U.S. SUPPORT TO THE CORAL TRIANGLE INITIATIVE

REGIONAL EXCHANGE PROGRAM ACTIVITY REPORT

ENHANCING LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND STAKEHOLDER CAPACITY FOR ECOSYSTEM-BASED FISHERIES MANAGEMENT

JUNE 28-JULY 3, 2009 (CEBU, PHILIPPINES)

U.S. SUPPORT TO THE CORAL TRIANGLE INITIATIVE

REGIONAL EXCHANGE ACTIVITY REPORT

ENHANCING LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND STAKEHOLDER CAPACITY FOR ECOSYSTEM-BASED FISHERIES MANAGEMENT

JUNE 28-JULY 3, 2009 (CEBU, PHILIPPINES)

Prepared for the US Agency for International Development

by ARD, Inc. under Contract No. EPP-I-00-06-00008-00

US CTI Program Document No. 05-USCTI-09

DISCLAIMER

The views expressed in this document do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government.

CONTENTS

ACRONYMS I

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY III

INTRODUCTION 1

OBJECTIVES AND EXPECTED OUTCOMES 2

SESSION PROCEEDINGS 2

Session I: Orientation 2
Session 2: Activity 1. Status of coastal and fisheries resources in your locality 3
Session 3: Why manage coastal and marine resources? 3
Session 4: Understanding fisheries: some biological and ecological principles 4
Session 5: Activity 2. Let's go fishing! 5
Session 6: Fisheries resource management: principles, concepts, and application 5
Session 7: Activity 3. Resource mapping of your district(s) 6
Session 8: Discussion: Learning from the day's program 6
Session 9: Plenary, including Five Presentations 6
Sessions 10-11: Thematic Sessions and CT6 breakout discussion with lessons learned 8
Session 12: Discussion on Reflections from the Conference 9
Session 13: Compliance and Enforcement in the Fisheries Sector, the Philippine Experience 11
Session 14: Process for Establishing and Managing MPAs in Dauin, Negros Oriental, Philippines 12
Session 15: Stakeholder Involvement in Coastal Management 13
Session 16: Field visit 14
Session 17: Discussion: lessons from the Second CCM and the Bohol field visit 16
Session 18: Formulating an action plan, resources, and indicators 17
Session 19: Activity 4. Action Planning 17
Session 20: Presentation of Draft Action Plans 17
Session 21: Activity 5. Scaling up to the CTI National Plan of Action 18
Session 22: Next steps and Wrap-Up 18

COUNTRY TEAMS, FISHERIES RESOURCE ASSESSMENTS, AND ACTION PLANS 20

Indonesia 20
Malaysia 22
Philippines 25
Papua New Guinea 27
Solomon Islands 29
TIMOR Leste 31

REGIONAL EXCHANGE PARTNERS 32

ANNEXES 34

A1: Agenda 34
A2: List of Participants and Resource Persons 41
A3: Participant Expectations, Evaluations and Bfreakdown 46
A4: List of Presentations 54

ACRONYMS

BALANCED	Building Actors and Leaders for Advancing Community Excellence in Development (USAID Project)
BFAR	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
CCM	Conference of Coastal Municipalities
CGIAR	Consultative Groups on International Agricultural Research
CI	Conservation International
CT6	Coral Triangle Countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, and Timor Leste)
CPG	Carlos P. Garcia Municipality
CTI	Coral Triangle Initiative
CTSP	Coral Triangle Support Partnership (USAID/Asia)
CRMP	Coastal Resource Management Project (USAID/Philippines former project)
CRM	Coastal Resource Management
DA	Department of Agriculture
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
ECOGOV	Environmental Governance (USAID/Philippines project)
EBFM	Ecosystem-based Fisheries Management
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FISH	Fisheries Improved for Sustainable Harvest (USAID/Philippines project)
IEC	Information, education, and communication
IUU fishing	Illegal, unreported, unregulated fishing
IPOPCORM	Integrated Population and Coastal Resource Management
LMMA	Locally Managed Marine Area
LGU	Local Government Unit
LMP	League of Municipalities of the Philippines
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MPA	Marine Protected Area
NCCC	National CTI Coordinating Committee
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPOA	National Plan of Action
PAWB	Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau
PEMSEA	Program for the Environmental Management of the Seas of East Asia
PHE	Population, Health, and Environment

PI	Program Integrator (for USAID/Asia U.S. Support to the Coral Triangle Initiative)
PNP	Philippine National Police
PNG	Papua New Guinea
RDMA	Regional Development Mission for Asia
RPOA	Regional Plan of Action
SSME	Sulu Sulawesi Seas Marine Eco-region
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
US CTI	United States Support to the Coral Triangle Initiative
USG	United States Government
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

To advance the work of the Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI), a Regional Exchange Program activity was conducted in Cebu, Philippines, from June 27-July 3, 2009, to address strategies for *Enhancing Local Government and Stakeholder Capacity for Ecosystem-based Fisheries Management*. The Philippines National CTI Coordinating Committee (NCCC) hosted the Regional Exchange in collaboration with the US CTI Support Program and the USAID/BFAR FISH Project in Cebu.

The Regional Exchange builds on the FISH Project's Executive Course for Sustainable Municipal Fisheries. This course has been conducted in its project sites and now being adopted as a regular course offering by the Mayor's Development Center (MDC) of the League of Municipalities of the Philippines.

Twenty-five people from the six Coral Triangle countries participated in the three-component program to share best practices, catalyze change and reform across the Coral Triangle region, and promote the conservation of critical biodiversity resources. The Exchange also facilitated the cross-fertilization of ideas and sharing of lessons learned from ongoing biodiversity conservation and sustainable resource management activities within and outside the Coral Triangle region.

The US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the USAID Project on *Building Actors and Leaders for Advancing Community Excellence in Development* (BALANCED), and the World Fish Center also contributed to the activity and supported linkages between the exchange and other US efforts that support CTI.

Based upon proposed strategies for team selection, the six CTI National Coordinating Committees each chose four participants who represented a coastal municipality or priority geographic site, or were technical professionals from relevant government agencies and/or non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

The Regional Exchange consisted of three major components:

- Two days of presentations and activities building on the USAID/Philippines FISH Executive Course for Municipal Leaders on Fisheries Management, including developing site-specific early activity plans for sustainable fisheries management that could be included under the CT6 National Plans of Actions
- Two days joining the Philippines 2nd Conference of Coastal Municipalities plenary sessions on Sustaining Municipal Fisheries and Marine Biodiversity Amidst Poverty, Food Insecurity, and Climate Change
- Two days in the field around Cebu and Bohol Island visiting local government units that have been conducting coastal management activities for years and are FISH Project assistance sites

By the end of the week-long exchange, the six country teams produced early action or activity plans for eight sites within their countries. These geographic areas and targeted issues were:

- Wakatobi, Indonesia: Achieving a real underwater paradise in Wakatobi (the site of a key national marine park) through improved and integrated coastal resources management, particularly in controlling illegal fishing activities around the Marine Protected Area (MPA).
- Kota Marudu, Malayasia: Controlling the use of fine mesh nets that catch juvenile fishes and reducing the intrusion of commercial fishing nets in the area through rapid assessments, enforcement, and follow-up monitoring.

- Tawau, Malaysia: Reducing mangrove cutting and destructive fishing practices through rapid assessments, Information, Education, and Communication (IEC), the introduction of coastal resource management (CRM) planning, and continued monitoring.
- Oriental/Occidental, Mindoro, Philippines: Reducing the presence of illegal fishing gear and practices (e.g. intrusion of commercial fishing boats in municipal waters, use of dynamite fishing, active fishing gear) through Local Government Unit (LGU) law enforcement training and cross visits, IEC, and developing local ordinances and policies.
- Milne Bay, Papua New Guinea: Reducing fish poisoning, mangrove cutting, and poaching, and improving the status of threatened species through a mix of more locally managed and strengthened enforcement, IEC, resource assessments, and community-managed MPAs.
- Isabel Province, Solomon Islands: Building awareness of CTI in the Province through a series of IEC and public awareness campaigns.
- Western Province, Solomon Islands: Developing new provincial coastal and fisheries resource management ordinances that support community participation and needs by initiating a Provincial Coastal Resource Management (CRM) program, which will conduct resource assessments, develop CRM plans, and provide outreach to communities on the principles of CRM and on new programs being initiated to gain their support and participation in resource management.
- Lautem District, Timor Leste: Reducing turtle hunting and mangrove cutting in the MPA in Tutuala through IEC activities, creating use guidelines and zoning, and by introducing income alternatives to communities; in addition, reducing destructive fishing practices (fine mesh nets, industrial fishing, poaching, and dynamite fishing) through strengthening national agencies, conducting IEC campaigns, and strengthening the community MPA network.

The participants noted several overall and specific lessons learned during the exchange:

1. Simple exercises, such as resource mapping of local areas and fishing games, can easily transfer insights of resource management issues to government staff and communities.
2. Local Government Units (LGU) are a very effective level for implementing coastal and fisheries resources management as LGU administrators have the authority and resources, as well as familiarity with the resource users, to exert control and management. Finding the equivalent of the Philippine Mayors in the other countries may require some thought or new legal or policy changes to empower LGUs.
3. Informed and educated LGU leaders created an impressive pool of national and local CRM managers, particularly those who were passionate and strong advocates for the resources.
4. Political will matters, and small is beautiful! Local political will can make big changes.
5. National governmental funding is never enough, and other levels of government or communities need to explore other management tools that create the revenues that are needed to sustainably manage the resources they depend on.
6. Overexploitation of fisheries and other threats are very real and reaching a critical status in many places, even in areas with abundant fish. This requires more focused, committed, and innovative approaches to recover or maintain existing resources before they crash.
7. Climate change is a major coastal issue both in the region and globally, and communities and governments must immediately address adaptation and mitigation measures for their areas.
8. Many of the coastal and fisheries interventions can be done by communities and LGUs, although planning and assessments should include academic or other experts.
9. Community volunteerism and coordination among networks of users or LGUs is critical to ensuring effective management of coastal and marine resources.
10. Involving young members of the community in fisheries management can help ensure sustainability.

11. IEC is an important component of any strategy and should be used in all cases as improved Coastal Resource and Fisheries Management (CRFM) requires not just policy changes, but also social changes including behavior modifications in the communities and user groups. It can also provide a fun and positive approach, as opposed to regulations and sanctions, which require expensive surveillance and enforcement, and are considered negative actions. Prevention is better than enforcement whenever possible.
12. The local actions discussed here can improve local resources management and conditions, as well as support larger scale changes throughout the CTI region using existing mechanisms and opportunities for sharing and communications.
13. The CTI might consider a network or other strategies to help LGUs build capacity and share experiences on EBFM and CRM.

Following the US CTI Support Program Workplanning and Coordination Meetings in July, the US CTI Support Program Integrator (PI) will follow up on with the six National CTI Coordinating Committees, the exchange program participants and their respective agencies and organizations to review the action plans drafted during the exchange program to consider what actions could best be aligned or incorporated within each country's National Plan of Action (NPOA), and what support from the US CTI Support Program can be provided to reinforce their implementation. In further developing the Regional Exchange Program, the PI will evaluate lessons and conclusions drawn from this first exchange to incorporate within the overall design of the five-year program.

INTRODUCTION

To advance the work of the Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI), a Regional Exchange Program activity was conducted in Cebu, Philippines, from June 27-July 3, 2009, to address strategies for *Enhancing Local Government and Stakeholder Capacity for Ecosystem-based Fisheries Management*. The Philippines National CTI Coordinating Committee (NCCC) hosted the Regional Exchange in collaboration with the US CTI Support Program and with technical support from the USAID/BFAR FISH Project in Cebu.

The Regional Exchange builds on the FISH Project's Executive Course for Sustainable Municipal Fisheries. This course has been conducted in its project sites and now being adopted as a regular course offering by the Mayor's Development Center (MDC) of the League of Municipalities of the Philippines.

Twenty-five people from the six Coral Triangle countries participated in the three-component program to share best practices, catalyze change and reform across the Coral Triangle region, and promote the conservation of critical biodiversity resources. The Exchange also facilitated the cross-fertilization of ideas and sharing of lessons learned from ongoing biodiversity conservation and sustainable resource management activities within and outside the Coral Triangle region.

The US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the USAID Project on Building Actors and Leaders for Advancing Community Excellence in Development (BALANCED), and the World Fish Center also contributed to the activity and supported linkages between the exchange and other US efforts that support CTI.

Based upon proposed strategies for team selection, the six CTI National Coordinating Committees each chose three or four participants who represented a coastal municipality or priority geographic site, or were technical professionals from relevant government agencies and/or non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

The Regional Exchange consisted of three major components:

- Two days of presentations and activities building on the USAID/Philippines FISH Executive Course for Municipal Leaders on Fisheries Management, including developing site-specific early activity plans for sustainable fisheries management that could be included under the CT6 National Plans of Actions
- Two days joining the Philippines 2nd Conference of Coastal Municipalities plenary sessions on Sustaining Municipal Fisheries and Marine Biodiversity Amidst Poverty, Food Insecurity, and Climate Change
- Two days in the field around Cebu and Bohol Island visiting local government units that have been conducting coastal management activities for years and are FISH Project assistance sites

OBJECTIVES AND EXPECTED OUTCOMES

This Regional Exchange Program activity in support of the Coral Triangle Initiative was designed and conducted with four primary objectives:

- Provide participating teams from CT6 countries with concepts, models, lessons, and approaches to ecosystem-based fisheries management
- Share experiences and learn from other CTI countries about coastal marine resource management
- Participate in the 2nd Conference of Coastal Municipalities of the Philippines to learn about the challenges coastal municipalities across the Philippines have faced and the progress they have achieved
- Develop a municipal or local level activity plan or draft next steps based on the lessons learned to address specific actions under the short- and long-term CTI National Plan of Action

SESSION PROCEEDINGS

DAY I

SESSION I: ORIENTATION

Following an opening prayer by Hon. Hugua, Regent of Wakatobi, Indonesia, Ms. Lynette Laroya welcomed guests and participants on behalf of the Philippines NCCC to the first CTI Regional Exchange, and gave an overview of the history of CTI and formal adoption of the CTI Regional Plan of Action by leaders of the six CTI countries on May 15, 2009.

Peter Collier, Chief of Party of the US CTI Support Program Integrator, greeted the participants and resource persons, and provided an overview of the US CTI Support Program. Representing a U.S. Government commitment of $41 million over five years, the Program includes multiple US agencies and organizations. The US Agency for International Development (USAID) regional and bilateral missions in Asia provide funds through a cooperative agreement with a consortium of nongovernmental organizations including the World Wildlife Fund, Conservation International, and The Nature Conservancy (referred to as Coral Triangle Support Partnership or CTSP) to support the CTI Regional Interim Secretariat and CT6 countries to implement key activities in their regional and national plans of action. In addition, USAID awarded a contract to a Program Integrator (PI) to help coordinate the US CTI Support Program team activities and to provide technical support at the regional level. The Department of State gave a grant to the consortium through he Nature Conservancy to support the development and functioning of the permanent CTI Secretariat and associated regional cooperation processes among the six governments. Finally, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) is providing strategic technical assistance to support many of the CTI goals.

Annabelle Trinidad, from Conservation International/Philippines, welcomed participants on behalf of the CTSP. She introduced the role of CTSP in further strengthening existing programs undertaken by the NGO Consortium in CT6 countries that support biodiversity conservation, policymaking, and capacity building. She said that CTSP uses a multi-level and transformational approach, and engages stakeholders from the regional, national, and local levels using creative ways to achieve its main objective, which is to protect biologically and economically important CTI resources.

William Jatulan, Deputy Chief of Party of the USAID/Philippines-funded Fisheries Improved for Sustainable Harvest (FISH) Project, introduced the FISH Project approach and their results. FISH aims to establish ecosystems-based fisheries management (EBFM) systems. EBFM will catalyze change towards sustainable fisheries use patterns, which can be replicated beyond the life of the project in four ecologically important geographic areas. Its four target areas include Calamianes Islands in Northern Palawan, Danajon Bank in Bohol, Surigao del Sur in the Pacific Seaboard, and Tawi Tawi in the Sulu Archipelago. It aims to increase fish stocks in these areas by 10% from a baseline set in 2004 through improved fisheries and coastal resources management by LGUs. Mr. Jatulan also provided an overview of the 2nd Conference of Coastal Municipalities that the FISH Project supports and which the Regional Exchange participants would join.

Dr. Stacey Tighe, Facilitator and Coordinator for the Exchange, led the group in a round of introductions (see Appendix 2 for complete list).

SESSION 2: ACTIVITY 1. STATUS OF COASTAL AND FISHERIES RESOURCES IN YOUR LOCALITY

Ms. Astrid Lim facilitated the first activity, which was to evaluate the fisheries resources in the participants' target areas by:

1. Assessing the general status of the coastal and fisheries resources in their target sites
2. Annotating a site map with the distribution of resources and their uses
3. Analyzing the data to identify key resource trends and issues in the target site
4. Using templates to develop early or priority actions to address the key issues that emerged from the analysis

Participants were grouped into country teams to assess the status of fisheries resources in their previously identified target site. These areas were: Lautem District, Timor Leste; Kota Marudu and Tawau, Malaysia; Isabel and Western Province, Solomon Islands; Occidental and Oriental, Mindoro, Philippines; Wakatobi, Indonesia and Milne Bay, Papua New Guinea. Participants used a checklist that included questions on the frequency ("often", "sometimes", "not happening") of various situations regarding fisheries resources (decrease in fish number, sizes, etc.), and users' behavior related to coastal resources (collection of shells, destructive fishing practices, etc.). Each country reported back on their site status assessments indicating clear threats in some areas and the difference in threats between the various sites. This information was filed with the FISH Project team for analysis.

SESSION 3: WHY MANAGE COASTAL AND MARINE RESOURCES?

Dr. Stacey Tighe reminded participants of the importance of managing coastal and marine resources, which provide more than US$21 trillion of goods and services to humans every year. She noted that fisheries resources are critical to global nutrition, as close to one billion people depend on them as a source of their animal protein. Also millions of families are directly or indirectly dependent on marine capture and inland fishing for their employment, often as the last resort on the edge between poverty and starvation. However, capture fisheries are now threatened by cyanide fishing, blasting, and other destructive fishing practices such as the use of fine meshed nets, active fishing gear, intrusion of commercial fishing, and other continuing threats such as climate change.

Several trends in fisheries call for the re-evaluation of fisheries and food security programs. These trends include: the diminishing supply and increasing demand for fish that is driving an increase in fish prices; changes in fisheries technology or location due to shifts in target fish as the more valuable fisheries are overexploited or as climate change impacts are felt; and the continued open access regime in a condition of a diminishing fisheries resource. A paradigm shift is needed from policies and practices that promote overexploitation and "open access" to those that promote "managed fisheries", sustainable use, participatory decision-making, and a scientific basis for management.

Fisheries management has four objectives: biological, economic, social, and ecological. The biological objective seeks to maintain the biomass of target species at or above the levels necessary to ensure their continued productivity. The economic objective seeks to optimize the value of each kilogram of fish to maximize the net income of fishermen and for the gross national product. The social objective seeks to maximize employment opportunities for those who depend on fisheries for their livelihood. The ecological objective seeks to minimize the impact of fishing on the physical environment and associated species, and to maintain the ecosystem characteristics that support fisheries.

