

Transforming the Management of Marine and Coastal Resources in the Coral Triangle:

A Region-wide Program to Safeguard Marine Biological Resources for Future Generations

Coral Triangle Support Partnership Year 1 Annual Program Report (October 1, 2008 – September 30, 2009)

Prepared for GCP LWA Associate Award # LAG-A-00-99-00048-00
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Submitted on:
November 2, 2009

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Acronyms

BSSE — Bismarck Solomon Seas Ecoregion – includes Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands
CI — Conservation International
CIP — Central Islands Province in the Solomon Islands
COP — Conference of the Parties
CSR — Corporate Social Responsibility
CT — Coral Triangle
CT6 — the six nations in the Coral Triangle, including Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste
CTI — Coral Triangle Initiative
CTSP — Coral Triangle Support Partnership
DEC — Department of Environment and Conservation in Papua New Guinea
DIVA — Dynamic Interactive Vulnerability Assessment
EAFM — Ecosystem approach to fisheries management
EBFM — ecosystem-based fisheries management
GIS — geographic information system
GOM — Government of Malaysia
IMWG — inter ministerial working group in Timor-Leste
IPCC — Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IR — Intermediate Results
LMMA — Locally Management Marine Area
LRFFT — live reef food fish trade
mm — millimeters
MMAF — Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries in Indonesia
MOA — Ministry of Agriculture in Malaysia
MoNRE — Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment in Malaysia
MOSTI — Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation in Malaysia
MOU — memorandum of understanding
MPA — marine protected area
NCC — National Coordinating Committee
NFA — National Fisheries Authority in Papua New Guinea
NOAA — National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPOA — National Plan of Action
NTZ — No take zone
PEMSEA — Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia
PLA — participatory learning and action
PMP — Performance Management Plan
PNG — Papua New Guinea
PNGCLMA — PNG Center for Locally Managed Areas
RARE — Rare Conservation
RPOA — Regional Plan of Action
SI — Solomon Islands
SILMMA — Solomon Islands Locally Managed Marine Areas
SLR — Sea level rise
SOM — Senior Official’s Meeting

SSME — Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion
TNC — The Nature Conservancy
UNFCCC — United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
US CTI — US Coral Triangle Initiative
USAID — United States Agency for International Development
VIP — Verdi Island Passage
WCS — Wildlife Conservation Society
WWF — World Wildlife Fund

1. Introduction

The Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP) is a USAID-supported consortium that brings together the comparative strengths and regional experience of the World Wildlife Fund (also known as Worldwide Fund for Nature) (WWF), Conservation International (CI) and The Nature Conservancy (TNC) to support the six Coral Triangle countries (CT6) in achieving their goals as detailed in the Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI) Regional Plan of Action¹ (RPOA) and the individual National Plans of Action (NPOA) of each country.

The CTSP works within the US Coral Triangle Initiative (US CTI) Support Program funded by USAID and other agencies to ‘improve the management of biologically and economically important coastal and marine resources and associated ecosystems that support the livelihoods of peoples and economies in the Coral Triangle.’

To ensure an integrated design under the US CTI Support Program, CTSP worked in concert with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the US CTI Program Integrator, other U.S. agencies, the Asian Development Bank, the Global Environment Facility, and other donor and government agencies, to map needs and derive best ways for CTSP to create value and provide leadership within the overall CTI. Country needs are expansive and none of the assistance sources can meet these needs alone. CTSP, being the first program on the ground, took both a tactical and strategic view by responding and taking advantage of high priority needs that are likely to produce results immediately and in the near future, while also taking more strategic positions that set the stage for outcomes over the medium to long term.

This report covers the first year of CTSP operations from October 1, 2008 to September 30, 2009.

2. CTSP Program Overview

US CTI Results Framework

The CTSP reports against the US CTI Support Program Consolidated Results Framework illustrated in Annex 1.

CTSP Goal

The goal of the project is to improve the management of biologically and economically important coastal and marine resources and associated ecosystems that support the livelihoods of peoples and economies in the Coral Triangle. CTSP’s strategy for achieving this goal is to focus on the following four core Results within the US CTI Framework that substantially support the efforts of the CT6 nations to implement the CTI Regional and National Plans of Action.

¹ The six-nation Regional Plan of Action was approved in Manado, Indonesia, on May 15, 2009.

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

CTSP Success Statement

CTSP will realize this goal by directly helping each CT6 country create an enabling environment that contributes to long-term results and benefits local, national and regional resource management outcomes. At the end of the project period, CTSP success will be demonstrated at three levels: priority geography, national and regional.

One priority geography per country will demonstrate full integration at the seascape-scale of all four CTSP goals: national and regional platforms, ecosystem based fisheries management (EBFM), effective Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), and climate change adaptation. Each integrated program will engage different categories and scales of governance, linking the lowest recognized unit of governance to national and international governance structures and processes.

Each of the six countries will have approved and gazetted at least two new national-level marine and coastal management policies. These policies will provide the enabling environment to transform resource management behaviors of actors at all levels of influence, from local community members relying directly on a healthy resource base to international traders responding to global consumption demands.

The regional program will result in at least two trans-boundary agreements for the cooperative management of functional seascapes. The program will also both build capacity and address threats by providing beneficiaries at all levels in the six countries with targeted opportunities to share experiences and replicate successes across countries, address transnational challenges that cannot be effectively addressed by one country alone, adopt economies of scale in implementing common programmatic approaches, and coordinate with other donors working on a regional level.

Priority Geographies

In Year 1 the following CTSP priority geographies were selected in collaboration with government counterparts. A regional map of priority geographies and a list of their respective target sites are found Annex B.

- *Philippines:* Palawan, Tawi-Tawi, Verde Passage, and Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion (SSME).
- *Indonesia:* West Papua Province, West Sumatra Corridor, Southeast Sulawesi Province, East Nusa Tenggara Province, Makassar Strait, East Kalimantan Province, Sunda Shelf, Bismarck Solomon Seas Ecoregion (BSSE), and SSME.

- *Malaysia*, Kudat Banggi Priority Conservation Area and SSME.
- *Papua New Guinea*: Manus Province, New Ireland Province, Milne Bay Province, and BSSE.
- *Solomon Islands*: Malaita Province, Western Bloc Provinces (Western, Choiseul, Isabel) and BSSE. In the latter years of the project, the Central Provinces (Central, Makira, Guadalcanal, and Temotu) will be added.
- *Timor-Leste*: Nino Konis Santana National Marine Park.

3. Major Program Achievements

Program Achievements

The following summarizes major program achievements under each Result of the US CTI Results Framework. Detailed reporting against project results, intermediate results and their indicators follows in Section 4.

