2	
13	5	

**Unit of measure:** Number of public-private partnerships formed supporting regional, national institution building and governance, including strengthened local or site management and seascape management

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

**Definition:** A partnership is considered formed when there is a clear agreement, usually written, to work together to achieve a common objective. There must be either a cash or in-kind significant contribution to the effort by both the public and the private entity. An operating unit or an implementing mechanism may form more than one partnership with the same entity, but this likely to be rare. Public entities include: the USG, developed country governments, multilateral development institutions, national governments of developing countries, and universities or other arms of national governments. For-profit enterprises and NGOs are considered private. In counting partnerships we are not counting transactions.

**Rationale:** This indicator measures USG leveraging of public and private resources to regional institution building and governance, including strengthened target area management and seascapes, which is critical to improved and sustained management.

**Data Collection and Analysis Methodology:** Public-private partnerships that have been established with CTI support will be analyzed. To the extent that the partnerships support better regional management and coordination, they will be incorporated into an Excel spreadsheet with brief accompanying narrative that explains the public-private partnership.

**Disaggregate by:** Country

**Data source:** Designated national agencies within Coral Triangle countries with authority over marine areas in coordination with field management teams and non-government organizations.

**Data Verification:** Lists of partnerships verifiable through credible data sources and explanations.

**Baseline Information:** Baseline is October 2009, assumed to be zero. All new partnerships will contribute to this indicator.

## 4. Implementation Challenges and Solutions

### 4.1 Project challenges

#### ***Late approval of work plans and unpredictable annual funding levels.***

Year 3 work plan approval was again later than optimal, resulting in delays in sub-agreements being issued. This was compounded by continued internal challenges in understanding the requirements for budget descriptions necessary for issuing sub-agreements. CTSP held a series of virtual meetings with partners to increase understanding of requirements. However, when matched with partner agendas and the need to schedule activities to avoid oversaturation or overloading of partners, late approval of the Year 3 work plan directly resulted in higher funds carryover.

Perhaps the most significant challenge of Year 3, and previous years, are the expectations that CTSP can implement a 12-month program in 6 months then slow down while waiting for the next cycle. To help address this issue, CTSP started its planning cycle 3 months earlier in Year 3 with positive results although changes in budget allocations continued to plague planning. In addition, annual budget allocation remains highly uncertainty and timing of approvals in Year 3 mirrored earlier years, albeit with some improvement. This results in teams changing from going “full blast” to “winding down” on an annual basis.

#### ***Absorption rates at local and national levels continue to present challenges.***

The ability of local partners, and in some cases national partners, to absorb technical assistance continues to be a challenge. Timor-Leste continues to present the lowest capacity, the most sensitive local level implementation environment, and require the most direct assistance to move forward. This will be addressed in Year 4 by opening of a permanent Conservation International office in Dili to support implementation of CTSP, as well as leverage other sources of funding for capacity development and improving the enabling environment for coastal and marine management progress.

Despite limited capacity at local levels in PNG, progress is acceptable and demand for CTSP (and USCTI) assistance is high. The PNG NCC continues to operate at a sub-optimal level and presents challenges to national-local coordination for CTSP-funded teams. However, after over a year of funding availability, a new NCC liaison candidate has been selected and will start in the first quarter of Year 4. A CTSP-funded NCC liaison has significantly improved coordination and integration in the Solomon Islands although the ability to absorb funds continues to present challenges. In Malaysia, Indonesia, and the Philippines, coordination, management, and implementation are very strong and linked with NCCs and government partner programs although the Malaysia team continues to struggle to program and carry out work on schedule and budget partially due to technical assistance absorption constraints.

#### ***Transition from CTSP to MPAG in Indonesia.***

Currently the CTSP Regional Program Office operates under sponsorship to the government of Indonesia by the USAID Indonesia mission. This includes all the visas for expatriate staff, and the operation of the office itself. With the establishment of a separate bi-lateral agreement for

the Indonesia Marine Protected Area Governance (MPAG) program it is unclear whether visas will continue to be sponsored by USAID Indonesia. Most expatriate visas will expire at the end of the second quarter (March 2012) of the project year. Leases on the office are currently being renewed and leases on residences for expatriate staff are coming up for renewal. These and other questions need to be addressed immediately by WWF US and USAID to avoid potential negative project and financial liabilities related to this transition.

## 4.2 Regional program challenges

### ***The region is large and diverse.***

Developing an information system such as the CT Atlas requires having consistent formats and types of data to make it work. This is not usually the case when information is accessed from the CT6. Most data needs to be reformatted and checked for consistency before it can enter a regional data system. The time, effort, and capacity needed to undertake these functions are substantial.

The same is true for the development of a CTMPAS since each country has its own definition for MPAs and uses variable processes to set up, manage, and measure progress. Thus, such regional efforts are inhibited by the lack of a common technical understanding of the information system for CT Atlas and of MPAs for the CTMPAS. Also, each country is at a different stage of development economically. The old saying that a chain is only as strong as its weakest link applies to these regional two projects and summarizes the challenges succinctly.

### ***Effectively linking regional outcomes to local efforts can be tricky.***

A key to meaningfully connecting regional and national efforts is building on lessons from local work that contributes to the regional scale and which also empowers the local efforts by making this connection. A solution seems to lay in connecting regional and local work efforts, on MPAs for example, through common monitoring systems, sharing successes and showing how local efforts contribute regionally within a connected system of MPAs which at the same time enhances local MPAs.

### ***Cross-border projects can be impeded by foreign affairs.***

Philippine foreign policy issues on Sabah territorial claim have slowed down the progress for the Bilateral Ecotourism Development for Turtle Islands, even though all the other Philippine stakeholders have been ready from the local to national levels as well as the Malaysian counterpart.

### ***Changing donor priorities can stymie efforts.***

The Climate Change Marketplace is facing the decision not to fund its second phase. Originally CTSP had committed to funding the development of the marketplace for two years. When this was altered to a single year's support it fundamentally changed the work program and draft contracts that we in place to develop the marketplace, which is the main reason the timelines for delivery have slipped. Fortunately WWF is committed to making the marketplace operational and believes we can secure additional funds to maintain the marketplace once the initial development funds from CTSP have been spent.

A secondary challenge has been securing the services of a company that has the skills and networks to undertake this work. This is a highly specialized project and we were careful not to risk CTSP funds until we were confident that the contractors could deliver.

### **4.3 National program challenges**

#### **Indonesia**

##### ***Coordination on the roles of Nusa Penida MPA and Bali MPA network.***

Although Nusa Penida will be part of Bali MPA network, these two initiatives each have processes, starting points, and progress. Nusa Penida MPA is already far more advanced than Bali MPA network. In addition Nusa Penida MPA already has developed a foundation among the stakeholders and task-force. Steps towards effective management of the MPA have already been decided. If Bali MPA network is trying to push or does an intervention so that the Nusa Penida MPA is integrated into their current network, without clear concept and coordination, it will become counterproductive and will ruin the progress and process in Nusa Penida MPA itself. Bali MPA network is still in the process of collecting baseline data while Nusa Penida MPA has already moved forward and is currently in the process of developing a zoning system and management body.

##### ***Transition from CTSP to MPAG***

There is a need for more involvement and open information on decision making related to CTC's position as a direct partner with USAID, and the change of management from CTSP to MPAG since Nusa Penida is one of the MPAs supported by USAID. Looking forward, the decreasing fund of USAID from MPAG (2012 – 2014) will reduce site level work and create certain challenges to achieving full potential.

##### ***Low capacity and poor coordination among government agencies***

Marine zoning is a relatively new issue for Berau government agencies. Berau's Marine Affairs and Fisheries Service appointed only one (non-exclusive) staff member to work on marine zoning. Technical advice is provided by regional agency from Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries which is located in a different province, limiting the frequency of meetings. Bappeda, the leading agency for marine zoning, staff members there do not have a background in working on marine issues.

Coordination among government agencies in Berau is also weak. Marine zoning issues are regulated under national law but are barely recognized by other government agencies. Each agency has its own activity planning on marine waters without consulting with others. This is a very big challenge in delineating the zoning as each agency has to be accommodated.

Wakatobi faces similar issues. Management authority over Wakatobi National Park remains an unresolved issue between the park authority and the local government of Wakatobi, especially when dealing with conservation efforts, including MCS (monitoring, control, and surveillance) activities. Double posting and double costing of similar activities within the same site are one of the management issues between the two authorities.

***Lack of resources for Savu Sea MNP.***

It is a large area of 3.5 million ha which consists of many islands, that it requires a lot of energy, time and also budget in implementing programs. The lack of funding—at national, provincial and district levels—for conservation programs, has a profound effect not only for the technical efforts of environmental preservation, but also including the availability of infrastructure, monitoring, law enforcement and regulation.

***Political staff turnover has slowed progress.***

As described in the semi-annual report, local political situations remain the driver of the progress in Raja Ampat. The newly-elected head of the Raja Ampat District has appointed new staff for key positions. Unfortunately, these staff lack understanding of and capacity for the process that is underway, namely the establishment of Public Service Agency (*Badan Layanan Umum Daerah – BLUD*) as the management authority of the Raja Ampat MPA Network. To overcome this problem we have changed our approach and have begun working with the local legislative body, because both BLUD and the spatial plans of the Raja Ampat District and West Papua Province, in the end will be decided and legalized by the local legislative body. We also continue to work with the Directorate of Marine, Coastal and Small Island Spatial Plans within MMAF, supporting the directorate to continue the development of Bird's Head Seascape profile and initiate the development of Strategic Plan for the Seascape, such to be aligned with the National Marine Spatial Plan (*Rencana Tata Ruang Laut Nasional*).

***Delayed work plan approval.***

The late approval of CTSP Indonesia's Year 3 work plan resulted in the late recruitment of some key positions for activities at the site level. In some cases, we were unable to recruit the best person identified for the particular position, as we are not allowed to recruit without secured funding. We have bridged this problem by hiring temporary technical consultants, although, as consequences, with higher rate for upfront cost.

***Many players slows the progress of sustainable financing for MPAs.***

Although Indonesia now has a national working group of sustainable financing for MPA as the result of the CTSP-funded MPA costing analysis and a followed up series of inter-agencies meeting, issues on funding posts and bureaucratic procedures among the ministries/agencies still exists to slow down the process to fulfill an agreed roadmap of national sustainable financing

***Additional requests and tasks can sidetrack seconded expert.***

The assistance from WCS to the Directorate Conservation for Area and Fish Species of the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (Dit. CAFS-MMAF) is provided by one WCS employee on a full-time basis. At times, this staff person must respond to additional activities, meetings, and support requests from the Ministry that are not always directly related to the tasks of this project, as government priorities and needs are larger than the scope of this particular project and capacity is occasionally limited. Sometimes, this makes it difficult to fully focus on the activities required under this project.

***Lack of existing local community support for conservation initiatives and NTZs.***

One of the biggest challenges facing the campaign implementation has been the historic tension and antagonism between local communities and conservation initiatives, and a lack of

understanding or will towards NTZs. This is being successfully addressed through a number of steps.

## **Malaysia**

### ***Low capacity in Sabah***

Low capacity is still a challenge working in TMP. There is difficulty in sourcing for consultants, with most of the ones we hire coming from Universiti Malaysia Sabah, and they may be burdened with other projects as well. The project was also unable to immediately hire an experienced Fisheries Officer to undertake the fisheries work of the project, as well as a consultant for the public survey to establish baseline and assess the awareness and support for TMP. This is compounded by the requirements for West Malaysians (staff, volunteers, consultants, etc.) to have work permits to engage in any work in Sabah. As such, sourcing consultants from Kuala Lumpur is additionally difficult.

### ***Political will can drag***

Lack of political will among politicians and decision-makers has led to the long process of gazettelement for Tun Mustapha Park. Often biodiversity conservation and environmental management rank low in priority with Sabah politicians. Development of extractive economic activities in the area can also generate more support as this can translate to immediate tangible economic benefits as compared to well-managed resources.

### ***Top-down versus bottom-up systems***

While the LRFT project was designed to engage traders and the private sector involved in the industry to take a proactive action in the adoption of Best Management Practices (BMP) and standards for the industry, the private stakeholders have a different expectation. They would prefer to have stronger leadership from the government in managing and enforcement of regulations within the industry. This poses a significant challenge in the implementation of activities and requires review of activities and strategies.

## **Papua New Guinea**

### ***There's a will, but not a way.***

There is a lack of local CBO partners' capacity to fully and effectively implement work on the ground, especially managing and enforcing the community management plans. While political will exists, public servants are not always able to execute plans. They are quite dependent upon NGOs to initiate efforts.

### ***Lack of understanding of "integration" of CTSP goals.***

All CBOs still have little understanding of "integration" of CTSP goals and this is an issue. What does it mean to integrate themes and goals is something that major partners and provincial government has to raise more awareness thereof, as well as provide tools for integration.

### ***Reduced funding hampers planning.***

It is difficult to maintaining the marine team of CI in Milne Bay and all activities across the project as an integration site with reduced funding by CTSP. Reduced funding has affected the

ability of the program to plan effectively and led to repeated adjustment of the work plan to fit the available funding.

***Infrastructure instability affects implementation.***

This issue covers a range of areas including the basic water, electricity, and internet but also transportation over land and water. As many of the communities that CI works with live in remote locations within Milne Bay access to these locations and operating upon arrival is uncertain especially during weather events. This means that activities have been delayed.

***Bureaucracy creating delays.***

This includes the sub-national level where various delays (including general incompetence, lack of capacity, and unavailability) resulted in significant delays in the passage of the Environmental Law and at the national level where an almost 6 months' delay of customs approval resulted in the delay of the implementation of the community-based monitoring program.

**Philippines**

***The low bar of marine science experts in the country is glaring.***

The centers of excellence are located far from local governments in coastal areas. While there is high demand for technical capacities to assist local governments in addressing coastal resource management issues, there are also very few marine science graduates every year.

***Full agendas of NCCC members***

There are many projects under implementation in the country that occupy NCCC members, CI partners and implementers. Finding a common time to schedule meetings, consultations, planning and presentations is a major concern, which affects timely implementation of CI activities.

***Highly diverse levels and qualities of governance across sites***

In its third year, CTSP is now active in all 6 target municipalities of WWF-Philippines for the project, expanding the LRF initiatives in Palawan to the last town of Dumarán and CCA planning in Tawi-Tawi to include Sibutu. Working with the 6 municipal governments could be challenging because of big differences in terms of financial resources at their disposal, skills of their personnel, and commitment and political will of their leaders. At one extreme is Taytay that has functional committees or councils for virtually any kind of issue (CRM, tourism, health and waste management). At the other extreme is Sibutu, a 4-year old municipality that has not yet developed a land use plan, and with no MPA or fish sanctuary.

Although this is not a surprise and is expected, the challenge for the project is that the municipalities with well-developed systems tend to move faster and achieve more over a short period, therefore leaving the others even further behind. The key is to keep expectations realistic, and balancing between their own respective paces/capabilities while getting the project objectives/activities to move forward.

***A more robust national governance mechanism on CTI remains a gap***

CTSP extends technical and administrative assistance to the Philippines CTI National Coordinating Committee (NCC), the governance body which oversees the implementation of

the CTI National Plan of Action as well as the country's contribution to the targets in the CTI Regional Plan of Action. In its fourth year, CTSP has yet to see a higher level engagement of national government agencies to the CTI, including the provisions for increased support to the NCC Secretariat, and in making collective decisions on matters relating to NPOA implementation and the country's commitment to regional level CTI targets. This challenge may become more evident when CTSP ends in 2013, unless a set of actions can be implemented to ensure the continued operations of the NCC.

***Work planning process has improved, but predictability of annual level of funding and timeframe of approval process have remained the same.***

The process of preparing the year 4 work and financial plan was much improved by having been given a financial figure to work with prior to the start of the planning activities. Although these figures were adjusted as the regional work planning moved forward, by the end of the process the final figure was close to the original figure we were given in the beginning. What has remained difficult with the annual budget allocation is the uncertainty between going full blast or winding down on an annual basis. Although the Philippine team receives verbal assurances from RPO and USAID-Manila about the level of funding to be expected, issues such as budget cuts in other countries and within USAID could affect this drastically. Lastly, delays in the approval, contracting, and fund transfer continue to plague the project—we are going into Year 4, and although the team is used to it by now, the reality where we implement a 12-month program in 6 months and slow down while waiting for the next cycle is not good practice in project management.

## **Solomon Islands**

***Disconnect between country teams and regional efforts.***

There remains a disconnect between regional and WWF SI components of CTSP. There is little contact with “regional” people and thus no benefits to the country program from this regional expertise. This is improving by WWF SI becoming more responsive to regional correspondences and we hope this leads to more positive interactions.

***Partners with low capacity and competing demands***

Solomon Islands team has the capacity to carry out our planned activities but because there are only a few people engaged in the CTI work in Solomon Islands. It is challenging at times to complete activities within a set time frame. Therefore, it is important that government and WWF engage more staff or other stakeholders to support Solomon Islands to achieve the CTI NPoA within its planned timeframe and available resource. Responsible government ministry and implementing partner staff tend to be over-burdened with multiple demands and extensive overseas travel. This is now being partially resolved by the recent lifting of a hiring freeze in the two responsible ministries enabling new staff to be employed.

As an example, coordination of CC activities by multiple donors and providers was becoming challenging. These coordination challenges will be alleviated by the recent formation of the CC Working Group led by the MECDM and by the finalization of the Solomon Islands government CC policy (end 2011).

## **Timor-Leste**

### ***Coordination of international development programs***

The Ministry of Aquaculture and Fisheries is responsible for at least ten international environmental projects that involve numerous partners and organizations. As with CTI these other commitments include attending meetings, trainings, and other events. Many of the same Timorese government staff are involved with each of these projects however at the development organization level communication between organizations is infrequent.

### ***Creating marine management materials from scratch.***

As mentioned in the achievements section, local-language and context materials did not exist in Timor prior to this project and the development and creation of the materials was time consuming. In addition, while their application has been tested it is still too early to understand whether or not they will be used successfully and repeatedly by others.

## 5. Conclusion: Future Challenges and Outlook

CTSP entered its Phase III with the beginning of Year 3. Activities and progress toward desired outcomes, indicator targets, and sustainability all showed marked acceleration in Priority Geographies and integration sites, and in all areas of the USCTI Results Framework. During this phase which covers Years 3-5, CTSP will show the greatest progress relative to the USCTI Results Framework.

The results of entering this phase are readily visible in terms of the pace at which programs are being implemented, the increased involvement of country-based partners, and the leveraging, cooperation and linkages between CTSP, other USCTI partners, and other donors' programs. Implementation in Priority Geographies has gained good footing with high partner participation. Country-led technical working groups for MPA, EAFM, and CCA thematic areas are now sanctioned by the Regional Secretariat and national points of contact are confirmed. Country monetary and in-kind contributions are increasing as CTSP and its USCTI implementing partners increasing the recognition and acknowledgement of CTI as a program with local, national and regional importance. The PI-, CTSP-, and NOAA-supported regional exchanges are defining both national needs and regional directions and creating momentum and increased political commitment, and, overall, workstreams are more focused to maximize progress toward Year 5 outcomes. Years 4 and 5 will see a continuation of these trends toward a successful transition at the end of CTSP in September, 2013.

As the only component of USCTI that has an operational presence on the ground, CTSP has established solid linkages with the PI and NOAA to anchor coordination in CTI countries and link budgets and activities at national and sub-national levels to regional initiatives. With increased flexibility budgeting that, through the RPO, enables CTSP to be more responsive these trends are expected to continue through to a solid transition at the end of Year 5.

However, challenges remain. While a clearer vision is taking shape among CTI governments and other partners, continued capacity challenges stand out as an obstacle to sustainability. CTSP is addressing this cross-cutting need in cooperation with NOAA and the PI, as well as other donors, through increased integration of budgeting and activity planning, and alignment of individual USCTI implementing partner roles. Within CTSP, the engagement and posting of a capacity development manager specifically focused on meeting the capacity challenge is expected to show results by the end of the current year.

Significant improvements in coordination and efficiency across CTSP, NOAA, and the PI programs are increasing the recognition of the overall USG contribution to the CTI. Within CTSP, the addition of dedicated staff in the RPO is freeing the COP to focus on maintaining, and increasing, political commitment and momentum. In the past two months the COP has met with the President of Timor-Leste and the Prime Minister of Papua New Guinea, and is schedule to meet with high level government officials in the other CT6 countries in the coming months.

Overall, CTSP, and the overall USCTI program, is entering Phase III of the program as planned and no insurmountable challenges are expected to meeting targets.

## Annex A: Activity Tracking Table

ID	Activity Description	Country	Priority Geography	Site	Lead	Status of activity
C10-1.2-012	Deploy CTSP field staff, including a capacity building coordinator, in Malaita and Western Solomon Provinces.	Solomon Islands	Malaita & Western Provinces	n/a	TNC, WWF	CTSP field staff deployed in Ghizo Island and surrounds integration site.
C10-1.3-004	Design and produce appropriate awareness materials and strategy to support CBRM based on ecosystem approaches and climate change in collaboration with government agencies, SILMMA, NGOs and communities.	Solomon Islands	n/a	n/a	WWF	CTSP poster is completed. WWF-SI will organize printing of 250 prints of CTSP posters and 250 prints of SPC dangerous marine species posters with CTSP logo. Also WWF-SI has currently engaged two local Solomon Islander University of South Pacific students to produce awareness and educational materials which will be used to conduct awareness in ALL schools and ALL communities within the Gizo integration site. If proven successful, WWF-SI will plan to develop this awareness and education program to broader scale, which would include working with SI Ministry of Education, hopefully put more environmental focus into the national curriculum.
C10-2.1-001	Formulate policy that will link national and sub-national levels fisheries management and legally institute EAFM as the fisheries management tool.	Papua New Guinea	n/a	n/a	TNC	This activity, following the advice of a national fisheries lawyer, is to be pursued when the legal review is completed, so that will enable EAFM policy to be formulated appropriately. Also, it is imperative that EAFM at the community level is fully implemented so that lessons can be shared to assist with national EAFM policies.
C10-2.1-005	Develop and draft key policies to improve governance of community based resource management and increased compliance and monitoring with at least two provincial governments.	Solomon Islands	Malaita & Western Provinces	n/a	TNC, FSPI, WFC, WWF	The Western Province ordinance has been drafted by CTSP-funded contracted lawyer; this ordinance needs to be tabled in next sitting of the provincial government. Constitutions for Ghizo Island and surrounds communities have been completed to allow communities to become legally registered.
C10-2.2-002	Conduct studies and workshops that fill critical knowledge gaps about fisheries in Kudat-Banggi PCA.	Malaysia	SSME Malaysia	Kudat-Banggi	WWF	The report was submitted to the Sabah Department of Fisheries as the leader for the TMP ISC Technical Working Group for Fisheries Management as part of the source of information in the discussion and the establishment of a management plan for TMP.
C10-2.2-012	Provide targeted training and mentoring for improved management of marine biodiversity and habitats.	Solomon Islands	Malaita & Western Solomon Islands Prov.	Ontong Java & Sikaiana	TNC, FSPI, WFC, WWF	Management plans have been drafted for at least six CBOs in Western Province.