EBFM is proposed as the approach to address the management gaps and threats to fisheries and can be described as "fisheries governance encompassing relevant ecosystem boundaries by optimizing the benefits of resource use balanced with ecological integrity, without jeopardizing the options for present and future generations". The integrated approach includes governance at multiple levels (national to village), multiple stakeholders (government, fishing industry, and fish consumers) and promoting coastal fisheries resource management as a basic service of local government units.

SESSION 4: UNDERSTANDING FISHERIES: SOME BIOLOGICAL AND ECOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES

Dr. Nygiel Armada presented the biological and ecological aspects of fish. He recommended that policymakers and managers need to understand the biology of various fish species, their anatomical features, and the basic features of their environments to implement good fisheries management and to have a better idea of what their policies are protecting.

As fish can be caught only once, it is important to know when they will be most valuable: if they are "small" or "large", and if they are best caught this year or next. He discussed the importance of the fish's life history from larval to juvenile to adult to spawning stages, and the variety of habitats that might be required due to nutrients, food resources, water temperature, and currents. The importance of fecundity (number of eggs produced) was presented relative to protecting the largest or most mature fish in some populations (bigger fish can produce an order of magnitude more eggs than smaller fish), and the importance of migration and schooling behaviors in understanding where to find or protect fisheries.

Dr. Armada suggested that EBFM occurs when there is a union of fisheries and ecological management. The goal of fisheries management is optimizing social and human benefit for food and economic gains. The goal of ecosystem management is to conserve the structure, diversity, and functions of ecosystems.

A member of the Indonesian team asked two questions. First, how can we effectively address the different thrusts of conservation and fisheries management agencies? Second, how can we address market demand for plate-sized fish, which are often smaller in size and have not yet spawned?

Dr. Armada replied to the first question by saying the trend is to increase the size of MPAs or no-take zones to both allow the fish time to grow and to spawn, and at the same time address ecological and conservation objectives. On the second question, he replied that it is not just about

the size of the fish that should be considered but the maturity of the fish. A basic principle is to allow the fish to spawn at least once in its life, so it can replace itself with a new generation, before catching it.

SESSION 5: ACTIVITY 2. LET'S GO FISHING!

Participants were asked to "fish" by collecting laminated pictures of fish pasted on the walls of the workshop room within three minutes. The country team with the most number of fish collected was declared the winner of the first round. The teams then measured their fish with a specially designed regulatory fish ruler and eliminated juvenile fish, the super mature and super-spawners from their "catch". The group with the highest number of mature fish collected was named the winner of the final round of fishing.

The activity was a simulation of "open access" fishing and demonstrated how easily the seas can be overfished without effective management controls.

SESSION 6: FISHERIES RESOURCE MANAGEMENT: PRINCIPLES, CONCEPTS, AND APPLICATION

Dr. Nygiel Armada discussed the trends of capture fisheries, particularly in the Philippines, introduced basic management principles, discussed how open access leads to overfishing, and then presented good practices, control mechanisms, and fisheries management interventions. He emphasized that there are only two ways for a fish to enter a fish stock (growth or recruitment) and two ways for it to leave (natural death or fishing capture), and explained the concept of "maximum sustainable yield of fish caught".

In the Philippines, fishing management means doing "overfishing management". The types of overfishing are the following: growth overfishing (catching fish before they have time to grow); recruitment fishing (not enough adult fish are left to reproduce, reduction of spawning, or destruction of habitat); ecosystem overfishing (combined effects of growth and recruitment overfishing); selective harvesting or fishing down (which happens when the decline in multiple species and higher-value stock is not fully compensated by the rise in other exploitable animals); and economic overfishing (when less than the maximum yield is obtained from fishery).

Control mechanisms have to be put in place to protect fish stocks from becoming overexploited and to encourage the recovery of overfished fish stocks. There are two categories of control mechanisms: input controls and output controls. Input controls prescribe who does the fishing, where they can fish, and how they can fish or what technology can be used. Output controls prescribe what is allowed to be harvested, restrictions in size, restrictions on stage of maturity, catch limits and quotas, and bans on catching.

Aside from control mechanisms, management interventions can also be implemented. These include MPA networks; species-specific management; gear-specific control; registration and licensing, zoning, and joint fishery law enforcement to ensure that the problem is not pushed to another area; and independent fisheries surveys such as MPA surveys.

Timor Leste team: In Timor Leste there is an equity issue involved in control mechanisms. Even if fish catches increase, the fishermen's income does not automatically increase. Meanwhile, control mechanisms do not always work. Although there are catch quotas per family, population increases and living conditions change so the value of the quota goes down.

PNG team: The buyers are buying illegal-sized fish. Monitoring and enforcement are needed, but sometimes it is difficult to convince the mayors to invest in monitoring.

SESSION 7: ACTIVITY 3. RESOURCE MAPPING OF YOUR DISTRICT(S)

Ms. Astrid Lim and Mr. Jessie Floren directed the participants in a mapping exercise using prefabricated maps of focal sites. Each country team used crayons to locate their various resources and habitats (e.g. mangroves, sea grass, sandy beaches, or coral), and small stickers to illustrate the different coastal uses, issues, and problems confronting their coastal areas (e.g. dynamite fishing, pollution, or reclamation). Participants reflected on what is currently happening in their coastal areas. The exercise resulted in a visual representation of coastal environments, and at the same time helped participants to become consciously aware of what is happening in their locality as a basis for formulating the measures needed to protect and manage their resources properly. Data gathered from this activity was used in the action planning in the final day.

SESSION 8: DISCUSSION: LEARNING FROM THE DAY'S PROGRAM

Most of the participants appreciated the information presented on fisheries and management. The three activities clearly were the highlight as they were both interactive and provided clear messages and information. The Philippine team said they enjoyed the fish game and felt it could be used as an effective demonstration tool, as they clearly overfished as a team. The Solomon Islands and Malaysia teams felt that their fisheries resources were still in fairly good shape and were surprised about how easily they could become threatened or overexploited, renewing their resolve to protect and improve their good resource conditions. Both the PNG and Indonesian teams agreed that the mix of seminar and activity were effective and noted that although some NGOs had worked with local communities on resource mapping, this was their first experience with government agencies conducting the exercises. It clarified the combination of potential benefits and threats to their resources depending on the management applied.

Day II

Regional Exchange Participants join the League of Municipalities of the Philippines 2nd Conference of Coastal Municipalities (Second CCM), "*Sustaining Municipal Fisheries and Marine Biodiversity Amidst Poverty, Food Insecurity, and Climate Change*".

SESSION 9: PLENARY, INCLUDING FIVE PRESENTATIONS

9.1 Fisheries and Biodiversity: A Philippine Perspective

Dr. Angel Alcala of Silliman University discussed basic concepts on ecology and ecosystems, threats to marine ecosystems, and efforts in the Philippines to promote and support marine conservation. The three main Philippine shallow water ecosystems are sea grasses, coral reefs, and mangroves. Threats to mangrove ecosystems include logging and conversion to fish ponds. For sea grass ecosystems threats include reclamation in coastal areas, pollution, and siltation. Coral reefs face the greatest mixture of threats that include overfishing, blast fishing, poisoning, trash, and siltation.

To be able to counter these threats, local governments, in collaboration with universities and NGOs, have established 1,000 MPAs to date in the whole country. In areas where MPAs are successfully managed, fish catch has improved, less effort is needed to catch fish, and fishermen catch bigger fish. There is also enhanced livelihood and tourism revenue, and the community feels empowered to manage their resources.

Municipal leaders should acquaint themselves with the issues, strive to develop a strong sense of stewardship, develop a commitment to conserve, and regulate population size in coastal areas.

9.2 Securing Lifeboats & Lifelines: Understanding the Climate Challenge, Building Local Solutions

Mr. Lorenzo Tan from WWF-Philippines discussed ways of understanding sea level rise, storm water surges, and salt water intrusion in coastal areas as a result of climate change. By showing simulations of sea level rise, he underlined that climate change is imminent and several coastal municipalities in the Philippines may be at risk. He also suggested quick-action steps for coastal mayors to prepare their areas for climate change, as follows:

1. Find out what is happening regarding sea level rise, saltwater intrusion, land subsidence, and rainfall patterns by talking to scientists and residents. Mayors can start with anecdotal reports which can later be used to build time-series databases.
2. Finalize land- or coastal-use plans and incorporate climate risk elements.
3. Protect natural systems in the municipality such as mangroves, rivers, and coral reefs.
4. Rationalize the agriculture and aquaculture sectors to ensure food security and sustainable means of production.
5. Divert vital road networks away from coastal areas that are prone to sea level rise.
6. Adapt new technologies that are climate resistant.
7. Construct vital infrastructure such as airports away from high-risk areas.
8. Utilize adaptive management and other lifelines such as political, social, and commercial institutions, telecommunications, and disaster preparation and response, among others.

9.3 National Policy Framework for Sustainable Fisheries Focused on Poverty Alleviation and Food Security: Updates and Continuing Challenges

Agriculture Assistant Secretary Salvador Salacup presented the different policies under the Department of Agriculture (DA) that support coastal municipalities, the highlight of which is the Comprehensive National Fishery Industry Plan. The latter calls for the enhancement of locally-managed marine protected areas, rehabilitation and regeneration of coastal and inland ecosystems, sustainable fisheries livelihood-related concerns, and ensuring development of infrastructure and post-harvest facilities in coastal areas to address infrastructure need.

9.4 National Policy Framework for Sustainable Fisheries Focused on Biodiversity and Climate Change

Ms. Theresa Mundita Lim, Director of the Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), presented the government's policies aimed at sustaining Philippine fisheries while conserving biodiversity in the face of climate change.

Apart from the various laws earlier implemented and ratified by the DENR, Ms. Lim highlighted the adoption of the Philippine CTI NPOA, which is in line with the five goals under the CTI RPOA, as the primary framework for all plans and programs on marine and coastal management in the country. She also noted that the government further integrated the NPOA priority actions into national and local plans and programs, and mandates DA and DENR to jointly act as the coordinating body for implementation.

9.5 Framework for Inter-LGU Collaboration in Fisheries Management

Atty. Jay L. Batongbacal, Policy Development Specialist of the FISH Project, discussed ways that LGUs can collaborate with each other to implement EBFM. To ensure that LGUs, specifically those in coastal areas, cooperate with each other and coordinate their efforts in fisheries management, there is a need for: a model for successful inter-LGU cooperation; a national and regional administrative process to support EBFM and be administered by the DA-Bureau of Fisheries and

Aquatic Resources; and a national information exchange on fisheries ecosystems to enable LGU access to relevant and timely information.

SESSIONS 10 AND 11: THEMATIC SESSIONS AND CT6 BREAKOUT DISCUSSION WITH LESSONS LEARNED

The first part (Session 10) of the five concurrent workshop sessions consisted of a few short presentations followed by a brief open forum for questions and comments. During the second part (Session 11) of the five sessions, the Philippine mayors and experts split into geographic small working groups to discuss aspects of EBFM and to map out resolutions for their respective areas, which will be submitted to the President of the Philippines. Below are the session summaries presented by the Exchange participants.

10.1 Bridging the Divide: Poverty Alleviation and Ensuring Food Security

The session highlighted how scientific data can be applied and translated into fisheries management; increasing fish catch; and eventually reducing poverty. One mayor described how establishing an MPA in their municipality has led to a 30% decline in the poverty level. The session also identified non-fishing investment opportunities in coastal areas. This was followed by a discussion on value-chain management that stressed the importance of knowing what comes down the line or which products can be made to maximize income from fisheries.

10.2 Maintaining Marine Biodiversity

Participants learned of the various ways that marine ecosystems can benefit communities. Three LGUs presented ways in which the understanding of marine biodiversity led to the application of sound fisheries management tools, such as implementation of a network of marine protected areas. Many of the participating mayors identified several environmental issues that still threaten their coastal resources, including the lack of LGU capability in coastal resource management, weak implementation of policies, lack of technical support from NGOs, incomplete delineation of municipal waters, pollution of agricultural waste from uplands, and illegal fishing activities.

Some of the solutions identified during the session include the need to implement a unified fisheries policy among neighboring coastal municipalities so as not to push a problem from one municipality to another. They also noted the need to strengthen collaborative efforts with NGOs and relevant government agencies that can provide technical assistance in establishing EBFM.

10.3 Adapting to Climate Change

One speaker urged participants to focus on simplicity and "small is beautiful" rather than continuing energy-intensive lifestyles. He noted that what were once decadal oscillations in major ocean currents and weather are now happening five times more frequently (e.g. every two years). Another speaker, a member of the UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, presented compelling evidence on climate change and clarified the difference between natural "climate variability" and the once-controversial concept of human-induced "climate change". The new results indicate that significant sea level rise is inevitable, which will expose coasts to increased risks. Efforts should now focus on adapting to the changes rather than debating the evidence.

Participants discussed ways to mitigate the impacts by supporting global actions, reducing energy and transportation consumption, reforestation, recycling domestic waste, and building resilience in communities through disaster risk reduction. The best options include: planning escape drills; adjusting practices to a changed climate (e.g. alter the crops planted, fish captured); creating buffer zones between the sea and communities; building protective infrastructure (e.g. levees and flood canals); or retreat. On small islands, communities may have to relocate internally on the island or

evacuate to another island, creating the potential for a new class of environmental refugees that will need new policies and programs.

10.4 Enforcing Coastal and Fishery Laws

Participants who attended this session reported that some of the best practices discussed included establishing local administrators to create stricter rules against poaching, using extensive information and education campaigns at the *barangay* (village) level to increase public awareness against illegal fishing, and publically announcing enforcement successes to deter other illegal actions. They also learned that municipalities in the Philippines continue to face problems in enforcing rules against illegal fishing due to lack of equipment, patrol boats, and human resources to go after illegal fishers.

10.5 Sustainable Financing for Fisheries Management

This group discussed the importance for LGUs to know the value of their coastal resources to most effectively manage them. LGUs should undertake very simple cost-benefit analyses to first determine what the relative importance of their resources are so that they can focus on improving revenues from these valuable sources. Ways to improve revenues include generating local user fees or financial penalties for resource abusers, investing in training, monitoring, creating protected areas, and enforcement. It is important to consider multiple mechanisms and revenue streams (e.g. government, private sector, tourism) for long-term stability and sustainability.

Day III

SESSION 12: DISCUSSION: REFLECTIONS FROM THE CONFERENCE

The Regional Exchange participants attended the ceremony where the League of Municipalities of the Philippines adopted agreements and resolutions from the Conference that aim to improve the implementation of EBFM in all coastal municipalities. The resolutions and agreements were then presented to the Chief of the Presidential Management Staff to be given to Philippine President Gloria Macapagal Arroyo. Following this, participants presented their own views and lessons learned from the conference.

Several common observations were made by all the country teams and participants, including how impressed they were with the passion and engagement of the mayors and local government units in coastal and fisheries resources management. Several commented that informed LGU leaders could make a major impact in managing and sustaining their coastal resources, even if the leaders were not experts or were only partially successful in applying the information. The ability of the LGUs to share their experiences and collaborate in governing the resources, some with significant creativity and passion, were most impressive. Everyone also felt that having the meeting of the coastal LGUs was a great opportunity for cross learning and building a national platform to support the LGUs' coastal resources management efforts.

The team from **Papua New Guinea** (PNG) was interested in the Philippine municipalities' different mechanisms to generate revenue to be used for coastal resource management. Local governments in PNG do not receive enough national funding to support such programs. They noted that similar to the Philippines, not all MPAs in PNG are well managed and therefore not all are effective. They said that out of the 15 MPAs in their country, the best managed are supported by NGOs such as The Nature Conservancy and Conservation International, since national government alone is not strong or adequate enough to be effective. They learned the value of having local involvement in managing MPAs to ensure effectiveness instead of relying completely on top-down management from the national level. The team said that a large gathering such as the Second Conference of Coastal Municipalities of the Philippines can be replicated in PNG.

The team from **Solomon Islands** said that they learned a lot about the decision-making process among local governments in the Philippines. It made them realize the importance of having informed and capable local officials, and that in the Solomon Islands, the link between the provincial government officials and the local villages needs to be strengthened, for example by involving locals in decision-making and implementing coastal resource management activities. However, local revenue-generation activities may not work easily in Solomon Islands, as fisheries management remains almost exclusively the responsibility of the provincial and national government. They added that the national government's financial allocation for fisheries management remains low and continues to be a challenge. Thus, most local governments rely on NGOs to help implement conservation programs and coastal resource management. The team noted that there is a need to improve laws in the Solomon Islands to allow communities to become involved in the management of their own resources.

The team from **Malaysia** said that their participation in the conference enabled them to understand the large role that local governments can play in coastal resource management. Enhancing the role of local officials in coastal resource management can also be applied in Malaysia through the district officer, who is the equivalent of a municipal mayor in the Philippines, and the fisheries officer, who works for the state government unit.

The team commented that municipal mayors in the Philippines may be very involved in fisheries management because fisheries resources have already become severely depleted. This is not the case of Malaysia, particularly in Sabah, where fisheries resources are still abundant and therefore increasing fisheries control is not a main priority in government affairs. The state of Philippine fisheries, however, served as a wake-up call for the team to establish proper EBFM mechanisms before coastal resources become severely depleted. The team was very impressed with the variety of interventions available and recognized the need to more completely oversee, monitor, and manage their resources to avoid some of the issues that exist in the Philippines. This may include adding some local authorities for local control of resource management. The team also said they were impressed with the resolutions drafted and many of the interventions are worth looking at for adaptation.

The team from **Indonesia** noted that they learned several best practices from the mayors who attended the conference. They learned about local management approaches (restrictive local ordinances for sodium nitrate, Information, Education, and Communication (IEC), community-based monitoring, and enforcement) and how municipalities form networks. As local ordinances are now allowed in Indonesia, there are great opportunities for adapting some of the successful regulations from the Philippine LGU, such as confiscating fishing gear from violators, or releasing the violator after they make public service announcements about the need to protect and manage fisheries for the future. There is a need for local- and regional-level networks for local officials to meet and share experiences.

Hon. Hugua, who is also the leader of an association of mayors in his province, said that he will organize a similar conference when he goes back to his country. Similar to the Second CCM, the conference will serve as a platform where Indonesian mayors can discuss environmental issues, particularly coastal resources management.

The team from **Timor Leste** said that, being a young country, they cannot rely on government alone to manage their coastal resources. Moreover, they are starting from scratch and need the help of other stakeholders such as NGOs and development agencies in applying best practices, such as establishing MPAs and setting up EBFM systems. Although there remain a lot of issues between CT6 countries, the team shared that the exchange program gave the participants a better understanding of the eco-region that ties all six countries together and that each should share in the responsibilities of managing this eco-region. The team also learned the three basic pillars of effective MPA

management: the local government, the community, and the science. Timor-Leste is still in the process of establishing their first MPA in the area of the two local-level leaders who had joined the Regional Exchange and will use these lessons to balance outreach, control mechanisms (use restrictions), and enforcement together in their plans and management.

The team from the **Philippines** noted the different jurisdictions covering national, provincial, and municipal government levels. At the provincial and municipal level, financial constraints and the change in political leadership hinder the implementation of effective coastal resource management activities. The representatives were impressed with the amount of action possible at the municipal level, once mayors are empowered and aware of the issues and management options. As the two site teams were about to draft their local activity plans, they received a lot of advice and good examples from sessions at the mayors' conference.