Result 1: Regional and national platforms strengthened to catalyze and sustain integrated marine and coastal management in the Coral Triangle

CTSP Achievements:

- Globally visible six-nation Coral Triangle Summit held in Manado, Indonesia on May 15, 2009
- CTI Regional Plan of Action endorsed by Heads of State of all CT6 nations
- National Plan of Action drafted by all CT6 Governments and in the Philippines, formally adopted
- National Coordination Committees established and offices operational in all CT6 countries
- Regional thematic workshops held, identifying focal areas of attention in climate change, threatened species, marine protected areas and ecosystem based management of fisheries that both address national needs and require regional cooperation
- Priority Geographies identified for USAID assistance in all CT6 countries
- SSME action plans finalized for dissemination at the November 2009 PEMSEA Conference in the Philippines

Result 2: Ecosystem approach to fisheries management improved throughout the Coral Triangle region

CTSP Achievements:

- Ecosystem based management of fisheries (EBFM) publicly declared as national approach for fisheries in Malaysia
- Key fisheries industry players and local government in the Philippines agreed to corporate social responsibility recommendations to be implemented by CTSP in Year 2
- Coral fish monitoring capacity was built among local government and live reef food fish trade (LRFFT) representatives in Tawi-Tawi, Philippines

- LRFFT sustainability assessment started in Papua New Guinea and the Solomon Islands
- MPA management effectiveness approaches introduced to local government personnel in Timor Leste

Result 3: Marine protected area management improved in Coral Triangle countries

CTSP Achievements:

- 96,000 hectares in areas of biological significance in the Philippines under improved management
- First science-based marine geographic prioritization in Indonesia in almost three decades completed to determine the highest priority conservation areas for USAID/CTSP support
- Stakeholders’ workshops conducted in cooperation with Sabah Parks Department in Malaysia, resulting in agreement
- Phase I of the regional Coral Triangle Atlas completed with the signing of an MOU between five international NGOs agreeing to share data, support creation of a host website, and populate initial data layers. The CT Atlas is a GIS database consisting of core layers of biological, ecological and social data essential for regional, national and sub-national decision making

Result 4: Capacity to adapt to climate change improved throughout the Coral Triangle region

CTSP Achievements:

- Regional sea level rise (SLR) assessment completed, providing a country-by-country analysis of the extent of projected coastal flooding, population displacement and estimated adaptation costs
- Mangrove replanting to demonstrated restoration of coastal resilience completed in Verde Island Passage, Philippines

CTSP Results Indicators

Within the US CTI Results Framework, CTSP progress is measured against six indicators. Planned Year 1 indicator targets and the numbers achieved by the end of the year are presented below in Table 1.

Table 1. Target Summary

Indicators	CTSP FY09 Targets	
	Planned	Achieved
1. Number of hectares in areas of biological significance under improved management	96,100	96,000
2. Numbers of hectares under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance	0	0
3. Numbers of policies, laws, agreements or regulations promoting sustainable natural resource	10	4

management and conservation that are implemented		
4. Number of people receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation	839	839
5. Number of laws, policies, agreements, or regulations addressing climate change proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance	0	0
6. Number of public-private partnerships formed	0	0

The CTSP Consortium is sensitive to CT6 Governments’ requests that priority activities and targets be set in consultation. As a result, we will continue to update Performance Management Plan (PMP) targets for Years 2 – 5, particularly spatially defined targets, as these national consultations progress. By working with CT6 Governments to set CTSP Project targets, the Consortium seeks to ensure:

- alignment and linkage between CT6 partner governments’ priorities and operational development strategies and the project’s short- and medium-term expenditures
- that priorities are reflected in annual government budgets
- minimized duplicative (donor-supported) initiatives
- shared analysis and learning among project activities
- that activities address a mutually agreed upon results framework
- mutual accountability for achieving targets.

4. Progress Achieved Toward Results

4.1 Regional Program

Progress Achieved

Progress was made in Year 1 on the following Intermediate Results:

Result 1: Regional and national platforms strengthened to catalyze and sustain integrated marine and coastal management in the Coral Triangle.

- IR 1.1: Policies developed and advanced
- IR 1.2: Institutional capacity and collaboration strengthened

CTSP provided in-depth support to the CTI Roadmap process that helped ensure a successful CTI Summit in Manado on May 15, 2009. The Summit was a globally visible event that galvanized the CT6 countries’ commitment to cooperative action and represented the emergence of a new regional governance regime for the Coral Triangle. CTSP provided technical and logistical support to numerous in-country and regional meetings among stakeholders and decision makers that produced iterative drafts of the

Regional Plan of Action adopted in Manado, and draft National Plans of Action for all six CT countries. The Philippines completed adoption of its national plan of action and the remaining five CT countries are in the final stages of review and adoption. Support was provided to the CTI Regional Secretariat during this period, including seconding technical assistance and supporting staff to the Secretariat. A short-term senior communications expert was seconded to the CTI Summit Organizing Committee, who was instrumental in generating media communications that received global coverage.

Regional thematic workshops were held to identify national priorities that could only be addressed through regional cooperation and action. These four distinct thematic workshops covered marine protected area networks, threatened species, climate change and eco-system based management of coastal fisheries. The resulting reports from these workshops are in production and will guide US support to the CTI moving forward.

- IR 1.3: Learning and information networks strengthened

The first phase of the Coral Triangle Atlas was completed in September 2009 with the signing of an MOU between five international NGOs who agreed to share data, support the creation of a host website for the database, and populate the database with initial data layers. The CT Atlas is a GIS database consisting of core layers of biological, ecological and social data essential for regional, national and sub-national decision making.

A regional sea level rise (SLR) assessment was completed and the resulting report is in publication. The report provides a country-by-country analysis of the extent of coastal flooding and population displacement, as well as estimated adaptation costs. The findings are visually represented in maps that can be used by CT6 Governments for national planning. In addition, a spatial map of coral reef vulnerability was created that will be used to identify fisheries-dependent coastal populations that are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.

A regional selection was started to identify areas suited for a regional network of MPA communications and advocacy campaigns to be supported by RARE, a US NGO. A case study on local advocacy campaigns within the CT region supported by RARE was completed for the Tubbataha MPA in the Philippines. A detailed monitoring protocol to measure impacts of previous RARE campaigns is under development.

Implementation Challenges and Solutions

The timetable set by the CT6 countries for delivering the Regional Plan of Action and six-nation CTI Declaration was ambitious but appropriate. It created, however, specific tensions and needs that CTSP was not able to fully meet for a number of reasons. These included the dynamic nature of the CTI Roadmap process that caused a continual updating of country priorities, the fact that project activities could not start until USAID was able to provide an interim approval of the first workplan, and a first year portfolio that consisted primarily of projects designed the previous year in response to the “early action” requirement in the Program Description, some of which were no longer current with evolving country priorities. Yet at the same time, many activities launched in Year 1 have proven foundational to the long-term program ahead, providing information and

decision support tools and mechanisms that will be needed for collective action and decision making by CT6 Governments over the course of the next four years.

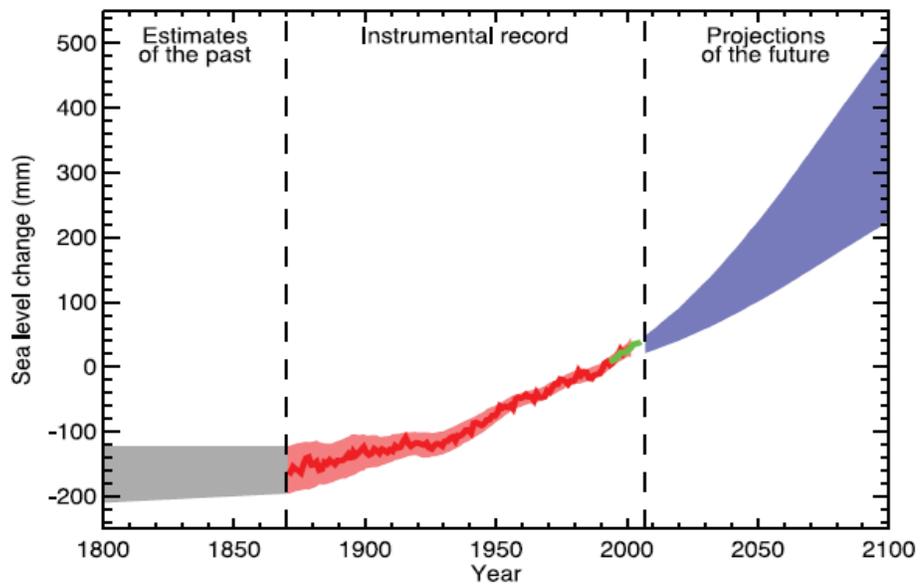
Success Stories

A. Forecasting Sea-level Rise in the Coral Triangle: A Tool for Governments and Practitioners

Some 150 million people live in coastal communities in the six countries of the Coral Triangle and depend on the ocean for their livelihoods. Sea level rise represents a major threat to coastal communities and habitats such as mangroves, coral reefs and

seagrass beds. A report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC 2007) confirmed that global sea level was already rising at an average rate of 1.7 mm (0.07 inches) per year during the 20th century.