ID	Activity Description	Country	Priority Geography	Site	Lead	Status of activity
C10-2.2-014	Complete a rapid assessment on fisheries management capacity for implementation of EBFM pilots in high-priority areas and develop new fisheries management training programs on the findings of this assessment.	Timor-Leste	Nino Konis Santana National Park	NKS	CI	The rapid assessment is now planned for Year 4. Initial discussions are taking place to design the appropriate approaches and methodology within the targeted integration site.
C10-2.2-017	Conduct a study on the role of aquaculture in ensuring sustainable LRFT for Sabah's Live Reef Fish Trade.	Malaysia	n/a	State level - Sabah	WWF	The report is finalized and ready for distribution. The report was also presented at the Pacific Science Congress in Kuala Lumpur (June 2011).
C10-2.2-018	Prepare a study that will document the positive impacts of no-take MPAs on LRFT target species.	Malaysia	n/a	Sugud Island Marine Cons. Area	WWF	The report was commented on and approved by the Project Steering Committee and continued to the next stage of the study. The former Reef Guardian Manager is currently undertaking this study as part of her Ph.D. study with the Universiti Malaysia Sabah under the supervision of Dr. Connie F. Komilus.
C10-2.2-020	Develop strategies and tools to improve understanding of LRFT in Malaysia restaurants and consumer attitudes relevant to LRFT sustainability.	Malaysia	SSME Malaysia	State level - Sabah	WWF	A poster of the consumer survey will be presented at the up-coming CTI Regional Business Forum, while hardcopies of the report are being printed for distributions to DOF Sabah, participating restaurants, and other agencies.
C10-2.2-021	Collate and synthesize information needed for a shared vision and goals for a Tun Mustapha Park (TMP) management plan by working with the Fisheries Working Group.	Malaysia	SSME Malaysia	Tun Mustapha Park	WWF	The report was distributed during the TMP ISC working group 2 workshops and presented as input into the TMP Fisheries Management Plan.
C10-2.4-001	Develop a pilot EAFM model in Manus in Nali Sopat Penabu LLG that provides an example of EAFM for replication.	Papua New Guinea	Manus Province	NSP LLG	TNC	The Nali Sopat Penabu LLG is currently gathering information/ data from local community-based groups and partners to incorporate EAFM principles in the drafting of the LLG common management plan.
C10-2.4-003	Conduct an assessment of local resource use with the communities of Nali Sopat Penabu LLG and NFA Sedentary Resources Group.	Papua New Guinea	Manus Province	NSP LLG	TNC	The socioeconomic report will be published once a contractor is hired to complete this work. In the meantime, information from the assessment is contributing to an increasing awareness in LLG communities.
C10-2.4-005	Provide training and capacity building for provincial government officers in marine resource management and enforcement.	Papua New Guinea	Manus Province	NSP LLG	TNC	A total of six (6) provincial government officers from New Ireland (1), West New Britain (2), and Manus (3) have attended both EAFM trainings conducted by TNC and NFA in Mbunai Titan and Pere village respectively. Two Manus government officers attended the March Girls training in October 2010 on community resource management.

ID	Activity Description	Country	Priority Geography	Site	Lead	Status of activity
C10-2.4-008	Develop a fisheries related livelihood strategy that will focus on the potential for tourism, mariculture and other non extractive activities and carry out initial outreach in NKS.	Timor-Leste	Nino Konis Santana National Park	NKS	WFC	No updates this reporting period.
C10-3.1-001	Integrate MPA, capture fisheries and EAFM networks to ensure healthy fish stocks and sustainable capture fisheries industry in Indonesia.	Indonesia	N/A	N/A	CI, TNC, WWF	No update this reporting period.
C10-3.1-007	Liaise with Maramatana LLG to garner their support for passing an Environment Law that provides legal recognition of local level management authority.	Papua New Guinea	Milne Bay Province	Maramatana LLG	CI	The Maramatana LLG Law has been completed by Milne Bay Provincial Legal Officer. Amendments have been made, and the law has been presented to the president of Maramatana LLG for its first mention at the local assembly. The first reading was done on the 28th September 2011 and the second is scheduled for late October - early November. The first reading was successful with a lot of support from council members. It is highly likely that the bill will be passed during the second reading.
C10-3.1-008	Provide technical support and capacity building to Labam-Pahilele and Nuakata Management Committees for completion of NIPA Mgt Plan.	Papua New Guinea	Milne Bay Province	Maramatana LLG	CI	The accepted management plan for NIPCMMA require minor amendments to stream line its contents with Maramatana LLG Law. This is set to be completed in November 2011. Management Plan will also be endorsed and ready to be used by NIPCMMA management committees.
C10-3.1-009	Facilitate a process for recognition of NIPA management plan under Environment Law that provides legal recognition of local level management.	Papua New Guinea	Milne Bay Province	Maramatana LLG	CI	Maramatana LLG has successfully gone through its first reading during the recent Maramatana LLG meeting. During the second reading, the law is expected to be passed. A CBO has been established and its officers also selected, its constitution drafted, and a final meeting regarding its incorporation with the PNGIPA is expected to be completed by November 2011. Logos for Nuakata and Labam-Pahilele CMMA and the CBO is currently undertaken and is expected to be completed by end of October 2011.
C10-3.2-007	Assist TMP Interim Steering Committee (ISC) and working groups in setting targets for a socio-economic spatial zoning plan through data compilation and the use of MARXAN modeling to produce options for the plan.	Malaysia	SSME-Malaysia	Tun Mustapha Park	WWF	Additional Marxan trainings were held in November through December 2010. Training materials were prepared by Marxan trainers from the University of Queensland using data from TMP. A brief Marxan handbook was published.

ID	Activity Description	Country	Priority Geography	Site	Lead	Status of activity
C10-3.2-012	Implement a government authorized "beche de mer" monitoring protocol in cooperation with NFA that will be implemented in two LMMA/MPA sites as part of the development of a unified national fisheries management system.	Papua New Guinea	Manus Province	Nali Sopat Penabu LLG, Nuakata-labam-Pahilele MPA	CI	To date, the MOU between CI and NFA has not been signed. Monitoring of sea cucumber using standard methods used by NFA is implemented inside NIPCMMA and shall be done for Wiyaloki CMMA. The current method used by NFA is not unified across all CTSP sites in PNG however; with the NFA monitoring concluding its second year of monitoring, a review shall be done after the 3rd year which all CTSP partners shall be involved.
C10-3.2-014	Provide support to the Village Engagement Team as they train MPA rangers at the site.	Papua New Guinea	Milne Bay Province	Nuakata-labam-Pahilele MPA	CI	Village engagement has occurred in the form of marine biological survey techniques, camp management skills, and public speaking techniques.
C10-3.2-015	Provide technical support to rangers for MPA monitoring/surveillance.	Papua New Guinea	Milne Bay Province	Nuakata-labam-Pahilele	CI	Due to delay in Maramatana LLG gazettement, this activity shall be done simultaneously with a paralegal training and workshop for ward councilors, council presidents and members of the PNG Royal Costabulary (Police). Biological monitoring including establishment of permanent transects have been placed haphazardly in areas inside conservation (no-take) in areas outside conservation zones. Furthermore, 3 monitoring surveys including a baseline survey has been completed.
C10-3.2-022	Conduct a series of exchange visits, trainings, and ongoing mentoring programs on MPA integrated marine management capacity among MAF staff and relevant stakeholders.	Timor-Leste	n/a	n/a	CI	A marine management mentor was appointed and began activities in September. A mentoring plan will be devised to increase marine management capacity with MAF staff based on capacity needs assessment already produced by CTSP.
C10-3.2-023	Develop a comprehensive Marine Management Capacity Development Strategy for NKS.	Timor-Leste	Nino Konis Santana National Park	NKS	CI	CTSP continues to develop systematic approaches that encourage Timorese practitioners to develop a context-specific model to assess their capacity development needs and develop their strategy relative to this model. Through the services of the marine management mentor; mentoring will take place with government district staff located within the integration site.
C10-3.2-025	Mobilize on-the-ground integrated marine management in NKS National Park and catalyze MPA management nationally through the formation of a multi-stakeholder project team, conducting community/stakeholder consultations and outreach, compiling research products on NKS, and developing and implementing early action strategies in NKS.	Timor-Leste	Nino Konis Santana National Park	NKS	CI	Several materials were designed, produced and piloted within the priority community at the integration site in response to early action strategies. These marine management materials included: fisheries logbook, temporal methods for community based coastal resource management, fishing licensing procedures, protection of traditional fishing sites, community marine monitoring, lessons on spawning aggregations, size at maturity and life cycles. A sub grant was awarded to a local Timorese NGO to conduct PRIDE campaign with communities within integration site in close support of government and CTSP activities.

ID	Activity Description	Country	Priority Geography	Site	Lead	Status of activity
C10-3.3-005	Establish an MPA, a management plan, and a management unit to improve the conservation of marine resources in the Banda Sea.	Indonesia	Banda Sea	Kei Kecil	WWF	Draft of West Kei Kecil MPA proposal with supporting documents have been handed over to fisheries offices in Langgur, Kei Islands for further processes. Documents include survey results, workshop recommendation, expert opinion and other work resulted from CTSP activities through WWF Kei office.
C10-4.2-007	Implement community-based vulnerability and adaptation methodologies and strategies in CBRM target communities in Malaita and Western Solomon Islands Provinces.	Solomon Islands	Malaita & Western Provinces	n/a	TNC, WWF	No updates this reporting period.
C11-1.1-001	Conduct consultations on National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS) seascapes areas using standard evaluation tools and ensuring wide stakeholder participation including that of national government/DENR.	Philippines	n/a	n/a	CI	The NIPAS policy review is almost complete. A final report, which includes recommendations for enhanced policy implementation, in NIPAS MPAs benchmarked under CTSP, is being put together for presentation to the MPA TWG of the NCCC.  As part of knowledge product development, an abstract on the results of benchmarking MPAs in line with monitoring of NPOA implementation and the significance of improving management in NIPAS MPAs, is being prepared for presentation at the 11th National Conference on Marine Science in October 2011 with the theme "Coasts in the midst of Climate Change".
C11-1.1-003	Designate Country Conservation Leads/Managers who work with the CTSP NGO consortium and relevant CT6 entities at the regional, national and local level, as defined by the agreed-upon TOR.	Malaysia	n/a	n/a	WWF	A CT Coordinator was hired for this position in July 2011. She left the position after two months. A temporary staff was hired on a daily paid basis to assist with the work related to this position, while the main responsibility for the liaison with CTI reverted back the WWF-Malaysia's Peninsular Malaysia Seas Manager.
C11-1.1-004	Provide technical assistance to NFA for the formalization of a Community-based FAD Deployment Policy.	Papua New Guinea	n/a	n/a	WWF	A short-term consultant was engaged by WWF to assist in the development of a community-based FAD deployment policy. A report and draft policy is expected from the consultant at the end of October 2011. Additionally, WWF is collaborating with National Fisheries Authority (NFA) in an IFAD-funded project relating to deployment of near-shore FADs in a number of sites around PNG. The recruitment of the Fisheries Policy officer is progressing well, with the candidate expected to be on board mid-October 2011.

ID	Activity Description	Country	Priority Geography	Site	Lead	Status of activity
C11-1.1-005	Provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Environment, Conservation, and Meteorology to ensure that the "CTI National Liaison Officer" provide services to the national government and CTI partners; to local communities to implement Priority Geography-specific CTSP activities, including community participation, and organizing and attending meetings by CTSP partners, and to WFC to implement activities related to the formulation of a CBRM policy by the end of Yr 3.	Solomon Islands	n/a	n/a	WWF	The GMCA draft constitution has been completed by contracted lawyer. WWF-SI is supporting GMCA to be formalized as a legal independent entity. Registration of constitution and GMCA is currently on the way and we hope to finalize in the next month.
C11-1.1-006	Continue efficient CTSP operations to support the government as they pursue the highest priority marine management activities of the NPOA.	Timor-Leste	n/a		CI	The government is now supported by four local hired staff and three staff hired by CI. All local staff have undergone training and capacity building to increase their skills and to deliver more efficient administration and program support.
C11-1.1-007	Complete cost benefit analyses and provide support for the ratification of Ramsar and CITES conventions, the international agreements on wetlands and trade in endangered species.	Timor-Leste	n/a		CI	Work continues on the RAMSAR cost/benefit analysis. It is expected to be completed by the end of 2011.
C11-1.2-001	Conduct a workshop(s) to identify capacity needs for assisting in the formulation of a National Capacity-building and Development (Learning) Network.	Papua New Guinea	n/a	n/a	TNC	The first workshop in October 2010 paved the way for CLMA to be the lead PNG Learning Network coordinator. PNGCLMA has agreed to be the national coordinating body for learning and training in PNG. The TNC and PNGCLMA MOU stipulates the support TNC provides to CLMA as a main partner to assist with training and learning for local partners. An MOU was signed with TNC, PNGCLMA, and others in Manus formalizing these arrangements for support to local partners in Manus.

ID	Activity Description	Country	Priority Geography	Site	Lead	Status of activity
C11-1.2-002	Provide logistical and technical support to NCCC for NPOA implementation including the application/ rollout of a common tool to assess management effectiveness for MPAs and participation of the Philippines in regional activities.	Philippines	n/a	n/a	CI, WWF	<p>In this reporting period, CI completes application of MEAT and/or METT in large NIPAS MPAs as part of assistance to NCCC in benchmarking MPAs. These MPAs are: Turtle Islands Wildlife Sanctuary, Sarangani Protected Seascape, Pujada Bay Protected Landscape and Seascape, and El Nido Protected Landscape and Seascape.</p> <p>CIP engaged the participation of the NCCC Secretariat in planning for Year 4 of CTSP.</p> <p>CIP also participated in meetings and consultations that support NPOA implementation, i.e., NPOA indicators and monitoring, convergence meetings with GIZ, policy discussion on reversion of fishponds to mangroves in line with CCA, planning for expanded mentoring program to cover socio-economic aspects, consultation meetings with WWF and USAID.</p>
C11-1.2-003	Implementation of apprenticeship program that may include basic training on CRM/CTI, special lectures on CTI topics conducted by mentors, and integration into regional/intl exchange programs. Conduct one networking meeting between mentees/mentors and LGUs towards end of FY11.	Philippines	n/a	n/a	CI	<p>The "Science in Coastal Resource Management" foundation course has been developed and administered to the 1st batch of mentees (12mentees, 2 pax each from 6 mentee universities) went through the course last May 2011. The course included lectures, laboratory work, field activities and development of research proposals related to CRM needs of the concerned local government units.</p> <p>To date, a total of 8 research proposals from the 12 mentees have been reviewed and approved by the mentors. Research grants are under preparation.</p> <p>Also, 1 out of 3 scheduled networking meetings between mentee universities and concerned local government units has been undertaken. This one is in Palawan.</p> <p>As part of knowledge product development, an abstract on the development and application of the Mentoring Program under CTSP is being prepared for presentation at the 11th National Conference Marine Science in October 2011 with the theme "Coasts in the midst of Climate Change".</p>
C11-1.2-004	Continue to support Country Conservation Lead.	Timor-Leste	n/a	n/a	CI	No updates in this reporting period.

ID	Activity Description	Country	Priority Geography	Site	Lead	Status of activity
C11-1.2-005	Support the development of final agreements between RP and Malaysia on establishing transborder eco-tourism between Sabah Malaysia and RP.	Malaysia, Philippines	N/A	Turtle Islands	CI	<p>Additional mapping survey was conducted for Taganak Island being a proposed secondary ecotourism development area in TIWS. The survey included partial topographic survey as well as bathymetric survey up to eight kilometers from the shore. Manta tow survey of potential dive sites in Taganak was also completed.</p> <p>A lot of activities have also been done to secure buy-in from various national and local government agencies and the private sector not only in the Philippines but also in Malaysia.</p> <p>At the national level, the DENR and DFA convened inter-agency meetings to discuss the bilateral ecotourism plans for TIHPA. One of the recommendations of the inter-agency meetings is to create a task force under the office of the Executive Secretary. The main goal of the task force is to identify recommendations that will not compromise the territorial claims in Sabah.</p> <p>A feasibility study for a conservation agreement in Taganak was conducted. Three groups (fishermen, women, youth) representing 40 households were awarded livelihood grants.</p> <p>A discussion with potential Malaysian travel operators and investors was organized to generate interests in the Baguan ecotourism development plan. Discussions were followed by a test eco-tour to Baguan Island.</p>
C11-1.3-001	Conduct a workshop(s) to identify opportunities to improve marine conservation practices.	Papua New Guinea	Milne Bay	n/a	CI	CTSP participated in and financially supported a PNG Improving Conservation Workshop in late 2010 that brought together marine practitioners and led to the creation of a PNG (Marine) Learning Network in 2011. A guiding document on Marine Conservation & Management for PNG was published through this workshop.
C11-1.3-002	Conduct a workshop(s) to identify opportunities to improve marine conservation and capacity needs and establish a National Capacity-building and Development (Learning) Network.	Solomon Islands	n/a	n/a	TNC	This activity has not yet begun. Plans are being made for the \$25k project to proceed in the second half of Year 3.
C11-1.3-003	Complete and pursue a strategy for a comprehensive marine management capacity building including hiring of a marine management mentor and programmatic and administrative support to the NCC.	Timor-Leste	n/a	n/a	CI	Director General at the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, has approved the recruitment of the new marine management mentor. The Mentor will be based within the National Directorate for Fisheries and Aquaculture as well as working within the CTSP office. Administrative support continues to be provided to NCC as requested.

ID	Activity Description	Country	Priority Geography	Site	Lead	Status of activity
C11-1.3-004	Coordinate CTSP support for capacity development with all other partners to identify common approaches, show what we are learning from integration sites and disseminate those lessons learned through CTSP strengthened national and regional learning networks.	CT-6	N/A	N/A	CI	CTSP's CD Team has made significant progress to support CD across the CT6. Following an analysis of CD programming, the Advisor described CTSP's common approach and strategy for CD intervention (summarized in the CTSP's Year 4 work plan). In response to the Endgame Strategy priorities, the CD team took on the management of the regional Toolkit Integration Process that will result in a guide to successful integration of MPA, EAFM, and CCA for use at all CTSP sites. To support the integration process at CTSP priority sites, the CD team facilitated the development of site profiles that document progress in CTSP's three thematic areas including CD and CD needs. The CD Program team identified CCA as the least developed thematic area. MPAs and EAFM had considerably more ongoing support for development of critical tools, training, and technical assistance. As a result, the CD Team helped to guide the development and implementation of six CCA-related tools and one CCA training, with two more planned for Y4-Q1.
C11-1.3-005	Expand CT Atlas to cover MPAs, CCA, and fisheries for application at national and regional scales. Bring CT Atlas to the country level and continue to populate database and coordinate with ADB Knowledge management project. Develop tracking system for CTI indicators inclusive of USAID indicators. Maintain and utilize CT Atlas information system/database for CT MPA System design and communication.	CT-6	N/A	N/A	TNC	Practitioners and managers represented the CT6 countries at the CT Atlas workshop held in June at the WorldFish Center in Penang, Malaysia. This has led to negotiations for drafting and signing MOUs to show government's support for the CT Atlas that should be signed by the end of the year 2011. The CT6 and the CT Atlas have also identified priority layers to share and priority needs for countries. The workshop also helped to identify the different capacity levels of each country to inform of capacity training for year 4 of funding. NOAA has received funding to become an active partner for the CT Atlas and help develop data layers. Discussions with NASA/SERVIR for future partnerships are ongoing.
C11-1.4-001	Assist the NCC in the formation of a seascape working group and supervise the consolidation of information on South China Sea including the Strategic Action plan and mapping of special management areas including fisheries, tourism, and critical coastal habitat area.	Philippines	n/a	n/a	CI	The 1st NCCC TWG for West Philippine Seas (South China Sea-Philippine Territory) consultation was convened to: 1) present results of the scoping conducted by the WPS Policy Consultant re: policies, threats, conservation initiatives in this seascape; 2) generate feedback on the results of the study; and 3) present the proposed timeline for stakeholder consultations. By end of September, three stakeholder consultations in strategic geographic locations in the seascape, were have been completed.
C11-1.5-001	Investigate sustainable financing mechanisms for effective management activities and compile into report.	Papua New Guinea	Manus and Madang	n/a	WWF	A short-term consultant was engaged to carry out study on Payment for Ecosystem Services (PEC) in Manus, of which a report has been compiled and submitted by the consultant. The report will form the basis for work in the investigation and development of sustainable financing options. It is anticipated that any sustainable financing model developed in Manus will also inform decisions in Madang.

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C11-1.5-002	Develop a set of sustainable financing options to ensure sustainable funding for MPAs and community managed marine areas.	Solomon Islands	n/a	n/a	WWF	WWF-SI has completed 2 initial sustainable financing workshop 1 in Gizo integration site, and the second in Tulagi central province with much success. WWF-SI is in the process of conducting 2 more follow up workshops with both provinces (Central and Western Province) where WWF-SI will be presenting back to all partners information and finding.
C11-2.1-001	Develop a draft zoning plan for the spatial management of trawler and purse seine fishing gear using MARXAN to model various options. Conduct stakeholder consultations to gather feedback from fishermen and aquaculturists on the draft fisheries zoning plan for integration into a final TMP zoning plan. Draft a fisheries management plan that includes management strategies for trawlers and purse seines.	Malaysia	Kudat-Banggi	Tun Mustapha Park	WWF	In conjunction with the TMP ISC Working Group for Fisheries management: 1. First meeting conducted in April 2011 2. Second meeting conducted in May 2011 3. TMP Stakeholders fisheries workshop conducted in July 2011  Stakeholders workshop identified issues and management measures for fisheries within the TMP. Draft management plan (a section out of an Integrated Management Plan for TMP) is being drafted.
C11-2.1-002	Provide technical assistance to NFA for the completion of a Community-based Fisheries Management Policy with EAFM principles and the gazettement of a LRFT Management Plan.	Papua New Guinea	n/a	n/a	TNC	The draft of the LRFT management plan has yet to be endorsed. The lawyer is currently incorporating comments from stakeholders into the document. No further actions taken on this activity. It has also been agreed during the EAFM trainings in Manus that implementing EAFM at the community level will influence national policies on EAFM and also on LRFT. Some activities relating to LRFT have been undertaken in Hermit Islands of Manus, which has led to discussions on how PPP can be established between CTSP and private enterprises which could assist national policies on LRFT.