Team members representing national government agencies stressed their renewed commitment to strengthening working relationships with LGUs to ensure the effective implementation of coastal resource laws and regulations. They also stressed the need to coordinate the efforts of all government agencies that are involved in conserving and protecting marine resources.

On behalf of NGOs and the **CTSP**, Annabelle Trinidad said that one of the important lessons learned from the conference is the need for scientists to connect to the local governments to make science more relevant to the community especially when it comes to marine and coastal resource conservation. She noted that effectively managed MPAs are those that are managed on the local level, stressing the importance of engaging local communities in managing their own resources. In terms of financial support, municipalities can explore different methods of raising funds, such as bond flotation, aside from relying on NGO support.

NOAA representative Michael Abbey said the exchange and conference will enable NOAA as a CTI observer to address some of the concerns raised in the forums as they are developing joint activities with CT6 counterparts. The NOAA/Coral Triangle work plan will be developed and submitted over the next months.

On behalf of the **FISH Project**, William Jatulan noted that the first CCM started as an effort to push coastal resource management into the mainstream consciousness of local government officials and to encourage action by the Philippine national government to empower LGUs. The resulting social marketing of CRM as a basic service encourages coastal municipalities to provide CRM to their constituents. Ten years later, the Second CCM demonstrates that coastal resource management has been ingrained into the consciousness of coastal municipal mayors, although challenges remain and there is room for continued capacity building and innovation. Translating science into action is complex, and it has become a government issue.

SESSION 13: COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT IN THE FISHERIES SECTOR, THE PHILIPPINE EXPERIENCE

Marlito Guidote, Policy and Enforcement Advisor of the FISH Project, presented the laws and regulations that cover the fisheries sector in the Philippines. These laws are enacted by different branches and levels of government, and cover a wide array of stakeholders: municipal fisher folks; fish workers; boat captains and their crew; fishing boat owners and operators; fishery product financers, sellers, and dealers; fishing trip organizers and recruiters; fish product exporters and importers; and consignees, shippers, and local government officials and consumers.

Sanctions for regulation violations include the following: detention; fines; confiscation of catch, gear, or vessels; forfeiture of permits and licenses; and loss of privileges to conduct business. The people tasked to enforce fisheries laws are the DA, local government enforcers, the Philippine National Police Maritime Group, the Philippine Navy, the Philippine Coast Guard, and enforcers deputized by

the DA. All of these stakeholders and mechanisms can be used as entry points to design and apply management actions to protect the fisheries.

Despite numerous laws and regulations covering fisheries in the Philippines, enforcement remains a big challenge due to the following reasons: lack of political support at the national and local levels; lack of clear delineation between municipal coastal and marine boundaries; lack of logistical support; lack of trained personnel at the local government level; poor inter-agency coordination and collaboration; and lack of judicial support.

Aside from the reasons earlier mentioned, the World Bank's *Philippine Environment Monitor* in 2006 also cites the following issues confronting compliance with and enforcement of fishery laws in the country: conflicting and ambiguous policies caused by differing interpretations of the law; confusion of jurisdictional roles between authorized agencies and or deputized local law enforcers; and minimal punishment of offenders. The most common violations of the Fisheries Code in the Philippines includes commercial fishing inside municipal waters; use of active fishing gear inside municipal waters; use of explosives in fishing; poaching; and the use of poison, fine mesh nets, and superlights. Enforcement methods follow a continuum: prevent, apprehend, prosecute, and adjudicate. Since the last three methods are expensive and time-consuming management approaches, the best enforcement methods should be applied at the prevention level.

SESSION 14: PROCESS FOR ESTABLISHING AND MANAGING MPAS IN DAUIN, NEGROS ORIENTAL, PHILIPPINES

Hon. Rodrigo A. Alanano, Mayor of Dauin, Negros Oriental, presented the methods he used to improve the socio-economic status of his municipality within nine years using CRM as his anchoring policy. Prior to 2000, Dauin's municipal waters suffered from rampant commercial fishing, pollution, and the consequent destruction of coral reefs and marine ecosystem. To address these problems, the municipality reviewed and amended its CRM plan in 2001. The plan aimed to stop all illegal fishing activities and called for the establishment of MPAs. Mayor Alanano stressed the importance of a strong political will in implementing the CRM program, knowing that some of the control measures were unpopular with his constituents.

To provide alternative livelihoods for fishermen who can no longer fish in MPAs, the municipality implemented a user fee scheme for eco-tourists who wanted to dive in the MPAs. All funds were retained and shared locally. The municipal government retained 40 percent of the revenues, another 40 percent went to fishermen's association, and the remaining 20 percent went to the *barangay* in front of the municipal waters where the MPA is located. Apart from the user fees, the fishermen also earned income by renting out boats and serving as diving guides.

To discourage commercial fishing in the municipal waters of Dauin, the municipality reports all commercial fishing vessels that intrude into the area to the BFAR so that the vessels' licenses will be revoked. Local ordinances allow local fishing violators to regain the use of their fishing boats (now owned by the LGU after the violation) to earn income. To regain their fishing boats, the local fishermen must finish a training course in sustainable fishing practices and share those good practices with others in the community. Naturally, if any violator broke any ordinances after that, consequences would be very severe.

Through the years, the CRM program became a catalyst to the development of the municipality. The continued increase in income from the user fee enabled the municipality to increase its income from US$333,000 in 2001 to US$774,000 in 2008. Beach resorts, business establishments, and dive shops started to open in Dauin, spurring the local economy and providing livelihood opportunities.

Following the success of the CRM program, the municipality expanded the scheme and integrated it with other social and environmental projects, such as the local ecological solid waste management

program, population program, and gender and equality projects. CRM was also integrated into the Department of Education curriculum for school children, and the PNP designated an environment officer to handle environmental law violations. The municipality also instituted a periodic monitoring and evaluation program in partnership with NGOs to enhance the sustainability of the program.

Local enforcers deputized to ensure strict enforcement of MPA rules in Dauin received government health insurance, toilet facilities, and free death and burial benefits to encourage their continued participation in the program. Fishermen associations received fishing gear for use during the off-peak tourist season to further ensure sustainability of the project. These efforts all required great political commitment from the mayor as he had to take the time to follow the prosecution of violators with the courts, often at his own expense. To further ensure the sustainability of the CRM program after his term as mayor ends, Mayor Alanano said that he is supporting a local candidate whom he knows will continue what he has started.

SESSION 15: STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT IN COASTAL MANAGEMENT

Rebecca Pestano-Smith, FISH Project IEC Advisor, discussed the importance of IEC in implementing coastal resource and fisheries management programs. IEC is a process built around those activities designed to help create an environment conducive to changing individual and collective behavior. It covers a wide range of activities to bring about awareness, acquire knowledge, attitudes, and skills to enable individuals and communities to "do what you want them to do".

She stressed that implementing a change in behavior or a set of best practices is a social process and not merely a sequence of regulation. Managing fisheries resources involves managing human activities and the key is to change behavior towards the use of resources. The challenge is to make EBFM principles part of social norms through IEC.

Some of the IEC strategies that worked well in the FISH Project include popularizing information through materials such as comic books, pamphlets, and other visual aids; preparing an audio visual presentation on CRM; regularly updating the FISH website (www.oneocean.com), and translating materials into the local language. Other innovative approaches that resulted in increased awareness of best practices include branding one of the FISH Project target areas (Danajon Bank) as a unique geological feature; combining public education activities with social services; and establishing an interpretive center as a hub of information that contains a three-dimensional model of the target area with community inputs.

Effective strategies include working with local and religious leaders; showcasing a successful project by announcing it to the public and inviting visitors; disseminating information through personal testimonials; and finding local examples to illustrate global issues. It was critically important to the success of these management changes that the stakeholders are included in all stages of the planning and implementation of activities.

Dinner Session: International Dimension of the Ecosystem Goal

Michael Abbey, NOAA Asia Pacific and Capacity Building Lead and CTI fisheries coordinator, gave a brief overview on the functions and roles of NOAA and its ecosystem approach to fisheries management. He noted that the ecosystem approach is geographically specified, adaptive, takes account of ecosystem knowledge and uncertainties, considers multiple external influences, and strives to balance diverse societal objectives. He also discussed NOAA support for local fisheries management councils in the US and how this system, although still imperfect, can be replicated or adapted in CTI countries.

Day IV-V

Participants took a field trip to the neighboring island of Bohol to visit four municipalities that form part of a FISH Project target area and learn practical information about EBFM and MPA management from the four mayors. The whole two-day trip is considered Session 16.

SESSION 16: FIELD VISIT

16.1 Tour and open forum at the Coastal and Fisheries Management Interpretive Center in Talibon Municipality

Mayor Juanario Item described how his municipality developed an extensive 100+page CRM plan that included several local ordinances. One unique approach on Bohol was the development and operation of a Coastal and Fisheries Management Interpretive Center that the community helped to create, including adding pins that represented their growing populations to the 3-D model of Danajon Bank. In its two-year existence, the center has served over 1,000 visitors with its displays, posters, and messages. It is planning an expansion of services to include training of teachers, short programs for children during weekends or school breaks, seminars, and other activities. Their invitation of school principals and officials to the Center, including those from surrounding municipalities, has helped to reduce the LGU's illegal, unregulated, and unreported (IUU) fishing threats to almost zero due to cross-LGU cooperation and enhanced understanding.

16.2 Population, Health, and Environment and Coastal Resource Management

Dr. Joan Castro from PATH Foundation presented the various aspects of the Integrated Population and Coastal Resource Management (IPOPCORM) approach, which is being implemented in some municipalities in Bohol. The IPOPCORM approach works towards achieving three desired outcomes: (1) improved reproductive health outcomes of people living in coastal communities; (2) enhanced management of marine and coastal resources at the community level; and (3) increased awareness and support for linked family planning/reproductive health and fisheries management and policy reforms.

The approach shows that integrated reproductive health and family planning can help reduce barriers and improve acceptability of conservation in coastal communities. Integrating population management into CRM is not merely adding a family planning package, but instead incorporating alternative livelihoods that can significantly influence consumption and management of coastal resources. IEC messages focusing on food security enable a better understanding of population-environment linkages and help sustain institutional and community commitment. Building good governance and advocacy communication know-how among local NGOs enables resource users groups to have a larger voice in the design of local development initiatives. Furthermore, it will be difficult to ensure long-term sustainability of CRM and to prevent overuse of coastal resources unless conservation management is integrated with family planning and delivered simultaneously.

16.3 CRM and Surveillance Programs in Ubay Municipality

Mayor Eutiquio Bernales discussed how his municipality developed the only LGU with a separate CRM office that has the authority to enforce coastal management ordinances, through surveillance and in partnership with other local authorities. This is their fifth year in operation, and through joint patrols, extensive nautical training of staff, and coordination with neighboring LGUs, the number of apprehensions has fallen from 140 to 20 in five years. The budget needed for surveillance was reallocated from the livelihood budget, with a significant use of volunteers for patrols. Citizens fully support this as their income has increased three-fold now that IUU fishing is declining.

The municipal government limits the supply side of blasting by creating stricter regulations than the provincial or national governments, such as zero tolerance for ammonia nitrate. The municipal government believes that the tipping point was reached through strong leadership, team work, iterative operations and planning, as well as education for violators after they have been caught. Violators need to get their LGU to sign a statement that the violator has announced his/her arrest and explained why what they did was wrong to fellow community members. The municipality also confiscated illegal gear and offered to "share" confiscated boats, now owned by the LGU, with reformed fishers. As a result of these activities, fishers are now getting twice the catch or more as they did with their previous level of effort. Most of the Exchange participants joined a patrol operation. One team was on hand when the patrol apprehended a single fisher using bottom-dragging illegal gear, and then brought him in for booking.

16.4 MPA management in Aguining, Carlos P. Garcia (CPG) Municipality

Mayor Tesalonia Boyboy reported how her municipality is prioritizing the local management of small MPAs with community-based monitoring. Carlos P. Garcia (CPG) Municipality has been developing coastal resources management for more than 20 years through strong municipal leadership. As a poor island community, CPG has 19 marine sanctuaries with about 50 hectares protected in each. This strategy has been successful as seen in the case of the Aguining Village no-take zones. In the last three years of monitoring and protection, the coral cover has increased from 30 percent to 40 percent. The fish are beginning to come in, with higher fish quality and quantity available outside the sanctuary limits from the spillover effect of increasing fish populations in the sanctuary.

Most of the participants joined a boat ride in the sanctuary, and either participated in or watched as a community monitoring team conducted a snorkeling transect with quadrant sampling for percentage of coral cover, and a fish census.

16.5 User fee system in MPA management in Bien Unido, Municipality

The Deputy Mayor presented how the municipality works with a community organization to manage their MPA, including the assessment of a small user fee (100 pesos or US$2 per person for a day) to protect their shallow coral bank that had been seriously damaged by blast fishing. The Mayor also sits as the chair of the Danajon MPA network program where neighboring villages and districts coordinate their learning and management of their individual MPAs to help the overall region meets food security and sustainable fishing goals. Most of the participants paid the fee and went snorkeling in the MPA core zone where limited fish feeding is allowed so the fish were numerous and approachable.

In discussions after the Bohol Island trip, the participants noted several elements they thought could be reproduced in their sites, including the MPA network, the interpretive center, and some of the creative ordinances to aid sustainable management of the resources. They were impressed with the local involvement in the monitoring and the surveillance of users by the community's trained volunteers and noted the value of having a local manager like a mayor lead on these issues.

The participants returned to Cebu in the evening of Day V.

Day VI

SESSION 17: DISCUSSIONS ON LESSONS FROM THE SECOND CCM AND THE BOHOL FIELD VISIT

The team from the **Philippines** reported that they are interested in bringing some fisheries law enforcement personnel from their province for training in Ubay Municipality. The team said that they learned the importance of political will in implementing effective coastal and fisheries management.

The team from **Indonesia** said that although there are a number of MPAs in their country, few are effectively managed. Thus, two of the team members who work for the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries will encourage the participation of local governments in managing MPAs to ensure effective implementation and management. They will also work on building MPA networks similar to the one in Carlos P. Garcia municipality with the help of NGO partners. The team noted that they have an information facility similar to the interpretive center in Talibon Municipality called *pondok informasi* in some of the MPA sites, but these will need to be improved to give visitors a better perspective of the whole MPA. The team also said they learned the power of involving young members of the community in fisheries management since this helps ensure sustainability.

The **Timor Leste** team said that the field trip was a very useful experience for them, specifically the very simple but informative coral reef transect measurement device and program. They noted that coral reefs in their country are still healthy. However, there is a need for them to effectively manage these resources now, so they will not have to face the challenges of other places where resources have been overexploited or damaged by human activities.

The team noted the importance of the FISH Project's role in organizing and developing strong cooperation among municipal leaders. They cited the technical expertise provided by the FISH Project and the academic community as an important resource that municipal leaders can use to manage their resources.

The team from **Papua New Guinea** said they were impressed by the IEC activities as well as the monitoring and networking of MPAs. The networking of MPAs (they already have several locally managed marine areas), charging user fees, and seaweed farming can be adapted in Papua New Guinea. The team also noted that they learned how community involvement and volunteerism can become powerful tools in ensuring effective management of coastal and marine resources.

The **Malaysian** team said that the four municipalities visited during the trip provided a unique perspective of how to manage overfished and bombed areas. They also said that the IEC and the patrol system are good practices that can also be replicated in their country. The team, however, stressed that they were very disappointed to see blast fishing during their visit. The absence of law enforcement officers apprehending the perpetrators is an indication of how patchy LGU management cannot always protect a national resource. The team added that the municipalities need more funding to support their CRM and EBFM programs. Although community involvement is good, it is not enough to fight illegal fishing. A strong IEC campaign is also important to stop illegal fishing, and neighboring municipalities can also learn from each other's best practices.

The team from **Solomon Islands** said they will work with their national government to ensure that fisheries management is devolved to the provinces to provide local governments with the financial resources needed to manage their own coastal and marine areas. Currently, other countries such as Australia and New Zealand are helping the national police patrol the seas. The team said that establishing MPA networks and establishing libraries for IEC are two good practices that can be replicated in their country.

SESSION 18: FORMULATING AN ACTION PLAN, RESOURCES, AND INDICATORS

Mr. William Jatulan quickly reviewed the legal framework of fisheries and coastal management in the Philippines and introduced the methods for developing an action plan.

The simultaneous passage of the Local Government Code and the Community-Based Resource Management laws in the 1990s closed the gap between the national and local implementation of fisheries and coastal management. These laws devolved the management of their municipal waters, or the area from the coastlines to 15 km offshore, to the LGUs. National government provides technical support, the framework for coordination, planning, and IEC, but the relevant municipal institution is responsible for implementation.

For long-term planning, a baseline assessment must first be conducted, followed by profiling the fisheries resources, preparing and adopting a fisheries and coastal resource management plan, and finally implementing management tools. Parallel to long-term planning, short-term actions to engage stakeholders and build capacity in the issues can also be undertaken. In the case of the Regional Exchange participants, these early actions can focus on contributing to their CTI NPOAs.

When drafting the action plans, the following factors should be considered: ease of implementation; minimal information required to start; and quick results that can make an impact and contribute to their NPOA achievements.

Mr. Jatulan presented simple templates with examples that have been used in developing the Bohol LGU coastal resources management plans to guide the participants.

SESSION 19: ACTIVITY 4. ACTION PLANNING

Each country team received a digitized map and a graphical summary presentation that incorporated the fisheries status and resources that they identified during Day I. Details of the resulting maps and action plans are presented in the next section. All of the resource persons from FISH, the PI, BALANCED, World Fish, and NOAA worked with teams to discuss their action plans and provide input. In total, eight action plans were produced.

SESSION 20: PRESENTATION OF DRAFT ACTION PLANS

The team from **Indonesia** focused on enhancing coastal and fisheries management in Wakatobi, North Sulawesi, Indonesia. Hon. Hugua, the regent of Wakatobi, noted that the action plan came right before his province's annual planning budget, and activities outlined in the plan can be funded. It focuses on addressing illegal fishing activities in the province in order to achieve an underwater paradise for marine tourism in Wakatobi, which is the site of a major national marine park.

The team from **Malaysia** based their action plan on the time frame of the CTI RPOA and addressed two similar issues in the two sites: destructive fishing behaviors, such as the use of small-sized mesh that captures small and juvenile fish, and the intrusion of commercial fishing in Tawau and Kota Marudo.

The team from **Papua New Guinea** presented a two-to-three-year action plan to address poison fishing, mangrove cutting, threatened species, and poaching in East Cape Area (Milne Bay).

The team from the **Philippines** addressed the presence of illegal fishing activities in Mindoro Province, such as intrusion of commercial fishing boats, use of dynamite fishing, and active fishing gear. The plan included ecological and biophysical interventions as well as social interventions.

The **Solomon Islands** team developed a two-year plan to address the lack of coastal and fisheries resource management ordinances in Western Province, and a second action plan for Isabel Province to conduct an IEC workshop to introduce the CTI approach to the province's coastal communities.