Figure 1. Global Sea Level Changes



Time series of global mean sea level in the past and as projected for the future. The blue shading represents the range of model projections for the 21st century, relative to the 1980 to 1999 mean. (IPCC 2007).

Current research suggests that IPCC 2100 estimates are low, and that a 1 meter (3.28 feet) rise - or greater - is likely. According to a recent WWF and University of Queensland publication, *The Coral Triangle and Climate Change: Ecosystems, People and Societies at Risk*, “rapidly rising sea levels will lead to the steady loss of coastal land and the inundation of coastal freshwater supplies...Increases in sea level of one meter or more will put tens of millions of people and their communities under extreme pressure.” Unfortunately, it is not known which sites are most vulnerable to sea level rise impacts, and without this knowledge, Coral Triangle governments are at a loss as to where and what sort of actions should be undertaken to mitigate these impacts. In response, in 2009, CTSP conducted a sea level rise vulnerability assessment with regional experts.

As a first step, an assessment of existing coastal impact models was undertaken and the Dynamic Interactive Vulnerability Assessment (DIVA) model was used to produce quantitative data on coastal vulnerability indicators for various climatic and socioeconomic scenarios for the year 2100 - both with and without climate change adaptation measures in place. Ecological, social and economic consequences of sea level rise were assessed, such as coastal wetland changes, number of people subject to flooding, and number of people forced to migrate due to coastal erosion and saltwater intrusion into aquifers. The findings have been submitted to the journal *Sustainability Science*, and once published; they will help Coral Triangle governments define their climate change mitigation projects.

This analysis is helping increase awareness about climate change impacts on the region and makes the case for immediate planning and intervention. As Elizabeth McLeod of The Nature Conservancy, who led this work, notes: “This study brought together leading climate researchers from the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research, the universities of Southampton and Adelaide, and TNC. While the results reinforce the need for fine-resolution models to be developed and applied in high risk areas to inform specific adaptation responses at the local level, this study was an essential first step in identifying those communities and wetland habitats that are at high and low risk to sea level rise across the Coral Triangle.”

By Elizabeth McLeod (emcleod@tnc.org)



Figure 1. A young fisher in New Ireland, Papua New Guinea is protected from a stormy sea by healthy fringing reef as he forages for the morning catch.

B. Developing a Tool to Address the Coral Triangle’s Greatest Threat: a Climate Change Vulnerability Model

According to a 2009 WWF/University of Queensland publication, [The Coral Triangle and Climate Change: Ecosystems, People and Societies at Risk](#), coastal deforestation, coastal reclamation, declining water quality, pollution, destructive fishing, and over exploitation of marine life have resulted in a 40% reduction in the areal extent of the region’s coral reefs and mangroves over the last 40 years. The degradation of these habitats has decreased their resilience to the predicted impacts of climate change, further endangering the health and security of over 150 million people in the region who depend on productive coastal systems for their livelihoods.

As a first step in building a foundation for enabling communities to reverse trends in ecosystem degradation and increase coastal resilience, CTSP provided the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) with support to develop a coral vulnerability model that would prioritize the location of adaptation actions based on the severity of predicted impacts. The process was launched using a model generated with over 20 years of data from the Western Indian Ocean combined with nearly a thousand data points from across the Coral Triangle available in ReefBase.

A first-phase extrapolation was conducted to develop a regional adaptation regime for climate change in the Coral Triangle. This preliminary support from CTSP is part of a broader program to design and implement targeted adaptation actions across a range of sites in the Coral Triangle. The initial \$80,000 of CTSP funding has now leveraged a \$400,000 three-year commitment from the MacArthur Foundation to continue this work into the

implementation phase in specific Coral Triangle sites. The map below presents the results from this “phase 1 study”. Red areas demonstrate where significant impacts from climate change are predicted due to oceanographic regimes. The development of targeted adaptation measures is critical in these red areas.

Meanwhile, the blue areas should serve as

climate strong-holds, as they are more resistant to ocean warming and thereby can be considered refugia for coral species. These areas should be the targeted for the creation of larger reserves to protect those species most likely to survive warming seas. Currently, however, communities are ill-equipped to manage even existing external impacts to the marine environment. Prioritizing the most appropriate adaptation actions for each area and building them into existing management structures will allow for more robust marine resource management, reducing coastal vulnerability and improving food security in the long run. This vulnerability model and other supported by the CTSP, such as the sea level rise vulnerability assessment, are providing Coral Triangle governments with much needed tools and information to help address the threat of climate change impacts across the region.

By Caleb McClennen, WCS (cmccledden@wcs.org)

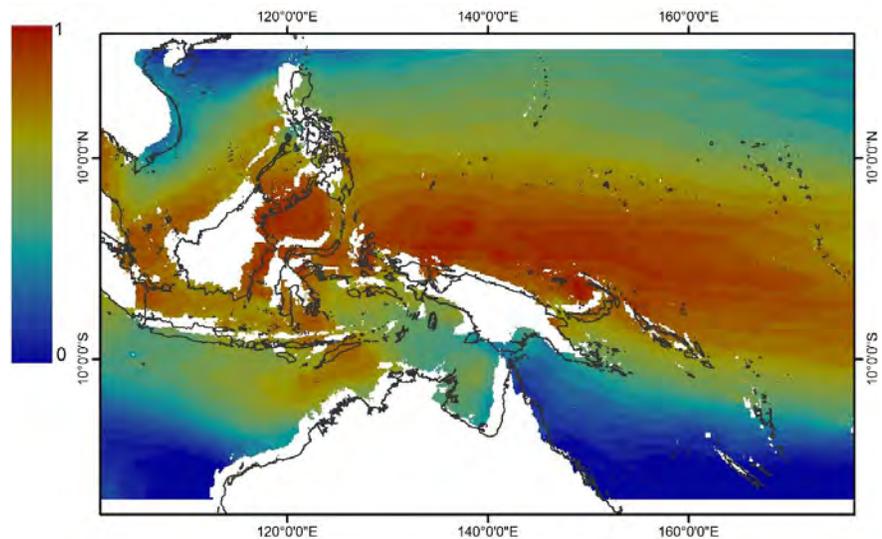


Figure 2. Climate Vulnerability modeling (ranges from lowest = 0 (blue) to highest = 1 (red)).

4.2 Indonesia Program

Progress Achieved:

Progress was made in Year 1 on the following Intermediate Results:

Result 1: Regional and national platforms strengthened to catalyze and sustain integrated marine and coastal management in the Coral Triangle

- IR 1.2: Institutional capacity and collaboration strengthened
- IR 1.3: Learning and information networks strengthened

The complexity and size of the Indonesia program, combined with USAID Indonesia's newly emerging marine portfolio made up of several different components, required an in-depth analysis to ensure that USAID resources were being appropriately applied to the country's highest priority conservation targets. As a result, CTSP focused in Year 1 on undertaking an extensive updating of Indonesia's ranking of priority marine conservation geographies. This involved Indonesian and international marine experts working from their own datasets.