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C11-2.1-003	Facilitate collaboration to develop a “common regional framework for legislation and policy” that would support EAFM	CT-6	N/A	N/A	WWF	<p>In this reporting period, a consultant continued work on the framework for an ecosystem approach to fisheries management in CTI. This framework, developed through a consultative process with experts in the region, is meant to guide the work on EAFM by the USCTI partners (PI, NOAA and CTSP)</p> <p>A EAFM regional exchange was held 20-23 September in Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia. Accomplishments include establishment of EAFM technical working group, draft of EAFM regional framework for policy and legislation, roadmap to implement the EAFM regional framework, and outline for national EAFM position papers.</p> <p>An EAFM brochure and EAFM fact sheet were finalized and distributed on USCTI.org</p> <p>A training of EAFM and integrated coastal management was held in Timor-Leste in cooperation with PEMSEA in June 2011.</p> <p>Work has begun on a legal and policy review of EAFM in Philippines and PNG; on a review of fisheries and EAFM priority site level activities by CTSP in CT6 countries; on a regional EAFM training program with regional partners; on an integrated IUU and EAFM framework with NOAA; and an EAFM learning network outline.</p>
C11-2.1-004	LRFT regional framework developed and adopted by at least 4 of the CT6 countries.	CT-6	N/A	N/A	WWF	<p>An APEC Fisheries Working Group supported meeting on market-based improvements in LRFT held in March 2011 in Bali and co-organized by MMAF and WWF. The overarching recommended solutions in support of whole-of-supply strategies under an Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- creating enabling conditions for more effective fisheries data exchange between demand and supply countries and greater transparency and control on the movement of species being traded —crucial for combating IUU fishing;</li> <li>- adopting and testing the International Standard for the Trade in LRF — a set of standards for producing responsibly-caught seafood products— for wild-capture and mariculture fisheries; and</li> <li>- creating a public-private Roundtable on Sustainable LRFT in which market demand economies have agreed to participate.</li> </ul>

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C11-2.1-005	Develop PPPs for LRFT via the establishment of a trade platform with governments and private sector, including implementing assessments and sharing of Best Management Practices with stakeholders.	CT-6	N/A	N/A	WWF	<p>An LRFT Regional Exchange Workshop was held in October 2010 in Sabah, Malaysia and co-organized by WWF and DoF. The outcomes of the workshop, including the recommendations below, supported by the CT6 and passed by the SOM6 held in Manado from November9-12, 2010 include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EAFM WG to include workshop results in its activities and scope of work</li> <li>• EAFM WG to look at multi-stakeholder platform/ roundtable/ forum to strengthen private sector engagement on LRFT as a first step towards a more efficient engagement with the private sector. This work aligns strongly with the CTI Business Advisory Council borne out of the first CTI Business Summit as a way to engage the private sector across different industries.</li> </ul>
C11-2.2-001	Improve management of endangered humphead wrasse through surveys and monitoring of release sites with Sabah Parks, Department of Fisheries and other stakeholders to check on conditions of fish and build support for MPAs with fisheries benefits through an ongoing study of spillover effects of grouper fisheries in Sugud Islands Marine Conservation Area.	Malaysia	Sabah EEZ	N/A	WWF	<p>Monitoring of release site in Kudat was conducted by the Kudat PCA Field Team in March 2011, while in Semporna, monitoring was conducted in conjunction with the Semporna Ecological Expedition (SMEE) in November 2010. Neither of the monitoring exercises encountered any of the released humphead wrasse. Continuous monitoring in Kudat will be conducted on regular basis to coincide with the reefs monitoring at demonstration sites.</p> <p>ReefGuardian is continuing the Phase 2 of the grouper ecological study, which includes identification of spawning aggregation sites in three PCAs. This work is part of a Ph.D. study that is being supervised by Universiti Malaysia Sabah. An abstract of the preliminary observation from this study has been submitted for presentation at the 12th ICRS in July 2012.</p>

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C11-2.2-002	Support collaborative management by providing technical support to community wardens in TMP sites on zoning, management structure, enforcement training, and biological monitoring (including demarcation demarcate boundaries of CMPA in Maliangin and Berungus and establishing management bodies (Persatuan/Koperasi) in Maliangin and Berungus).	Malaysia	Kudat-Banggi	N/A	WWF	<p>An internal workshop was conducted in April 2011 to discuss the form of collaborative management structure for the demonstration sites in TMP. The structure was also hoped to be able to address equitable sharing of benefits by the community members of each sites (in relation to the development of an alternative livelihood for each sites).</p> <p>Assessment of resources within each of the demonstration sites were conducted firstly through compilation of report and data of all surveys conducted in the relevant demonstration sites. These will be followed by surveys to fill gaps where surveys had not been conducted before. Currently, training for community members is on going to enable them to participate in future surveys. List for training include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Basic Reefcheck Training for TMP youth in Tigabu Island – 28 to 30 May 2011</li> <li>2. Basic Reefcheck Training for TMP youth in Turtle Islands Park – 20 to 24 Jun</li> <li>3. Turtle Management Training for TMP youth in Turtle Islands Park – 20 to 24 Jun</li> <li>4. Train the community programme - Basic Reefcheck training for TMP Community at Kg. Tajau - Kudat in July 2011</li> <li>5. GPS training for Honorary Wildlife Warden (HWW) - 16th August 2011</li> <li>6. Awarding ceremony for the Honorary Wildlife Wardens (HWW) in Kudat - 16 August 2011</li> <li>7. Open Water Diving course for TMP youth 16 -19 August 2011</li> </ol>
C11-2.2-003	Conduct trainings for government officials and academics on LRF management and fish examination, which will focus on identification of fish caught by dynamite.	Philippines	Palawan	Taytay, Araceli, Dumarán	WWF	<p>Palawan has 22 new licensed fish examiners as a result of project assistance. The training on fish examination was held in May 2011, led by the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR), in coordination with the project and local governments. According to the BFAR trainers, this is the first time that 100% of the trainees passed the licensing examination.</p> <p>Another 39 participants attended the fish warden training held as part of the capacity building program for LRFT management. The participants were composed of representatives from various enforcement/management agencies--police, fish wardens, village leaders, and Fisheries and Aquatic Resource Councils (FARMCs). BFAR will announce who passed the training and would become deputized fish wardens.</p>

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C11-2.2-004	Conduct an information, education, and communication (IEC) activity on policy on seaweed mariculture (developed in year 2) to encourage LGU adoption of this policy.	Philippines	Tawi-Tawi	Sitangkai	WWF	The IEC activity on seaweeds was delayed by rough seas that prevented travel, but it finally pushed through on October 1, 2011. A total of 177 seaweed farmers attended the activity. The results of surveys and assessments conducted by the project were presented, including the 6 local policies on seaweeds passed by the provincial and municipal governments in FY2010. The project also took advantage of the annual province day festivities held to set up a booth and forum on seaweeds, together with the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources of the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (BFAR-ARMM).
C11-2.2-005	Replicate dulong (sardine) monitoring in other Verde Island Passage sites; present findings to fisheries scientists by the end of Year 3.	Philippines	Verde Passage	N/A	CI	CTSP continues to monitor dulong fish catch in San Juan Municipality and has expanded monitoring in two other municipalities (Mabini and Calatagan) in Batangas Province. To start the activity, a fisheries monitoring training was provided to fish enumerators of Mabini and Calatagan. The training was also extended to partners in Lubang Municipality. Engagement of trained enumerators are under processing. The fish catch monitoring will continue until September 30, 2012. The policy and market studies of dulong have been completed. Reports are under preparation. As part of knowledge product development, an abstract on the results of the dulong fishery research in San Juan, Batangas was prepared and has been accepted for oral presentation at the 11th National Conference on Marine Science in October 2011 with the theme "Coasts in the Midst of Climate Change".
C11-2.2-006	Conduct marine surveys and biological monitoring training to help support zoning process for NKS.	Timor-Leste	n/a	n/a	CI	CTSP staff designed and produced quadrants and manta tows for community usage. Training courses were designed and facilitated with the priority community within the integration site. Two regional trainers delivered training in September and community members received certificates for biological monitoring. Preparations are taken place for belt transect method.
C11-2.2-007	Support the National GIS Laboratory (ALGIS) to gather, display, and store key spatial information to support conservation management including EAFM, ICZM, and high-priority conservation areas.	Timor-Leste	n/a	n/a	CI	ALGIS has submitted draft proposal to conduct identification of coastal natural resources (mangroves, sea grass and other shallow water features) within northern coast line of Timor-Leste. It is expected this study will commence in October.

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C11-2.3-001	Provide support to pilot a Vessel Monitoring System and Fisheries Observer programs involving commercial fishing industry to test and provide input for the draft fisheries management plan.	Malaysia	Kudat-Banggi	Tun Mustapha Park	WWF	<p>A Vessel Tracking Device with online monitoring system using telecommunication signals for tracking is being considered as a replacement for the more sophisticated and expensive satellite Vessel Monitoring System (VMS). Discussions are on-going with owners of fishing boats who have indicated interest in participating in the monitoring program.</p> <p>Nine staff from Sabah Fisheries Department, Sabah Parks, Persatuan Pemilik Kapal Nelayan Kudat and WWF-Malaysia visited the Philippines' Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) Monitoring, Control &amp; Surveillance (MCS) Station at Navotas City on March 22-23, 2011. Participants learned about the general MCS operation in the Philippines and the Fisheries Observer Program being implemented as part of their MCS program. A workshop was conducted in July 2011 to discuss on the implementation of the Fisheries Observer Programme (FOP) including the objectives, data collection protocol, data handling, and training needed for the program.</p> <p>A fisheries observer training is planned for November 2011, followed by a month long piloting of the FOP in December, which may continue in 2012, depending on the weather condition in December.</p> <p>To address the issue of manpower to undertake the fisheries work, a consultant has been hired to undertake the last two activities under this component.</p>
C11-2.4-001	Build capacity and interest among fish traders to prepare for and participate in APEC LRFT meeting and to ensure consensus in a state wide conference of final standards for LRFT best management practices for aquaculture.	Malaysia	Sabah EEZ	N/A	WWF	<p>At least 15 meetings with stakeholders (5 Kudat PCA; 1 Semporna PCA and 9 KK) were conducted between November 2010 to February 2011 leading towards the APEC LRFT meeting in Bali. These meeting managed to build interest and gather 4 participants from the LRFT industry from Sabah to participate in the Bali meeting.</p> <p>Building on this, a workshop was conducted in April 2011 to discuss on challenges in the management of LRFT and the steps forward towards a sustainable LRFT in Sabah. The workshop agreed that there is a need for a stronger policy and management of the LRFT. While the LRFT traders agree that a Trader's group would be useful in getting the traders together and to have a common understanding of LRFT good practices, stronger enforcement of regulation and leadership from the government managing agency is needed in establishing better management and ensuring sustainability of LRFT. The workshop report was submitted to the Sabah DoF and the aspiration from the traders conveyed. A meeting session with the DoF and trader is being planned in November 2011.</p>

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C11-2.4-002	Summarize and reprint the Sabah portion of the 2009 report by the Network of Aquaculture Centres in Asia-Pacific on LRFT aquaculture for academics, traders, and government officers in Sabah in order to have a more well-informed debate on the issue including discussions with LRFT culture in Peninsular Malaysia and pilot projects.	Malaysia	Sabah EEZ	N/A	WWF	Stakeholders from Sabah were unable to participate in the Full Cycle Aquaculture (FCA) workshop in Penang due to technical problems. In place of this, the traders identified for this workshop will be brought to the CTI Regional Business Forum. They will be encouraged to attend sessions on Private-Public Partnership where private and public partners will be recognized for working together towards a common goal.  A pilot FCA project was initiated in the state of Johor, Peninsular Malaysia, to assess the efficiency of the use of compound feed compared to trash fish feed in the growth of cultured fish. This project is on-going.
C11-2.4-003	With the Sabah Tourism Board and Department of Fisheries, analyze the consumer end of LRFT in Sabah by assessing the level of fisheries culinary tourism and its impact on LRFT in major cities in Sabah. Design a consumer campaign including messages, banners, posters, and factsheets.	Malaysia	Sabah EEZ	N/A	WWF	The finalized "Consumer Attitude Survey" report by the Universiti Malaysia Sabah & WWF-Malaysia provides information on consumer attitudes towards live fish consumption and its impact on LRFT in Sabah especially in Kota Kinabalu.  The report is being printed for distribution to the participating restaurants (in the study).
C11-2.4-004	Implement an EAFM concept and strategy with the communities of Nali Sopat Penabu LLG and NFA Sedentary Resources Group.	Papua New Guinea	Manus	n/a	TNC	Drafting of the LLG EAFM plan is under discussion and drafting is planned for October 2011 with partners. This activity will continue in Yr 4.
C11-2.4-006	With local government, develop a site-specific LRF sustainability plan that will provide information needed for the expansion of the existing fisheries management area.	Philippines	Palawan	Dumaran	WWF	The municipality of Dumaran developed its fisheries management plan focused on LRF in a workshop held on August 17, 2011. Similar to the process followed in Taytay and Araceli, the workshop was preceded by researches on corals, fish density and biomass, and fishing effort. Results--including those for policy and income profile held in 2009--were presented to over a hundred stakeholders, after which they developed the plan that aims to improve marine law enforcement, support technical studies to determine open and closed seasons, and develop a better monitoring and permitting system among fish cage operators and traders.
C11-2.4-007	Provide technical assistance to local governments for priority geography-specific LRFT sustainability plan implementation that includes industry and community participation.	Philippines	Palawan	Araceli	WWF	Surveys to update LRFT data were conducted. These include gear inventory (10 types), cage inventory (102 cages), survey of number of fishers (1,057, of whom 336 use hook and line), and cagers (88). CPUE monitoring system was established, and data collection to complete a 1-year cycle would end this Sep 2011. These information will be used to draft the Fisheries Ordinance, for which the local government is requesting technical assistance and slated for the project's year 4.

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C11-2.4-008	Provide technical assistance to local governments for priority geography-specific LRFT sustainability plan implementation that includes industry and community participation.	Philippines	Palawan	Taytay	WWF	The enactment of the revised municipal fishery code strengthened the advocacy for the imposition of transport permits and auxiliary invoices for fishery resources (including LRF) going out of Taytay. Chokepoints were established in strategic exit areas to regulate exports, and personnel capability was increased through trainings and standardized posting.
C11-2.4-009	Advance a National Sustainable Aquaculture Strategy through stakeholder engagement and the collection and processing of key data.	Timor-Leste	Nino Konis Santana National Park	Nino Konis Santana National Park	WFC	WorldFish and NDFA met repeatedly during this reporting period and developed an activity plan. Field work and consultation meetings are scheduled to start in late April. The National Aquaculture Strategy and Action Plan — key outputs planned for this year — are expected to be completed by September 2011.
C11-3.1-002	Conduct trainings on MPA management-related topics in Papua in conjunction with MMAF's Human Resources Department (BPSDM-- <i>Badan Pengembangan Sumber Daya Manusia</i> ).	Indonesia	Papua (Bird's Head Seascape)	n/a	CI	42 participants trained MPA for Sustainable Fisheries Management took place in Ambon (BPSDM's training center) on 13 - 22 April 2011. Institutionalization workshop conducted in 5-6 May 2011, involving BPSDM, Universitas Papua, and the provincial government of West Papua.
C11-3.1-003	Support development of KKPN Raja Ampat Management Mechanism * Conduct ecological characterization and mapping of resource use pattern for KKPN Raja Ampat for the development of a zonation system	Indonesia	Papua (Bird's Head Seascape)	n/a	CI	Spatial planning expert works with local government of Raja Ampat on for input to the District of Raja Ampat and Province of West Papua's spatial planning. The first ecological characterization for KKPN Raja Ampat is completed in November 2011. The second ecological characterization is underway, begun in 26 September 2011.
C11-3.1-004	Strengthen and expand the Locally Managed Marine Area (LMMA) approach in the Padaido Islands and more fully integrate this approach with KKPN management activities and the Bird's Head Seascape. DKP and LMMA initiate develop a strategy to more fully integrate community-based management into the DKP Marine Park at Padaido Islands.	Indonesia	Papua (Bird's Head Seascape)	Padaido Islands	CI	A sub-grant to Indonesian LLMA will link Padaido community-based marine protected area management to the Bird's Head Seascape. The work will also develop a strategy to integrate community-based management into the marine park in Padaido Islands. The biological monitoring activities and establishment of two new community-based MPA started in May 2011.
C11-3.1-006	Develop draft of Savu Sea Marine National Park Management Plan which will be aligned with district/provincial/national government action plans.	Indonesia	Lesser Sundas	Savu Sea	TNC	The draft of the 20 years management plan is currently being reviewed for finalization by BKKPN (National Water Conservation Area) Kupang. TNC is providing assistance on substance and zoning.

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C11-3.1-007	Develop a draft zoning plan for Savu Sea Marine National Park.	Indonesia	Lesser Sundas	Savu Sea	TNC	<p>Development of a draft zoning plan for Savu Sea Marine National Park is still in process. The output is document report and multiobjectives map for zoning allocation which are areas important for coastal habitats, deep sea habitats, marine mammals, reptiles, oceanography, aquaculture, local and commercial fishing ground, tourism, marine transportation and underwater cable, threats activities.</p> <p>Stages in the development of Savu Sea Zoning Plan that have been done are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Community mapping in 110 villages of Savu Sea MNP.</li> <li>- Analysis of very high resolution satellite imagery (GeoEye1) to identify key habitat areas covering approximately 4311 sq km of Savu Sea MNP area, is still ongoing.</li> <li>-All area of interests have been verified by doing groundtruthing to the imagery area of interest. Due to the size of the Savu Marine National Park, using a combination of field and high spatial resolution satellite data will produce high quality and accuracy of data analysis to support the development of the Savu Sea MNP zoning plan.</li> <li>- Savu Sea MNP Reef Monitoring with Manta Tow Method is completed. The result of this activity is a report, database excel and GIS geodatabase of distribution and condition of coral reef in Savu Sea MNP and also other data, i.e., COT, marine large fauna (e.g., sharks, bumphead parrotfish, manta rays), marine mammals (whales and dolphins) and turtle.</li> <li>- Compile all available datasets into geodatabase and prepare for Marxan analysis.</li> </ul>
C11-3.1-008	Establish an interim management body and working mechanism "collaborative management board (CMB) "for Savu Sea Marine National Park.	Indonesia	Lesser Sundas	Savu Sea	TNC	<p>A study on collaboration board was completed by a consultant. The study results have been shared with relevant stakeholders at district, provincial, and national levels. All parties support the results of such study to recommend to the governor. The recommendations about name, legalization, structure, task and function, working mechanism (including with management board), budgeting, membership, leadership period and protocol were submitted to the East Nusa Tenggara Governor to be considered for the establishment. The collaboration board will ensure the aspirations of stakeholders in districts, province and national level to support the development of Savu Sea MNP.</p>

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C11-3.1-009	Conduct a community awareness and conservation campaign in Savu Sea which includes media (TV and print) for international, national, district, and community audiences.	Indonesia	Lesser Sundas	Savu Sea	TNC	<p>Disseminated publication materials as part of the campaign for Savu Sea MNP e.g., wall calendar, factsheet, infosheet, Savu Sea MNP poster map, and Savu Sea MNP poster map at seminars, workshops, exhibitions, public consultation, community mapping and socialization of the management plan of Savu Sea MNP.</p> <p>Media broadcast information about Savu Sea MNP and the activity were conducted through 2 local print media (Pos Kupang and Timor Express).</p> <p>The website of Savu Sea (<a href="http://www.tnplautsawu.net">www.tnplautsawu.net</a>) is designed for disseminating information and it serves as an effective promotion media for the activities, development status and the management of Savu Sea MPA. The website has been visited by 2130 visitors.</p> <p>Public Consultation and Socialization of the Management Plan Draft of Savu Sea MNP at 14 Sub District in 7 District of East Nusa Tenggara in collaboration with government and local NGO partners was attended by more than 1000 participants from 37 villages. During this activity, the Forum of Communication between villages was established, in order to discuss some matters of conservation in Savu Sea Areas with local NGO partners and DKP at District Level taking charge as facilitator and mediator at this moment.</p> <p>In collaboration with East Nusa Tenggara Agency, the Savu Sea Project conducted the selection of Savu Sea Ambassador through the Miss Tourism of East Nusa Tenggara selection, aiming to promote and socialize Savu Sea MNP to the people of East Nusa Tenggara.</p> <p>CTSP participated in the East Nusa Tenggara Development Expo in Kupang, with the aim to promote and socialize Savu Sea MNP which was held on 14- 18 August 2010 and was attended by more than 300 people from Kupang and surroundings.</p>
C11-3.1-010	Provide effective operational support and sufficient facilities and infrastructure to Savu Sea Marine National Park.	Indonesia	Lesser Sundas	Savu Sea	TNC	Office is operational and functioning as the office of team P4KKP which is the ultimate collaboration body for Savu Sea.
C11-3.1-011	Provide training to Savu Sea Marine National Park Staff on MPA 101, Monitoring, and MPA Management Effectiveness (MPAME).	Indonesia	Lesser Sundas	Savu Sea	TNC	Activity not yet begun. Will be conducted after June 2011.

ID	Activity Description	Country	Priority Geography	Site	Lead	Status of activity
C11-3.1-012	Promote and disseminate conservation data and maps of MPAs in Indonesia to all relevant parties at national level.	Indonesia	n/a	n/a	TNC	A series of meetings with KKJI has been conducted and TNC team has visited KKJI to assess their data to synchronize it with TNC data before we can put it up in the internet for public access.
C11-3.1-013	Develop a comprehensive fisheries research database to aid in the completion of management plans for more Fisheries Management Areas that support sustainable fisheries practices in Indonesia.	Indonesia	n/a	n/a	WWF	A series of expert meetings have been held to gather existing data at pilot Fisheries Management Areas (FMAs), i.e., Tomini Bay and Banda Sea and formulate how the data can be improved and developed to build for a comprehensive management plan for the respective FMAs.
C11-3.1-014	Develop tested and approved ecosystem indicators for sustainable fisheries practices to be integrated into the sustainable and responsible fisheries concept of MMAF.	Indonesia	n/a	n/a	WWF	The agreed ecosystem indicators are being developed based on inputs from internal capture fisheries and stakeholders.
C11-3.1-016	Facilitate meetings of the Interim Steering Committee (ISC) of TMP to develop a shared vision and high level management goals for TMP. Support TMP ISC Working groups to have meetings and workshops to draft their respective components of an integrated Management Plan. Conduct event to sign-off on the Draft Integrated Management Plan for public consultation at one of the regular meetings of the ISC.	Malaysia	Kudat-Banggi	Tun Mustapha Park	WWF	The TMP ISC was formalized at its first meeting on the 1st February 2011. Six working groups were formed, including a newly created group that will work on administrative and legal framework for managing TMP.
C11-3.1-017	Develop a draft zoning plan and establish goals, targets (ecological and socio-economic) and criteria for a spatial zoning plan using MARXAN software to model various zoning options. Conduct stakeholders' consultation to get feedback on the draft zoning plan for integration into a final zoning plan. Develop indicators for socio-economic monitoring by stakeholders within the proposed TMP.	Malaysia	Kudat-Banggi	Tun Mustapha Park	WWF	<p>A 2nd Marxan Training was conducted on January 25-26, 2011. This was preceded by a climate change training which included a study visit to TMP, to raise awareness on the impact of climate change and how element of CCA can be incorporated into the zoning design of TMP. The 2nd Marxan Training was attended by more than 25 stakeholders from the government agencies and NGOs.</p> <p>In conjunction with the TMP ISC Working Group for Zoning (WG3), a meeting was conducted in April 2011. Previous Marxan exercises and materials including previous discussion on goals and targets were presented as input into the discussion. The meeting found that further information collection from all members of the Technical Working Group is needed. The data collection was continued parallel to activities to prepare input files into the zoning for TMP using Marxan.</p>

ID	Activity Description	Country	Priority Geography	Site	Lead	Status of activity
C11-3.1-018	Assess awareness and public support for TMP in Sabah and implement an Engagement Plan to build support for TMP among leaders from government, industry, and communities.	Malaysia	Kudat-Banggi	N/A	WWF	<p>Due to technical problems, the public survey conducted by WWF-Malaysia was not able to incorporate questions on awareness on TMP. A consultant is being engaged to conduct a public survey to assess awareness and public support for TMP in Kudat-Banggi PCA. Completion is expected by end of December 2011.</p> <p>The Report on Economic Valuation for TMP is being synthesized for use as communication material in Strategic Engagement Plan for TMP.</p>
C11-3.1-019	Finalize and gazette Maramatana LLG Environment Law and initiate the gazetting process for the Louisiade and Bwanabwana LLG Environment Laws in cooperation with government officials. Provide ongoing technical support and capacity building to Labam-Pahilele and Nuakata Management Committees for implementation of the NIPA Management Plan and its recognition under the Maramatana LLG Environment Law.	Papua New Guinea	Milne Bay	Nuakata-labam-Phailele MPA	CI	<p>Upon successful passing of Maramatana LLG Law, capacity building training including ranger training for surveillance shall be conducted for NIPCMMA. Further discussions with government officials and respective councilors for Bwanabwana and Louisiade LLG Laws to be developed as well. Other activities including increasing the skills and knowledge for NIPCMMA management committees is essential in order for NIPCMMA to serve as a training center for other districts and LLGs inside Milne Bay Province.</p>
C11-3.1-020	Conduct a legislative and policy review and capacity needs analysis for effective enforcement of appropriate legislation for the Madang Lagoon.	Papua New Guinea	Madang	n/a	WWF	<p>Legislative and policy gap analysis conducted by CELCOR in 2009. This will form the basis for further work under CTSP. Discussions held with Celcor in September 2011 assist in the development of an overall legislative framework for the Madang lagoon. Draft TOR for Celcor's engagement is in progress.</p>
C11-3.1-021	Develop a national strategy and framework for CBRM using GERUSA as a model site and using lessons from GERUSA begin a phased implementation in priority provinces at the community, province and national level.	Solomon Islands	Central Province	GERUSA	WFC	<p>On 6-7 April 2011 a workshop was held in Honiara for members of organizations and government agencies that will be involved in facilitating the implementation of CBRM spread across Solomon Islands. The aims of the workshop were to agree a national CBRM strategy and to design the roadmap to move forward with the implementation. The workshop identified key steps that needed to happen. Since that time Principles for CBRM have been revised and endorsed by the NCC and a full document outlining principles for best practice of CBRM in Solomon Islands produced. This was a joint WorldFish WWF document produced as an output from the 2010 Gizo workshop.</p>

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C11-3.1-022	Synthesize lessons learned from WWF SI CBRM activities in Gizo integration site and share with WFC for inclusion in the draft CBRM national strategy for SI.	Solomon Islands	Western Province	n/a	WWF	A review of the first draft of the lessons learned document was conducted with members of project site communities and with residents of Gizo. Bruno is at the final stages of completing these tasks, he has contracted 4 independent local consultants to visit all CBRM communities. They have recently returned from the field and are in the process of writing up their reports. This should be completed by the end of October.
C11-3.1-023	Support the development of a series of national resilient networks of MPAs that are designed based on biophysical, socioeconomic and political factors, climate change projections and vulnerability assessments, and guided by EAFM principles that provide the foundation for establishment of a mutually reinforcing CTMPAS.	CT-6	N/A	N/A	TNC	The proposal for Resilient Networks of MPAs was approved in January 2011. Implementation began in February and activities completed include: design and testing of interview forms for scoping study which included versions for implementing partners and technical experts; conduct of the scoping study in Australia among marine scientists and managers engaged in the CT; conduct of the scoping study in the Philippines (April 4-8, 2011), in PNG, Indonesia and Solomon Islands (May, June and September); contacting of numerous partners involved in the implementation of MPAs/network to obtain feedback on the project and to obtain leads for implementation of an effective process. A contract was implemented to develop guidelines and principles for integration of fisheries and MPAs with a complete draft in September 2011. The scoping report will be discussed in the MPA TWG meeting in late 2011 to provide guidance towards formulation of the CTMPAS. The principles for integration of fisheries and climate change considerations into MPA network design will be applied in USCTI integration sites and influence CTMPAS design.