The team from **Timor Leste** designed their action plan as an effort to strengthen the management of the soon-to-be-established first national marine park in the country.

SESSION 21: ACTIVITY 5. SCALING UP TO THE CTI NATIONAL PLAN OF ACTION

Participants were divided into four working groups with a mix of the six countries in each group to brainstorm on strategies to integrate the action plans into their respective NPOAs. Countries could use one or more of the strategies as they consider how best they could use these or other action plan results within their national CTI programs. The groups' suggestions are summarized below:

- Match the action plans formulated during the exchange with national priorities in fisheries management to find a "home" in an existing program that has a broader-than-local reach.
- Report to the NCCCs with a detailed summary of the resources and issues in the focal areas identified during the exchange so this knowledge/resource data can be integrated into their current and future resource profiles and activity planning.
- Develop a coordination mechanism among the CT6 countries to facilitate knowledge sharing and trans-boundary fisheries management.
- Strengthen national fisheries management policies and synchronize action plans with national efforts.
- Continue to learn from other CT6 countries through exchange programs.
- Focus on strengthening and replicating community-based sustainable coastal resource management by developing institutional partnerships, building capacity, raising awareness, and harmonizing conservation and resource management budgets to improve implementation.
- Prepare appropriate materials for IEC.
- Aid in the coordination and monitoring of the NPOA implementation process with the lessons learned in Cebu.

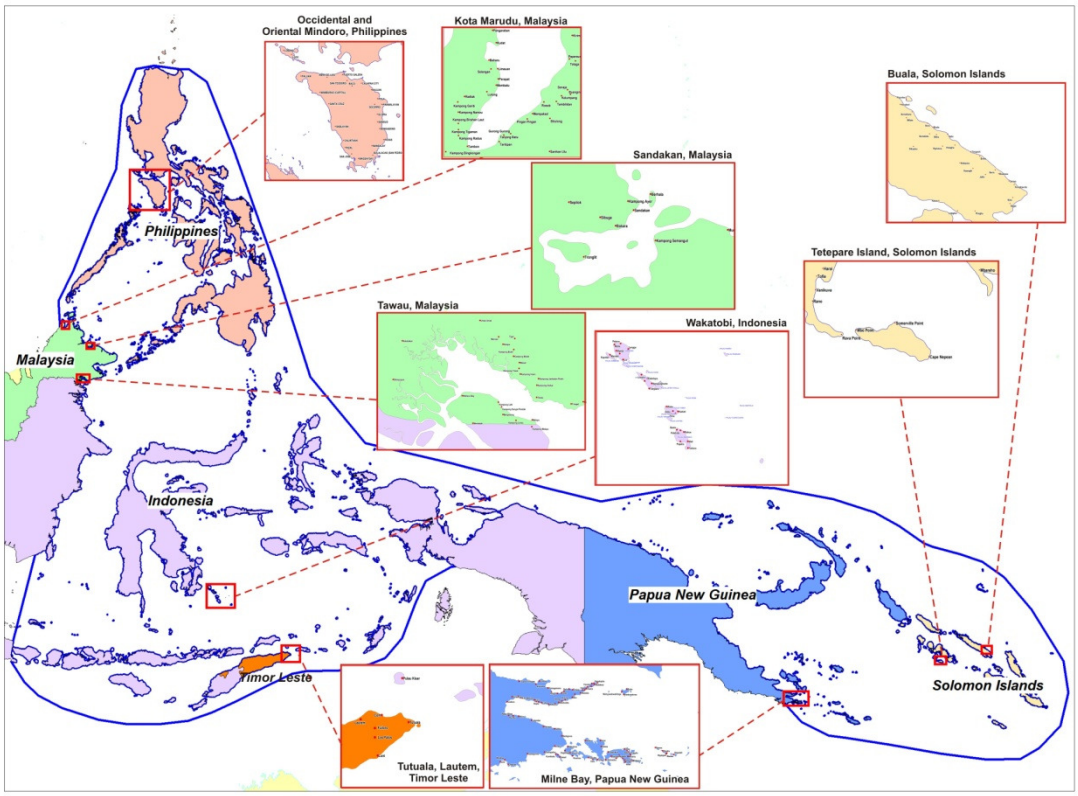
SESSION 22: NEXT STEPS AND WRAP-UP

Peter Collier thanked the exchange participants for their endurance, hard work, and the many insights shared throughout the week. The US CTI Support Program was preparing to enter a period of work planning so was not yet able to discuss the possibility of specific assistance to implement the action plans; however, the Program would continue to work with partners and seek opportunities to assist the teams with implementation. Dr. Stacey Tighe followed with a number of suggestions for the CT6 teams regarding opportunities to continue learning and sharing lessons learned from the regional exchange to a wider audience.

- Report lesson from this exchange back to NCCCs and make sure they get a copy of all materials. Make a presentation—don't just send the info!
- Discuss the issues and lessons within participants' home agencies. In addition to briefing superiors and colleagues, reach out: e.g. conduct a lunch seminar. Put stories and a link to resources gathered during the exchange (such as those on flash drives) in newsletters, out on mailing lists, websites, etc.
- Identify opportunities to reach a tipping point of coverage needed for this information or experience to start a "critical mass" of people thinking about and actively strengthening EBFM.

- Reach outside home agencies to other sectors, and seize opportunities such as national or regional conferences and workshops to share experiences or case studies, e.g. the Partnership in Environmental Management for the Seas of Southeast Asia (PEMSEA) meetings in October.
- Conduct a special session at a conference in a year to share progress and continue networking.
- Submit individual or group abstracts to meetings related to fisheries and coastal resource management (Coastal Zone/Asia Pacific in 2011, etc.).
- "Beat the drum." Every time participants go to a meeting, they could talk about the best practices they are personally trying to implement, ask for help and feedback, and teach others about their activities.
- Network with other people about scaling up and replication of best practices.
- Be a resource person for the NCCC by volunteering to join the EBFM national working group/task force or to present this info at national outreach events for CTI.
- Contact a participant or resource person met during this exchange to strengthen activities if a resource person is needed for a training event or workshop in your country.

COUNTRY TEAMS, FISHERIES RESOURCE ASSESSMENTS, AND ACTION PLANS



INDONESIA

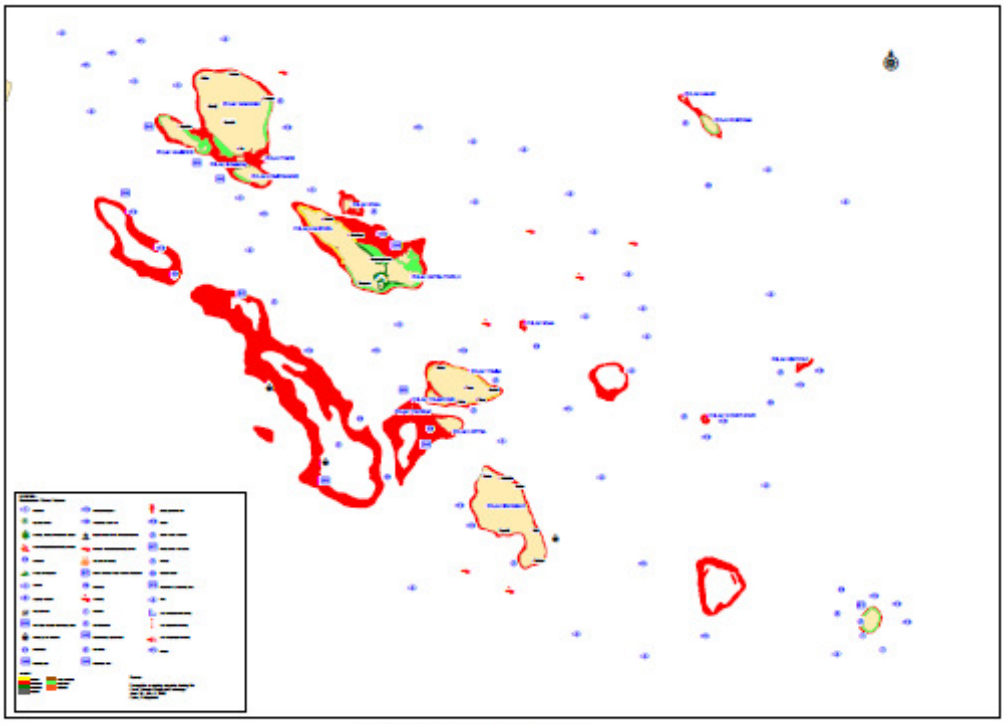
Country Team Profile:

The five-member Indonesian team was headed by the Regent of Wakatobi and composed of two local government officials from the Wakatobi district government (one from the Marine and Fisheries Authority and one from the Development and Planning Office) and two national government technical officials (from the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries—one from the Directorates of Conservation and Marine National Parks and one from the Directorate of Fisheries Resource Management). The two national government officials in the team belong to the technical working groups on EBFM and MPA networks under the Indonesia NCCC. Both have also been working with CTI partners (i.e. WWF, NOAA, and TNC) on fisheries management and marine conservation.

The group chose Wakatobi Regency as its focal area. The regency, located in the middle of the Coral Triangle, is home to the second-largest marine protected area in Indonesia, covering 1.39 million hectares. Official records so far show 396 species of corals, belonging to 68 genera and 15 families, in addition to 590 fish species within the marine park. Over 90,000 people live within the national park, many of whom rely on the reefs and inter-tidal habitats for their livelihoods. The Nature

Conservancy and the WWF have been providing technical assistance to the local government in managing the Wakatobi Marine Park.

Resource Map: Wakatobi, Indonesia (details and legend are more legible on full-scale map)



COASTAL AND FISHERIES RESOURCE MAP
WAKATOBI, INDONESIA

Wakatobi Action Plan:

Issue: Achieving a real underwater paradise in Wakatobi, Indonesia			
Activities	**Timeframe**	**Responsible office/person**	**Expected outcome (indicators)**
Institutional strengthening • Local ordinance development • Capacity building both of government and community (systems, mechanism, commitment, networks, responsibility) • Training, workshop, conference, etc	2009 - 2010	Local fisheries autonomy/Sub-District and Village leaders	2015, all the systems functioning effectively
Awareness Program • Leaders/top management as targets • IEC for communities	2009 – onward	Community Strengthening Agency (PEM)	In 2015, all stakeholders understand and are implementing the program
Integrated Coastal Zone Management • Zonation recognized • Functioning in the existing zone • Integrated waste management • Boundary marker system • Networks of CB-MPAs	2010 → …	District Development and Planning Agency/ BAPPEDA	In 2015, all stakeholders are complying with zoning management
Enterprise and livelihood management • Ecotourism management practices • Mari-culture • Sustainable fisheries management • Micro/home industry • Infrastructure management (community based)	2010 → …	DISPERINDAGKOP	In 2015, community enterprise & livelihood running & the number increased
Population management • Family planning	2010 → …	Dinas Pemberdayaan Masyarakat & KB/District	In 2015, population growth decreased

Issue: Achieving a real underwater paradise in Wakatobi, Indonesia			
Activities	**Timeframe**	**Responsible office/person**	**Expected outcome (indicators)**
• IEC • Contraceptive (availability) • Residential & urban migration policy		Office of Community Empowerment	
Waste management • No plastic policy/rubbish movement • Awards for "no plastic waste household"	2010 → …	Dinas Tata Ruang/District Office of Spatial Planning	In 2015, no plastic waste in Wakatobi
Sustainable financed management • Retribution and fees • Pin program/entrance fee • Licensing management • Fund raising • Specific event/festivals	2010 → …	Dinas pendapatan dan keuangan daerah/District Office of Revenue and Finances	Sustainable souce of funds
Business plan • Carrying capacity of resources • Marketing strategy • Networking established	2010 → …	Secretariat daerah/District Government Secretary	In 2015, Wakatobi recognized as the center of the center (ecotourism and CRM)
International Marine Research Center	2010 → …	BAPPEDA	Potential of underwater coral triangle center explored

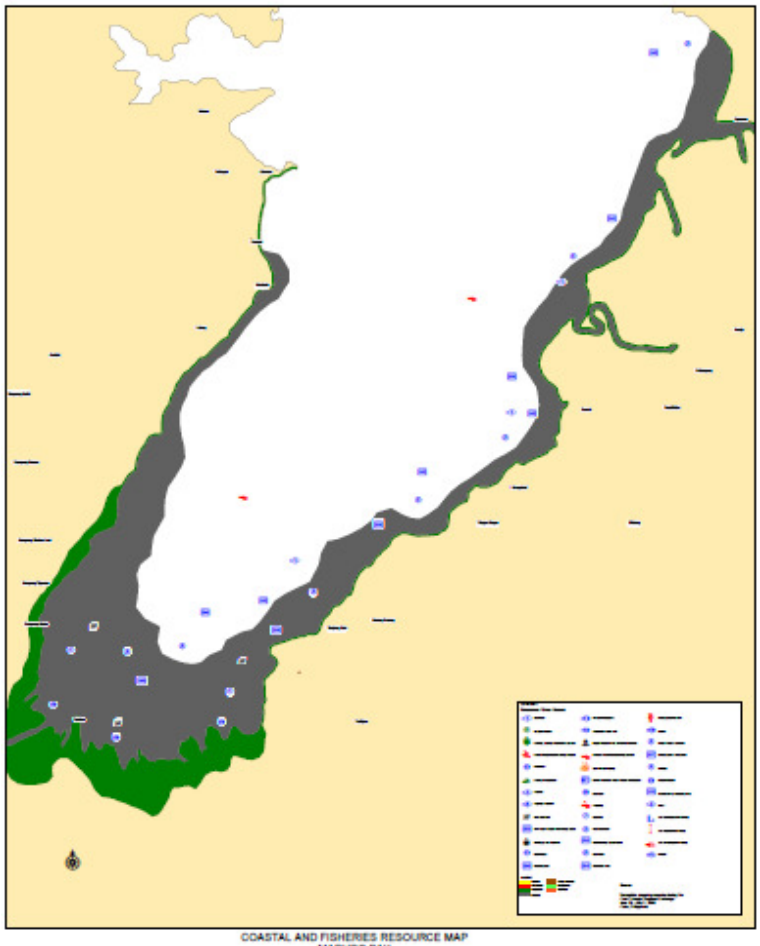
MALAYSIA

Country Team Profile:

The Malaysian team was composed of two local officials from the Department of Fisheries Sabah and two academics, one from Universiti Putra Malaysia in Kuala Lumpur and the other from the Fisheries Research Institute in Penang. Both government officers are involved in drafting of the Malaysian CTI NPOA and the formation of the Malaysian NCCC. One of the officers is also the focal point for the Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Eco Region Initiative. Meanwhile, the two academics are involved in research projects in areas that will be covered by the Malaysian NPOA.

The team chose two sites: Marudo Bay and Tawau, both in Sabah, Malaysia. Marudo Bay is home to large swathes of mangrove swamps and intertidal mudflats that support commercial fisheries. Tawau is one of the main fishing grounds of demersal hook and line fisheries in Sabah.

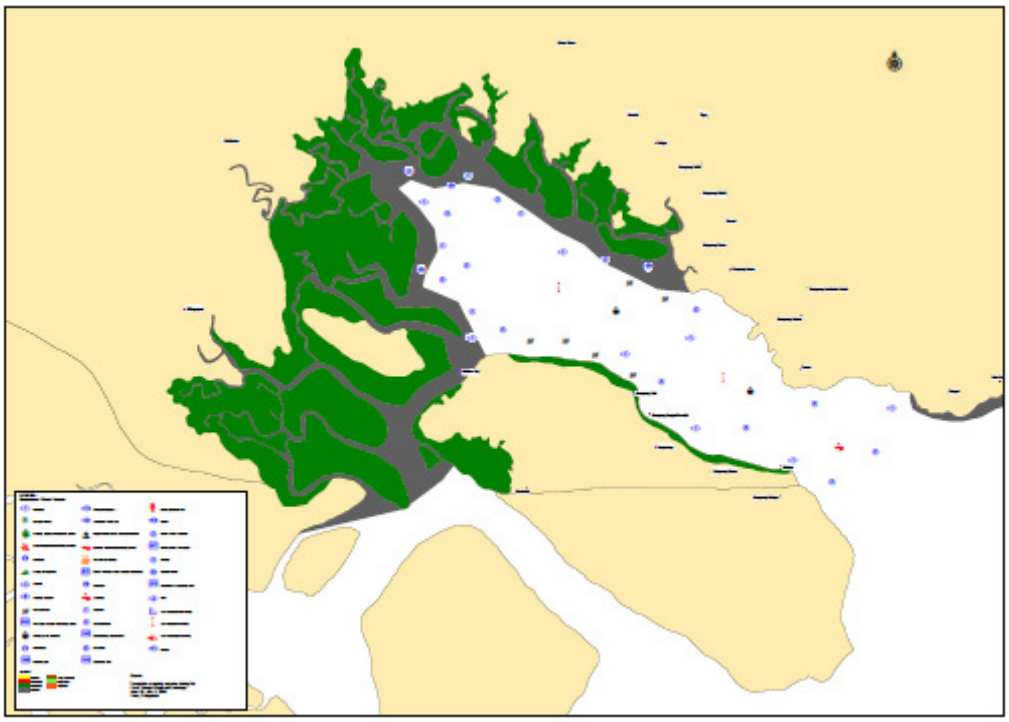
Resource Map: Marudu Bay, Malaysia



COASTAL AND FISHERIES RESOURCE MAP
MARUDO BAY
MALAYSIA

Issue: Small sized fish and use of fine mesh nets in Kota Marudo, Malaysia			
Activities	**Timeframe**	**Responsible Office/Person**	**Expected Outcome (Indicators)**
Identify no. fishermen involved (%) – type of fine mesh nets used	1-2 mths	Fish Dept (licensing & resource mgmt officer)	Fish Dept (enforcement unit)
Size of fish & species (data establishment)	4-6 mths	Fish Dept (resource mgmt officer)	Information on list of threatened species & size range
Alternative & enforcements	1 yr	Fish Dept (enforcement unit)	<25% practicing fine mesh nets
Re-assessment of fish resources	1.5-2 yrs	Fish Dept (enforcement unit)	Big sized fish (market size), >70%
Issue: Intrusion of commercial fishing nets in Kota Marudo Malaysia			
Activities	**Timeframe**	**Responsible Office/Person**	**Expected Outcome (Indicators)**
Getting comprehensive info on trawls activities on resource surveys	6-12 mths	State fisheries officers/research officers	Info on trawlers/ resource assessment/ identify target groups
Getting comprehensive info on trawls activities on resource surveys	12-24 mths	State fisheries officers/district officers/NGOs	Info on trawlers/ resource assessment/ identify target groups
Enforcement approach (in parallel wt IEC approach)	12-24 mths	State fisheries officers/ marine enforcement officers	
Resource assessment	6-12 yrs	State fisheries officers/ marine enforcement officers	Information on trawlers/ resource assessment/ identify target groups

Resource Map: Tawau, Malaysia



COASTAL AND FISHERIES RESOURCE MAP
TAWAU, MALAYSIA

Action Plan:

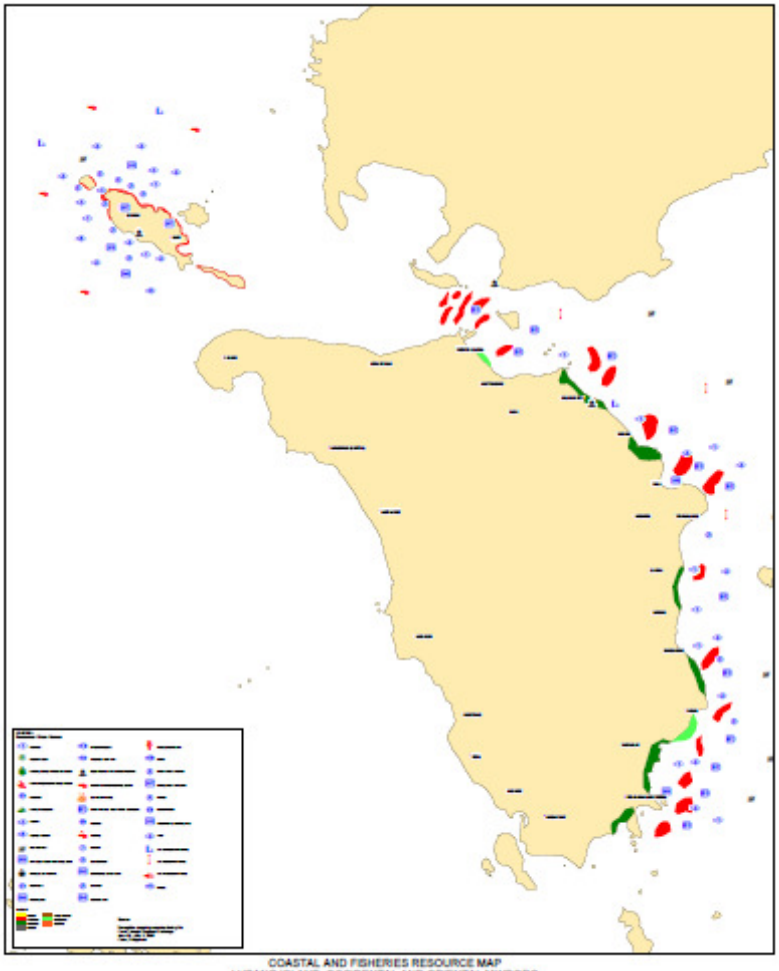
Issue: Mangrove cutting in Tawau, Malaysia			
Activities	**Timeframe**	**Responsible Office/Person**	**Expected Outcome (Indicators)**
Assess present status of mangrove cutting destruction	2011-2015	DOFS, UMS, DOForest, Land office, District officers	• Profile of mangrove areas • Introduction of mangrove restoration & rehabilitation • Networking
Issue: Destructive fishing method (including fine mesh net) In Tawau, Malaysia			
Activities	**Timeframe**	**Responsible Office/Person**	**Expected Outcome (Indicators)**
Coastal resource assessment	2011-2015	DOFS, UMS, NOD, MMEA, Marine police, DOES/ DOEM, District officers	• CRM in place for destructive fishing method • IEC executed at district level • Enhance network • Sustainably managed resource

PHILIPPINES

Country Team Profile:

The Philippine Country Team was headed by two national government officers from the DENR who are also representatives of the Philippine NCCC. The other team members were a research officer from a government marine research agency and two local officials from the island of Mindoro. The two local officials are extensively involved in the implementation of coastal resource and fisheries management in their province and municipality. They have worked with Conservation International in implementing biodiversity conservation activities in the Verde Passage, an area rich in biodiversity that forms part of the Sulu-Sulawesi Seascape. The Verde Passage is situated in between the island group of Luzon and Mindoro. Consequently, the team chose Mindoro Island as its focal area for the regional exchange.

Resource Map: Mindoro Island, Philippines



COASTAL AND FISHERIES RESOURCE MAP
LUBANG ISLAND, OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL MINDORO
PHILIPPINES

Action Plan:

Issue: Presence of illegal Fishing (Intrusion of commercial fishing boats, use of dynamite fishing, active fishing gear) in Oriental, Mindoro, Philippines			
Activities	**Timeframe**	**Responsible Office/Person**	**Expected Outcome (Indicators)**
Strengthen Peoples Organization /Council (Bantay Dagat, FARMCs)			

Issue: Presence of illegal Fishing (Intrusion of commercial fishing boats, use of dynamite fishing, active fishing gear) in Oriental, Mindoro, Philippines			
Activities	**Timeframe**	**Responsible Office/Person**	**Expected Outcome (Indicators)**
• conduct cross visit • conduct regular meetings, focus group • discussions • organize alliances (e.g mayors)	2009 - 2015 2009-2010 2009 - 2015 2010	Provincial Government, National Government, NGO	14 MFARMCs/BD strengthened, actively performing law enforcement activity
Capacity building by conducting trainings workshops on the following topics : • ICM for LGUs, • Code of Conduct for responsible fishing with focus on fisheries management • Training of trainers (TOT) • Deputizing of Fish Wardens • Advance Law Enforcement • Fish Examination • Integrated Population Health Env. with focus on Fisheries	2010 2010 2010 2009 2009 2010 2010	PCAMRD, Provincial Government , NGO, National Government Agencies, Philippine Coast Guard, Philippine National Police – Maritime Division, BFAR, PATH Foundation	• Trained ICM implementers (MPDO, MAO, CRM Coordinators etc.) • Trained trainers on ICM/Fisheries • Deputized Bantay Dagat actively enforcing fishery and related laws. • Fully Capacitated Bantay Dagat in enforcing fishery and related laws, learned • Trained fisherfolk & LGU staff on Fish illegally caught by explosives • IPOPCORM approach included in CRM program
Conduct IEC for Coastal Municipalities and Barangays	2009-2015	Provincial and Municipal LGU	Stakeholders increase awareness on coastal marine and fisheries conservation, protection rehab
Review Municipal fishery/ CRM Ordinance /Code • conduct public consultation • provide technical assistance in preparation of Ordinances / Codes	2009-2015 2009-2015	Provincial Government , BFAR Provincial Government , BFAR, DENR	Municipal fishery/CRM ordinances developed/ harmonize with national laws, increased awareness of enforcers and stakeholders
Provision of livelihood assistance • fishing gear (allowed in municipal waters) • aquaculture, fish processing	2010 2010	Provincial Government, National Government	Increased income of fisherfolk and lessen illegal fishing activities
Provide equipment (patrol boats, GPS etc)	2010	Provincial Government, National Government, NGO (Conservation International)	Improved patrolling system
Conduct municipal waters' zoning	2010	Provincial and Municipal Government	Municipal water use defined & implemented, Revenue generated for LGUs
Establish Law Enforcement Network	2009	Provincial Government, NGO (Conservation International)	Unified laws, policies and activities
Establish marker buoys (delineating municipal waters' boundaries)	2010-2011	Provincial and Municipal Government, BFAR	Increased convictions on illegal fishing cases within the municipal waters

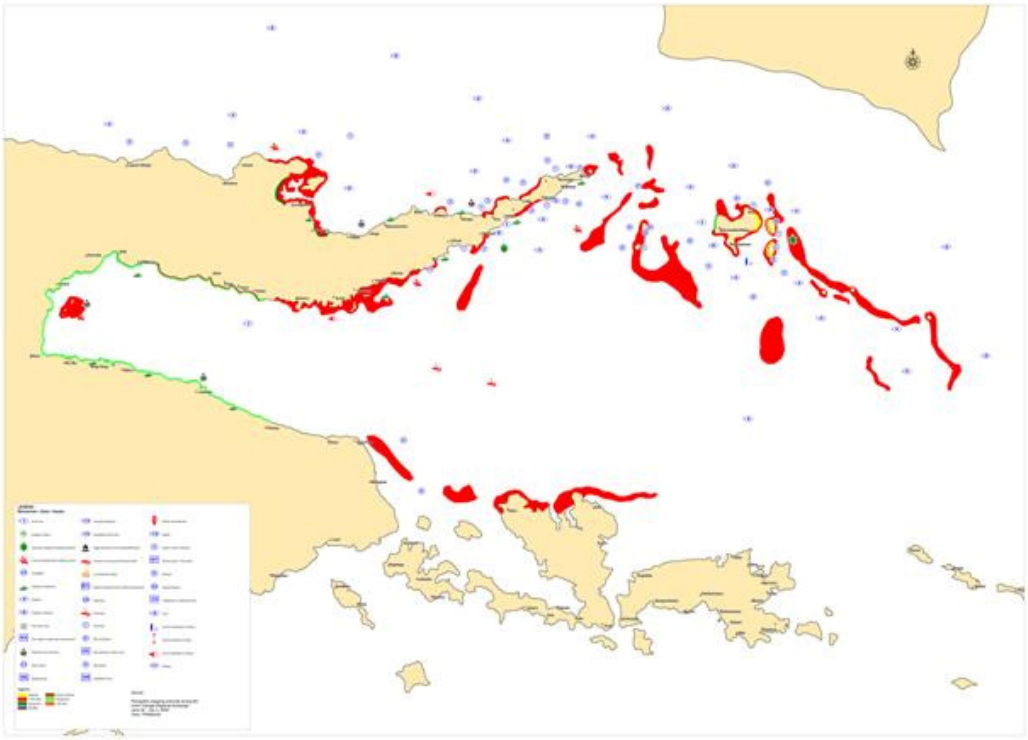
PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Country Team Profile:

The team from Papua New Guinea was composed of three government officials who oversee fisheries and marine protected area management. Two of the team members are from the Department of Environment and Conservation and are involved in preparing the Papua New Guinea CTI NPOA. One is also involved in the preparation of CTI information materials as well as liaising with local stakeholders who are involved in CTI initiatives. One team member is a program manager for fisheries in the Port Moresby national capital district and supervises community-based fisheries management initiatives. The team members have worked with CTI partners (such as WWF, The Nature Conservancy, and Conservation International) in various marine and fisheries initiatives.

The team chose Milne Bay as its focal area as it is mentioned in the RPOA for EBFM actions. Milne Bay is located at the edge of the Coral Triangle and is considered a storehouse of coastal and marine biodiversity and supports large populations of threatened marine species.

Resource Map: Milne Bay, Papua New Guinea



COASTAL AND FISHERIES RESOURCE MAP
MILNE BAY, PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Action Plan:

Issue: Mangrove cutting in Milne Bay, Papua New Guinea			
Activities	**Timeframe**	**Responsible Office/Person**	**Expected Outcome (Indicators)**
IEC	1 – 3 yrs (ongoing)	NFA, PFO, DEC, LLGs	Increased knowledge on importance of mangroves
Assessment of current status of mangrove forest	Jan-June 2010	NFA, PFO, DEC, LLGs	Aware of the impact of mangrove harvesting

Conduct Socio-economic assessment	June 2010	NFA, PFO, DEC, LLGs	Improvement of mangrove ecosystems
Establishment of MPAs	Year 3	NFA, PFO, DEC, LLGs	Cooperation and better understanding between communities
Networking among local communities	Ongoing	NFA, PFO, DEC, LLGs	Effective implementation of CBM of resource use
Enforcement of community-based rules	Year 3	NFA, PFO, DEC, LLGs	

Issue: Poison Fishing in Milne Bay, Papua New Guinea			
Activities	**Timeframe**	**Responsible Office/Person**	**Expected Outcome (Indicators)**
Information, Education & Communication	1 – 3 yrs (ongoing)	NFA, DEC, PFO,CI	Increased knowledge on Acts & Regulations
Enforcement	1 – 3 yrs (ongoing)	NFA, PFO, DEC	Decrease in illegal use of poison roots

Issue: Threatened Species in Milne Bay, Papua New Guinea			
Activities	**Timeframe**	**Responsible Office/Person**	**Expected Outcome (Indicators)**
Review exiting information on status of threatened species	1 – 3 yrs (ongoing)	NFA, DEC, PFO	Update status of threaten species
Formulation options for species management plans	1 – 3 yrs (ongoing)	NFA, DEC, PFO	Management plan in place
Conduct regular IEC	1 – 3 yrs (ongoing)	NFA, DEC, PFO	Cooperation and better understanding between communities
Networking of communities	Ongoing	NFA, DEC, PFO	Population of species maintained
Option for establishment of MPAs	Ongoing	NFA, DEC, PFO	Maintain a viable population of species

Issue: Poaching in Milne Bay, Papua New Guinea			
Activities	**Timeframe**	**Responsible Office/Person**	**Expected Outcome (Indicators)**
Consultation workshops with licensed commercial operators and local	1 – 3 yrs (ongoing)	NFA, DEC, PFO	Improve working relationship with the commercial operators
Link up to VMS	1 – 3 yrs (ongoing)	NFA, DEC, PFO	Effective monitoring of provincial waters
MCS functions	Ongoing	NFA,PFO	Empowerment of provincial and local government
Strengthening legal mechanisms	Year 3	NFA, PFO, Dept. Justice and Attorney General	Improvement of enforcement activities

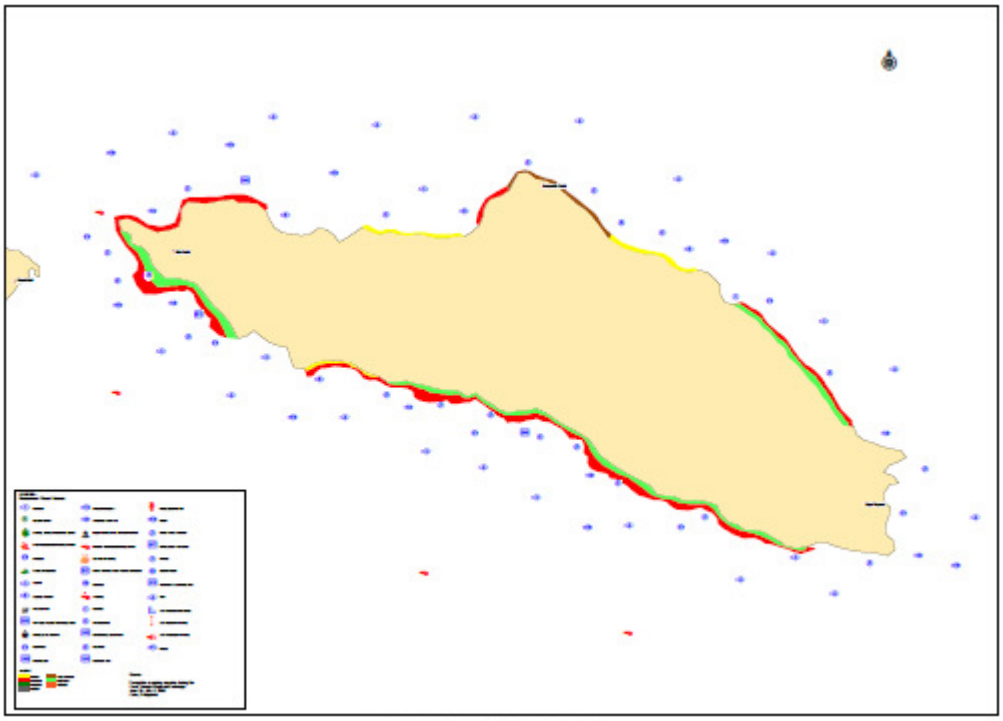
SOLOMON ISLANDS

Country Team Profile:

The team from the Solomon Islands was made up of three local government officials and a representative from the Tetepare Descendants Association (TDA), a non-government organization that manages a marine protected area. All of the participants are involved in coastal and fisheries management in varying capacities. None of them have been involved in any CTI-related activities in the past but noted that their participation in the regional exchange will lead to engagements with CTI activities in the Solomon Islands going forward.

The team chose two sites: Tetepare Island in Western Province and Buala Island in Isabel Province. Tetepare is a raised coral reef island managed by the TDA. It is home to dugongs and three species of marine turtles, including the critically endangered leatherback and hawksbill, and the endangered green. It has a 13km-long MPA earnestly guarded by rangers who patrol the island regularly. Meanwhile, Buala is the capital of Isabel Province and has a large population of marine turtles.

Resource Map: Tetepare, Western Province, Solomon, Islands



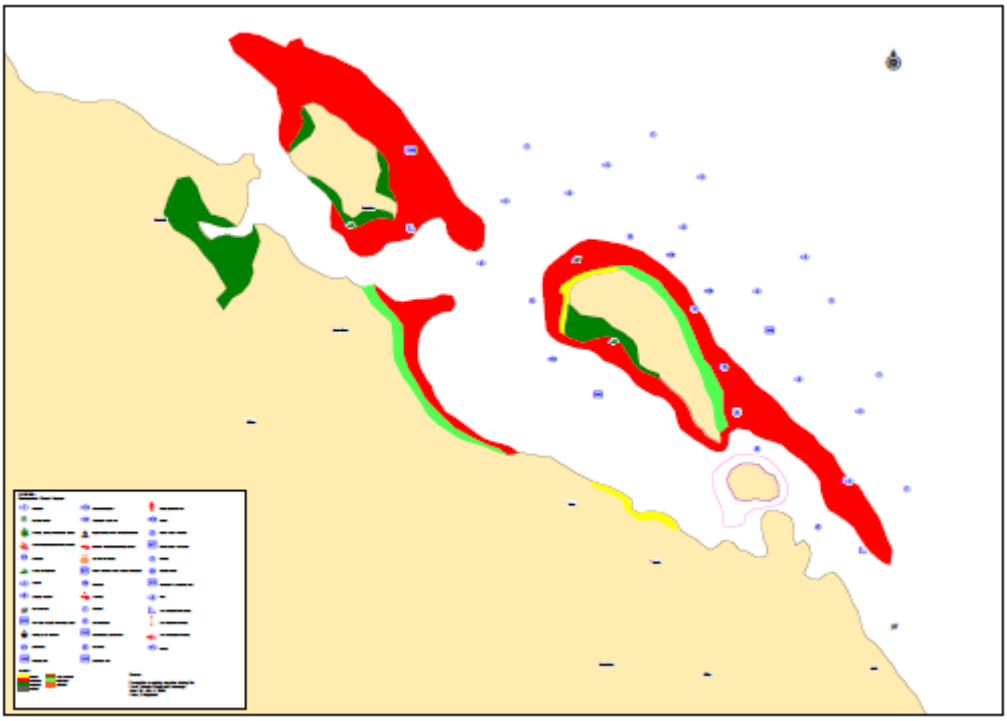
COASTAL AND FISHERIES RESOURCE MAP
TETEPARE, WESTERN PROVINCE
SOLOMON ISLANDS

Action Plan:

Issue: Lack of coastal and fisheries resource management ordinance for Western Province, Solomon Islands			
Activities	**Timeframe**	**Responsible Office/Person**	**Expected Outcome (Indicators)**
Present Coastal and Fisheries management issues to the Western Provincial Government executive for consideration and funding.	August – September 2009	Provincial Secretary	Approval for funding Coastal Fisheries Resource Management Bill
Conduct assessment on coastal fisheries resources and related issues.	October – December 2009	Provincial Fisheries Officers	Database for CFR

Draft CFRM Ordinance	February 2010	Legal Draftsman	Draft CFRM Bill
Conduct community awareness about Provincial CFRM Ordinance	February – March 2010	Provincial Fisheries Officers & NGOs	Community Consensus
Approval of draft CFRM Bill	March 2010	Provincial Government Executive/Assembly and National Minister of Provincial Government	Approved CFRM Ordinance
Enforcement and review of CFRM Ordinance	On-going	Provincial Fisheries Officers	Proper management of CF Resources.