Status of Indicator Targets Supported by Indonesia activities:

Table 4 below provides a summary of Indonesia's contributions to CTSP indicator targets.

Table 2. Indonesia Targets

Indicators	Target	Achieved	Target 2010
1. Number of hectares in areas of biological significance under improved management	0	0	1,300,000
2. Numbers of hectares under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance	0	0	0
3. Numbers of policies, laws, agreements or regulations promoting sustainable natural resource management and conservation that are implemented	1	0	2
4. Number of people receiving USD supported training in natural resources management and/ or biodiversity conservation	50	50	240
5. Number of laws, policies, agreements, or regulations addressing climate change proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance	0	0	0
6. Number of public-private partnerships formed	0	0	1

Implementation Challenges and Solutions

USAID Indonesia's previous long involvement with marine and coastal issues, combined with the established and deep knowledge of CTSP Consortium member staff in Indonesia, presented the most clearly defined opportunities for CTSP engagement of any of the CT6 countries. The consolidation of this knowledge, experience, and insight required additional time for planning and analysis but resulted in a highly integrated Consortium team approach and clear targets and goals. The CTSP Indonesia proposed workplan is still under review by USAID but has received endorsement by the Government of Indonesia's Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries.

Success Story

A. Reconfirming Priority Areas for Marine Conservation in Indonesia

With more than 10,000 islands, 34,000 miles of coastline and 36,000 square miles of marine waters spanning the Indian and Pacific oceans, the Strait of Malacca, and the South China, Java, Sulawesi, Maluku, Arafura, Timor and several smaller seas, Indonesia is the world's largest archipelagic nation. Its waters include diverse marine species that help secure the livelihoods of the 150 million people who live along the coastlines of the Coral Triangle. While the protection of these waters is critical to the sustainability of fish stocks and coral reefs, knowing which areas represent the highest priority for conservation is not so evident.

Given the importance of marine areas, in 1984, the Indonesian Government conducted an analysis to determine which areas were most critical for the sustainability of marine biodiversity. With advances in science and increasing threats from climate change impacts, the Government recognized that this study was now outdated and in 2009, the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) asked CTSP to conduct a comprehensive review of the country's marine areas working with Indonesian and international scientists. The purpose of this exercise was threefold: 1) to determine what constitutes essential marine biodiversity for Indonesia; 2) to scientifically justify specific marine areas to be brought under effective management; and 3) to identify marine protected areas that lack effective management.

CTSP first conducted a science-based, quantitative ranking, using inputs from national and international marine experts. The prioritization was then refined based on vulnerability to threats (urban pollution, overfishing) as well as conservation opportunities and constraints. Questionnaires were sent to prominent Indonesian and international marine scientists, and information was gathered from databases at the Indonesia Institute of Sciences (LIPI), the Leiden Museum, and Coral Geographic, among other institutions— which together represent years of research across Indonesia. Finally, an analysis of marine population genetic data was conducted on 25 taxa, including reef fishes and corals, mangroves, sea turtles, cetaceans, waterfowl, and dugongs.

Figure 3: Priority Marine Conservation Areas for Indonesia



Through this analysis, 12 ecoregions have been ranked according to representativeness, vulnerability, and “irreplaceability” (degree of endemism, taxonomic uniqueness, presence of rare species, etc) along with policy and management recommendations for each site. Dr. Alex Retraubun, the Director General of Coastal, Marine and Small Islands at the MMAF noted that, “..the result of this exercise is scientifically sound and defensible, such that it provides directions and guidance for the policy decision for marine biodiversity conservation in Indonesia”.

By Tiene Gunawan, CI (tgunawan@conservation.org)

4.3 Malaysia Program

Progress Achieved

Progress was made in Year 1 on the following Intermediate Result:

Result 1: Regional and national platforms strengthened to catalyze and sustain integrated marine and coastal management in the Coral Triangle.

- IR 1.2: Institutional capacity and collaboration strengthened

With CTSP support, the Government of Malaysia is now actively involved in the CTI Process and has appointed the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MOSTI) as the CTI focal point. The Malaysia NPoA, produced with the assistance of CTSP-supported consultants seconded to the Government of Malaysia (GOM), was launched by

the Minister of MOSTI on the October 19, 2009 in Kota Kinabalu, Sabah in conjunction with the official opening of the fourth CTI Senior Officials Meeting (SOM).

Result 2: Ecosystem approach to fisheries management improved throughout the Coral Triangle region

- IR 2.1: Ecosystem approach to fisheries management (EAFM) policies improved and applied

A “Core Group” meeting was held on June 15, 2009 at the Fisheries Department of Malaysia, chaired by the Director of Fisheries. During this meeting, the Fisheries Department agreed in principle to establish a National Steering Committee and Technical Working Group to look into producing a national framework policy, implementing EBFM as a tool for fisheries resources management in the country. In support of these efforts, CTSP launched three studies to provide the Government of Malaysia (GOM) with additional information. These include:

- A study on Malaysian fisheries economies, attempting to establish the total value of the fishing sector in Malaysia outside the normal assessment of only the market value of the fishes. It attempts to determine the value of the upstream sectors as well as the downstream sectors. The final draft report is expected to be completed by end of November 2009.
- A Fisheries Sector Structure Assessment focused on identifying actual owners and levels of equity in the fisheries sector, especially those engaged in “commercial” fishing. These owners will be important stakeholders, necessary for full implementation of EBFM. The final draft report is expected to be ready by end of November 2009.
- A Fish Species Assessment for Sustainability study completed in cooperation with SEAFDEC. The final report is expected to be ready by the middle of November 2009.

Status of Indicator Targets Supported by Malaysia activities:

Table 3 below provides a summary of Malaysia’s contributions to CTSP indicator targets.

Table 3 Malaysia Indicators

Indicator	Target	Achieved	Target 2010
1. Number of hectares in areas of biological significance under improved management	0	0	2,310
2. Numbers of hectares under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance	0	0	0
3. Numbers of policies, laws, agreements or regulations promoting sustainable natural resource management and conservation that are implemented	1	0	5

4. Number of people receiving USD supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation	0	0	140
5. Number of laws, policies, agreements, or regulations addressing climate change proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance	0	0	0
6. Number of public-private partnerships formed	0	0	1

Implementation Challenges and Solutions

Malaysia’s official commitment to the CTI was delayed due to national elections. This understandably complicated CTSP engagement, but once elections were completed, Malaysia has been an engaged and committed partner. Reluctance on the part of some fisheries officers to adopt EBFM is noticeable; given that the current management system has been in place for the past 40 years. However, CTSP-supported seminars and training workshops are planned to more fully engage key actors in the adoption of EBFM as a national policy.

The GOM CTI focal point, MOSTI, still lacks capacity, human resources, and budget to operate at maximum efficiency. CTSP support will play an important role in furthering many of the activities included in the RPoA and Malaysia NPoA. In addition, MOSTI has no legal jurisdiction to implement programs. The two main Ministries related to CTI goals are the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MoNRE) and Ministry of Agriculture (MOA), Department of Fisheries. CTSP will maintain and strengthen relationships with all key actors moving forward.