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C11-3.2-001	Support the Bali Provincial Government in the design of a blueprint for a resilient and ecologically-connected network of MPAs surrounding Bali, designed for biodiversity conservation and sustainable fisheries and tourism management.	Indonesia	Lesser Sundas	Bali MPA (which includes Nusa Penida)	CI	Bali Marine Rapid Assessment Program was conducted in 25 April - 7 May 2011 and the result had been presented to the governor of Bali and the provincial government staff. With their own initiative, Buleleng regency has declared three MPAs in their regency, totaling approximately 14,000 ha (declared by the Regent on 25 August 2011). The Marine and Fisheries Agency ( <i>Dinas Kelautan dan Perikanan</i> ) Buleleng has requested the direct involvement of CI in future processes of MPA zoning and planning. The last request was made on 27 Sept 11 when the BPSPL and Buleleng DKP invited CI on the 2nd public consultation on Buleleng coastal spatial planning. Support the provincial and regency government officers by enhancing their capacities in the management of MPA and MPA network. The first governmental capacity building that CI conducted was to train 26 government officers in five regencies in Bali on basic knowledge of MPA and MPA Network (19-26 Sept11). The Buleleng and Karangasem officers have even requested similar trainings to be conducted in their respective regencies. The first Buleleng MPA trainings shall be conducted in December 2011.
C11-3.2-003	Provide technical support and assistance to standardize curricula for MPA management and development of learning and mentoring network through BPSDM.	Indonesia	n/a	n/a	CI	Two draft curricula (MPA 101 and MPA Management Planning curricula) are completed and with BPSDM lead were review on 21-22 September 2011. The reviewers included CI capacity development team, BPSDM, Team 11, and universities.
C11-3.2-004	Provide technical support and assistance for Human Resources Department in MMAF (known as BPSDM) to develop a certification process for competency-based training on MPA management at the national level.	Indonesia	n/a	n/a	CI	Discussion and review of Draft Capacity Building Strategy for MPA Management was conducted on the 23 September 2011 lead by BPSDM. The workshop for legalizing the strategy is planned for the second week of October. CTSP provided support to BPSDM for the NOAA MPA 101 training in late February in North Sumatra.
C11-3.2-006	Facilitate the establishment of Berau MPA Collaborative Management Board (BMPA-CMB) and the endorsement of Berau district MPA zoning design and its regulation by the Berau Bupati (regent). Build capacity of DKP Berau on MPA 101, Monitoring, and MPA Management Effectiveness (MPAME).	Indonesia	North Borneo	Berau MPA	TNC	TNC continues to be involved in the Kabupaten Berau zoning process marine area which has proven to be more tedious and challenging than previously thought. The first academic draft had been presented on August with TNC input.
C11-3.2-007	Facilitate the establishment of Berau district MPA joint surveillance & patrol team through a decree from the Berau Bupati (regent). Monitor the effectiveness of joint surveillance & patrol teams.	Indonesia	North Borneo	Berau MPA	TNC	The decree was issued on March 29th 2011 stating the members of joint surveillance & patrol team. TNC's FSS boat "Penyu Laut" was acknowledged as the official vehicle for the activity as well as TNC's boat captain and crews.

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C11-3.2-008	Develop elementary school level environmental education curriculum with Berau Ministry of National Education (MONE)	Indonesia	North Borneo	Berau MPA	TNC	The curriculum has been developed. Expected implementation is in January - June semester.
C11-3.2-009	Develop media campaign tool for conservation in Berau.	Indonesia	North Borneo	Berau MPA	TNC	TNC has produced serial posters about Kakaban Island which consists of 3 themes. RARE has produced a shirt about MPA.
C11-3.2-010	Support joint surveillance & patrol team in Berau to implement surveillance & patrol protocol. Support team by working with monitoring team to implement monitoring protocol.	Indonesia	North Borneo	Berau MPA	TNC	Protocols have been developed and the first test will be conducted soon after the FSS boat is ready (please see below status)
C11-3.2-012	Provide effective operational support and sufficient facilities and infrastructure for all field activities for Berau MPA.	Indonesia	North Borneo	Berau MPA	TNC	FSS boat is still under renovation including the sail test to ensure its quality and capacity.
C11-3.2-013	Conduct MPA 101 for Training of Trainers, Monitoring Training and MPAME. Develop and test the MPA Management Effectiveness (MPAME) protocol in 5 MPAs.	Indonesia	n/a	n/a	TNC	Training of MPA 101 had been conducted on August 20th - 23rd in Berau with participants of 27 people.
C11-3.2-015	Engage MMAF and related ministries together with local governments at pilot sites to acknowledge their roles and levels of authorities and align their plans in support of a nationwide MPA network.	Indonesia	n/a	n/a	WWF	Socialization workshops focusing on Ministerial decree No 2 2009 outlining steps for MPA establishment in Banda Sea target areas is scheduled for March through June 2011.
C11-3.2-016	Develop guidelines and documentation of best practices in MPA management to encourage correct MPA establishment and effective management, including guidelines for sustainable financing for MPA.	Indonesia	n/a	n/a	WWF	Guidelines for mariculture, tourism, and fisheries activities within MPA areas have been completed and are in the process of being put forth as a ministerial decree.
C11-3.2-017	Train a group of young people (18 - 40 years old) in environmental leadership, stewardship and volunteerism to increase environmental conservation awareness and build capacity for communities to participate in collaborative management of marine resources and alternative livelihoods via anti fish-bombing, and green lifestyles.	Malaysia	Kudat-Banggi	N/A	WWF	A workshop to develop a Green Lifestyle Campaign using social marketing was held on February 20, 2010. Twenty one people participated in the workshop focusing on the establishment of five Green Lifestyle Modules that include: 1. Anti-fish bombing and cyanide fishing; 2. Composting; 3. Tree planting; 4. Anti-plastic use; 5. Recycling. The Green Lifestyle Campaign will be run by the Banggi Youth Club (BYC). A planning and training workshop was conducted in May 2011 and August 2011 respectively.

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C11-3.2-018	Support alternative livelihoods in Maliangin and Berungus by identifying alternative livelihood options and assessing communities' receptiveness. Develop an infrastructure and marketing plan for promotion of the alternative livelihood program and establish an equitable profit sharing mechanism (Koperasi) and structure that supports community monitoring and enforcement efforts.	Malaysia	Kudat-Banggi	Tun Mustapha Park	WWF	<p>Activities conducted towards development of alternative livelihood in the proposed TMP:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) An internal alternative livelihood workshop was conducted on the 28th April 2011; It was found that the formation of KOPERASI will not be able to address both networking all demonstration sites within TMP and equitable benefit sharing issues, so the newly established Maliangin Island Community Association was acknowledged as a more suitable vehicle in addressing these issues.</li> <li>2) Fisherman survey was conducted in March and April 2011 to establish baseline data for assessing the effectiveness of alternative livelihood strategy.</li> <li>3) A consultant from UMS (Dr. Janie Liew) was hired in April 2011 to assess the feasibility of developing eco-tourism activities linking sustainable fisheries and biodiversity conservation in Kg. Maliangin and Kg. Berungus. The final draft of this report has been submitted in July 2011. Findings from the study showed that tourism are viable for both Kg. Maliangin and Kg. Berungus, with Kg. Maliangin has more potential; and the villagers of both villages have a strong vision of what tourism could be in their community.</li> <li>4) A branding and developer of promotional and marketing materials for Maliangin handicraft was hired in May 2011, it is in its final stage of revision and printing.</li> <li>5) A business plan for Maliangin has been developed and socialized to the Maliangin Island Community Association members.</li> <li>6) Maliangin community visited the community in Semporna Priority Conservation Area on 7th June 2011.</li> <li>7) More than 10 tour operators were invited for exposure visit to TMP particularly Maliangin and Berungus on 16 &amp; 17 June 2011 to get their input on the feasibility and potential of this area as eco-tourism destination.</li> <li>8) A handicraft training was conducted on 28 July 2011 with Sabah Foundation as co-organizer at Karakit, Banggi.</li> </ol>
C11-3.2-019	Collect and compile information for National Fisheries Authority's monitoring of marine resources in two LMMA/MPA sites as part of the development of a unified national fisheries management system.	Papua New Guinea	Milne Bay	Nuakata-labam-Phailele MPA	CI	Community-based biological monitoring program including sea cucumber monitoring. Information for sea cucumber monitoring have been presented as recommendations to the National Fisheries Authority.

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C11-3.2-020	Provide technical assistance for community level sea turtle conservation and sustainable use, including studies on population dynamics.	Papua New Guinea	n/a	n/a	CI	The sea turtle tagging and monitoring program for 2011 shall be undertaken in the November-December period, 2011. Specific activities for this program include flipper tagging using self-locking titanium tags and tissue samples from shall be obtained and later analysis in Australia.
C11-3.2-021	In cooperation with government officials, provide assistance for gazetting and raising local awareness of the Lavongai LLG marine management law.	Papua New Guinea	New Ireland	n/a	WCS	In March 2011, 25 community members including peace officers and village court magistrates from throughout Lavongai LLG were invited to attend a legal workshop hosted by WCS and the local NGO (Ailan Awareness). The workshop was conducted by the Community Legal Education and Awareness Coordinator of the Center for Environmental Law and Community Rights (CELCOR). The workshop helped to inform those involved in legal activities within their communities about their roles and, in particular, reviewed national legislation. Also the forthcoming work on the Marine Management Law was discussed and introduced. A legal consultant was engaged in May and, together with the other partners, conducted community consultations in 18 of the 19 wards in Lavongai LLG. At the end of the consultation, a briefing for all stakeholders was held in Kavieng to share the findings from the community consultation process and set out the work plan toward the passing of the LLG legislation.
C11-3.2-022	Identify LRF spawning aggregation sites and provide technical assistance to local governments so these areas can be declared as MPAs.	Philippines	Palawan & Tawi-Tawi	Taytay, Araceli, Dumarán, Sibutu	WWF	Hart Reef was declared as an MPA in Araceli, Palawan, in April 2011. Of the 20,000 hectare MPA, 936 hectares was identified as core zone. Hart Reef was identified as a spawning aggregation site for the red coral trout, and is one of the most popular fishing areas for LRF fishers. Similarly, the Fishery Code ordinance of Taytay was passed in July 2011, where new spawning aggregation sites were declared as MPAs. The official copy of the ordinance, however, has not yet been released. Surveys have been conducted in Tawi-Tawi where juvenile hump head wrasses were documented, but spawning aggregation sites have not been identified.
C11-3.2-023	Update and improve the MPA management and enforcement plan for Tubbig Kuppiya and North Lagoon MPAs, and install marker buoys.	Philippines	Tawi-Tawi	Languyan and Sitangkai	WWF	A workshop on MPA management effectiveness was held in March 2011 to review the Tubbig Kuppiya MPA Management and Enforcement Plans of Languyan. The Management Effectiveness Assessment Tool (MEAT) was administered, in which it only reached Level 1, indicating low capacity. The MPA Management Council was strengthened by updating membership and definition of roles and responsibilities, and capacity building needs were identified. A similar workshop was held in Sitangkai in March 2011 and was covered in the previous progress report.

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C11-3.2-024	Work with NGO partners, CBOs (including SILMMA), and government to train local communities and local government in implementing standardized monitoring protocols as agreed upon by the CTSP partners, CBOs and government partners in Gizo Integration site in Western Province.	Solomon Islands	Western Province	n/a	WWF	The consultant has completed the initial draft of the standard monitoring protocol which will be submitted to the NCC for endorsement and approval. After which CTSP needs to develop a training manual and train of NGO partners.
C11-3.2-025	Design and develop capacity building and institutional support strategy for CBRM at community, province and national level and develop appropriate training guides and materials to support CBRM nationally.	Solomon Islands	n/a	n/a	WFC	A training module for practitioners was drafted and tested at a training in Honiara in August 2011. The targeted trial participants included provincial fisheries officers plus national MECDM and MFMR officers plus an FSPI rep (GERUSA partner organization). The training kit will be rolled out in 2012.
C11-3.2-026	Work with NGO partners, CBOs (including SILMMA) and (local) government to improve management effectiveness of MPAs in SI by developing effective MPA enforcement models in line with protected areas legislation and introducing a standard, environmentally safe demarcation and mooring system for MPAs.	Solomon Islands	Western Province and Central Province	Gizo and GERUSA	WWF	Have identified type of mooring system that will be used. The Halas environmental mooring system has been used in PNG and Palau and has proven to be the most sufficient system used thus far. Subsequent to the procurement of the equipment, we will look into training of stakeholders (dive operators, local partners and government)
C11-3.2-027	Initiate community-based LMMAs at five sites with an expectation that at least three to four sites will pursue LMMA establishment.	Timor-Leste	NKS National Park	n/a	CI	Two sites are confirmed outside of the integration site (which has 6 sites). LMMA/CTSP is now engaging directly with communities to socialize LMMA concept and to undertake community planning process. Mentoring is taking place with government focal points in LMMA approach.
C11-3.2-028	Continue the mobilization of Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF) and community-based training and mentoring teams. Carry out key training and mentoring to support effective integrated marine management in NKS and in LMMAs.	Timor-Leste	NKS National Park	NKS National Park	CI	CTSP continues to provide material and technical support to key MAF staff. With the appointment of the marine management mentor it is intended to provide a more comprehensive training and mentoring support in the coming reporting period.

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C11-3.2-029	Provide technical support to the Directorate of Conservation Areas and Fish Species (KKJI) and provide a dedicated liaison between KKJI and CTSP.	Indonesia	n/a	n/a	WCS	WCS staff directly support the Directorate of CAFS-MMAF, with reporting their activities and enhancing MPA planning and management throughout Indonesia. WCS communicates and coordinates daily with the Directorate of CAFS-MMAF and key related stakeholders to develop a National MPA System. This work includes development of database and information management systems, capacity building programs, harmonization with directorate of spatial planning and directorate of small islands, establishment of a working group on sustainable financing, and implementation of the Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion action plan.
C11-3.3-001	Develop an integrated communications campaign for marine protected areas network in Bali. Build local capacity for MPA Management for MPA Managers, stakeholders, and government officials for the Bali MPA Network. Support the development of a community based petrol system in the Nusa Penida MPA to serves as an example for the other proposed Bali MPAs.	Indonesia	Lesser Sundas	Bali MPA (which includes Nusa Penida)	CI	Production of Bali Marine Rap as part of the communications campaign is underway. The document will be launched by Governor of Bali Province in second week of October 2011. Continuing discussion and consultation with Bali-based NGOs to explain CI's strategies regarding the Bali MPA Network, i.e., focusing on strengthening the capacity of government officers at provincial and regional levels, and supporting the establishment of the MPA Network Bali-wide. The meeting was conducted on 5 August 2011. Generally, the Bali-based NGOs agreed that CI's MPA Network program is strategic because, among others, it fills the void niche in the management of MPAs in Bali and using the example of Nusa Penida MPA case of Pecalang Laut (community based enforcement).
C11-3.3-002	Support institutionalization and legal review for Anambas National Marine Conservation Area.	Indonesia	Sunda Shelf	Anambas / Natuna	CI	Anambas National Marine Protected Area was declared in July 2011. The KKPN Anambas Task Force was established by Loka KKPN Anambas, and task force members attended NOAA's MPA 101 training in July 2011. Preparation of MPA Management planning for KPPN Anambas Task Force on 03 - 10 October 2011. Underwater photography as part of communications and outreach support was underway 07 - 14 September 2011. CI continue to support local government for community outreach and socialization of KKPN Anambas. First marine resource characterization will be underway 03 - 10 October 2011, involving university student, local government of Anambas, Technical Implementation Unit of MMAF in Pekanbaru. The result of characterization will inform the management planning process.

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C11-3.3-003	Continuation of training and mentoring of Berau <i>Departemen Perikanan dan Kelautan</i> . This will include completion of campaign planning at the site and initiation of the campaign.	Indonesia	North Borneo	Berau MPA	RARE	During the second half of Year 3 CTSP supported work (April 2011 to date) the Berau Campaign Manager (CM), Taufiq Hidayat, and the DKP-Berau KKLD management have been undertaking campaign implementation. This has included the production of social marketing campaign media and the engagement of communities in the establishment of the two pilot NTZs in northern Berau. The communities in Derawan and Tanjung Batu (the target audiences of the campaign) have gained knowledge on the issue of overfishing and a greater understanding that NTZs are an important solution for securing sustainable fisheries stock. Commitment has been gained from both communities for the establishment of the pilot NTZs. In Rabu Rahu area an agreement has been produced including 200 fishers signatures. In Derawan critical, and politically significant support has been given by the village head. The communities have been engaged in delineating, surveying and defining the areas, and activities are now underway to install community-produced boundary markers to make these areas visible for fishers, and to promote community involvement in the management of the areas.
C11-3.3-004	Develop Nusa Penida MPA zoning through monitoring resource use and conducting public consultation and outreach activities related to fisheries, marine tourism, and seaweed farming.	Indonesia	Lesser Sundas	Nusa Penida	TNC	Draft of Nusa Penida MPA zoning system is available. The draft has been consulted with Nusa Penida key stakeholders including fishermen, seaweed farmer, marine tour operators, traditional leader (Adat) and informal leaders through 26 meetings at the village and sub-district level. The key stakeholders agreed on 5 zones that are core zone, sustainable fisheries zone, marine tourism zone, seaweed farming zone, and holy temple zone.
C11-3.3-005	Develop a marine tourism Code of Conduct (best practice) and management plan for Nusa Penida. In conjunction with private sector and local communities, deploy appropriate mooring buoys that will support the Code of Conduct.	Indonesia	Lesser Sundas	Nusa Penida	TNC	First draft of marine tourism code of conduct is available, especially for mola mola watching. The code of conduct has been shared with all dive operators in Nusa Penida, and will be shared with additional dive operators in Bali before implementation.
C11-3.3-006	Nusa Penida field station staffed and properly equipped. Conduct at least four joint patrols with MMAF staff.	Indonesia	Lesser Sundas	Nusa Penida	TNC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nusa Penida already has 3 staff and will recruit one admin and logistic assistant in the near future. Nusa Penida already has 4 sets of diving gears and an underwater camera to do coral and fish monitoring.</li> <li>Joint patrol is not yet implemented since the zoning system is being developed. The zoning system will be the basic regulation for joint patrol implementation. CTC already facilitated a meeting with Navy, Police, Adat and Klungkung District government to establish joint patrol team. As a result, the participants have agreed to develop joint patrol.</li> </ul>

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C11-3.3-007	Encourage local government to endorse the West Kei Kecil MPA proposal. Support drafting of a management plan to improve conservation of marine resources.	Indonesia	Banda Sea	West Kei Kecil	WWF	Post workshop with local government and community last May, supporting documents for Kei MPA establishment were submitted to District Fisheries office in Langgur/Kei and to Provincial Marine and Fisheries office in Ambon, to have approval from the <i>bupati</i> and approval from provincial government in terms of spatial allocation.
C11-3.3-008	Educate local communities in West Kei Kecil on MPA basics and empower them to incorporate traditional knowledge and customs into the draft zoning system and its associated regulations.	Indonesia	Banda Sea	West Kei Kecil	WWF	Community-based mapping of natural resources to help determine the MPA boundaries are still ongoing, to cover more villages within the proposed boundary. Discussions with traditional leaders were held to disseminate information on MPA practices and to learn traditional wisdom on conservation.
C11-3.3-009	Support Wakatobi National Park and local government to effectively implement the WNP management plan and monitor and evaluate its implementation.	Indonesia	Banda Sea	Wakatobi MPA	WWF	Local government, the National Park Authority and representatives from community have sat together to align perception and draw plans for agreed activities to be allowed within the utilization zone. A recommendation of several pilot zones for integrated activities was made.
C11-3.3-010	Develop sustainable fisheries practices within Wakatobi National Park to support community-based conservation efforts.	Indonesia	Banda Sea	Wakatobi MPA	WWF	As a result of a series of workshop with local fishers and fishing companies held previously, CTSP is disseminating Best Management Practices (BMP) documents for tuna and reef fish food (RFF) fisheries in Wakatobi through village-level trainings to local fishers groups.
C11-3.3-011	Support the development of responsible ecotourism Best Management Practices as a tool for community and government empowerment in and around Wakatobi NP.	Indonesia	Banda Sea	Wakatobi MPA	WWF	A two-day workshop to formulate an ecotourism business plan, called an ecotourism module were held in Wangi-wangi, involving local government, tourist operators and local community. The documents produced are being proposed to the Tourism Office.
C11-3.3-014	Support Madang government with the institutionalization of an effective Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) Policy for Madang Lagoon.	Papua New Guinea	Madang	n/a	WWF	No updates in this reporting period.
C11-3.3-015	Provide technical support to Bupoma LLGs to develop effective environmental legislation and action, and expand these elements to Bisakan LLG.	Papua New Guinea	Manus	n/a	WWF	MOU between Manus provincial government and a number of NGOs/CBOs (including WWF, TNC, WCS, UPNG, PNG Centre for Locally-Managed marine Area and Manus Civil Society Forum) was signed in Manus in April 2011, providing the framework for collaboration between partners active in the province. WWF continued to provide technical assistance to Bopuma LLG (e.g., in the review on policies to incorporate environmental considerations) in the period.