Resource Map: Buala, Isabel Province, Solomon, Islands



COASTAL AND FISHERIES RESOURCE MAP
BUALA, ISABEL PROVINCE
SOLOMON ISLANDS

Action Plan:

Issue: Lack of awareness on CTI in Isabel Province, Solomon Islands			
Activities	**Timeframe**	**Responsible Office/Person**	**Expected Outcome (Indicators)**
Contact and brief provincial offices	3 months	Ministry of Fisheries, Ministry of Conservation, NGOs, CTI, Island Provincial Government	Resource users and communities become aware of CTI
Awareness and education, consultation on CTI Provincial Ordinance	3 months	Ministry of Fisheries, Ministry of Conservation, NGOs, CTI, Island Provincial Government	Understanding of CTI and Provincial ordinances

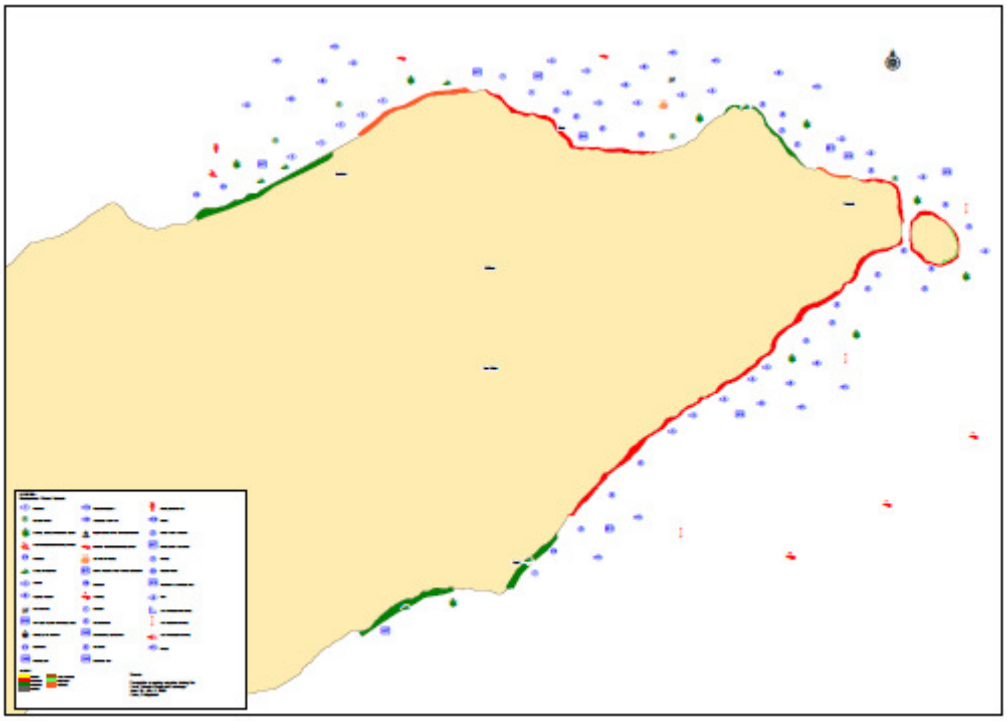
TIMOR LESTE

Country Team Profile:

The team from Timor Leste was composed of one national government official in charge of conservation and marine protected areas, a representative from a local NGO, and two village heads. The village heads are from communities that form part of Nino Konis Santana National Park, the first national park in Timor Leste. All four team members have been involved in planning workshops and roundtable discussions related to CTI initiatives in their country. They have also been working with CTI partners such as TNC and CI.

The team chose Tutuala as its focal site, since it forms part of the Nino Konis Santana National Park, which was established in 2007. The park encompasses 55,600 hectares of coral vegetation, which is also part of the Coral Triangle. The presence of aquatic vegetation and marine organisms makes the park a thriving ground for rare species of sea turtles, starfish, and crabs.

Resource Map: Tutuala, Timor Leste



COASTAL AND FISHERIES RESOURCE MAP
TUTUALA SUB-DISTRICT, LAUTEM
TIMOR LESTE

Action Plan:

Issue: Turtle hunting and mangrove cutting in MPA, in Tutuala, Timor Leste			
Activities	**Timeframe**	**Responsible Office/Person**	**Expected Outcome (Indicators)**
Implement IEC approach	July-Dec. 2009	FRM, DNE, Conceilho de Suco, Haburas Foundation	Increase in knowledge, and participation to protect the community
Develop appropriate guidelines for MPA that integrate customary approach	Oct. 09-March 2010	Secretary of Fisheries	Availability of MPA management guidelines
Promote alternative income sources for coastal famililes	Aug. 2009-Dec. 2012	FRM, Ministry of Economy and Development, NGO, local ommunity	Fishermen income increased
Develop Zoning and implementation of community-based marine sanctuary	2009-2011	Council of village, FRM, others	Community-based marine sanctuary

			defined
Issue: Fine mesh nets, industrial fishing, poaching and dynamite fishing in Tutuala,			
Activities	**Timeframe**	**Responsible Office/Person**	**Expected Outcome (Indicators)**
Strengthening state institution for natural resource management and protection	July 09-Dec. 2011	Integrative Ministerial Defense Office	Availability of equipment, strengthened monitoring and surveillance capability
Conduct coastal resource survey	Ongoing-Dec. 2009	Fisheries Department, Agriculture Dept, NDFA, academia	Coastal research map, final report avaialable
Conduct Community IEC	Ongoing-Dec. 2011	Key agencies	Awareness on CRM improved
Strengthen CTI MPA network	2009-2013	Key agencies	Illegal fishing and poaching reduced, exchange of information and skills among CT6 countries

REGIONAL EXCHANGE PARTNERS

Philippine NCCC

The Philippine NCCC, headed by officials from the DENR and DA, oversees and coordinates the integration and implementation of the Philippine CTI NPOA including the CTI RPOA. It acts as the national coordination body for the Philippines regarding CTI regional processes and represents the Philippine Government in meetings, conferences, fora, and workshops pertaining to the CTI. It is also tasked to review and endorse policy and project proposals related to NPOA implementation.

US CTI Support Program Integrator

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

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

NOAA is dedicated to the stewardship of living marine resources through science-based conservation and management, and the promotion of healthy ecosystems. Through its Fisheries Service, NOAA will provide technical support and capacity building for fisheries management, environmental law enforcement, adaptation to climate change, and MPA networks in the CTI.

Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP)

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

FISH Project

The Fisheries for Improved Sustainable Harvest (FISH) Project is a seven-year (2003-2010) technical assistance project funded by USAID and implemented in partnership with the Philippine Department of Agriculture-Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (DA-BFAR), other national government agencies, local government units, and non-governmental and other assisting organizations. The project focuses on four target implementation areas: Calamianes Islands (Palawan), Danajon Bank (Bohol, Southern Leyte, Leyte, Cebu), Surigao del Sur, and Tawi-Tawi and aims to result in a 10 percent increase in fish stocks in the four target implementation areas by 2010. To achieve this, national and local activities are undertaken to build capacity, improve the national policy framework, and develop an informed constituency for fisheries management.

World Fish Center

The World Fish Center carries out research-for-development activities to improve small-scale fisheries and aquaculture. Its key competencies are in policy economics and social sciences, natural resource management, aquaculture, and genetic improvement. This inter-linked set of disciplines work together to provide a wide range of research and analysis, some of which are summarized below. The World Fish Center is one of 15 centers supported by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), a group of investors worldwide including governments, development banks, philanthropic organizations, and development institutions.

PATH Foundation Philippines, Inc.

PATH Foundation Philippines, Inc. (PFPI) is a private, charitable organization with an established presence in the Philippines and USA (Hawaii) with a vision and mission to improve health, conserve biodiversity, and promote sustainable development in the Asia-Pacific region. It is implementing the FISH Reproductive Health project to support the goals and objectives of the FISH Project. It utilizes the Integrated Population and Coastal Resource Management (IPOPCORM) approach to achieve its long-term goal of improving food security and quality of life in communities that depend on coastal resources while maintaining biological diversity of marine ecosystems.

ANNEXES

A1: AGENDA

Enhancing Local Government and Stakeholder Capacity for Ecosystem-based Fisheries Management: A Regional Exchange in Support of the Coral Triangle Initiative

June 28 – July 3, 2009, Cebu, Philippines

Day 1: June 27, 2009, Saturday		
	• Participants arrive in Cebu • Transit to hotel (Marco Polo)	Participants and Resource Staff
Day 2: June 28, 2009, Sunday (ALL IN MARCO POLO HOTEL)		
Morning	• Participants arrive in Cebu • Transit to hotel (Marco Polo)	Participants and Resource Staff
10:30-11:45	**Session 1: Orientation** • Welcome • Introduction to the Philippine CTI Program • Introduction to the US Support to the CTI Program • Introduction to NOAA's Coral Triangle activities • Introduction to the USAID FISH Project	*Dr. Stacey Tighe, Moderator* Philippine NCC and USAID Philippine NCC Mr. Peter Collier NOAA Representative Mr. William Jatulan
11:45-12:00	**Session 2: Activity 1: Status of coastal and fisheries resources in your locality (district)** Rapid check list review of haves and have nots of resources and issues	CT6 Teams On Their Own
12:00-1:00	**LUNCH BREAK**	
1:00-1:45	**Session 3:** Why manage coastal and marine resources? • Coastal resource management planning cycle: assessment, planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation • Coastal Resource Management as a Basic Service of Local Government - Philippine Experience • Evolution of coastal resource management in the Philippines - top down to bottom up ○ Local government mandate for coastal resource management ○ National government agencies mandate and role ○ Role of League of Municipalities of the Philippines and introduction to conference and sessions	*Ms. Astri Lim, Moderator* Mr. William Jatulan, FISH Project Deputy Chief of Project
1:45-2:45	**Session 4: Review of ecological principles** • Fisheries resources, habitats and life cycles, recruitment (fish ecology) • Fisheries as renewable resource • Understanding and valuing coastal and marine resources	*Ms. Astri Lim, Moderator* Nygiel Armada, Sr. Fisheries Management Advisor, FISH Project
2:45:-3:00	**Session 5: Activity 2: Let's go fishing (and Coffee Break)**	*Ms. Astri Lim ,Facilitator*
3:00-4:00	**Session 6: Fisheries management principles and concepts**	*Ms. Astri Lim, Moderator*

	• Fisheries management principles and issues (regional, national and local)
	  ○ Russell's axiom, MSY
	  ○ Concept of overfishing, open access
	  ○ Concept of EAFM
	  ○ Management options (TOOLS)
		Nygiel Armada, Sr. Fisheries Management Advisor, FISH Project

Day 2: June 28, 2009, Sunday (ALL IN MARCO POLO HOTEL) continued		

4:00-5:15	**Session 7: Activity 3: Resource mapping of Your District**
	Using Your Area Profiles and Experiences
	  ○ What are coastal and marine resources in your area?
	  ○ What area management issues in your area?
		Ms. Astri Lim ,Facilitator and Team

5:15-5:30	**Session 8: Feedback on the day's proceedings and preview of next day**	*Dr. Stacey Tighe, Moderator*
6:00	**Bus from Hotel to Waterfront Hotel and Dinner**	
6:30-8:30	**Dinner with the Coastal Mayors (see separate program)** • Awarding of Best Marine Protected Areas: *Para El Mar* (MPA Awards and Recognition by MSN) • Launch of the *CRM Learning Destinations Book*	*MPA Support Network-GTZ FISH Project, Conservation International, World Wide Fund for Nature*
Day 3: June 29, 2009, Monday		
6:30-7:30	**CT6 Breakfast with USAID**	
	CT6 Teams Join League of Municipalities of the Philippines 2nd Conference of Coastal Municipalities, *"Sustaining Municipal Fisheries and Marine Biodiversity Amidst Poverty, Food Insecurity and Climate Change"*	
8:30-12:00	**Plenary (SESSION 9 for CTI Program)**	
8:30	Call to Order	Hon. Manuel Escalante III *LMP Secretary General*
9:00	Fisheries and Biodiversity: A Philippine Perspective	Dr. Angel Alcala, Director, *Silliman University Center for Research and Env Management*
9:30	Philippine Fisheries and Biodiversity in relation to the impact of climate change	Mr. Lorenzo Tan, Vice Chairman and CEO, *World Wide Fund for Nature-Philippines,*
10:00	National Policy Framework for Sustainable Fisheries focused on Poverty Alleviation, Food Security: Updates and Continuing Challenges	Sec. Arthur Yap, *Department of Agriculture (tbc c/o Sandy Arcamo, BFAR)*
10:30	National Policy Framework for Sustainable Fisheries focused on Biodiversity and Climate Change	Usec. Manuel D. Gerochi, *Department of Environment and Natural Resources, CTI-NCC , (tbc c/o Norma Molinyawe, PAWB)*

11:00	Judicial Response on Environmental Concerns	Hon. Reynaldo Puno, *Supreme Court of the Philippines(tbc c/o FISH Mar/Howard)*
Day 3: June 29, 2009, Monday (cont)		
11:30	Framework for Inter-LGU Collaboration for Fisheries Management	Atty. Jay Batongbacal, *Policy Development Specialist, FISH Project*
12:00-1:00	**LUNCH BREAK**	
1:00pm	Call to Order	Hon. Manuel Escalante III *LMP Secretary General*
1:10pm	Workshop Mechanics	Mr. Rommel Martinez
1:30-4:00	5 Concurrent Sessions (Plenary) with CT6 teams splitting up to cover all sessions:	**Session 10.1 to 10.5 for CT6**
Note: topics and speakers for the concurrent sessions will be finalized on June 5	Session 1: Bridging the Divide: Poverty Alleviation and Ensuring Food Security • *Economic Returns in Fisheries Management: A Case Study by Prof. Nygiel B. Armada, FISH Project* • *Managing Aquaculture and its impacts by Asst. Director Gil Adora, BFAR or Abbie Trinidad, CI* • *Kalahi: National Initiatives in Addressing Poverty in the Coastal Communities by LGU (tbc)* • *Zero Poverty in 2020: The Concepcion, Iloilo Story by Mayor Elizabeth Salcedo, Concepcion, Iloilo (tbc)*	*DA-BFAR*
	Session 2: Maintaining Marine Biodiversity • *Marine biodiversity, ecosystem services and human well being by Dr. Annette Juinio-Meñez* • *MPA networking: the IBRA-9 experience by Mayor Ace William Cerilles* • *Using MPA Networks to develop a tourism framework for the province of Zambales by Mayor Jessu Edora, Masinloc, Zambales* • *Scaling Up MPA networks: the Verde Passage experience by Governor Vilma Santos-Recto, province of Batangas*	*Conservation International*
	Session 3: Adapting to Climate Change *Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation in Philippine Coasts by Dr. Rosa Perez, Manila Observatory* • *Bayawan City's Initiatives in Climate Change Adaptation by Mayor German Saraña, Jr., Bayawan City, Negros Oriental* • *Mayor Ronaldo Golez, Dumangas, Iloilo (topic to be confirmed)* • *Case Study on Social and Economic Impacts of Climate Adaptation Programs on Local Level by Dr. Raoul Cola (tbc)*	*World Wide Fund for Nature-Philippines*
	Session 4: Enforcing Coastal and Fishery Laws • *Delineating Municipal Waters: Issues and Processes in Relation to Enforcement by Mayor Constantino Navarro IV, Del Carmen, Surigao del Norte* • *Taking Bantay Dagat to the Next Level: The Bohol Experience by Alpios Delima, CRM Officer, Ubay, Bohol*	*FISH Project*

	• *Prosecuting Coastal and Fishery Laws at the Municipality by the Municipality by Atty. Gerthie Mayo-Anda, ELAC-Palawan* • *Capacitating Local Government Fishery Law Enforcers by PSUPT. Oliver Sy Tanseco, Philippine National Police Maritime Group*	
	Session 5: Sustainable Financing for Fisheries Management • *How much is your coastal and fisheries resources worth? By Rina Rosales, Resource Economist, REECS* • *Conservation Pays: The User Fee System of Dauin, Negros Oriental by Mayor Rodrigo Alanano, Dauin, Negros Oriental* • *A case in Palompon, Leyte (tbc)* • *A case in San Carlos City, Negros Occidental (tbc)*	*GTZ*
4:00-5:30pm	Breakout workshops by Philippine island groupings + CTI 6 breakout (processing) (SESSION11 for CT6)	
5:30	Presentation of Philippines outputs and agreements • Open Forum	Mayor Manuel Escalante II *LMP Secretary General*
6:30 pm	Hosted Dinner at Waterfront Hotel (Possible Televised Green Politics Forum)	
8:00 pm	Return to Marco Polo Hotel for CT participants	
Day 4: June 30, 2009, Tuesday		
7:30	Bus departs Marco Polo Hotel for Waterfront and Mayor's Conference (FORMAL -NATIONAL ATTIRE)	
8:00 am	Call to Order Recap of Conference Presentation and Discussion Adoption of Agreements and Resolutions (Omnibus Resolution)	Mayor Manuel Escalante II *LMP Secretary General*
10:00 am	Presentation of Agreements and Resolutions to Keynote Speaker	LMP National President/ Officers
10:30 am	Keynote Speech	Her Excellency Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo President of the Republic of the Philippines
11:15-12:00	PHOTO OP with President (tentative)	
12:00-1:00	LUNCH with Mayors and good bys	
1:00-1:30	Travel to Marco Polo CTI Hotel by bus	
2:00-2:30	Session 12: Reflections from the Conference	*NCC Representative, Moderator*
2:30-3:45	Session 13: Coastal and Fisheries Law Enforcement • Concepts of Coastal and Fisheries Law Enforcement • Techniques for Compliance and Enforcement • Compliance and Enforcement Continuum • Organization and composition of enforcement team **OPEN FORUM** **(WORKING COFFEE BREAK)**	*Dr. Stacey Tighe, Moderator* Mr. Marlito Guidote (Policy and Enforcement Advisor, FISH Project)
Day 4: June 30, 2009, Tuesday continued		