Success Stories

A. Malaysia Progresses to Full Engagement with CTI

Over the last three years, the Malaysian government has pursued a precautionary approach to the Coral Triangle Initiative’s (CTI) development of a National Coordinating Committee (NCC) and a National Plan of Action (NPoA) for marine conservation. Despite this slow start, funding and technical expertise provided by the US Department of State (through a grant to The Nature Conservancy and WWF Malaysia) and the Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP), has allowed the Malaysian Government to no be more actively involved in the CTI process. According to Kevin Hiew, Director of WWF Malaysia, “The addition of CTSP support and the high profile of the World Ocean’s Conference and CTI Summit held in Manado, Indonesia in May 2009 provided a much needed stimulus to the Government to take a more active role in the process”.

As evidence of this burgeoning interest, following these meetings, the Malaysian government appointed the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MOSTI) along with the National Oceanographic Directorate (NOD), to lead the development of NPoA and the NCC. An interim NCC Steering Committee meeting was held and a draft

NCC mandate and membership was presented to the Federal Cabinet for approval. A CTI National Stakeholders Workshop was also held to review the draft NPoA and a second NCC meeting will be held in October 2009 to approve the document. A final NPoA will be presented by the Minister of MOSTI on October 19, 2009 in Kota Kinabalu, Sabah in conjunction with the fourth CTI Senior Official's Meeting (SOM), which will be hosted by the Malaysian Government. Hosting this meeting represents further evidence of the government's commitment to the CTI process. Topics to be discussed at the SOM include the establishment of the CTI Regional Secretariat as well as the venue for the next CTI Ministerial Meeting, an event that the Malaysia Government is rumored to be interested in hosting.

While there is wide support within the Malaysia Government for MOSTI to lead the NCC and NPoA, stumbling blocks remain. MOSTI and NOD both lack adequate human and financial resources. Consequently, support from WWF (the only CTSP consortium member with operations in Malaysia) will be critical to the success of the NPoA. Also, many of the activities outlined under NPoA fall under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment and/or the Ministry of Agriculture rather than MOSTI. Despite these stumbling blocks, there is widespread optimism that Malaysia's NCC will become a very vital and effective organization that will accomplish many of the goals laid out in the NPoA, including the eventual gazettement of the 1 million hectare Tun Mustapha Marine Park. Professor Nor Aini Moktar of NOD has stated, "we are fully committed to ensure that the CTI will be a success".

By Kevin Hiew, WWF Malaysia (khiew@wwf.org.my)

4.4 Papua New Guinea Program

Progress Achieved

Progress was made in Year 1 on the following Intermediate Results:

Result 1: Regional and national platforms strengthened to catalyze and sustain integrated marine and coastal management in the Coral Triangle.

- IR 1.2: Institutional capacity and collaboration strengthened

Papua New Guinea (PNG) provided considerable leadership in the development of the Regional Plan of Action and in contributing to the progress made to date on the structure and function of the CTI Regional Secretariat, particularly in the lead up to and during the first CTI Ministerial Meeting, which they hosted in March, 2009.

In the development of the PNG NPOA, the Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC) and the National Fisheries Authority (NFA) led a series of CTSP-supported consultation and constituency building workshops focused on refining the NPoA, engaging stakeholders in the refining goals and objectives of the RPoA, and providing information to contribute to the selection of priority geographies. The NPoA is

now under final review before submission to the National Executive Council for endorsement.

Result 2: Ecosystem approach to fisheries management improved throughout the Coral Triangle region

- IR 2.1: Ecosystem approach to fisheries management (EAFM) policies improved and applied

The NFA led a CTSP-supported series of workshops and meetings focused on updating its 2003 Live Reef Food Fish Trade (LRFFT) management plan for PNG. The national workshop brought together thirty-seven Government representatives from national, provincial, and local levels, fishing industry representatives, and community and non-governmental organization representatives to discuss the inclusion of EBFM in the LRFFT industry.

Parallel to this effort, CTSP is providing a grant to the PNG Locally Management Marine Area (LMMA) Network to extend its operations into CTSP priority geographies and strengthen its own capacity to engage and support civil society toward US CTI results.

Status of Indicator Targets Supported by PNG activities:

Table 4 below provides a summary of PNG’s contributions to CTSP indicator targets.

Table 3. PNG Targets

Indicator	Target	Achieved	Target 2010
1. Number of hectares in areas of biological significance under improved management	0	0	100,000
2. Numbers of hectares under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance	0	0	250,000
3. Numbers of policies, laws, agreements or regulations promoting sustainable natural resource management and conservation that are implemented	1	0	4
4. Number of people receiving USD supported training in natural resources management and/ or biodiversity conservation	122	122	137
5. Number of laws, policies, agreements, or regulations addressing climate change proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance	0	0	0
6. Number of public-private partnerships formed	0	0	0

Implementation Challenges and Solutions

PNG presents huge opportunities for conservation but local capacity continues to present challenges to CTSP staffing and action. Repeated advertisements have produced a number of applicants but few or no viable candidates. Private sector salaries tower above those paid by the Consortium members. To address this challenge, Consortium members have agreed to combine resources in order to attract fewer but more highly qualified project staff.

Success Story

A. Instilling Sustainability in Melanesia’s Live Reef Food Fish Trade

As Manager of Inshore Fisheries within Papua New Guinea’s National Fisheries Authority (NFA), Leban Gisawa oversees the country’s Live Reef Food Fish Trade (LRFFT)—an industry with a checkered history that has operated intermittently in PNG since 1991. Across the Coral Triangle, live fish are captured and shipped primarily to Hong Kong and mainland China, but also to Singapore and Malaysia, where they are kept alive until just before cooking. The LRFFT targets grouper and wrasse species, representing the top of coral reef food chains, and thereby seriously threatens reef ecosystems and biodiversity. While the LRFFT ventures into remote areas providing a source of income to local fishers, it brings with it a whole new set of issues, including fishing in spawning aggregation sites - thereby reducing fish reproduction, using cyanide, and fueling disputes between communities and operators.

Faced with these management challenges, the PNG government placed a moratorium on the LRFFT industry in the mid-1990s until a draft protocol could be developed and tested with a trial fishery. While the trial produced mixed results, Leban and his colleagues developed a management plan that came into effect in 2003 allowing a restricted LRFFT fishery to operate in specified areas. Though it

“I want the revised PNG Live Reef Fish management plan to be an example of how to actually apply EAF to a coastal fishery and to be a demonstration to others in the Coral Triangle on how to manage the live reef food fish fishery!”, Leban Gisawa, Manager of Inshore Fisheries within Papua New Guinea’s National Fisheries Authority. (NFA)

provide income opportunities for communities, operators still practiced unsustainable, and in some cases illegal, activities.

Leban’s involvement with the Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP)

Figure 4. Community Monitoring, PNG



Leban Gisawa (in striped shorts) inspects LRFFT catch with community members and monitoring trainees near Kavieng, New Ireland Province. PNG.

provided an impetus to review PNG's National Live Reef Food Fish Fishery Management Plan, and thereby apply principles of Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) to assess and align the plan with the International Standard for the Trade in Live Reef Food Fish. When requesting CTSP's assistance, Leban noted, "I want the revised PNG Live Reef Fish management plan to be an example of how to actually apply EAF to a coastal fishery and to be a demonstration to others in the Coral Triangle on how to manage the live reef food fish fishery!"

Leban brought together 37 government (national, provincial and local), industry, community, and non-government organization representatives for a stakeholder workshop facilitated by CTSP to review PNG's LRFF management plan. Using an EAF framework, participants identified and prioritized problematic issues with the LRFF and proposed management actions. They also made suggestions for improving the plan's effectiveness and made specific recommendations to NFA. Leban noted that, "Participants have told me they really appreciated the opportunity to be involved with revising the plan, and they would like to use the same process for reviewing other coastal fisheries management plans." The fishery management plan is currently being revised to incorporate the stakeholders' suggestions.