ID	Activity Description	Country	Priority Geography	Site	Lead	Status of activity
C11-3.3-016	Provide technical assistance and training to Patitab village, New Ireland, for ecological and socioeconomic monitoring and marine resource management planning.	Papua New Guinea	New Ireland	n/a	WCS	In March 2011, a community member from Patitab attended the workshop conducted by the PNG NGO Centre for Environmental Law and Community Rights and co-organized by WCS. From July through September, WCS staff worked with both Ungakum and Patitab communities to improve resource management planning. In August, the WCS survey team conducted detailed ecological surveys in Ungakum. This work was followed by an intensive meeting where the community and WCS reviewed and revised aspects of their marine management plan. At the next meeting, planned for October, we will discuss the ideas with the whole community to ensure full community support and then finalize the draft management plan. Thus the process of reviewing and revising marine management plans was initiated in Ungakum village and will be replicated in Patitab. In this way, WCS staff build on their experience and community members learn from one another in an iterative process.
C11-3.3-017	Conduct management effectiveness assessment of MPAs and provide technical assistance to LGU to improve MPA management.	Philippines	Palawan	Taytay	WWF	After two years of deliberations, the amendment to Taytay's Fishery Code was finally passed in July 2011. The amendments pertaining to Taytay Bay includes the endorsement of new MPAs which were identified spawning aggregation sites to the comprehensive land and water use plan of the municipality. The project participated in the deliberations and consultations, and provided technical assistance throughout the process.
C11-3.3-018	Assess the management effectiveness of the Taytay protected area.	Philippines	Palawan	Taytay	WWF	With the approval of the Fishery Code amendment, the MPAs of Taytay Bay have been slated for benchmarking by application of the MEAT. However, DENR Undersecretary Manuel Gerochi expressed an interest to hold an NCC meeting in Taytay, and the workshop for the MEAT was identified as a good activity for the NCC to witness. Due to Usec Gerochi's busy schedule, this activity was deferred to the last quarter of CY 2011.
C11-3.3-019	Continue with the integrated management planning and zoning process for NKS including consideration of biodiversity and habitat conservation; community-based fisheries management and production; climate change adaptation; economic development and tourism; and effective institutional governance.	Timor-Leste	Nino Konis Santana National Park	Nino Konis Santana National Park	CI	CTSP supported communications among several government agencies to improve the working approach to developing working methods for developing the management plan.

ID	Activity Description	Country	Priority Geography	Site	Lead	Status of activity
C11-3.3-020	Continue with on-the-ground integrated marine management in NKS through support to the multi-stakeholder project team. This includes: following up on stakeholder consultations; compiling additional research products on NKS; supporting sustainable tourism; and completing and implementing early action strategies in NKS.	Timor-Leste	Nino Konis Santana National Park	Nino Konis Santana National Park	CI	CTSP continues to design and facilitate marine management techniques and approaches with local communities to build their capacity to implement a management plan. Additionally research data continues to be gathered to assist the government design of marine management for NKS.
C11-4.1-001	Conduct climate change impact assessments and devise appropriate adaptation and mitigation measures.	Papua New Guinea	Milne Bay	n/a	CI	This activity has been delayed as a result of the Population Census Map not available at this stage. Meanwhile, initial discussions have been held with Milne Bay Provincial Agriculture and Livestock and the Provincial Disaster coordination unit for data and information which will contribute to the development of traditional calendars.
C11-4.1-002	Conduct a climate change impact and vulnerability assessment as a part of the development of a climate adaptation plan.	Philippines	Palawan	Taytay	WWF	In preparation for CCA planning, the project—together with the local government and consultants—conducted hazard mapping, asset inventory, projected scenarios, and established a coral bleaching monitoring system. Results were presented in a CCA planning workshop held on August 15, 2011 in Taytay. The participants identified actions to prepare the municipality for climate change scenarios such as storm surges, sea level rise, flooding, and rise in sea surface temperature and its effects on coral reefs. The CCA plan has been drafted, with expansions toward Malampaya Sound area underway in partnership with Protected Area Office and the LGU.
C11-4.1-003	Conduct a climate change impact and vulnerability assessment as a part of the development of a climate adaptation plan.	Philippines	Tawi-Tawi	Sitangkai	WWF	The municipalities of Sibutu and Sitangkai conducted a joint workshop to draw up their respective CCA plans. Residents are highly vulnerable to climate change, particularly Sitangkai because people live on stilt houses—either near- or off-shore—and depend on rainwater. Results of studies—hazard mapping, geologic hazards, coral bleaching and effects of increased temperature on seaweed farming (the main livelihood in the area)—were presented, based on which participants drew up their adaptation plans. The priority actions identified are information campaigns, structural/engineering adjustments on physical structures, establish new MPAs, reforestation, waste management, improve seaweed farming, and environmental law enforcement.

ID	Activity Description	Country	Priority Geography	Site	Lead	Status of activity
C11-4.1-004	Implement the VA/CCA module developed by the Philippines and international climate change experts in two municipalities in Batangas and two municipalities in Mindoro.	Philippines	Verde Passage	N/A	CI	<p>CTSP, in partnership with MERF (Marine Environment and Resource Foundation) has completed the VA tool for coastal ecosystems, termed ICSEA (Integrated Coastal Sensitivity, Exposure and Adaptation) Change. In July, CTSP co-supported with GIZ-ACCOAST Project and NEDA (National Economic Development Authority) ResilientSeas Project, the roll out of ICSEA Change tool in the form of orientation/training. CTSP supported LGU partners, mentee universities, CI-P CTSP Team, and NCCC TWG members in the Luzon and Mindanao VA orientation/training.</p> <p>The ICSEA Change VA tool is pilot-tested in Calatagan. The report is under preparation.</p> <p>As part of knowledge product development, an abstract on the development of the ICSEA Change VA Tool was prepared and has been accepted for oral presentation at the 11th National Conference on Marine Science in October 2011 with the theme "Coasts in the midst of Climate Change". Another abstract on the results of the vulnerability assessment of Calatagan using this tool is under preparation.</p> <p>Application of the ICSEA Change VA tool in another municipality, i.e.,Lubang, Occidental Mindoro is under discussion.</p>

ID	Activity Description	Country	Priority Geography	Site	Lead	Status of activity
C11-4.1-005	Provide technical assistance to Batangas and Mindoro provinces in preparation for climate change adaptation plans emphasizing mangrove reforestation as a climate change adaptation strategy.	Philippines	Verde Passage	N/A	CI	<p>On Calatagan Mangrove Coservation and Rehabilitation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Four capacity building activities were conducted on value formation, leadership training, financial management training and community-based monitoring of mangroves in rehabilitation areas.</li> <li>-CTSP officially turned over to the municipal government of Calatagan all the reports and outputs that support the LGU management of Calatagan Mangrove Nursery and Rehabilitation Project in Balibago. The event also inaugurated the Balibago guardhouse, which CTSP constructed to enable enforcement of protection and regulations in the mangrove rehabilitation site. Commitment signing between and among the Batangas Provincial Government, the Calatagan Municipality, the Balibago Barangay Leader, the People's Organization and CI-Philippines was among the highlights.</li> <li>-The successes of mangrove rehabilitation project in Calatagan were highlighted during the visit of US Ambassador Harry Thomas in celebration of Earth Day in April.</li> </ul> <p><u>On replication of Calatagan experience in Mindoro:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Preparation for replicating Calatagan experience in mangrove rehabilitation and community development is underway for Lubang-Looc Municipalities</li> </ul> <p><u>On mangrove mapping:</u></p> <p>Mapping of mangroves and fishponds in the Verde Island Passage (VIP) was completed through a combination of the use, interpretation and analysis of satellite imageries and the conduct of ground truthing with participation of the provincial and municipal governments. The results have been validated and officially presented to the provincial stakeholders. Report is being finalized for sharing with the governments to enable management actions.</p>
C11-4.1-006	Undertake provincial and community level rapid climate change vulnerability and adaptation assessment in priority provinces and GERUSA integration site (train WWF staff to undertake in Gizo integration site see activity C11-4.2-004).	Solomon Islands	Central Province	GERUSA	WFC	<p>Following from the CTSP Year 4 work planning meeting, lessons from the indicator-based vulnerability assessment methods development and initial analysis of data collected led to a collaboration with the PI and NOAA to adapt a community-based adaptation to climate change toolkit that they have developed: LEAP (Local Early Action Plan for Climate Change) for Solomon Islands. No further GERUSA CC activities are planned as in Year 4 CTSP will withdraw from GERUSA. WorldFish researchers have worked with WWF staff in Gizo to scope the CC V and A assessments for the Gizo Integration site communities and have held initial community consultations.</p>

ID	Activity Description	Country	Priority Geography	Site	Lead	Status of activity
C11-4.1-007	Design and start development of an online climate change marketplace connecting investors in adaptation and CT project developers at a variety of scales and methodology that make \$1billion in funds accessible to the CT6, includes at least 75% of CT CCA projects available, and contributes to at least four adaptation projects per CT country by 2013.	CT-6	N/A	N/A	WWF	The Coral Triangle Climate Change Adaptation Marketplace is slightly delayed in meeting its commitments during this reporting period. This is largely due to changes in the funding arrangements for the project. However, the marketplace retains significant support the CT6 countries support and WWF. The contract for the marketplace development is signed and work has commenced with a delivery date expected in early March 2012 and a potential launch in Rio +20 in June 2012.
C11-4.2-001	Identify appropriate <b>community-level</b> adaptation strategies in priority provinces (train WWF staff to undertake in Gizo integration site see activity C11-4.2-004) and implement at GERUSA integration site.	Solomon Islands	Western Province and Central Province	Gizo and GERUSA	WFC	In September 2011, field trips to two GERUSA communities were made as a follow up to the CC V and A analysis to begin to implement CBRM as an adaptation tool. One of these sites has also had an inshore Fish aggregating device deployed (funded by a separate SIG MFMR project) to assess its suitability as an adaptation tool to support CBRM.
C11-4.2-002	Undertake Coastal Research and Management (CRM) planning incorporating elements of climate change adaptation. In partnership with private sector, universities, NGOs, and national agencies, establish monitoring and feedback mechanisms to evaluating management effectiveness.	Philippines	Verde Passage	Lubang, Looc	CI	Scoping for CRM planning in Lubang-Looc has been completed and a report prepared. Results of the scoping and stakeholder consultations were presented and validated with the two municipalities of Occidental Mindoro. An Action Plan towards development of the CRM plan with consideration of climate change and as guided by the results of the CTSP VIP-wide mangrove mapping, among others, was developed. Videoshoot for video production of the climate-SMART MPA was completed. The 1st cut of the video was produced and reviewed. Refinement is in progress.  <u>Capacity-building:</u> CTSP supported the learning trip of local government officials of Lubang and Looc to Apo Island Protected Area in Negros Oriental for them to learn about developing and implementing island tourism in a national protected area. The learning exchange also allowed them to learn about the locally managed MPAs developed for ecotourism. The two sides of MPA management provide an opportunity for them to weigh options and decide on how they will want to shape management of Lubang-Looc MPA. Lubang-Looc is the expansion site of the mangrove rehabilitation initiative; a learning trip to Calatagan is being arranged.
C11-4.2-003	Identify appropriate <b>provincial level</b> adaptation strategies for Central and Western Province (with WWF see C11-4.2-004) and work with Provincial governments to plan for and work towards incorporation into policy.	Solomon Islands	Western Province and Central Province	Gizo and GERUSA	WFC	Between March and September 2011 a draft Central Islands Province Fisheries ordinance was prepared by WorldFish, the Central Islands Province Executive and a Central Islands province lawyer. Currently undergoing consultation the next step will be review by MFMR. The ordinance explicitly accounts for the GERUSA natural resources management network and the formalization of MPAs.

ID	Activity Description	Country	Priority Geography	Site	Lead	Status of activity
C11-4.2-004	In partnership with WFC, implement community-based vulnerability and adaptation methodologies and strategies in CBRM communities in the Gizo and GERUSA Integration sites in Western Province.	Solomon Islands	Western Province	n/a	WWF	WWF has just recently provided all PRA survey data and information collected in previous years and jointly accompany WFC to WWF Gizo integration site communities to conduct village survey.

**Annex B: Success Stories**



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



# SUCCESS STORY

## Local Trainers Learn and Teach “MPA 101”



Participants in the Management Planning training. Photo: © CI/F.Sondita

Indonesia’s coral reefs are among the most biologically diverse in world. Home to more than 600 species of coral and more than 2,000 species of reef fish, Indonesia lies at the heart of the Coral Triangle, the world’s epicenter of marine biological diversity. Tens of millions of Indonesians need healthy, resilient reefs and fisheries for their food security and livelihoods. To date, Indonesia’s national marine protected area (MPA) network covers more than 13.5 million hectares and protects valuable resources. Most of these MPAs were declared in the last five years, and the Government of Indonesia (GOI) hopes to declare an additional 6.5 m ha by 2020. The GOI’s Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) calculates that it must train more than 2,500 new managers by 2014 to fill the management gap.

***“The MMAF, Division of Human Resources Development (BPSDM) is prepared to take leadership in promoting national and global marine conservation”***

- **Prof. Sjarief Widjaja, Ph.D., Head of BPSDM, Ministry of Marine**

USAID, in partnership with MMAF, is providing support to the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and Conservation International to provide the first-ever training for MPA managers and specialists. In 2011, USAID directly supported training for 33 staff from MMAF training centers across Indonesia, additional HQ staff, and NGOs, and university lecturers representing the university-based National Sea Partnership Program (*Konsorsium Mitra Bahari*, KMB). The Sea Partnership Program is modeled after the US Sea Grant University Program and was itself established in Indonesia with USAID support. Inspired by their training experience, the Sea Partnership Program has already trained 33 additional staff in MPA management planning using the NOAA materials. Trainers included MPA 101 mentors and university staff assisted by graduates from the MPA 101 Training-of-Trainers course.

Trainees learned a basic MPA management training course, nicknamed “MPA 101”, and how to use a team-teaching approach and a participatory style, to instruct candidate MPA managers, officials from coastal governments, and other MMAF trainers. MPA 101, initially developed by NOAA, is filling a void in Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries’ MPA management training and is a cornerstone of the agency’s new human resources capacity development (CD) strategy for MPA management.

The MMAF strategy will establish formal education, training, and vocational study programs in the field of marine conservation based at their six field training centers, the Jakarta Fisheries Institute, and field facilities at Wakatobi National Marine Park. Beyond improving marine management and creating a career pathway for new MPA managers, MMAF’s CD strategy and MPA 101 training-of-trainers courses are improving working relationships among directorates within MMAF. With the help of USAID, Indonesia is one step further along its way to improved management of its marine resources and increased food security in the Coral Triangle.

# SUCCESS STORY

## Nine Potentially New Species Discovered on Bali Reefs

**Marine survey finds reefs recovering but still need protection.**



This dottyback, discovered off the waters of Bali in Indonesia, is only one of the potentially a new species identified during a 2011 Marine Rapid Assessment Program survey. Photo: © CI/M. Erdmann

***“This RAP survey highlights how important these Marine Protected Areas are to improving economic returns from marine tourism while also providing food security and sustainability of small-scale artisanal fisheries”***

**- Dr. Mark Erdmann, senior advisor for the CI Indonesia marine program**

A two-week marine survey supported through USAID’s Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP) was conducted by scientists with Conservation International (CI) in Indonesia and local partners led to the discovery of eight potentially new species of fish and potentially a new species of coral in the waters surrounding Bali island.

The survey, part of CI’s 20-month long marine Rapid Assessment Program (RAP), was undertaken by CI at the request of the Bali provincial government and the Department of Marine Affairs and Fisheries to assess reef health and provide management recommendations for 25 areas proposed for a new network of Marine Protected Areas (MPA) around the island of Bali. The network will be based on ecological connectivity around the island as well as resilience to climate change. The marine RAP provides the foundational information for the government to move forward in declaring this network.

Among the potentially new species documented were two types of cardinalfish, two varieties of dottybacks, a garden eel, a sand perch, a fang blenny, a new species of goby and a previously unknown Euphyllia bubble coral. Further study will need to be done to confirm the taxonomy of each species.

This RAP survey, along with a previous survey conducted by CI and partners for the Bali government in November of 2008, documented 953 species of reef fish and 397 species of coral in the waters off the coast of Bali.

The recommendations made by the CI team include a prioritization of areas that need immediate protection, the need for an integrated spatial plan to reduce the clash between marine tourism and many unsustainable fishing practices, the need to commit to enforcement and public funding to manage the MPAs and proposed MPA network, and the need for strict measures to manage pollution from plastics, sewage and agricultural runoff.

CI’s partners in the marine RAP survey included the Bali Government’s Office of Marine Affairs and the Bali Department of Fisheries, as well as the Government of Indonesia’s Marine Research and Observation Office and Warmadewa University.

Funding for the scientific survey was provided by USAID Indonesia as part of Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP). CTSP is a collaborative five-year project to bring about the protection of marine systems and their myriad habitats for the benefit and sustainable livelihoods of communities across the Coral Triangle region of Indonesia, which is the global center of marine biodiversity.

# SUCCESS STORY

## Prompting Government Action on Climate Change Adaptation

### Mapping of mangroves and fishponds in Verde Island Passage leads to strategic planning and decision-making.



Conservation International (CI) works with local governments in Verde Island Passage to use satellite data to map current coverage and ongoing loss of mangroves. Above, CI and local government partners validate satellite image interpretations to confirm mangrove cover and species distribution with. Photo: © CI/E. Miclat

Through the Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP), USAID is helping the Government of the Philippines to map its mangroves. Mangroves are a critical resource that provides protection to coastal communities in severe weather events, absorb huge amounts of CO<sub>2</sub> that contribute to global warming and serve as nursery grounds for a variety of species that are important sources of food. With support through CTSP, CI is supporting national and local government partners in the Philippines to include mangrove management and conservation in their climate change adaptation strategic plans.

In the Verde Island Passage (VIP), one of the most important biodiversity areas in the Philippines, CI and its government partners are determining the current extent of mangrove cover and mapping changes to these resources over time, particularly related to conversion of mangroves to fishpond areas. With USAID support, CI is working with governments to interpret imaging starting in the 1990s from the United States Landsat TM4, ALOS and Quickbird satellites to reveal the loss of mangroves in the area. To confirm interpretations, 111 different data points were verified on the ground with the participation of technical personnel from local governments, simultaneously building capacity and knowledge of the impacts of land use changes on mangroves in the area. In August, 2011 mangrove mapping of VIP was completed and results were presented to the provincial and municipal governments and to concerned national agencies, such as Department of Environment and Natural Resources and the Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources.

The analyzed images showed an increasing trend in the conversion of mangroves to fishponds decreasing the resilience and productivity of these areas. The maps also reflected whether fishponds are active or inactive (abandoned), pointing toward the limited use of areas for fish ponds after which productivity plummets. Very visible are the coastlines where mangroves have been decimated and thus are expected to be at high risk to strong wave exposure brought about by intensified storms as climate change progresses.

With USAID's support, the maps are providing a powerful means of communicating the importance of mangrove management to national and local governments in the Philippines. government partners, NGOs and communities now have tools that help them gaining a better understanding of the grim scenario for coastal municipalities if the rate of mangrove conversion and loss is not urgently addressed, and mangrove rehabilitation efforts are at least equal to the damages being inflicted on this part of the coastal ecosystem.

# SUCCESS STORY

## Simple, Clear, and Effective Resources Brought to Communities

### **CBRM capacity building implemented for provincial fisheries officers.**



A Central Islands Province fisheries officer and NGO partners from FSPI discuss marine resource use with youths in Vura community. Photo: ©WorldFish Center/ K. Abernethy

***“Provincial fisheries officers and other partners should have a balanced work program for better implementation of CBRM... this is an impressive concept and I hope that this will lead to better ways to implement CBRM.”***

**- Provincial Fisheries Officer attending the workshop**

The Solomon Islands consists of over 900 islands spread across more than 1,340,000 square km of ocean area. This presents almost insurmountable logistical challenge in terms of effective management of marine and coastal resources. As a result, the Solomon Islands Government has made community-based resources management (CBRM), led by provincial governments, a cornerstone of its marine and coastal resources program. USAID supports the Solomon Islands Government through the Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP), a consortium of NGOs including the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), Conservation International (CI) and The Nature Conservancy (TNC) to build capacity at the provincial level for CBNRM.

Following a CTSP supported partners and stakeholders' workshop held in April 2011 to design an institutional support strategy for CBRM, provincial fisheries and environment officers began classroom and field training in CBRM implementation in August 2011. The comprehensive training program consists of a series of modules designed especially for government officers that is also available and accessible for interested NGO partners.

The classroom training approach using newly introduced interactive and team teaching approaches, and includes presentations by experienced Solomon Islands practitioners who have extensive experience facilitating CBRM in communities. Classroom training is followed by a series of group activities for the trainees using scenarios and role play for learning. The four-day training included a specific session on gender issues in small-scale fisheries. Specifically designed to elicit feedback from selected participants, this resulted in important feedback that resulted in the inclusion of a new gender module in the CBRM process.

Practical experience was gained in a 'learning-by-doing' exercise in two CTSP-supported communities in the GERUSA island cluster in Central Province. Communities in the GERUSA cluster have long expressed interest in being involved in a community-based natural resource management network. Having communities initiating interest is a key criterion for starting the CBRM facilitation process. As a result, the practical experience received by provincial government trainees was applied to a real life situation with the potential for immediate community change in communities for which they are already responsible.

Based on this experience, CTSP is working with government partners and community representatives to develop CBRM training guidelines and modules that are relevant, easily understood and lead to partnerships between communities and provincial government, as well as other field practitioners, throughout the Solomon Islands.

# SUCCESS STORY

## Simple, Clear, and Effective Resources Brought to Communities

**Timorese gain training materials in their local language.**



Chefe de Suco (Traditional Chief) in Com, Mr. Calisto Vilela, during the presentation of a CI designed outreach using newly developed training materials. Photo: ©CI/ R. Pinto

***“How well thought-out [the] products are; the logbook was designed in such a way that anybody—literate or illiterate—is able to contribute and play a role in the management of the... fisheries at the district level.”***

– **Mr. Hipolito de Jesus,  
Director of the Ministry  
of Agriculture and  
Fisheries Services for  
Lautem**

Timor-Leste is one of the world’s newest nations. Through the Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP), a consortium of NGOs including the World Wildlife Fund, Conservation International and The Nature Conservancy, USAID is working with the government of Timor-Leste to develop its institutional and legal framework for sustainable management of coastal and marine resources.

The most important of CTSP’s partnerships with the government of Timor-Leste focus on capacity development and governance. Organizational, institutional and community capacity development and strengthening are critical for effective management of coastal and marine resources in the island nation. USAID and the government of Timor-Leste agreed to focus support to communities inside Nino Konis Santana National Park to develop a models and approaches to coastal and marine governance that could be replicated in other areas of the country. The approach agreed between the government and CTSP teams includes individual capacity development among champions and traditional village leaders, education and outreach for coastal communities living within the Nino Konis Santana National Park, strengthening of relationships between communities and district government, and between district and national governments.

Providing a firm foundation for current and ongoing capacity development needs demands addressing an almost complete absence of training materials for audiences at all levels. CTSP teams and government partners met these needs by designing several training modules especially for use with local communities. Training activities were then delivered by joint government and CTSP training teams to at once build the capacity of government and the communities in which they serve. National and district government representatives worked together, further strengthening relationships between government agencies at different levels.

Early training took place within the coastal community of *Com*, an administrative cluster of approximately 6 villages with their own language (Fataluku) and a combined population of 2,200 persons. As initial trainings were completed, materials were improved to emphasize opportunities for involvement of *Com* communities in management of their area’s unique marine and coastal resources. This resulted in the establishment of new fisheries co-management approaches, local voluntary task force groups to oversee the management of protected areas, introduction of fisheries logbooks; protection of traditional fishing sites; community monitoring; and lessons on the importance of protecting spawning aggregations.

# SUCCESS STORY

## CT Atlas Provides Information to Regional Players

### The CT6 met at the WorldFish Center for the first Coral Triangle Atlas Workshop

Eighteen GIS specialists and managers from the six Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI) countries - Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, and Timor-Leste – met for the first Coral Triangle Atlas workshop in Penang, Malaysia from 21 to 23 June, 2011. Being developed with USAID support, the Coral Triangle Atlas is a repository for biological, physical, and socio-economic data designed as a decision support and reference database for government agencies and NGOs in the Coral Triangle for better management of marine resources. The CT Atlas provides a regional context for scientists and decision makers for regional, national and local marine conservation planning



The CT Atlas meeting brought together a core group of government agencies and non-government organizations concerned with information management and improved decision making for marine conservation in the Coral Triangle.