3:45-4:15	Session 14: Stakeholders in Coastal Management Why Stakeholder involvement matters • Who are the Stakeholders? • Goals of Stakeholder involvement • Methods of Stakeholder involvement and empowerment • Success stories and lessons learned	*Dr. Stacey Tighe, Moderator* Ms. Rebecca Pestano-Smith
4:15-5:30	Session 15: Process for Establishing and Managing MPAs • Site assessment and identification • MPA zoning and identification of boundaries • Formulation of Management Plan • Creation and enactment of ordinances, policies • Staffing, Budgeting, Implementation including enforcement • Monitoring and Evaluation • OPEN FORUM	*Mr. William Jatulan (moderator)* Hon. Rodrigo A. Alanano (Dauin Negros Oriental)
18:30	Dinner and NOAA Presentation	
Day 5: July 1, 2009, Wednesday (FIELD DAY) SESSION 16		
4:45am	Check out and Transfer Luggage to Support Team	JJ
5:00am	Bus depart hotel for Mactan Pier	
5:45-7:45	Cebu to Talibon via Charter Dive Boat	
8:00-9:00	Check in local hotels	
9:00-10:00am	Hot Breakfast in Talibon	
10:00-11:00	• Tour at the Coastal and Fisheries Management Interpretive Center run by local government (Talibon) • Briefing by LGU Talibon on its CRM Program	Local Government Unit Representative (TBD)
11:00-11:30	PATH Presentation on Reproductive health and environment Population- Health- Environment (PHE) approach by the BALANCED Project (also a USAID supported project).	Ms. Joan Castro, PATH Foundation
11:30-1:00	• Lunch in Talibon Municipal Hall	
1:00-2:00	• REST/ FREE TIME	
2:00-2:30	• Travel to Ubay by cars	
2:30-4:30	• Briefing by LGU Ubay on CRM Program and Briefing on the Surveillance Operation Plan with Q & A	Local Government Unit Representative (TBD)
4:30-5:00	• Walk to port area	
5:00-8:00pm	• Join surveillance and local operations • ***Alternate Option***: Travel to Tailbon by car for a presentation of video clips and photos (BOX DINNER)	
Day 6: July 2, 2009, Thursday		
6:00-7:00am	Breakfast and checkout	
7:30-9:00	Transit by boat Talibon to Aguining, Carlos P Garcia Municipality *While in transit, the participants will observe a string of MPAs along the coast of the mainland Bohol and around the islands. On the way to Aguining Village, participants will see 4 of the 8 MPAs established and maintained by the island municipality of CPG.)*	
9:00-11:30	In Aguining village for the following: a) Presentation of municipality's CRM program b) Sharing by MPA managers/enforcers of its MPA management scheme and its 23-year experience c) MPA monitoring demonstration using transect with	

	quadrant method. Participants (who snorkel) are enjoined participate (Note: No small boats may be needed as the area is quite deep. Briefing will be done on the big boat)	
11:30-12:30	Lunch at Visayas Breeze Resort (www.visayasbreezeresort.com)	
12:30-1:30	Transit by boat from Aguining Village to Bilangbilangan Village, Bien Unido Municipality	
1:30-2:30	In Bilangbilangan Village for the following: a) Sharing by Peoples Organizations (MPA manager) b) User fee system c) Snorkeling/fish feeding in the MPA core zone d) See seaweed farms (from afar)	
2:30-4:00	Transit by boat from Bilanganbilangan to Banacon Island, Getafe	
4:00-4:30	In Banacon to see the Asia's biggest mangrove plantation	
4:30-6:00	Transit by boat from Banacon to Mandaue Wharf, Cebu	
6:00-6:30	Transit by bus/cars from Mandaue to Hotel (Cebu City)	
Evening	Dinner on your own	
Day 7: July 3, 2009, Friday (All in WATERFRONT HOTEL)		

8:30-9:30	Session 17: Review and Integrate Learnings
	• Reflections from /processing of field visit
	  ○ Enforcement
	  ○ MPA
	  ○ Municipal CRM Program
	  ○ IEC
	• Review of learning from Week and Set up for Action Planning
	• Review of Day 1-4 in context of the Planning Cycle
	• Delivery of analysis from earlier activities for each country/district
		Mr. William Jatulan, Facilitator

Day 7: July 3, 2009, Friday (All in WATERFRONT HOTEL) continued		
9:30-10:00	Session 18: Formulating an action plan, resources and indicators	*Mr. William Jatulan*

10:00-11:30	Session 19: Activity 4 : Action plan preparation Begins
	Country teams prepare Early Fisheries Management Action Plan that includes new information:
	• Refine profiles, map based issues, resources, prioritize, common issues, unique issues
	• Create outline
	• Define Priority and Objective, SMART Indicators
	• Define activities
	  ○ Measurable outcome: 1 year
	  ○ EAFM approach with other themes
	  ○ Milestones
	  ○ Budget
	  ○ Task Assignments
		Lead Facilitators: Mr. William Jatulan and Dr. Stacey Tighe
		
		Advisors to Break Out Groups: NOAA, World Fish, PATH, Philippine NCC,

11:30-1:00	Lunch and Prayers	
Day 7: July 3, 2009, Friday (All in WATERFRONT HOTEL)		
1:00-3:00	**Session 20: Presentation and Feedback of Early Fisheries Management Action Plans by each District** 15 Min Presentation by District with Feedback from Panel of	*Philippine NCC, Moderator*

	Resource Person, to address • Country feasibility for proposed action • Effectiveness of Activity to addresses identified issue • Appropriateness of Process and technical approach proposed • Challenges • Commitments for implementation	

3:00-4:00	**Session 21: Scaling up to the NPoAs**
	• Country/district teams meet to discuss (30 minutes)
	  ○ impact of this proposed activity in NPoA
	  ○ strategies, opportunities and approaches to scale up to national level
	• Country results presented by NCC members to Plenary (5 min each)
	• General discussion (15 min)
	(WORKING COFFEE BREAK)
		Philippine NCC, Moderator

4:00-4:30	**Session 22: Reflections from NCC (and others?) on how local actions can address RPoA Targets**	*Dr. Stacey Tighe, Facilitator*
4:30-5:30	**Session 23:NEXT STEPS and WRAP UP:** Roadmap, follow up actions and Evaluation	*Mr. Peter Collier, Facilitator*
6:30-8:00	Final Dinner and Closing (see separate agenda)	
Day 8: July 4, 2009, Saturday		
	Depart Cebu for Singapore and home	

A2: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS AND RESOURCE PERSONS

INDONESIA

Hajifu, La Ode
Head Of Marine and Fisheries Authority
Wakatobi Regency – South East Sulawesi
Marine and Fisheries Authority
Jl. Kompleks Perkantoran Uwe Wohou
Indonesia
Tel: 628-114-05225
Email:fatallolo@yahoo.com

Hugua
Regent of Wakatobi
Wakatobi Regency
JL. Samburaka I, Wakatobi
Indonesia
Tel: 628-114-05778
Email:hugua2001@hotmail.com

Manan, Abdul
Adjutant of Regent
Wakatobi Regency, JL. Samburaka I, Wakatobi
Indonesia
Tel: 628-124-5778
Email: manan_1961@yahoo.com

Suraji
Head section Marine Conservation Area
Directorate of Conservation and Marine
National Park, DGMCI Ministry of Marine
Affairs and Fisheries
Jl. Medan Merdeka Timur No. 16 Jakarta
10110
Indonesia
Tel: 622-135-22045
Email:Suraji_a@yahoo.com

Yunanda, Trian
Head of Section for Fisheries Resource
Cooperation in EEZ and High Seas
Directorate of Fisheries Resource
Management
Directorate General of Capture
Deptan Office, B Building, 6th FloorJL.
Harsono Rm No. 3 Ragunan, Pasar Minggu,
Jakarta Selatan 12550
Indonesia
Tel: 622-178-11672
Email: tryand_fish@yahoo.com

MALAYSIA

Arshad, Aziz Bin
Associate Professor/ Head of Laboratory
Laboratory of Marine Science and
Aquaculture, Institute of Bioscience,
Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM)
43400 UPM, Serdang, Selangor Darul Ehsan
Malaysia
Tel: 603-8946-4118
Fax: 603-89464102
Email:azizar.upm@gmail.com,
azizarshad@putra.upm.edu.my

Dacho, Norasma
Fisheries Officer
Department of Fisheries Sabah
Level 4, Block B, Wisma Pertanian Sabah,
88624 Kota Kinabalu, Sabah
Malaysia
Tel: 608-824-2766
Fax: 608-824-0511
Email: norasma.dacho@sabah.gov.my,
norasmadacho@gmail.com

Ismail, Mohamad Saupi
Research Officer
Fisheries Research Institute (FRI)
11960 Batu Maung, Pulau, Penang
Malaysia
Tel: 604-626-3925
Fax: 604-626-2210
Email:saupi@fri.gov.my

Komilus, Connie Fay
Fisheries Officer
Department of Fisheries Sabah
Level 4, Block B, Wisma Pertanian Sabah,
88624 Kota Kinabalu
Malaysia
Tel: 608-8235966
Fax: 608 240 5111
Email: connie.komilus@sabah.gov.my,
Ckomilus@yahoo.com

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Edvinah, Irale
Marine Officer
Department Of Environment and
Conservation

P.O. Box 6601, Boroko, National Capital District
Papua New Guinea
Tel: 675-325-0194
Email: eirale@dec.gov.pg

Iga, Ravu
Program Manager - Fisheries
Central Provincial Administration
Port Moresby, National Capital District
Papua New Guinea
Tel: 675-321-4782
Email: ravu_iga@central.gov.pg

Sine, Robert
Senior Program Officer -Marine Protected Area
Department Of Environment and Conservation
P.O. Box 6601, Boroko, National Capital District
Papua New Guinea
Tel: 675-325-0194
Email:jenny.rakanda@interoil.com
rsine@dec.gov.pg

PHILIPPINES

Alcanices, Marilyn
CRM Program Officer
Provincial Government of Oriental Mindoro
Calapan City, Province of Oriental Mindoro
Philippines
Tel: 634-3288-2282
Fax: 634-3441-0740
Email:marlynjim@yahoo.com

De Los Reyes, Pablo
Ecosystems Management Specialist II
Protected Area and Wildlife Bureau,
Department of Environment and Natural Resources
70- A F. Amorsolo U.P. Diliman, Quezon City
Philippines
Tel: 6391-8565-0913
Email:ogie821@yahoo.com

Laroya, Lynette T.
Senior Ecosystems Management Specialist
Protected Area and Wildlife Bureau,
Department of Environment and Natural Resources
19 Dollar St., Lores Homes, Antipolo City
Philippines
Tel: 6392-7267-9598
Fax: 632 9240109
Email:lynette_laroya@yahoo.com

Morales, Ray De Lara
Municipal Planning & Development Coordinator
League of Local Planning & Development Coordinators of the Philippines
Tagbac, Lubang, Occidental Mindoro
Philippines
Tel: 6391-8387-7798
Email:lolopagi@yahoo.com.ph

Zaragoza, Ester Cortes
Supervising Science Research Specialist and OIC
Marine Resources Division
Philippine Council for Aquatic and Marine Research and Development
Jamboree Rd, Timugan, Los Banos, Laguna
Philippines
Tel: 634-9536-1566
Email:ecz_1198@yahoo.com

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Bero, Allan Tippet
Programme Coordinator
Tetepare Descendants' Association
P.O. Box 131 Munda, Western Province
Solomon Islands
Tel: 677-62163
Email: tetepare@solomon.com.sb

Mauni, Steven
Provincial Fisheries Officer
Fisheries Division
Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources
Buala, Isabel Province
Solomon Islands
Tel: 677-35062, 677-35206

Moveni, Arnold Micah
Provincial Secretary
Western Provincial Government of Solomon Island
P.O. Box 36, Gizo, Western Province
Solomon Islands
Tel: 677-60860
Email:amoveni@yahoo.com

Lokumana, John Mark
Deputy Provincial Secretary
Isabel Provincial Government
P.O. Box 4 Buala, Isabel Province
Solomon Islands
Tel: 677-35101
Email:j.lokumana@yahoo.com

TIMOR-LESTE

Da Assuncao, Alvaro
Chief of Village
Community Organization
Tutuala Sub-district, Lautem
Timor Leste
Tel: 670-746-7913

Da Fonseca, Antonio
Chief of Village
Community Organization
Tutuala Sub-district, Lautem
Timor Leste
Tel: 670-725-0675
Email:aperesuco@yahoo.com

Do Amaral De Carvalho, Demetrio
Director
Haburas Foundation
Mascarehas Sub-distric, Vera Crutt
Timor Leste
Tel: 670-723-2851
Email: haburaslorosae@yahoo,com

Lopes Amaral, Anselmo
Chief Section of Conservation and Marine Protected Area
Ministry of Agriculture and Fishery, Secretary of State for Fisheries, National Directorate of Fisheries, Comoro Dili
Timor Leste
Tel: 670-729-3852
Email:alopamaral@yahoo.com

US CTI SUPPORT PROGRAM INTEGRATOR

Collier, Peter
Chief of Party
US CTI Support Program Integrator
Chartered Square Building 29th Floor, Unit 2902152 North Sathorn Road, Bangrak, Bangkok 10500
Thailand
Tel: 662-637-8517/18/19
Fax: 662-637-8520
Email: pcollier@uscti.org

Tighe, Stacey
Senior Regional Coordinator
US CTI Support Program Integrator
Chartered Square Building 29th Floor, Unit 2902
152 North Sathorn Road, Bangrak
Bangkok, 10500
Thailand
Tel: 1-808-554-3657 (Hawaii)
628-119-09376 (Indonesia)
Email:stighe@uscti.org

Gallardo, Leilani
Information and Communications Officer
US CTI Support Program Integrator
Chartered Square Building 29th Floor, Unit 2902
152 North Sathorn Road, Bangrak, Bangkok, Thailand
Tel: 662-637-8517/18/19
Fax: 662-637-8520
Email: lgallardo@uscti.org

Brotoisworo, Hapsari
Intern
TetraTech EMI
18/F OMM CITRA Bldg. San Miguel Ave., Ortigas Center, Pasig City 1605, Philippines
Tel. 63 2 636-0052 to 53
Fax: 63 2 634-0327
Email:hwb2114@columbia.edu

FISH PROJECT

Jatulan, William
Deputy Chief of Party
The Fisheries Improved for Sustainable Harvest Project (FISH)
5/F CIFC Towers, J Luna cor. JL Briones Sts, North Reclamation Area, Cebu City 6000
Philippines
Tel: 63 32 232-1821 to 22, 412-0487-89
Fax: 63 32 232-1825
Email:wjatulan@mozcom.com

Armada, Nygiel
Sr. Fisheries Management Advisor
The Fisheries Improved for Sustainable Harvest Project (FISH)
5/F CIFC Towers, J Luna cor. JL Briones Sts, North Reclamation Area, Cebu City 6000
Philippines
Tel. 63 32 232-1821 to 22, 412-0487-89
Fax: 63 32 232-1825
Email:nbarmada@mozcom.com

Pestano-Smith, Rebecca
IEC Advisor
The Fisheries Improved for Sustainable Harvest Project (FISH)
5/F CIFC Towers, J Luna cor. JL Briones Sts, North Reclamation Area, Cebu City 6000
Philippines
Tel. 63 32 232-1821 to 22, 412-0487-89
Fax: 63 32 232-1825
Email:bpsmith@mozcom.com

Guidote, Marlito
Policy and Enforcement Advisor
The Fisheries Improved for Sustainable Harvest Project (FISH)
5/F CIFC Towers, J Luna cor. JL Briones Sts, North Reclamation Area, Cebu City 6000
Philippines
Tel: 63 32 232-1821 to 22, 412-0487-89
Fax: 63 32 232-1825
Email:mguidote@mozcom.com

Gulayan, Anning
Bohol Field Team Leader
The Fisheries Improved for Sustainable Harvest Project (FISH)
5/F CIFC Towers, J Luna cor. JL Briones Sts, North Reclamation Area, Cebu City 6000
Philippines
Tel. 63 32 232-1821 to 22, 412-0487-89
Fax: 63 32 232-1825

Lim, Astrid
Training Specialist
The Fisheries Improved for Sustainable Harvest Project (FISH)
5/F CIFC Towers, J Luna cor. JL Briones Sts, North Reclamation Area, Cebu City 6000
Philippines
Tel: 63 32 232-1821 to 22, 412-0487-89
Fax: 63 32 232-1825
Email:racvlim@yahoo.com

Floren, Jessie
GIS Specialist, Program Support
The Fisheries Improved for Sustainable Harvest Project (FISH)
5/F CIFC Towers, J Luna cor. JL Briones Sts, North Reclamation Area, Cebu City 6000
Philippines
Tel: 63 32 232-1821 to 22, 412-0487-89
Fax: 63 32 232-1825
Email:jofloren@yahoo.com

USAID PHILIPPINES

Agoncillo, Oliver
Natural Resources Policy Advisor
USAID Philippines
8F PNB Financial Center
Pres. Diosdado Macapagal Blvd.
Pasay City, 1308
Philippines
Tel: 632 552-9828
Fax: 63 2 552-9899
Email: oagoncillo@usaid.gov

Karia, Roopa
Governance Officer, USAID Philippines
8F PNB Financial Center,
Pres. Diosdado Macapagal Blvd.
Pasay City, 1308
Philippines
Tel: 632 552-9825
Fax: 63 2 552-9899
Email: rkaria@usaid.gov

Guieb, Rebecca
Governance and Coastal-Marine Management
Specialist, USAID Philippines
8F PNB Financial Center
Pres. Diosdado Macapagal Blvd.
Pasay City, 1308
Philippines
Tel: 632 552-9829
Fax: 63 2 552-9899
Email:rguieb@usaid.gov

Micko, Aurelia
Deputy Chief
Office of Energy and Environment,
USAID Philippines
8F PNB Financial Center
Pres. Diosdado Macapagal Blvd.
Pasay City, 1308,
Philippines
Tel: 632 552-9822
Fax: 63 2 552-9899
Email: aumicko@usaid.gov

PARTNERS AND GUESTS

Abbey, Michael
Asia/Pacific Capacity Building & MSRA
NOAA Office of International Affairs (F/IA)
National Marine Fisheries Service
1315 East-West Highway, Room 12659
Silver Spring , Maryland 20910
USA
Tel: 1 301 713-9090 Ext 187
Fax: 1 301 713-9106 or 2313
Email: michael.abbey@noaa.gov

Alanano, Rodrigo
Mayor, Municipality of Dauin
Municipal Hall Compound
Dauin, Negros Oriental 6217
Philippines
Tel: 63 35 425 2073

Bernales, Equitiqio
Mayor, Municipality of Ubay
Municipal Hall, Ubay, Bohol, 6315
Philippines
Tel: 63 38 5180518

Boniel, Nino Rey
Mayor, Municipality of Bien Unido
Municipal Hall
Bien Unido, Bohol, 6326
Philippines
Tel: 63 38 5172288

Boyboy, Tesalonia
Mayor, Municipality of Carlos P. Garcia
Municipal Hall
C.P. Garcia, Bohol, 6346
Philippines
Tel: 63 38 519 2010

Castro, Joan
Executive Director
PATH Foundation Philippines Inc.
5/F Unit 506 Tower 2,
Cityland Condominium 10
154 HV Dela Costa St. Salcedo Village
Makati City 1227
Philippines
Tel: 632 8175049
Fax: 632 893 5360
Email:jcastro@pfpi.org

Item, Juanario
Mayor, Municipality of Talibon
Municipal Hall
Talibon, Bohol, 6325
Philippines
Tel: 66 38-575-0051

Trinidad, Annabelle
Senior Manager, CTI Policy and Development
Conservation International-Philippines
6 Maalalahanin St. Teacher's Village,
Quezon City 1101
Philippines
Email: abbie@trinidad.com.ph,
a.trinidad@conservation.org

Tupper, Mark
Scientist
World Fish Center Philippines Office
Khush Hall, IRRI College, Los Baños,
Laguna 403
Philippines
Tel: 63-917 5240864
Fax: 63-2 891 1292, 63-49 536 0202
Email:M.Tupper@CGIAR.ORG

A3: PARTICIPANTS' EXPECTATIONS, EVALUATIONS AND BREAKDOWN BY GENDER AND SCOPE OF WORK

A3: Summary of Expectations, Evaluations and Gender Table

A3.1 Participants Expectations:

The team from **Solomon Islands** hoped to learn about ideas and concepts on fisheries management and learn from the experience of CT6 countries, specifically from the Philippines. They hoped to return to their home country with ideas that they can try out in the provincial and community level.