With his experiences in PNG, Leban was asked to participate in a similar CTSP funded and facilitated stakeholder workshop in the Solomon Islands run by their Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources. These stakeholder workshops and their contributions to two national LRFF fishery management plans represent a significant step towards more effective management of fisheries and the application of EAF in Melanesia.

By Andrew Smith, TNC (Andrew.smith@tnc.org)

4.5 Philippines Program

Progress Achieved

Progress was made in Year 1 on the following Intermediate Results:

Result 1: Regional and national platforms strengthened to catalyze and sustain integrated marine and coastal management in the Coral Triangle.

- IR 1.1: Policies developed and advanced

As with Indonesia, USAID and CTSP Consortium members have a long history of coastal and marine management engagement in the Philippines. The country has been the source of many breakthroughs in coastal and marine management innovations that are now presenting clear opportunities for CTSP engagement. During Year 1, the Philippines was the only CT6 nation to formally endorse its National Plan of Action, and the Philippines delegation to the SOM and Ministerial meetings has helped maintain sustained momentum of the regional CTI process. In addition to supporting the ratification of the NPoA, as an official member of the NCC, the Philippines CTSP program supported the finalization of the SSME Action Plan to be presented at the PEMSEA meeting in November.

- IR 1.4: Public and private sector constituencies engaged

CTSP conducted a fishing industry scan in the Verde Island Passage focused on corporate social responsibility

Result 2: Ecosystem approach to fisheries management improved throughout the Coral Triangle region

- IR 2.1: Ecosystem approach to fisheries management (EAFM) policies improved and applied

CTSP completed an IUCN Red Data List of Threatened and Endangered Species through an assessment focused on wrasses and groupers affected by threats such as the LRFFT. CTSP also supported the development of integrated MPA management plans and live reef food fish trade management plans in Tawi Tawi and Palawan. CTSP also assisted the League of Municipalities of the Philippines (LMP) and the Fisheries Improved for Sustainable Harvest (FISH) project during the Second Conference of Coastal Municipalities in June 2009.

Result 3: Marine protected area management improved in Coral Triangle countries

- IR3.1 MPA system framework developed and endorsed

The program carried out a consultation on the establishment of the South China Sea (SCS) seascape that highlighted the enormous potential of the Kalayaan Island Group to fulfill the MPA targets of the CTI and to revive the notion of a “marine peace park”. CI started with foundational activities with other stakeholders such as FISH, ECOGOV, Foundation for the Philippine Environment, GTZ, Camiguin Coastal Development Project, and ICRMP on policy enhancement relating to the NIPAS Law, in particular seascapes management, and improving service delivery of state colleges and universities as technical service providers to local governments.

- IR3.3 MPA effectiveness improved in priority geographies

In the Philippines, 96,000 hectares of marine protected area in the Tubbataha Reefs Natural Marine Park have been established. Although the government maintains patrol units for the MPA, they lack funds for appropriate levels of monitoring.

Result 4: Capacity to adapt to climate change improved throughout the Coral Triangle region

- IR 4.1: Capacity to apply climate change adaptation strategies increased

A climate change vulnerability assessment and mangrove management training were completed in the Verde Island Passage (VIP), Palawan and Tawi-Tawi. CTSP will refine the results of the vulnerability assessment and provide input to MPAs for improved resilience to climate change. The project will start replicating the process in other municipalities and will launch a mangrove rehabilitation effort as a concrete step in taking adaptation measures.

CTSP intends to replicate the climate change vulnerability and risk assessment it conducted through another source of funding to one of the consortium NGOs in

Sablayan, Mindoro Occidental, in its CTSP project sites, i.e., Cagayancillo-Tubbataha in Palawan and Sitangkai, Tawi-Tawi.

Status of Indicator Targets Supported by Philippines activities:

Table 5 below provides a summary of the Philippines’ contributions to CTSP indicator targets.

Table 4. Philippines Targets

Philippines	Target	Achieved	Target 2010
1. Number of hectares in areas of biological significance under improved management	96,100	96,000	129,150
2. Numbers of hectares under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance	0	0	10,550
3. Numbers of policies, laws, agreements or regulations promoting sustainable natural resource management and conservation that are implemented	1	1	7
4. Number of people receiving USD supported training in natural resources management and/ or biodiversity conservation	105	105	110
5. Number of laws, policies, agreements, or regulations addressing climate change proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance	0	0	2
6. Number of public-private partnerships formed	0	0	3

Implementation Challenges and Solutions

There were no challenges to report for CTSP Philippines.

Success Story

A. View of the Live Reef Food Fish Trade in Palawan in the Philippines

Taytay is a sleepy fishing village on the east side of Palawan province. A 17th century Spanish fortress, Fuerza de Santa Isabel, still dominates the town’s coastline. As the live reef fish food trade (LRFFT) has expanded in this region, so too have the negative impacts related to this industry. Over the last 10 years, the demand for fish has increased

Figure 5: Live Reef fish holding pens



Holding pens for the live reef fish. Minimizing exposure to sunlight helps intensify the color of the fish.

and fish stocks, especially of wrasses and groupers targeted for the LRFFT, have declined. In response, fishers have resorted to more extreme practices such as cyanide and dynamite fishing among other illegal practices that can have negative impacts on coral reefs and local communities.

Once fish destined for the LRFFT are caught, they are placed in holding pens – a cluster of connected large nets affixed to a floating structure in quieter bay waters – where they are fed a diet of smaller fish until they are large enough for market. This “grow out” period can take 8 – 10 months or more, resulting in a considerable investment for the “cagers” at the lower end of the LRFFT. Most of the fish harvested in Taytay are sold through legal markets in Manila and then on to Hong Kong.

During its first year, the USAID Coral Triangle Support Partnership focused its efforts in Palawan on Ecosystem Based Fisheries Management (EBFM) as it relates to the LRFFT. The Palawan Council for Sustainable Development, with assistance from CTSP consortium member WWF-Philippines, conducted a series of municipal consultations that culminated in a provincial LRFFT Summit in February 2009. More than 360 local residents participated in these consultations, while some 147 residents attended the provincial summit. At the summit, provincial and municipal governments and local LRFFT associations agreed to observe and adopt a LRFF quota system in Palawan.

CTSP worked with the local government to update the region’s coral reef maps to provide a baseline for determining sustainable harvest levels. Academic and government staff were trained to identify spawning aggregation sites, and some 200 hectares of spawning aggregation areas have now been identified in Taytay alone. CTSP is also working closely with Taytay’s municipal government to develop a sustainable fisheries plan. This plan includes a sustainability assessment of mariculture practices to help local government better manage the existing pearl farms and the proliferation of LRFF cages. Silverio Catedral is a member of the Taytay Municipal Council and Chair of the

Agriculture and Fisheries Committee. “I am very proud of our commitment to stop illegal fishing in the waters around Taytay”, he says.

In Year 2, CTSP will expand the LRFF managed area to the neighboring municipality of Araceli, and eventually to the neighboring municipalities of Linapacan and Dumarán. CTSP hopes to ultimately



Figure 6 Local Government and CTSP, Philippines

CTSP with the LGU: WWF Philippines Staff Chrisma Salao and RJ de la Calzada along with Catherine Plume from WWFUS pose with the Silverio Catedral of the Taytay LGU.

establish a sustainably managed source of live reef fish in northeastern Palawan. The support of local advocates such as Silverio Cathedral will be a major asset in the pursuit of this goal.