At the workshop, participants were trained to use the CT Atlas database, discussed how the Atlas could be used to strengthen regional, national and local collaboration, and outlined CT6 government users in order adapt and improve Atlas functions.

In June, WorldFish – a key partner and host of the Coral Triangle Atlas (database) – brought 18 GIS specialists and managers from across the six Coral Triangle countries together for the first CT Atlas Workshop. Photo: ©WorldFish Center

The workshop resulted in specific recommendations on how the CT Atlas could provide regional spatial and baseline information that would enable CTI governments to measure progress in relation to its Regional Plan of Action.

The workshop, held at the WorldFish Center in Penang, was the culmination of three years of preparation by the Coral Triangle Support Partnership, a consortium of the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), Conservation International and The Nature Conservancy, to create a database and decision support tool that the 6 Coral Triangle governments (CT6), partners, communities and others would be able to use to better understand regional to local scale connectivity and linkages within the Coral Triangle.

## Annex C: Leveraged and Complementary Funding

Please note funding identified officially as cost share is reported in the financial reports, not in the technical/program reports. The below should be used for illustrative purposes only.

### Indonesia

The Indonesia team has the following complementary funding this year:

Amount	Source	Supporting
USD 5,000	BPSDM	Curriculum review meeting
USD 2,000	BPSDM	Strategy development review meeting
USD 15,000	BPSDM	MPA 101 training for local communities in Bitung
USD 15,000	BPSDM	MPA 101 training for local communities in Tegal
USD 10,000	MMAF (DG of Coastal, Marine, and Small Islands)	MPA Management Plan training for Mitra Bahari (Sea Partnership Program via university)
USD 20,000	Technical Implementation Unit of MMAF in Pekanbaru	Socialization process of the Ministerial decree of Anambas National MPA
USD 10,000	District government of Anambas	In-kind, boat and fuel for monitoring activities
USD 10,000	BPSDM	Staff (trainer) time for MPA 101 and MPA Management Planning trainings
USD 8,000	Technical Implementation Unit of MMAF in Pekanbaru	Staff (trainer) time for MPA 101 and MPA Management Planning trainings
USD 10,000	Provincial government of Bali	Staff time on Bali Marine RAP
USD 10,000	Technical Implementation Unit of MMAF in Bali	Staff time on Bali Marine RAP
USD 10,000	MMAF's Marine Research and Observation Office in Bali	Staff time on Bali Marine RAP
USD 5,000	BPSDM	Staff (trainer) time for MPA 101
US 10,000	BPSDM	In-kind, training venue for BHS' Sustainable Fisheries Training
US 8,000	BPSDM	Staff time (trainer) for BHS Sustainable Fisheries training
US 84,266	Walton Family Foundation	Salary for Sorong based staff
TBC	WWF NL fund to WWF-I	Sustainable financing workshop and meeting.
TBC	Packard Foundation to WWF-Indonesia	Sustainable financing working group; Wakatobi sustainable fisheries efforts.

USD100,000	The David and Lucile Packard Foundation	Catalyzing conservation action in the Western Pacific: protecting biodiversity, strengthening fisheries and addressing climate change.
USD250,000	Marisla Foundation	Conserving marine habitats and controlling invasive species.
USD65,000	The Lesser Sunda Sustainable Fisheries Initiative (LSSFI)	A working model to demonstrate how both fisheries and marine protected areas can be dovetailed and managed sustainably for the benefit of the local communities who rely on the resources for their livelihoods.
IDR350,000,000	Provincial Government of East Nusa Tenggara through the office of Marine Affairs and Fisheries	Development of the Savu Sea Marine National Park
IDR330,000,000	Regional Government of East Nusa Tenggara through the Environment Agency	Development of the Savu Sea Marine National Park
IDR2,000,000,000	Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries through BKKPN (National Water Conservation Area)	Development of the Savu Sea Marine National Park
IDR158,400,000	Savu Sea Team for review, establishment, and planning on management of marine conservation area (P4KKP)	Development of the Savu Sea Marine National Park

### **Malaysia**

The Malaysia team has the following complementary funding this year:

Amount	Source	Supporting
USD176,614	WWF-Switzerland	Community work in TMP

### **Papua New Guinea**

The Papua New Guinea team has the following complementary funding this year:

Amount	Source	Supporting
AUD 712,500	AUSAID	Building the resilience of communities and their ecosystems to the impacts of climate change.
USD 26,288	NOAA	Using GIS data layers to support the design of MPA networks in the Coral Triangle.

USD 73,160	ADB/FTP	Technical Assistance on regional cooperation on Knowledge Management, Policy & Institutional Support on the Coral Triangle Initiative.
PGK 80,000	Manus Provincial Government	Facilitating marine and terrestrial conservation areas and community mitigation of climate change adaptation measures.
PGK 50,000	Manus Civil Society Organization forum	Advocacy on legislations/policies and development of MPA network for Manus.

### **Philippines**

The Philippines team has the following complementary funding this year:

Amount	Source	Supporting
USD 98,848	Cebu Pacific Air Bright Skies Program	Carbon offset of passengers that supports Apo Reef and Tubbataha Reefs.
USD 3,290	WWF Indonesia	Work on Live Reef Fish Trade (LRFT) and hosting CT Fisheries Officer.
USD 201,263	WWF Indonesia / DANIDA	Thematic Program 2009-2011 in the Coral Triangle, tuna and LRFT.
USD 2,400	Society for the Conservation of Reef Fish Aggregations (SCRFA)	Study on humphead wrasse in Tawi-Tawi.
USD 30,000	WWF-US / NOAA	Developing a Mechanism to Document the Chain of Custody of Live Reef Food Fish Trade in Taytay.
USD 24,763	Local partners in Palawan	In-kind and in-cash contributions of local stakeholders in project activities.
USD 555	Municipal governments of Lubang and Looc	Learning exchange trip to Apo Island.
USD 1,046	Municipality of Calatagan	Construction of Balibago mangrove nursery guardhouse.

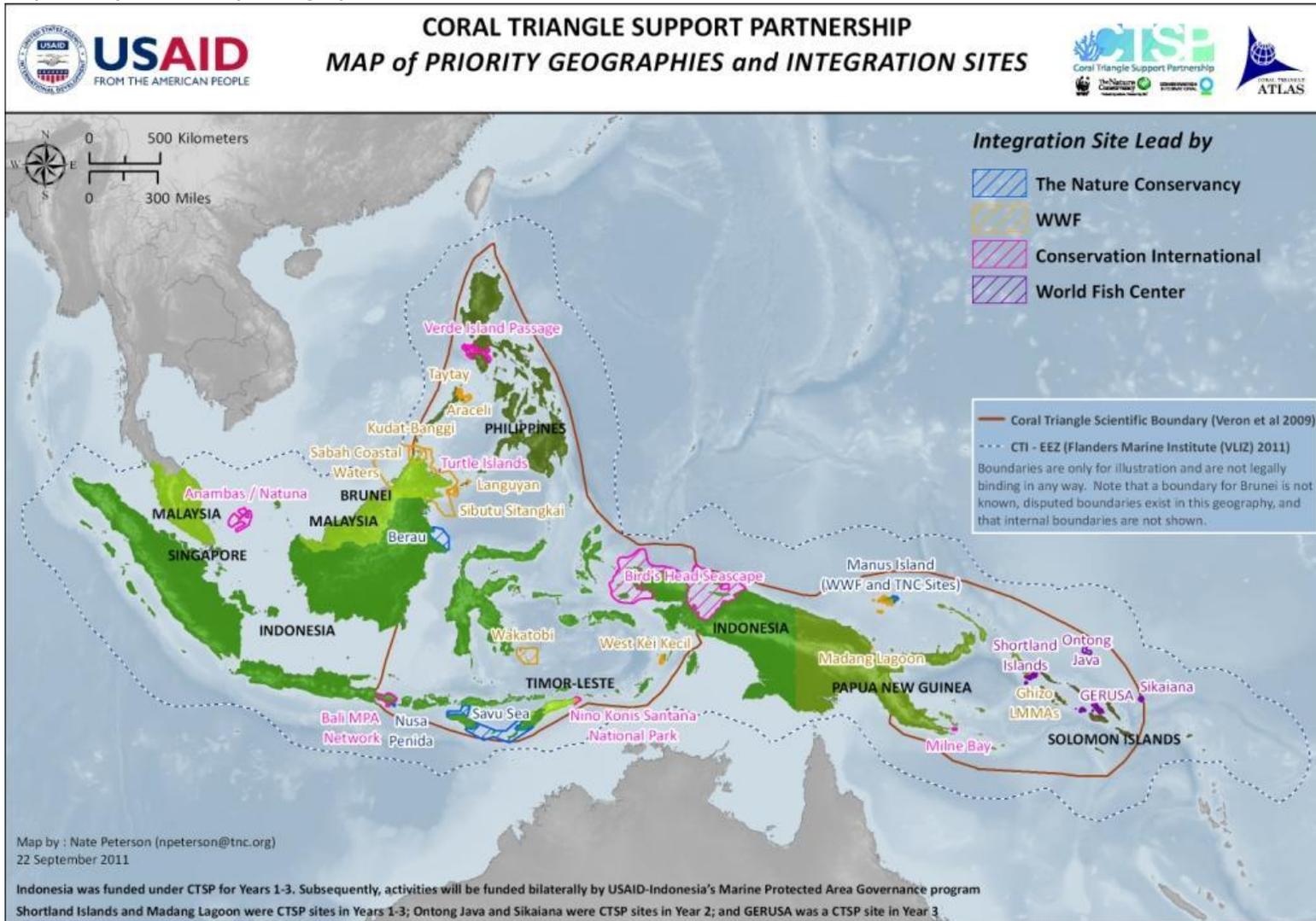
### **Solomon Islands**

The Solomon Islands team has the following complementary funding this year:

Amount	Source	Supporting
USD 11,827	MacArthur Foundation	MPA establishment
USD 17,362	Packard Foundation	Food security/ MPA management
USD 27,960	AusAid	CCA work

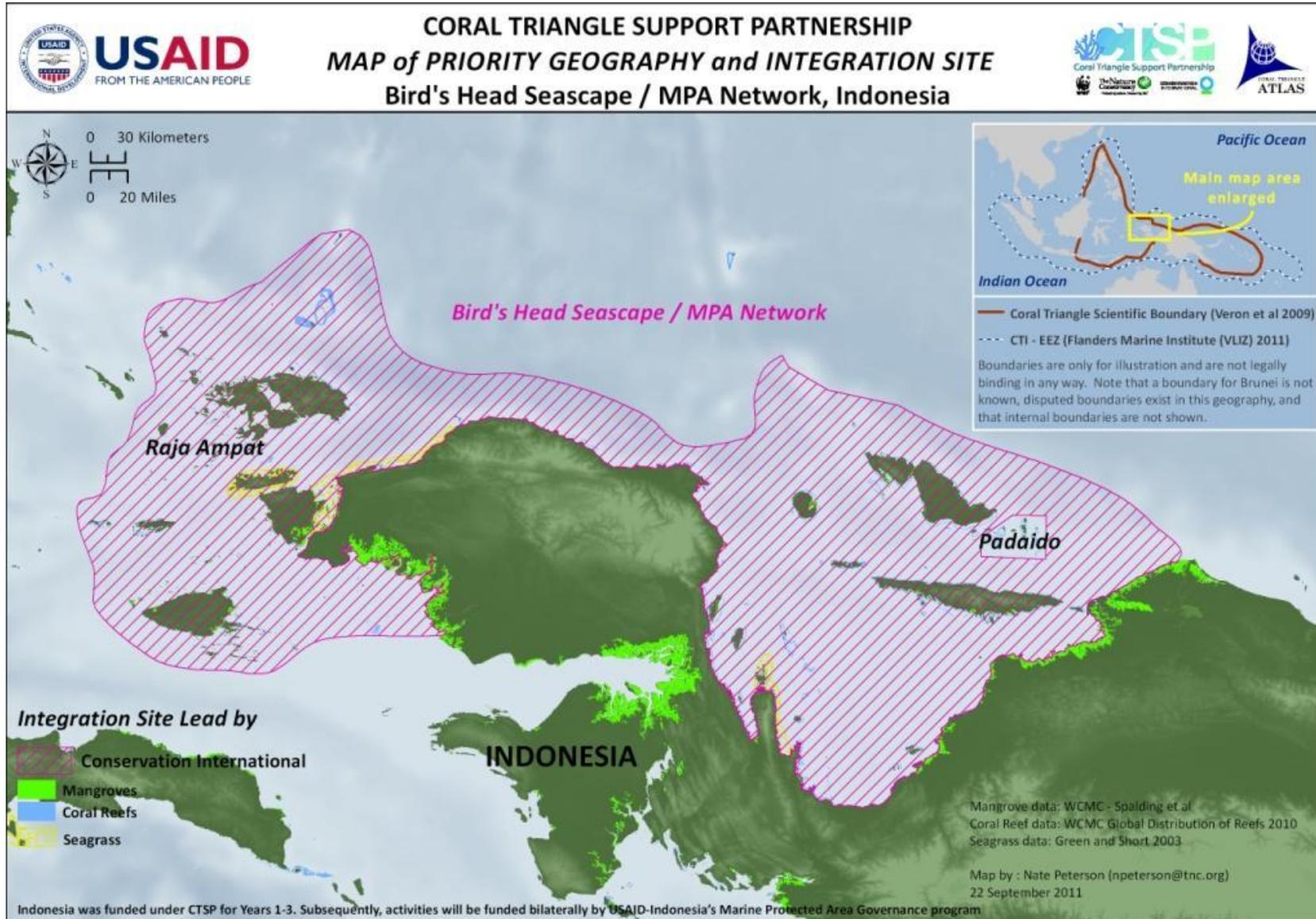
## Annex D: Maps

Map I. Map of Priority Geographies and Sites

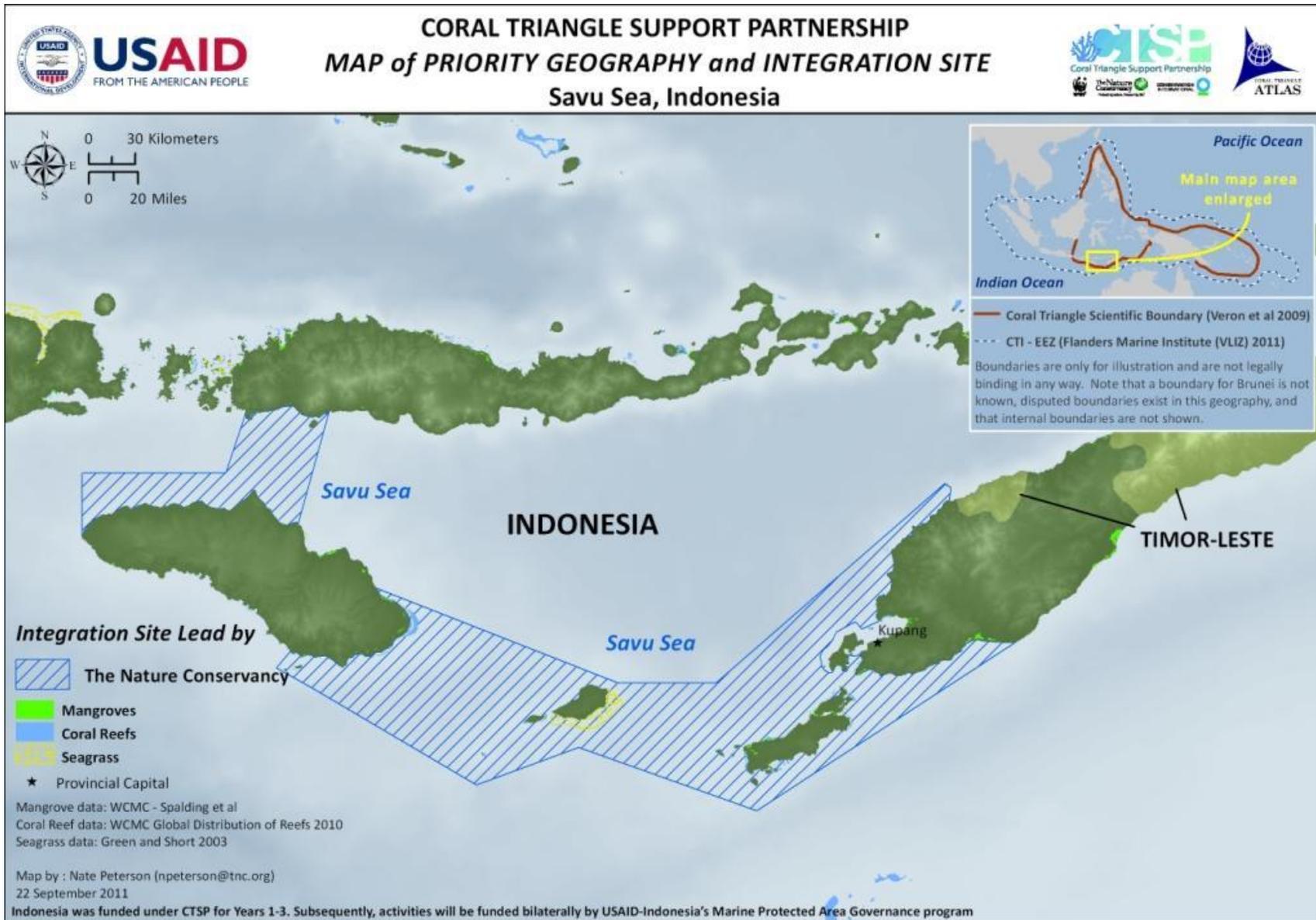


# INDONESIA

Map 2. Map of Bird's Head



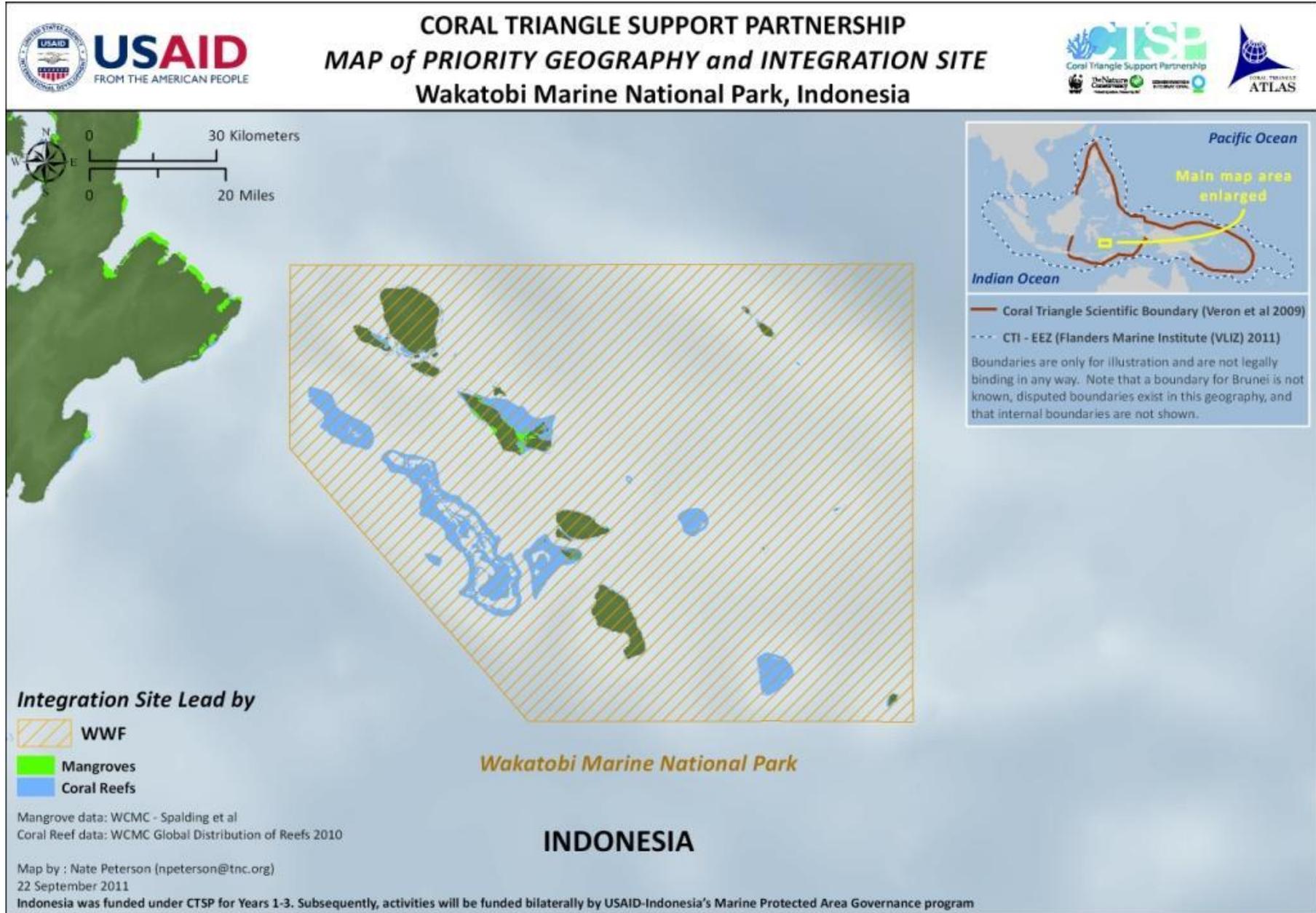
Map 3. Map of Savu Sea Marine National Park Site (Lesser Sunda Priority Geography)



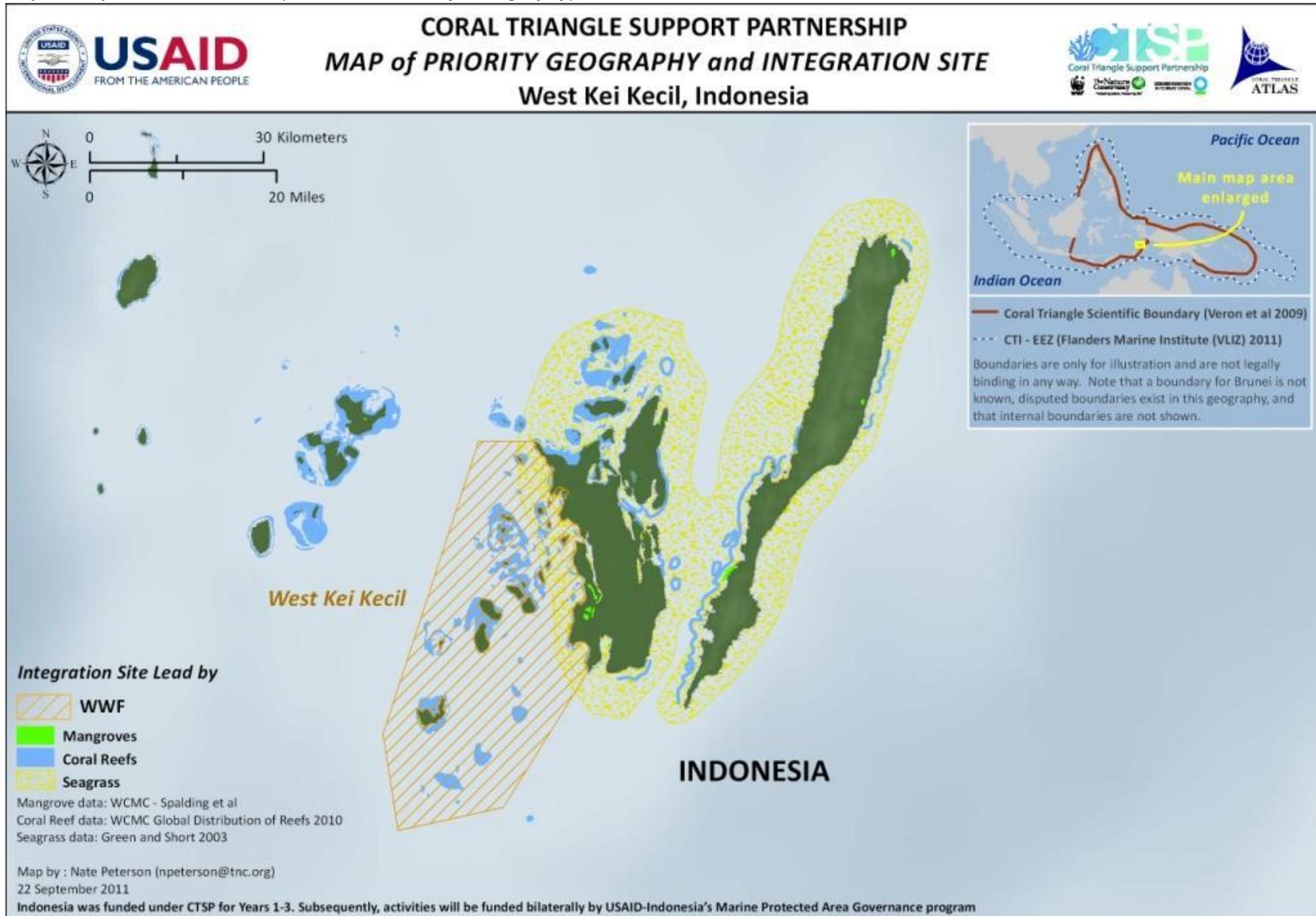
Map 4. Map of Bali MPA Network and Nusa Penida (Lesser Sunda Priority Geography)