In terms of topic, the team from **Malaysia** said they expected to learn about EBFM, best practices in community-based fisheries management, and how climate change relates to marine conservation. In terms of practical experience, the team said they wanted to share experiences among other exchange participants regarding MPA management, EBFM and climate change. They also hoped to bring back lessons and ideas that will help them in preparing their NPOA.

The team from **Timor Leste** hoped to gain a better understanding of different MPA management models among CT6 countries and learn about the challenges of implementing an MPA. They also hoped to share knowledge and skills on coastal resource management with other participants and network with other participants from CT6 countries.

The team from **Papua New Guinea** expected to learn about guidelines in selecting and establishing MPAs, EBFM and look at success stories in coastal and marine resource management that can be replicated in their own country. They also hoped to learn from the experiences of other participants in the exchange.

The **Indonesia**n team said they wanted to learn about the development and management of community-based marine conservation areas, exchange information and implementation practices from CT6 countries and enhance networking opportunities.

The **Philippine** team said they wanted to learn about MPA management and how other CT6 countries are moving with their CTI NPOAs specifically on the implementation of priority activities. They also wanted to gain insights on the efforts of other countries regarding coastal resource management.

A3.2 Participant Evaluations

Participants were asked to respond to the evaluation questions with comments and ratings of 1 to 5, with five being the highest rating and 1 the lowest.

1. To what extent did this regional exchange meets its four objectives?

Objective 1: Provide participating teams from CT6 countries with concepts, models, lessons and approaches to ecosystem-based fisheries management. Average Score: 4.4

- The whole subject and the two- day visit gave us a clear understanding of how eco-system based fisheries management works in Philippines
- The exchange provided theories, experience and application on CFRM
- It is an eye opening lesson for some countries
- The concept, model and approaches to ecosystem based fisheries management were explained clearly
- Useful information was provided
- It was very informative for us

- Very good & understandable
- Enough information was provided
- The exchange provided important and essential things to know on how the concepts, models and approaches are used in each CT6 country
- The organizer provided us with the presentations and notes that can serve as guidelines in developing the NPOA in our country
- The whole subject and the two- day visit gave us a clear understanding of how eco-system based fisheries management works in Philippines
- The exchange provided theories, experience and application on CFRM

Objective 2: Share experiences and learn from other CTI countries about coastal marine resource management. Average Score: 3.5

- For some of us who are used only to our own country and never had the chance to learn from other countries way, the exchange provided us a venue to learn the approaches of costal/ marine resource management in other places
- The participant from all CT6 were able to present their problem and opportunities
- Other than the Philippines, other CT6 countries are still at the starting stage and do not have specific projects yet
- CT6 countries have different levels of experiences
- We were given the chance to share but this was not that maximized
- We learn mostly from the Philippine experience
- We learned a lot from each other
- Organizers should allow more interaction
- Not all countries were able to share their experience
- No time for other countries to present best practices
- Still need more time to discuss or share between CT6 countries
- I learned more knowledge and information on how to manage coastal and marine resources in my native country
- Participants from other countries were not given opportunities to share their experience with the local municipal counterparts. Mostly the Philippines experiences were heard.
- Other CT6 participant should give short presentation of their country activities
- Interaction between participants was good and participants were willing to share ideas and experiences
- We learned mostly from Philippine –based experience but at the same time it is necessary/inevitable because it is the first time for the groups/participants to come together

Objective 3: Participate in the *2nd Conference of Coastal Municipalities* of the Philippines to learn about challenges coastal municipalities across the Philippines have faced and the progress they have achieved. Average Score: 4.1

- We were able to really learn from their experiences and what they achieved. It was so interesting to hear them talk about their achievements
- Valuable information and sharing of experiences on some successful countries and municipalities
- Mayors were passionate in managing their respective municipalities
- Attending the conference was an eye-opener
- I was able to see the challenges faced by coastal municipalities in their advocacy in managing their coastal resources effectively
- I learned valuable input for political deals among regents in Indonesia
- I learned and physically experienced the challenges faced by the municipalities
- It was good to see leaders doing things for their constituents

- It is interesting but it was also difficult to follow the process because of the mixed language (Tagalog and English) used in the discussions
- I learned a lot of good experiences and practices related to coastal resources management and challenges faced in implementing these
- I learned that MPAs in the Philippines have a fee. It is a very important lesson for us.
- This is a rare opportunity to learn about the involvement of municipal authorities in the Philippines in coastal fisheries management
- I learned the importance of strong governance and political will to achieve sustainable actions
- I learned about governance systems in the Philippines and the kind of work Mayors in their respective municipalities
- There were open discussions held with LGUs in the Philippines and opportunities provided adequate.

Objective 4: Develop an activity design or draft next steps based on the lessons learned that would help a municipality in each country and over time could lead to supporting the CT6 short and long term CTI Nationals Plan of Action.
Average Score: 4.0

- This is the kind of activity that would help each of the CT6 countries in developing their NPOAs and ensuring that NPOAs will be achievable
- It was helpful
- Yes, I think it could support the short- and long- term goals of the CTI NPOAs
- Maybe design / draft could be used as guideline but need modifications for each respective country accordingly
- We should have been given more time to develop designs based on what we discussed and the lessons learned from the activities in the exchange
- We will recommend lessons learned to our NCC
- I still need to do more readings of notes to do this
- I believe that from my experience in NGO advocacy, I can support our country's NPOA
- Action plan was done in a short period of time. There is a need to really look at strategies and approaches carefully in order to effectively implement national and regional plans of actions
- Group discussions and contributions were very helpful

2. To what extent did the course meet *your* expectations, and why?
Average Score: 4.1

- My expectations were met because I have learned good lessons that can be replicated in my country
- The course met my expectations because I learned lessons on coastal resources management
- I learned good points from the implementation of the FISH project but of course there are different sets of background players and set-ups in other areas
- It was good, informative and kept us on the move
- I now have an idea for formulating an MPA in our municipality.
- I learned more about the CTI program
- The exchange almost met our expectations, except that it should be noted that concepts and theories are different in practice and in the field
- There were excellent participants and presenters
- As I said, need more time to learn from other 6 CTI countries since we learned more from Philippines but not from others
- The course made me understand the concepts, models, lessons and procedures from the Philippines that can serve as guidelines in planning future fisheries management initiatives.
- It would have been good to hear from the other CT6 countries on similar activities that they are doing, they should have been given at least 15 minutes to present this.

- In terms of meeting our expectation in relation to our National CTI action goals and objectives, I learned about new approaches and strategies on ecosystem based fisheries management
- The exchange program gave what needs to be given but participants need more time to effectively work in realistic conditions

3. How useful was participation in the 2nd Coastal Conference of Municipalities?
Average Score: 4.0

- I learned about activities and achievements in Philippine coastal municipalities, most of which are new things that are not happening in PNG
- It is useful especially in the context of addressing MPA user fees
- Very hectic, sometimes I don't understand the event (whether it's on or not) due to poor time management of the participants. CT6 participants came earlier at almost all events
- It can be more useful if we could participate actively instead of just being observers
- I became awareness of the issues and concern of LGUs in the Philippines
- The mayors were really friendly and helpful
- I had the opportunity to meet Philippine mayors and hear their concerns
- It was less interactive
- I learned about effective natural resource management through networking of municipalities
- The experience was useful to compare with own country and how we can improve our coastal resource management
- I learned more about the structure of the Philippine government
- It was useful knowing how the Philippines have resolved their issues and problems in coastal resource management. However, it would have been more useful if the program provided background readings on the Philippine system prior to the participants' arrival in the country.
-

4. How useful were the technical/lecture sessions?
Average Score: 4.0

- It was useful and increased my knowledge in law enforcement priorities and problems
- It was rich in information and references
- It is a great guideline and it was very helpful
- It needs more focus and organizers should have extended the time to build action plans
- The technical session are expertly done and presented
- I had some difficulty because of language barrier because I do not speak good English
- I commend them for well prepared presentation
- Very useful as it would assist/guide LGUS in other countries that have to address CFRM

5. How useful was the field site trip?
Average Score: 4.6

- Useful because in PNG we have not done that
- It increased my knowledge in improving fisheries management in my municipality
- Good step for driving next plan of activity in our implementation site
- Extremely great, KUDOS
- Concept is useful for local community but not in field practice, Indonesia is better
- Very good experience and sight seeing
- It was new to me and very interesting
- The resource mapping activity was excellent
- It gave me a better understanding of MPA's and other initiatives under taken by municipalities in Philippines
- It provided participants the opportunity to discuss with LGUS on lessons learned

6. How useful were the action planning sessions?
Average Score: 4.3

- Very useful because I learned about how other CT6 countries are handling their own sites
- It exposed the reality of the programs been highlighted
- It was very useful especially in comparing status of coral reefs with our country
- The time was very limited. Participants need a bit longer time for interaction
- It made me realize what can happen to my country if we don't act now

7. How appropriate was the length of the course?
Average Score: 3.5

- Too intensive and perhaps could be improved through more reasonable scheduling of events. Too short sessions can lead participants to miss lots of important details that can be useful for implementation
- Perfect
- It can be longer
- It could be done in 3 days
- It can be modified as a full one week training without the conference
- Need longer period to give enough time for participants to review lessons learned
- I think it was too short
- Good enough but need time for having fun and rest (the body needs that)
- Course duration was adequate
- It was a bit too short. Two weeks should be more appropriate
- It was too short

8. How appropriate was the amount of information (comment if too much or too little)?
Average Score: 3.7

- A little too much. Maybe the mayors need more help from scientists in implementing their plan of action
- It can be more
- Just enough
- It was okay but need more time for discussions
- Too much info allocated for each day. We are exhausted by too many activities. Scale down the activities or increase the time.
- Time was just right

9. Did we provide enough opportunity for participant discussion, questions and participation?
Average Score: 3.9

- Yes, there was enough time for planning
- More than enough
- Yes, but could be improved
- Not enough, sometimes there was too much time pressure
- Participants should be given more time to share their experience.
- Yes, discussion and involvement among participants were excellent

10. How well were the travel and logistics arrangements managed?

Average Score: 3.3

- Good with revision of the claimed expenditures the budget was a bit tight
- Good, but perhaps catch some fish seafood so we can taste/ judge the quality of fish landed in Philippines
- Too tight No space to breath!
- It was well-managed
- It needs more professional logistic arrangement
- Good except that our government does not support us in our per diem thus rely on limited per diem received for the event.
- Pretty well done
- Travel arrangement is ok but lump sum and incidental cost received from organizers is too small
- Arrangements excellent, but per diem was too low
- I do not feel comfortable with the amount of resource given since we have to stop by an international airport and go to restaurant on our way to the conference and back
- Ok, but having to travel and arrive at destination and starting workshop the same day was tiring, A one to half day allowance prior to workshop would be good
- Prior to the activity, participants need to be informed about travel details including the payment of per diem and reimbursement of expenses

11. What did we do well and should repeat in future regional exchange programs?

- Resolution on wearing with the project amount all CTI6 countries collaboration sharing at information
- Time management – 5 Very well done
- Your moderator, speakers and everyone who involved are in a very good cool and very good in their res practice areas
- Field trip: This help us see the actual scenarios of the community compare with our own conditions well
- Resource person: Opposition should be holistic (LGU-NGA-NGO)
- Well-selected field sites/trips for learning/sharing of experience
- Fish games give a lasting information to bring back home and we also in future trainings
- Field trip and best practice from local community
- The presentation of each local government or municipal authority. Need such for CT6 countries to do and compare
- Keep things going and lively
- Course exercise
- Lesson best practices in various countries
- The workshop focused on EAFM and MPA
- More exchange will be more effective to strengthen regional cooperation and avoid competition
- Lesson learned and field trip
- Please provide more exchange opportunity for us to strengthen our relation with 6 CTI countries
- I hope it is repeated in future. The best we implement in other countries like Indonesia
- Field trip.
- Site visit / field trip should be repeated
- Fine given for participant involvement and interactive
- Exchanges of country experiences in the CTI Region and participation of relevant players/officials recommend same people to attend future meeting to their continuity and networking

12. What could we do better in future regional exchange programs?

- The per diem received was not enough

- In the future, there can be presentations of project outputs including some successful results from the first regional exchange
- You did well, no complaints at all
- Next time the program can be more organized and participants given more time to breath
- The next exchange could cover more topics that would be of great help show replication of programs in different countries and levels
- Organizers should give enough information/time for each participant country so that they can prepare and bring what is expected from them
- Organizers should give participants enough time for sharing among themselves
- The next exchange can be done in other countries and resource persons can be brought in
- Organizers should design expenditure costs that help participants feel comfortable enough during their travel
- In the future regional exchange, I hope to convince participants from other nations to specifically implement MPAs
- There should be more group discussions and open discussions that will allow for more sharing among participants
- Information should be provided to the participants beforehand
- The next exchange can ensure continuity by using the principles and participants. Organizers should provide more per diem if possible

13. Please provide any further comments, suggestions or ideas you may have

- I would like to recommend that people who attended the first exchange must also attend the next one for consistency and to follow up on the work that has been started
- The CTSP should carry out technical training courses like GIS etc.
- Per diem given to participants maybe too low to cover official phone calls, laundry services etc. Perhaps the organizers can adjust the per diem according to standards imposed by WWF/ CI. As it was stated that this program is fully funded, we are not allowed to claim other expenditures from our respective organizations.
- Organizers should not stick to beef or chicken throughout the course and should serve fish or seafood to the participants.
- Organizers should give participants time for short rest
- For the next Regional Exchange Program there should be leveling of CT 6 involvement in the CTI as well as the status of the CTI program in each country. There can be more sessions on planning.
- Organizers should include social aspects of coastal resource management in the list of issues as this is lacking in the first exchange
- Too much time for training, not enough time to rest. In the future, organizers should allocate more time to rest, relax and pray.
- Regional exchanges can be held on a rotational basis throughout the CT6 countries
- Do not squeeze quantities too much. Improve per diem and allow participants to get their own food
- Give participants time to spend in the city we stay and spend our money as local contribution
- We speak among ourselves and most agree that per diem was not enough to cover our expenses, time, expertise and contribution in the workshop
- I hope that Timor Leste also has time/opportunity to host CTI regional exchange in the future
- Provide participants with avenue to contact their various home countries including financial support. The per diem was not sufficient to meet the cost of making international calls or e-mails back home

A3.3 Breakdown of Participants

1. Gender

Participants		
Male	19	76%
Female	6	24%
TOTAL	25	100%
Resource Persons		
Male	11	61%
Female	7	39%
TOTAL	18	100%
OVERALL TOTAL		
Male	30	70%
Female	13	30%
TOTAL	43	100%

2. Participant Institutions

Government, National Level	8	32%
Government, Sub-national Level	12	48%
Academe, NGOs and CBOs	5	20%
TOTAL	25	100%

A4: LIST OF PRESENTATIONS

All presentations at the First CTI Regional Exchange Program can be viewed electronically at the US CTI Program Integration Portal at **www.uscti.org** under the Workspaces Section. Photos from the Exchange can also be viewed at the Document Library Section under the Photo Gallery folder and Events sub-folder. To access the portal log in through username: **coral** and password: **triangle** (non-case sensitive).

Day I
S-01.1 Introduction to the Philippine CTI Program By Lynette Laroya
S-01.2 Introduction to the US Support to the CTI Program By Peter Collier
S-01.3 Introduction to CTSP By Annabelle Trinidad
S-01.4 Introduction to the USAID FISH Project By William Jatulan
S-02.1 Status of CRM (Activity)
S-02.2 Resource Mapping (Activity)
S-03 Why manage coastal and marine resources? By Dr. Stacey Tighe
S-04 Understanding fisheries: some biological and ecological principles By Dr. Nygiel Armada
S-05 Let's Go Fishing (Activity)
S-06 Fisheries resource management: principles, concepts and application By Dr. Nygiel Armada
S-07 Resource Map (Activity)
S-08 Re view of Learning for the day

Day II
Plenary
S-9.2 Fisheries and Biodiversity: A Philippine Perspective by Dr. Angel Alcala
S-9.3 Securing Lifeboats & Lifelines: Understanding the Climate Challenge, Building Local Solutions by Mr. Lorenzo Tan
S-9.4 National Policy Framework for Sustainable Fisheries focused on Poverty Alleviation and Food Security: Updates and Continuing Challenges By Assistant Secretary Salvador Salacup
S-9.5. National Policy Framework for Sustainable Fisheries focused on Biodiversity and Climate Change by Theresa Mundita Lim
S-9.6 Judicial Response to Environmental Cases by Atty. A. Sze
S-9.7 Framework for Inter-LGU Collaboration in Fisheries Management by Atty. Jay L. Batongbacal,

Concurrent Thematic Sessions
Bridging the Divide: Poverty Alleviation and Ensuring Food Security
SS-10.1A Fisheries Management Gains in Kilos and Pesos by N. Armada
SS-10.1B Mariculture Parks Response to Poverty and Food Security by G. Adora
SS-10.1C Converging Conservation and Poverty Alleviation by E. Tupa
SS-10.1D Zero Poverty in 2020 by R. Banias

Maintaining Marine Biodiversity
SS-10.2A Marine Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Human Well-being by A. Menez
SS-10.2B MPA Networking by B. Cerilles
SS-10.2C Using MPA Networks to Develop a Tourism Framework by J. Edora
SS-10.2D Scaling up MPA Experience: Verde Passage Experience

Adapting to Climate Change
SS-10.3A Climate Change Impacts on Philippine Coasts and Options for Adaptation by R. Perez
SS-10.3B Risk-based Approach to Climate Change Adaptation by R. Cola
SS-10.3C Climate Forecast Application in the Municipality of Dumangas, Iloilo by R. Golez

Enforcing Coastal and Fishery Laws

SS-10.4A Delineating Municipal Waters- Issues and Processes in Relation to Enforcement by F. Espejon
SS-10.4B Capacitating Local Government Enforcement by O. Tanseco
SS-10.4C Municipality of Ubay, Bohol CRM Agenda by J. Delima
SS-10.4D Prosecuting Coastal Laws at the Municipality by the Municipality by G.Anda

Sustainable Financing for Fisheries Management
SS-10.5A Conservation Pays, the User Fee System of Dauin by R. Alanano
SS-10.5B Critical Ingredients for Sustaining Coastal Governance by L. Eisma
SS-10.5C Cost-Benefit Analysis for CRM by W. Jatulan

SS-11 Review of Day 3

Day III
SS-12 Review of 2nd CCM
SS-13 Compliance and Enforcement in the Fisheries Sector: The Philippine Experience by Marlito Guidote
SS-14A Establishment of MPAs by W. Jatulan
SS-14B Process for Establishing and Managing MPAs in Dauin, Negros Oriental, Philippines by Mayor Rodrigo A. Alanano
SS-15 Stakeholder Involvement in Coastal Management by Rebecca Pestano-Smith
SS-15B International Dimension of the Ecosystem Goal by Michael Abbey

Day IV
SS-16A Population, Health and Environment and Coastal Resource Management by Dr, Joan Castro
CRM and Surveillance Programs in Ubay Municipality by Mayor Eutiquio Bernales

Day VI
SS-18 Formulating an action plan, resources and indicators by William Jatulan