By Chrisma Salao, WWF Philippines (csalao@wwf.org.ph)

4.6 Solomon Islands

Progress Achieved

Progress was made in Year 1 on the following Intermediate Results:

Result 1: Regional and national platforms strengthened to catalyze and sustain integrated marine and coastal management in the Coral Triangle.

- IR 1.2: Institutional capacity and collaboration strengthened

Coordination between the Solomons Department of Environment, Conservation and Meteorology and the Department of Fisheries is a model of inter-agency coordination and support. Working through the NCC, these two lead agencies for the CTI in the Solomon Islands have jointly sponsored and participated in the full CTI Roadmap process and NPoA development, and have facilitated the final approval of CTSP priority geographies and its five-year life-of-project strategy and outcomes for the Solomon Islands.

Result 2: Ecosystem approach to fisheries management improved throughout the Coral Triangle region

- R 2.1: Ecosystem approach to fisheries management (EAFM) policies improved and applied

In conjunction with training and workshops in PNG, CTSP supported the SI Department of Fisheries in starting development of its Live Reef Food Fish Trade Management Plan. A stakeholder workshop was conducted to review and update the draft 2003 National Management and Development Plan for the Live Reef Food Fish Industry that brought together forty-nine government representatives from all levels of government, fishing industry representatives and non-governmental organization representatives. The participants identified key issues and management actions needed, provided specific recommendations to the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources on the sustainable development of the LRFMT, and made specific revisions to the draft LRFMT management plan.

Result 3: Marine protected area management improved in Coral Triangle countries

- IR3.2 MPA management capacity increased

The Solomon Islands LMMA network (SILMMA) was supported at a national level, to help them become one of the main community engagement and mobilization mechanisms in the Solomon Islands in the future.

Result 4: Capacity to adapt to climate change improved throughout the Coral Triangle region

- IR 4.1: Capacity to apply climate change adaptation strategies increased

CTSP co-shared costs for sustainable livelihood projects as part of a national project entitled “Building Resilience and Adaptive Capacity of Small Outer Islands in the Solomon Islands to the Impacts of Climate Change.” This effort is ongoing and will be completed by the end of the calendar year.

Status of Indicator Targets Supported by Solomon Islands activities:

Table 6 below provides a summary of the Solomon Islands’ contributions to CTSP indicator targets.

Table 5. Solomon Island Targets

Indicators	Target	Achieved	Target 2010
1. Number of hectares in areas of biological significance under improved management	0	0	0
2. Numbers of hectares under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance	0	0	0
3. Numbers of policies, laws, agreements or regulations promoting sustainable natural resource management and conservation that are implemented	5	2	13
4. Number of people receiving USD supported training in natural resources management and/ or biodiversity conservation	130	130	181
5. Number of laws, policies, agreements, or regulations addressing climate change proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance	0	0	2
6. Number of public-private partnerships formed	0	0	0

Implementation Challenges and Solutions

There are three main challenges to implementation in the Solomon Islands. Transportation infrastructure is still developing, particularly to the outer island areas that are under threat and are priority geographies for CTSP identified in concert with the GoSI. Second, as with PNG and Timor-Leste, in-country capacity is severely limited and repeated recruitment attempts for project personnel have yielded a number of applicants but few, if any, viable candidates. Private sector salaries are far above normal CTSP Consortium members’ staff salaries. The final challenge is the small number of staff in government agencies compared to the huge number of pressing priorities of which CTI is only one. Transportation challenges are being addressed by more advanced planning and

flexibility in terms of scheduling. To attract more qualified staff, CTSP consortium members are combining resources in order to provide more attractive salaries. To better support CTSP Solomon Islands Government partners, CTSP is examining options for seconding staff to support specific NCC and CTSP needs.

Success Stories

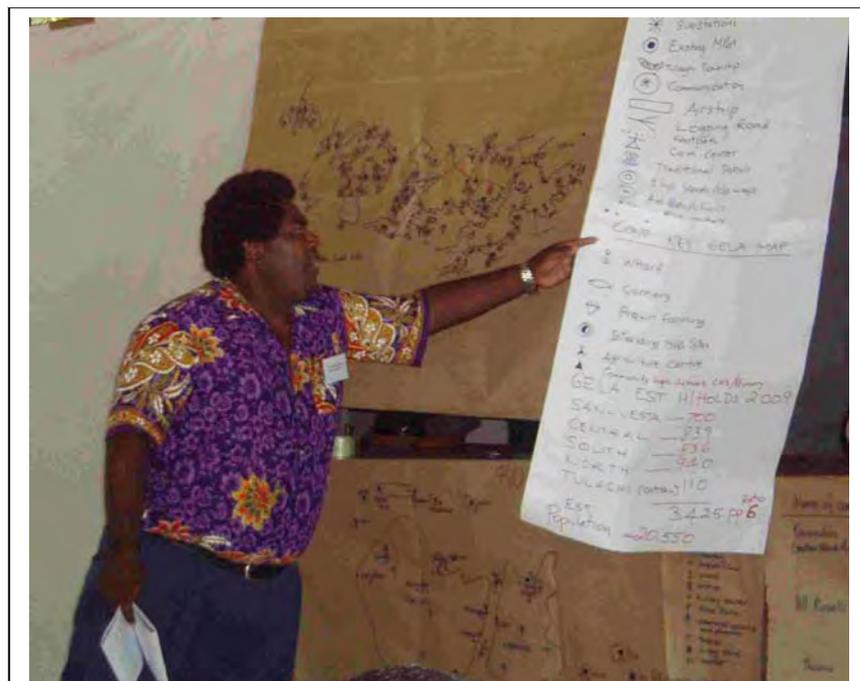
A. Bringing Marine Resource Management Home: CTSP supports local community involvement in marine conservation

Community participation in marine conservation is a key and sometimes lacking ingredient in ensuring the sustainability of marine resources. In Melanesia, the creation of locally managed marine areas or “LMMAs” has proven to be an effective tool for engaging communities in marine conservation initiatives. LMMAs are characterized as nearshore waters that are actively managed by local communities or resource-owning groups, or are collaboratively managed by resident communities in conjunction with local government and/or partner organizations.

CTSP is supporting the Solomon Islands Locally Managed Marine Areas (SILMMA) Network in their efforts to become the most effective marine resource stakeholder forum in the country. Specifically, CTSP is supporting the development of a five year strategic plan and the creation of a subregional network in the Solomon’s Central Province for provincial government, NGOs, resource owners and community representatives to support community MPA work in the provinces.

SILMMA was established in 2003 as part of the Asia Pacific Locally Managed Marine Areas (LMA) Network. Nationally recognized and endorsed by the Solomon Islands government, SILMMA is coordinated by the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources and the Foundation of the Peoples of the South Pacific International. SILMMA supports partners

Figure 7. Solomon Islands capacity building workshop



Central Islands Province Deputy Premier Hon. Fred Samora during the Capacity Building and Networking Workshop, Savo Island in the Solomon Islands, May 2009. Photo courtesy of Hugo Tafea.

(communities, NGOs, research organizations, and resource owners) through capacity building activities in MPA management and monitoring effectiveness that include look and learn visits, proposal and scientific writing skills development, participatory learning and action (PLA) training and general lessons sharing.

CTSP has also supported SILMMA by providing funding for the second of two workshops held to improve communication, coordination and support for natural resources management and development in the Central Islands Province (CIP), which includes the Gela Islands, Russell Islands and Savo Island groups. One of the outcomes of this workshop included the formation of the GERUSA Natural Resources Management Network and a committee to oversee its operations. These fora are providing an avenue for Central Islands Provincial authorities and community members to discuss issues and brainstorm on ways that they can work together to develop a Network Action Plan designed specifically for natural resource management across the three island groups.