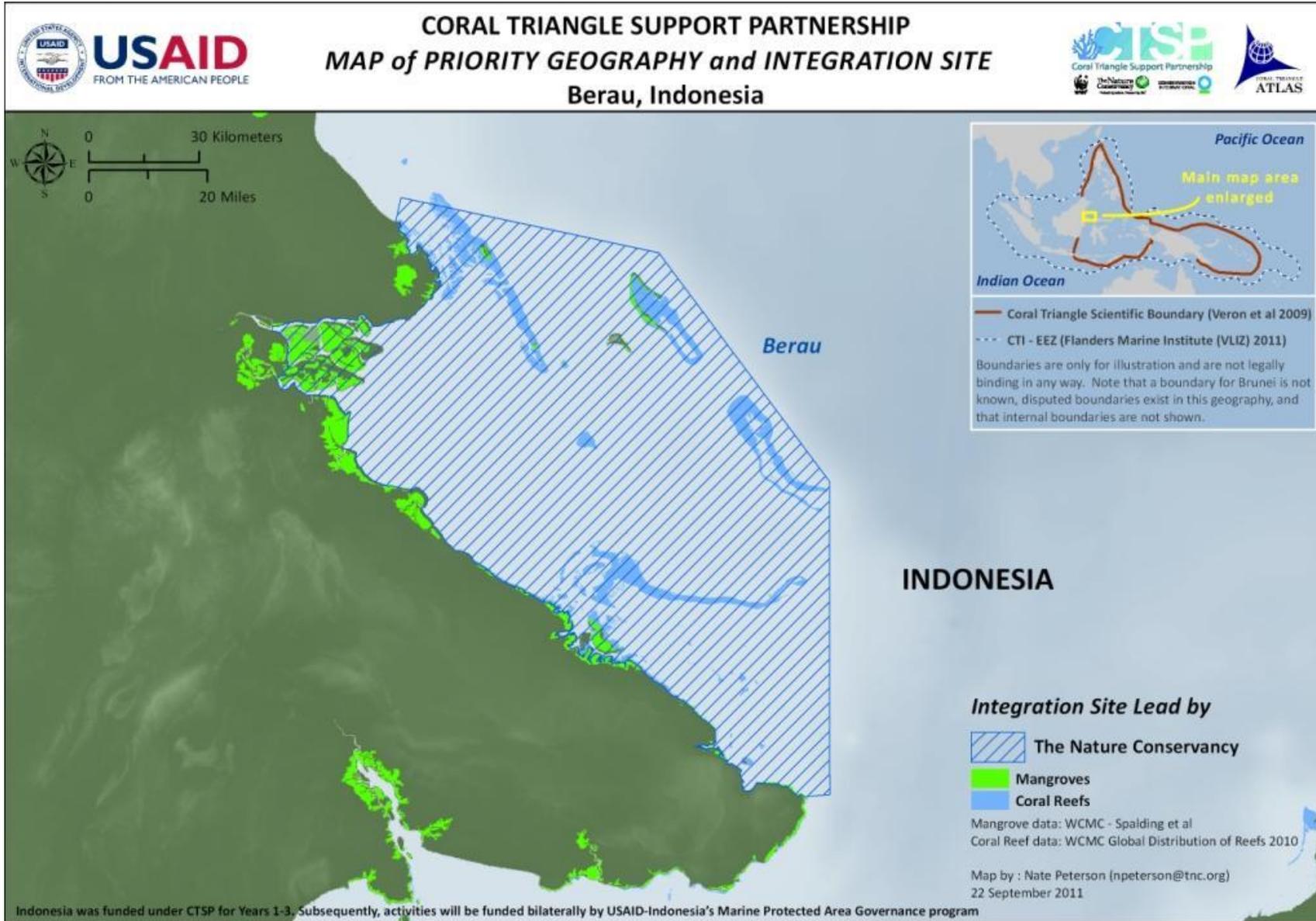
Map 5. Map of Wakatobi National Park Site (Banda Sea Priority Geography)



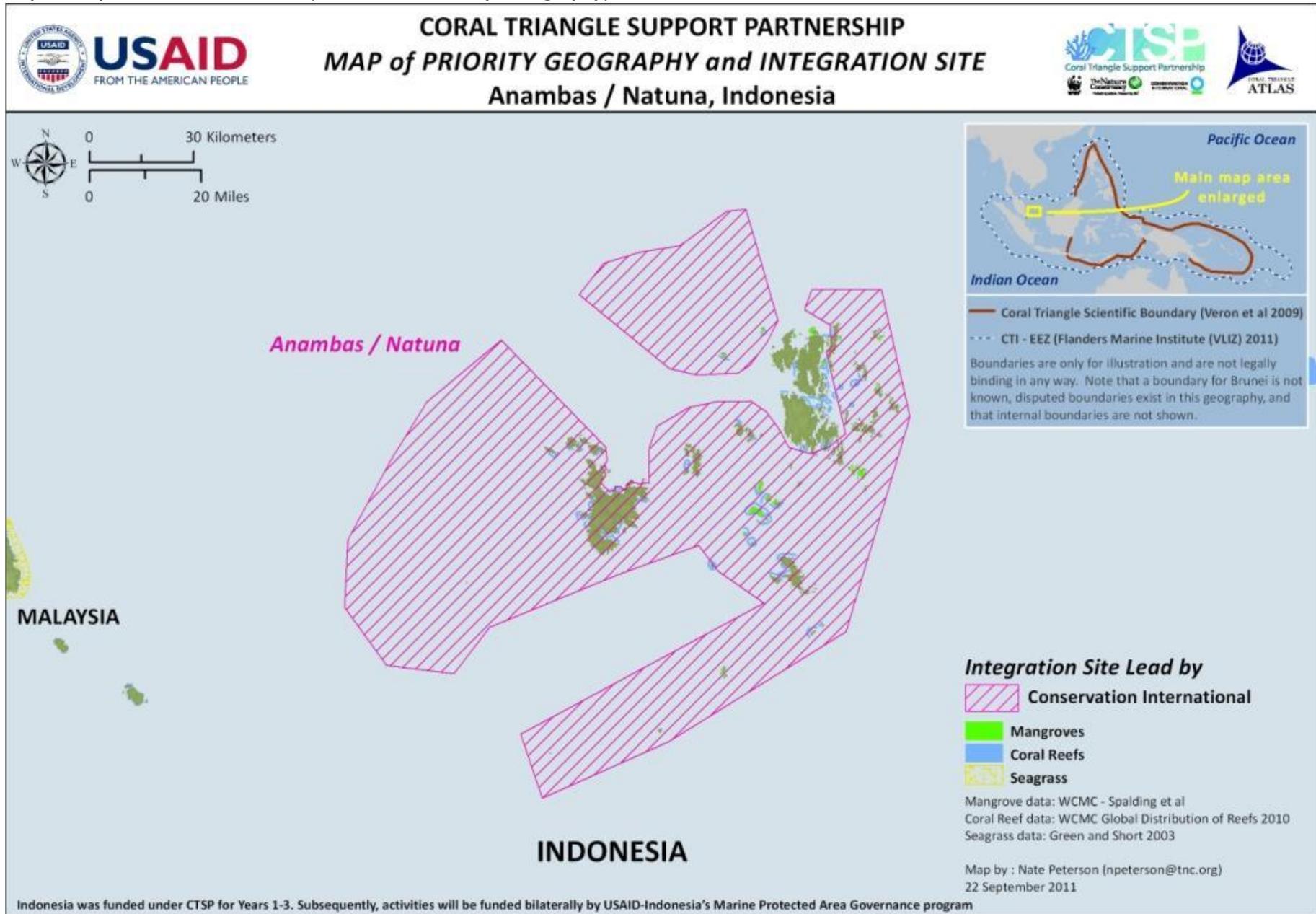
Map 6. Map of Kei Kecil Site (Banda Sea Priority Geography)



Map 7. Map of Berau MPA (North Borneo Priority Geography)

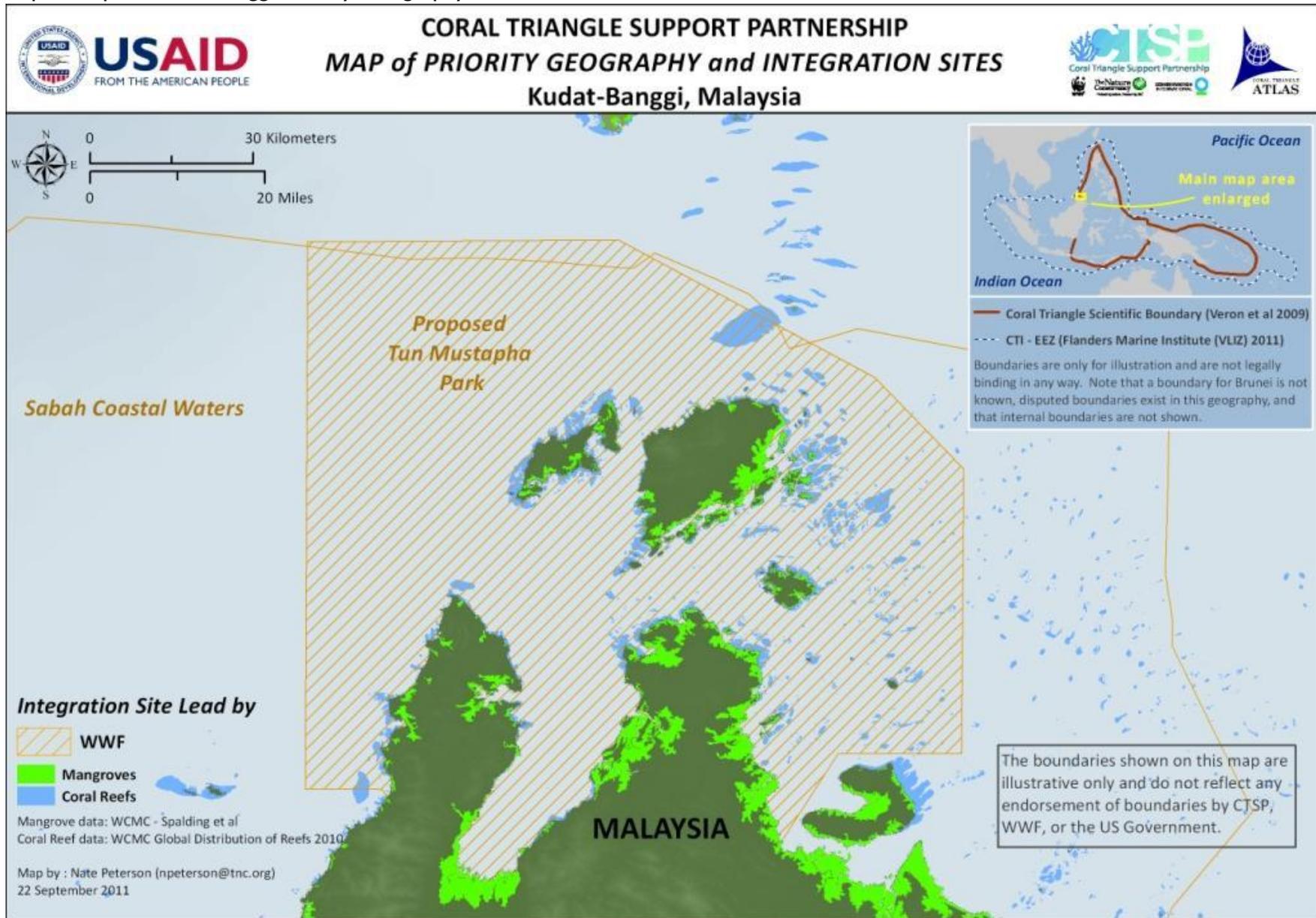


Map 8. Map of Anambas/Natuna (Sunda Shelf Priority Geography)

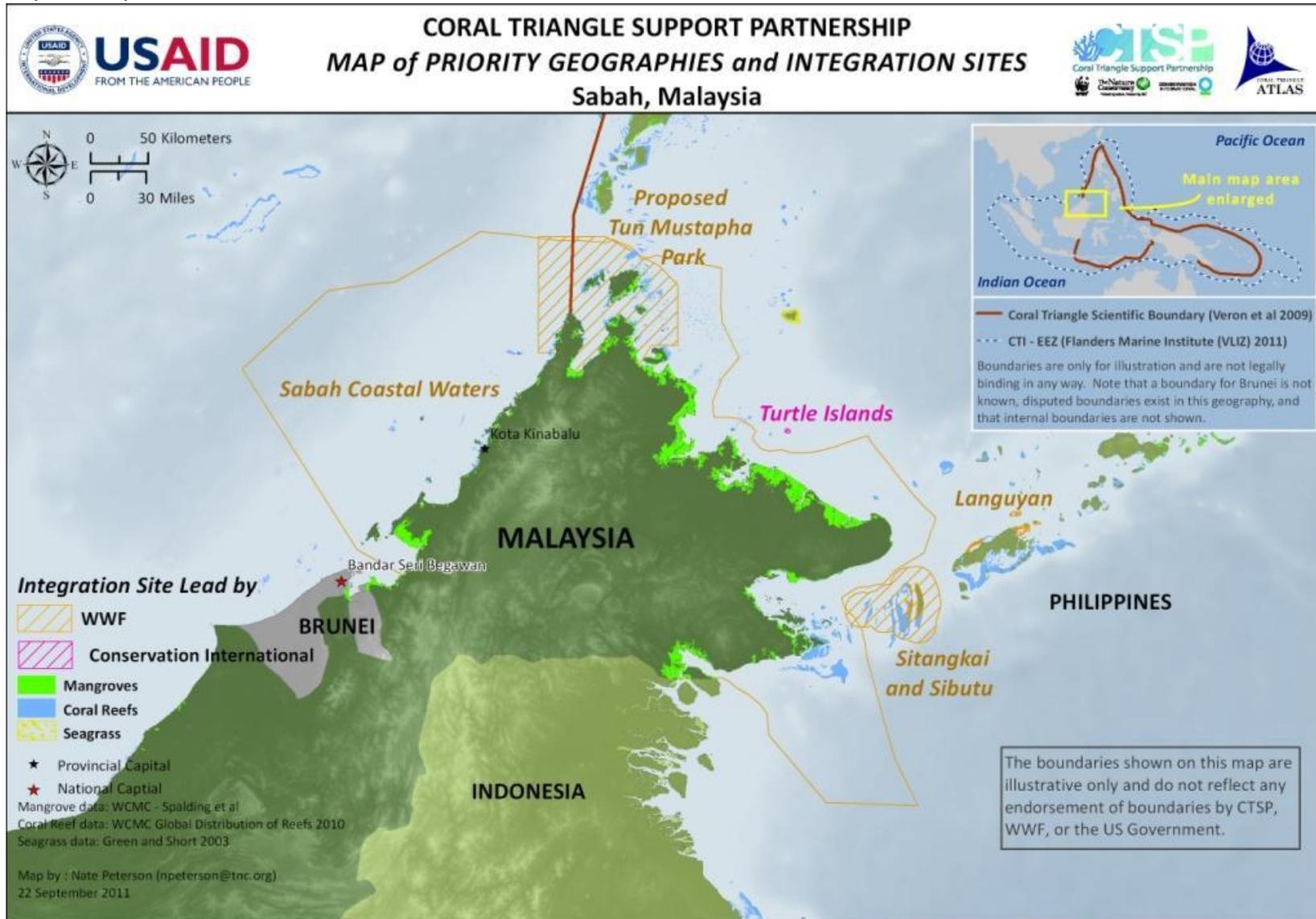


# MALAYSIA

Map 9. Map of Kudat-Banggi Priority Geography

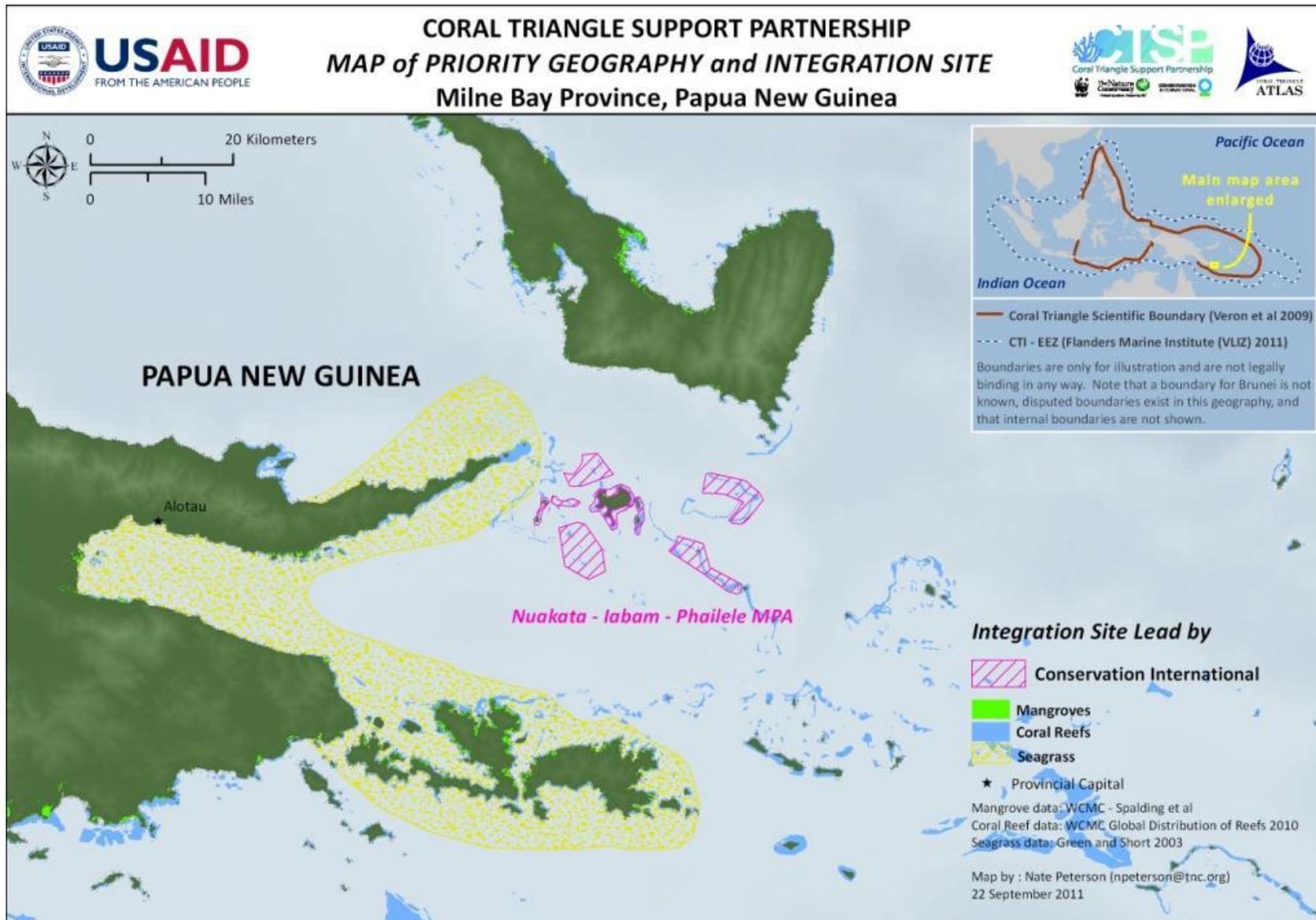


Map 10. Map of Sabah Coastal Waters

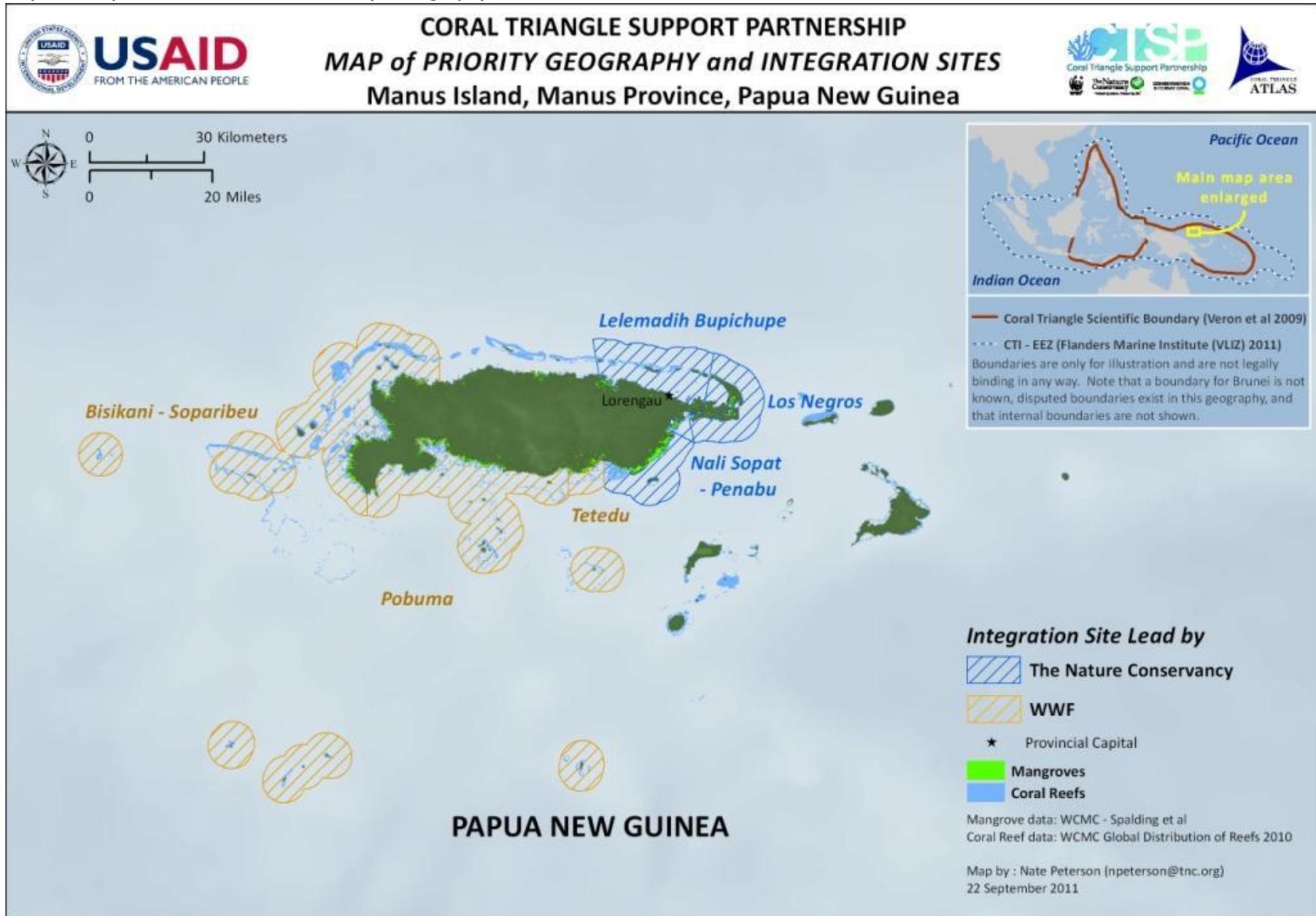


# PAPUA NEW GUINEA

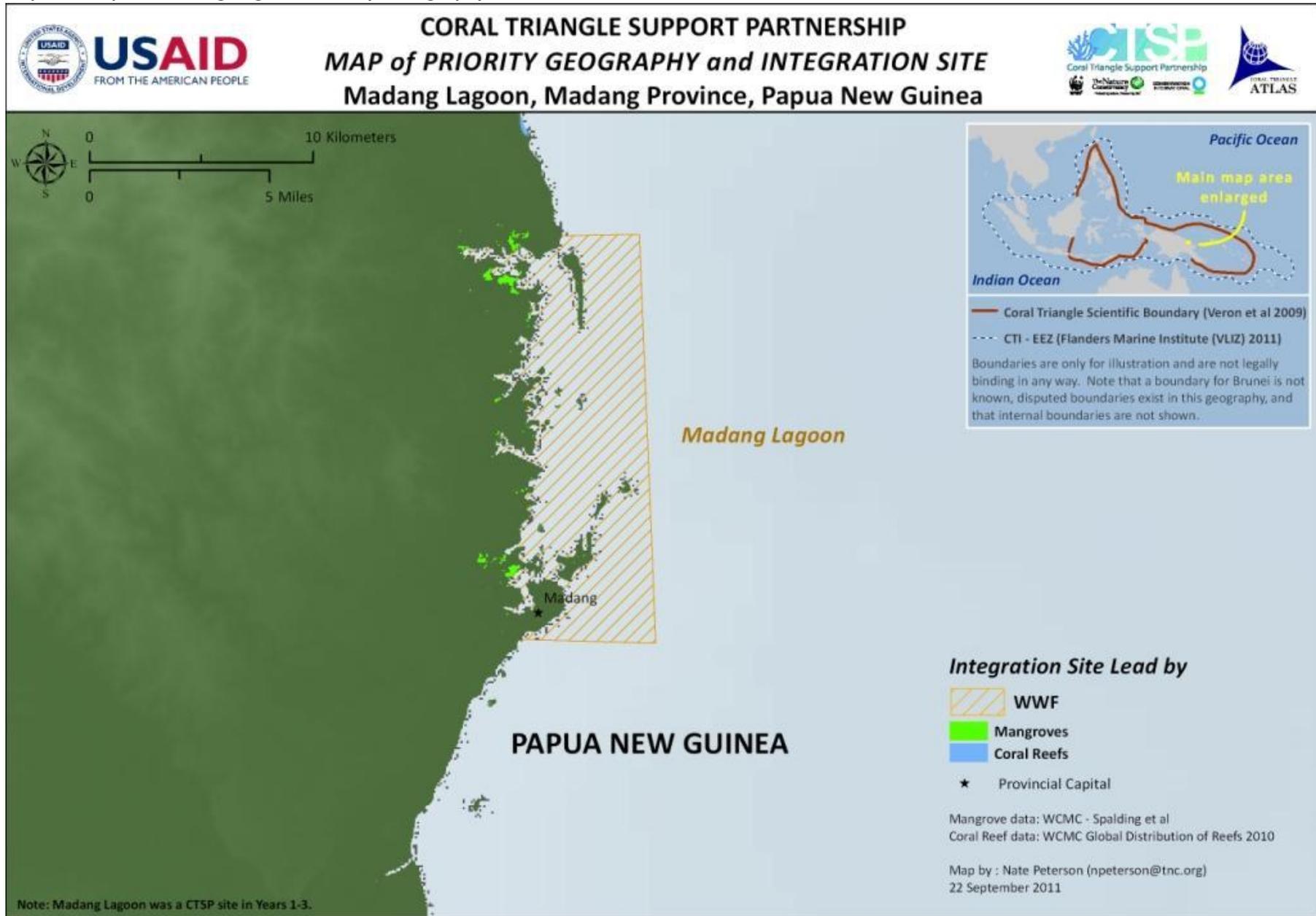
Map 11. Map of Nuakata-labam-Philele MPA (Milne Bay Priority Geography)



Map 12. Map of Manus Province Priority Geography

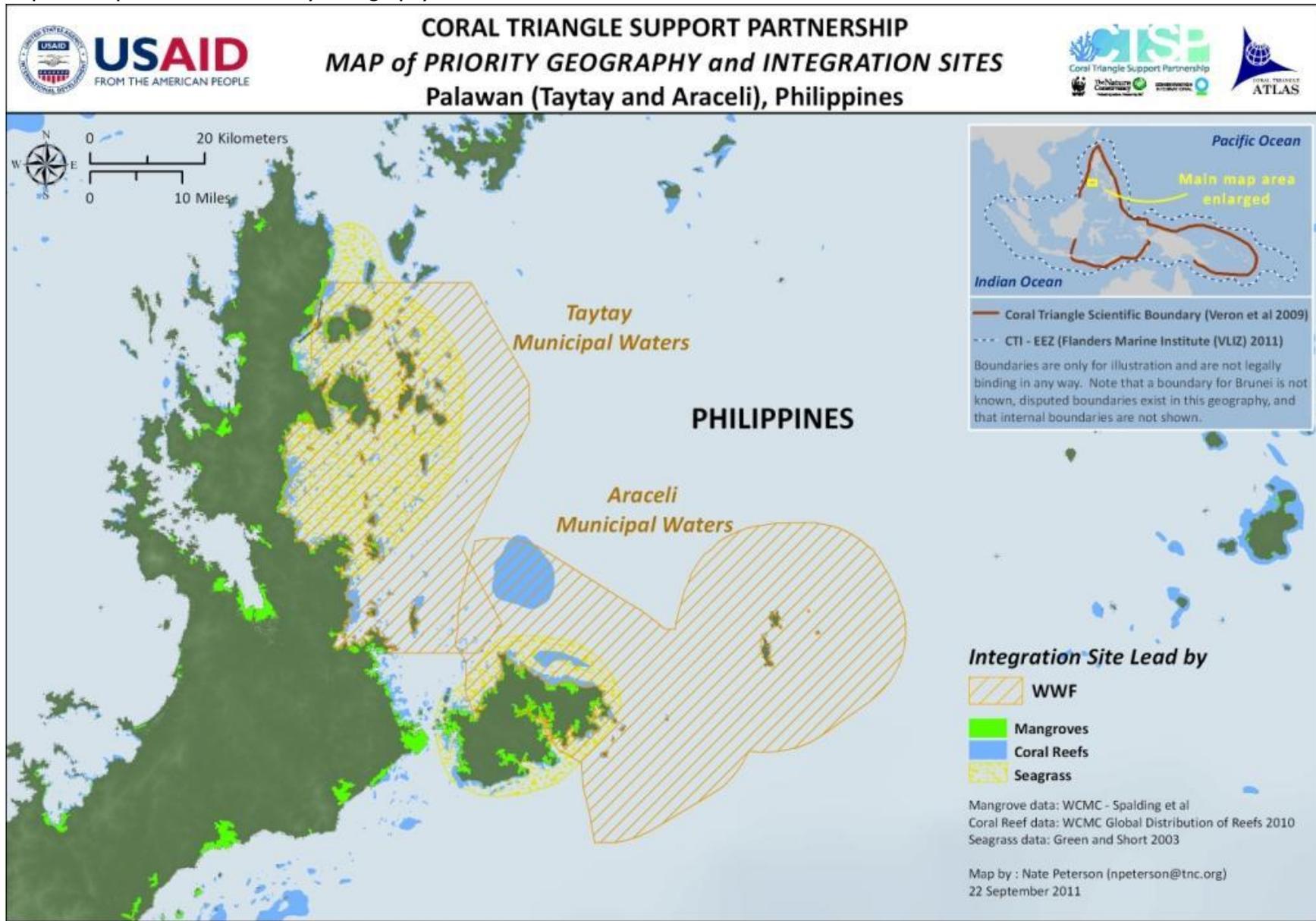


Map 13. Map of Madang Lagoon Priority Geography

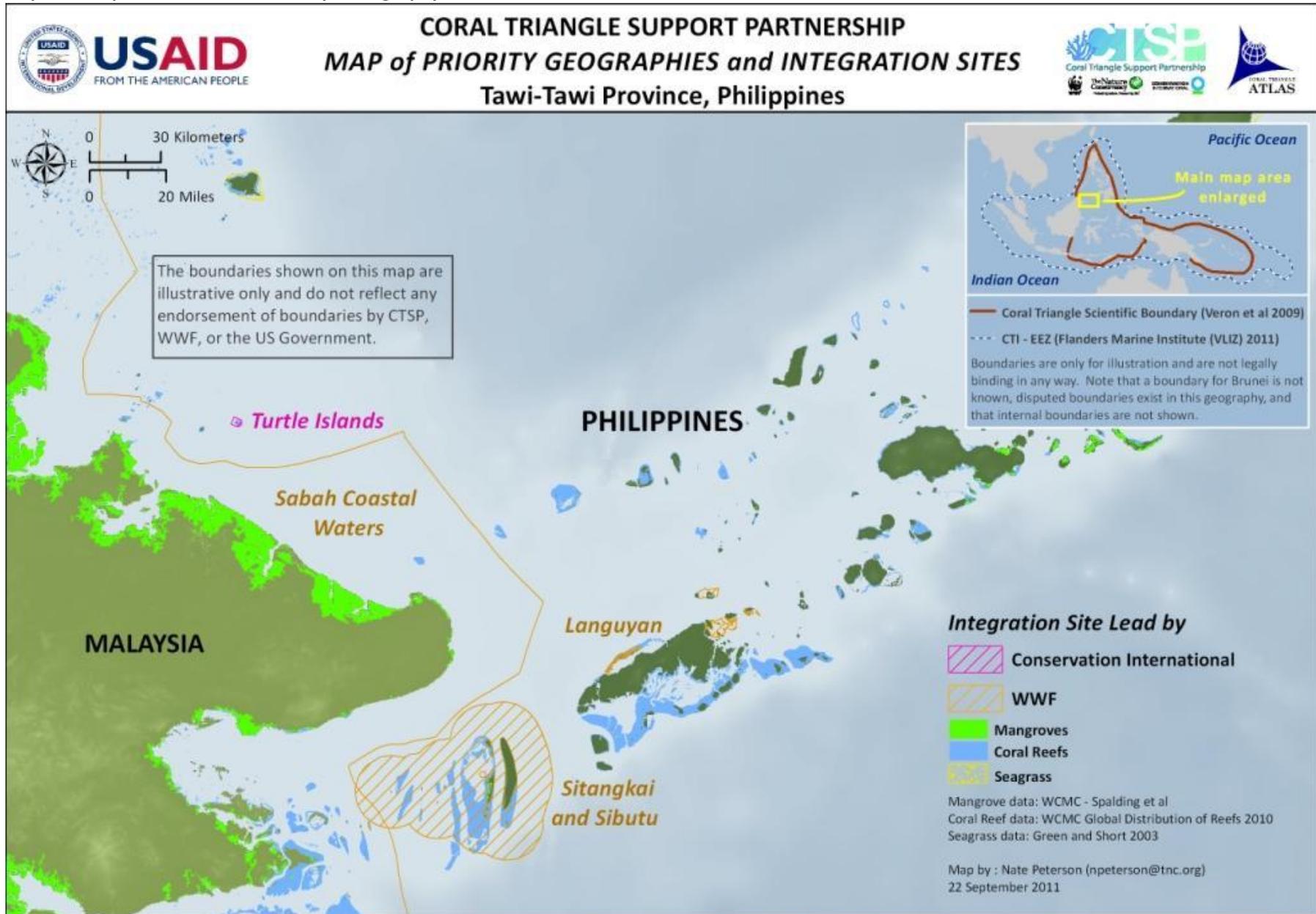


# PHILIPPINES

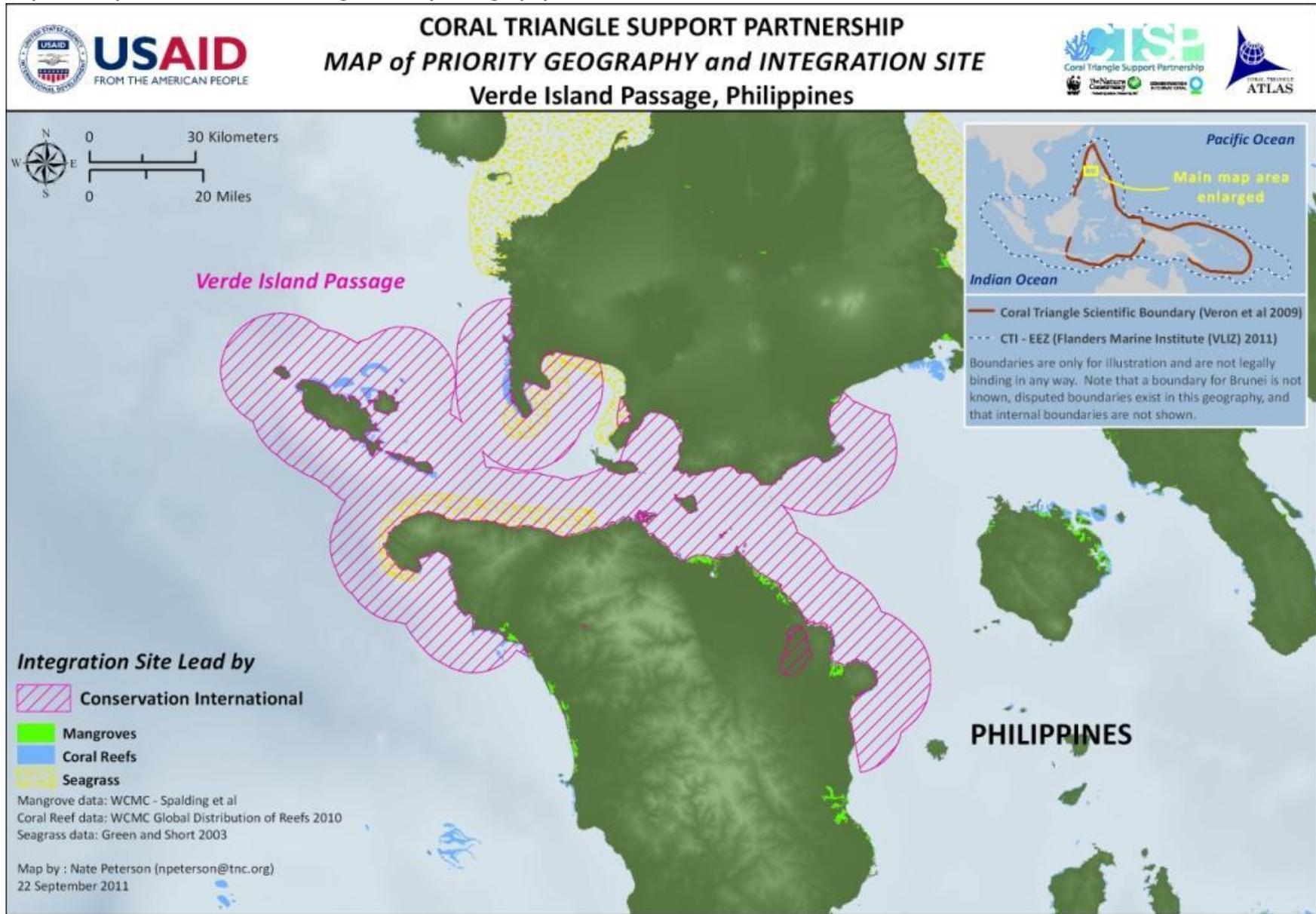
Map 14. Map of Palawan Priority Geography



Map 15. Map of Tawi-Tawi Priority Geography

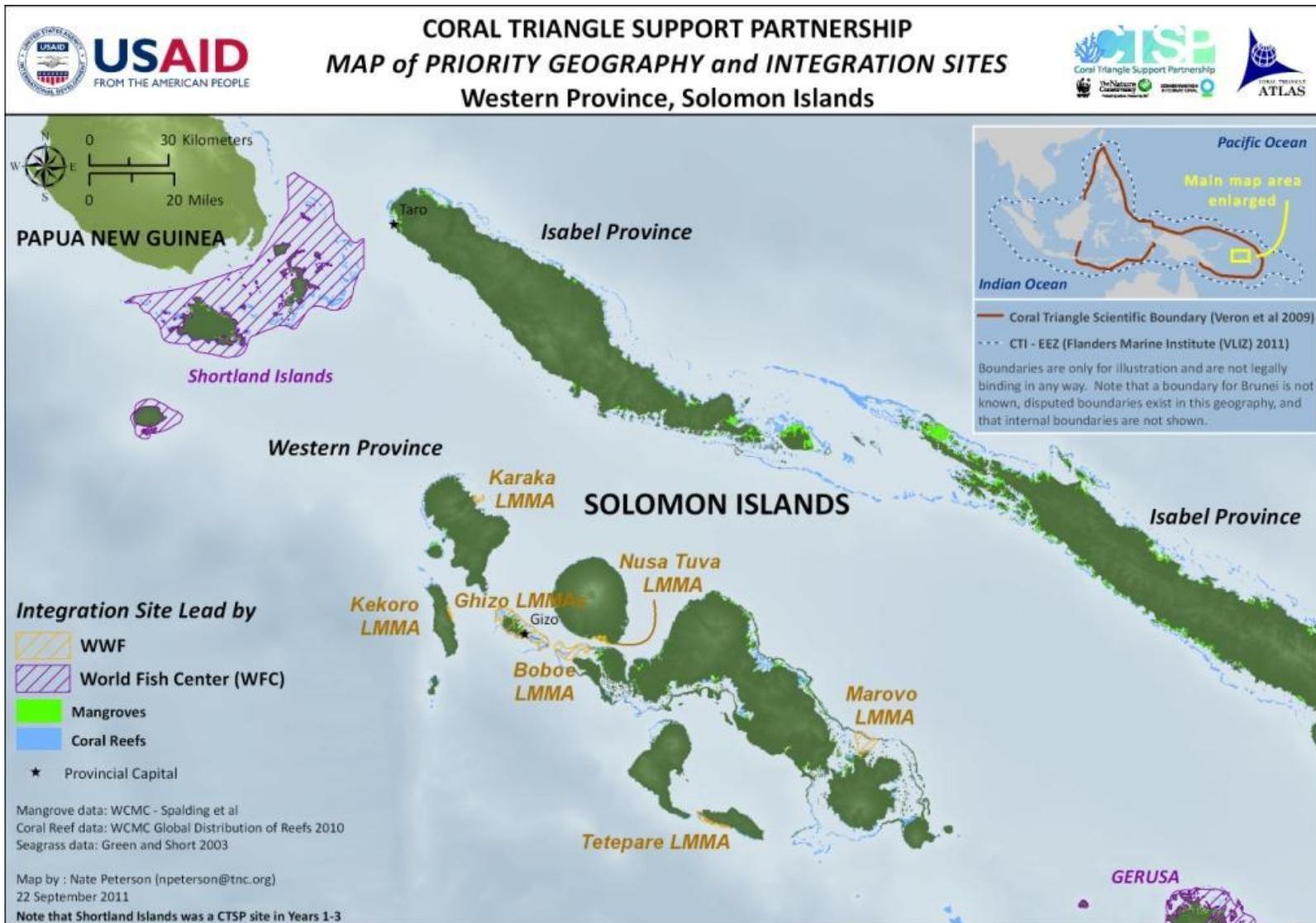


Map 16. Map of Verde Island Passage Priority Geography

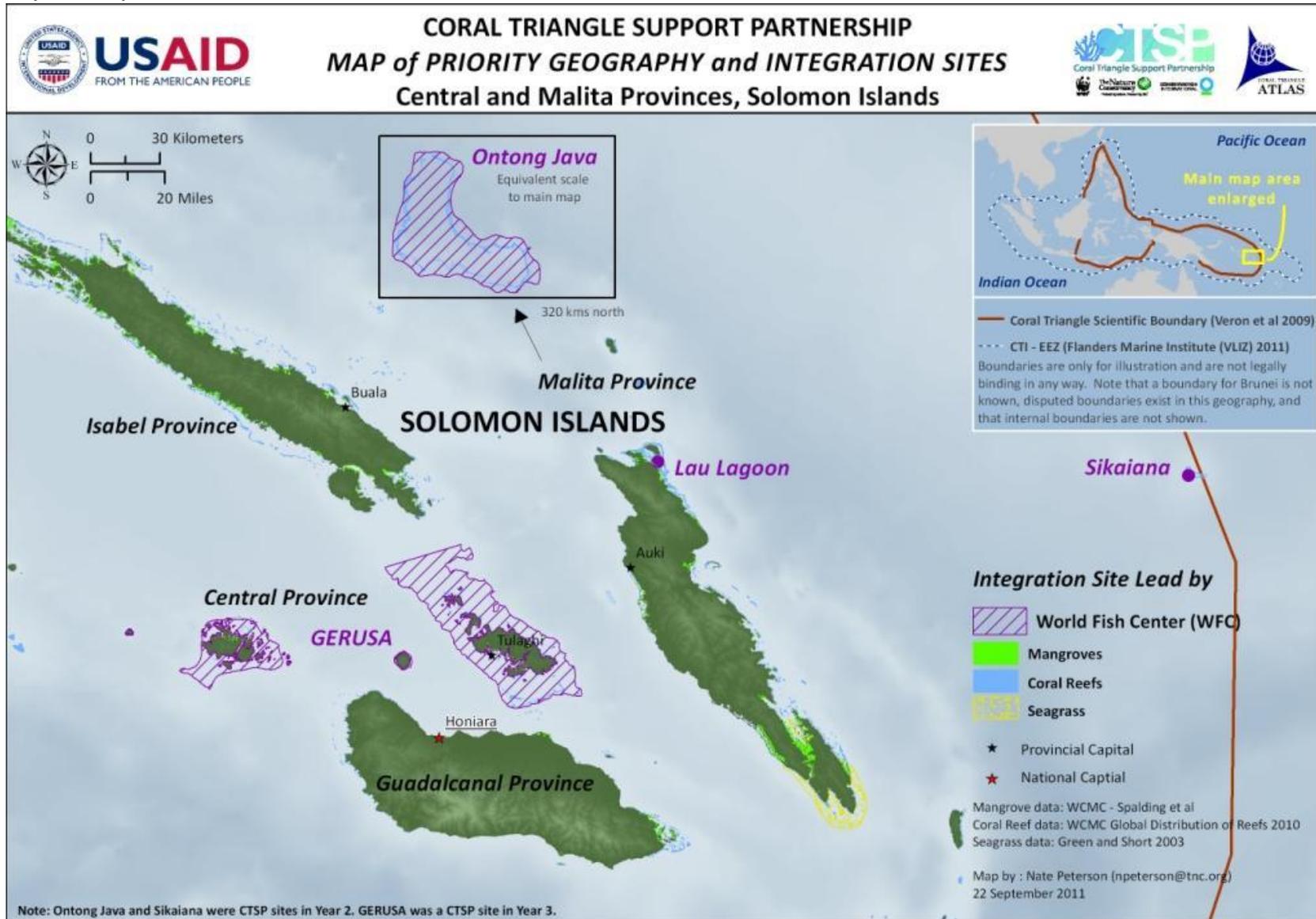


# SOLOMON ISLANDS

Map 17. Map of Solomon Islands Western Province



Map 18. Map of Solomon Islands Central Province



# TIMOR-LESTE

Map 19. Map of Nino Konis Santana National Park Priority Geography