The SILMMA strategic planning approach and detailed activities have been agreed upon and their strategic plan will be completed in December 2009. This plan will provide specific guidelines for engaging communities in the management of their local marine resources while providing the government with a local ally in their efforts to ensure the sustainability of these resources over time.

By Jackie Thomas (jthomas@solomon.com.sb)

4.7 Timor-Leste

Progress Achieved

Progress was made in Year 1 on the following Intermediate Results:

Result 1: Regional and national platforms strengthened to catalyze and sustain integrated marine and coastal management in the Coral Triangle.

- IR 1.1: Policies developed and advanced

At the request of the Government of Timor-Leste, CTSP completed a cost-benefit analysis of the ratification of UNCLOS. Timor-Leste recognizes that ratification of this international treaty is important to official establishing its boundaries and beginning to attach IUU fishing, a major problem for the country. This is combined with an initial assessment of training and capacity needs related to fisheries-related MPA planning and management at a national level.

- IR 1.2: Institutional capacity and collaboration strengthened

The Government of Timor-Leste is one of CTSP's most committed and enthusiastic partners. As the third newest country in the world, capacity and institutional strengthening are two of Timor-Leste's most pressing needs. In order to better understand how to best use USAID resources to meet the needs of Timor-Leste, CTSP conducted a gap analyses of policies, laws and regulations needed to support the development of integrated coastal spatial plans.

CTSP has provided ongoing support to the Government in developing and revising its NPOA, which is scheduled to be completed and approved in FY10. Major ground work in capacity building has been carried out to address the lack of capacity and institutional resources.

Result 2: Ecosystem approach to fisheries management improved throughout the Coral Triangle region

- IR 2.4: EAFM applied and demonstrating improved catch and livelihoods and reduced illegal fishing in priority geographies

CTSP started a study to identify low income communities with high dependence on coastal fisheries and, as a result, high vulnerability to changes in resource status due to over-fishing and climate change.

Result 3: Marine protected area management improved in Coral Triangle countries

- IR3.2 MPA management capacity increased

CTSP observed that in order to adequately assess capacity in MPAs and EBFM, key stakeholders in Timor-Leste first needed more exposure to MPA and EBFM concepts. With NGO technical assistance, CTSP conducted trainings and workshops to help stakeholders develop programs to address capacity development needs. Forty-six people attended an MPA training in Dili and an exchange visit for twelve Timorese stakeholders, including Government and community members, who traveled to the region to learn from Consortium Partners' MPA and community-based fisheries management projects in West Papua, Indonesia. RARE has completed initial discussions with the Government of Timor-Leste on potential areas for RARE campaigns. Discussions are continuing into Year 2.

Status of Indicator Targets Supported by Timor Leste Activities:

Table 7 below provides a summary of Timor Leste's contributions to CTSP indicator targets.

Table 6. Timor Leste Targets

Indicators	Target	Achieved	Target 2010
1. Number of hectares in areas of biological significance under improved management	0	0	0
2. Numbers of hectares under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance	0	0	0
3. Numbers of policies, laws, agreements or regulations promoting sustainable natural resource management and conservation that are implemented	1	0	1
4. Number of people receiving USD			

supported training in natural resources management and/ or biodiversity conservation	46	46	70
5. Number of laws, policies, agreements, or regulations addressing climate change proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance	0	0	0
6. Number of public-private partnerships formed	0	0	0

Success Story

A. Building Marine Management Capacity: Timor-Leste

As a country only formalized in 2002, Timor-Leste is establishing the basic infrastructure required of a nation-state. At the same time, the country suffers from low human development indices, with life expectancy only 67.27 years and literacy at 58.6%. Furthermore, many laws have yet to be translated from Bahasa Indonesia into Tetum and Portuguese, Timor’s official languages. Despite these obstacles, the Timorese government is committed to developing necessary laws and policies to effectively manage their marine resources.

As the Government establishes marine management systems, promoting CTI Governance structures, planning, and capacity building became an obvious niche for CTSP. To that end, in 2009 CTSP focused on the National Coordinating Committee, the National Plan of Action, and MPA and fisheries management training for marine practitioners. The hiring of a National Facilitator, Rui Pinto, with CTSP funds was essential to the NPoA and NCC processes.

CTSP improved communications across sectors through a series of round table sessions that have become working groups and are expected to evolve into the NCC. These working groups, which include government, civil society and university representatives, have allowed for a broad and participatory contribution to the NPoA. Notes Augusto Fernandes, National Director for Fisheries and Aquaculture, “CTSP has provided the right conditions for the Round Tables. This has been crucial to the improvement of the NPoA which is seen as a living document that should be reviewed and monitored quarterly.” Mr. Fernandes continued, “Technical support provided by the National Facilitator has been first-class...It would be impossible for the Government to provide technical support of this quality due to current Human Resource Cap (and) budget constraints. CTSP support is greatly valued.”

CTSP has also provided funding for MPA and Ecosystem-based Fisheries Management (EBFM) training for marine management practitioners through MPA101 training in Papua, Indonesia, an exchange visit to CTSP Consortium MPA sites in Papua. Celestino da Cunha Barreto, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF) Head of Department for Fisheries Management noted, “MPA 101 was a great opportunity for Timor-Leste

technical staff to see how other countries ... went about establishing and managing their Marine Protected Areas. Having had the opportunity to be exposed to new approaches and techniques used in Indonesia will greatly improve the way we choose to manage Timor-Leste's coastal and marine resources."

By Scott Atkinson, CI (s.atkinson@conservation.org)

5. Conclusion and Outlook

A. CTSP played a critical role in operationalizing the Coral Triangle Initiative

CT6 Governments mobilized in response to the demanding challenges of the first year of the Coral Triangle Initiative through new operational, organizational and institutional arrangements

CTSP directly supported CT6 governments as they responded to the demanding requirements of the first year of the Coral Triangle Initiative. With CTSP support:

- all CT countries have national institutional arrangements in place
- National Coordinating Committee offices have opened and are operational
- a Regional Plan of Action was adopted through a six-national declaration on May 15, 2009
- CT6 countries have draft NPOAs under review, with one already adopted
- subsets of NPOA activities have been identified for USAID support
- countries are in direct engagement and discussion with each other on how to move forward

CTSP provided logistical, technical, and process support to all CT6 governments and stakeholders to broaden participation, increase transparency, and prioritize actions for USAID and other donor support.

CTSP provided behind-the-scenes support that directly contributed to endorsement of The Coral Triangle Initiative Declaration and adoption of the Regional Plan of Action by the six Coral Triangle Nations.

CTSP provide intensive technical, logistical, and facilitation support to the CT6 in the development of the foundational documents for the Coral Triangle Initiative - the CTI Regional Plan of Action and CTI Declaration – that were signed and endorsed by the Heads of State of the CT6 Governments on May 15, 2009, in Manado, Indonesia. The Regional Plan of Action and CTI Declaration represent the emergence of a new regional-scale marine, and coastal resources governance framework that is implemented at national and sub-national levels. Bilateral and multilateral assistance, through this framework, is now supporting efforts at improved management of regional marine and coastal resources.

B. Project Progress

Between the provisional workplan approval on March 26, 2009 and the end of the fiscal year on September 30, 2009, CTSP had funded and initiated a total of 54 projects supporting the CTI. Overall allocation of funds to activities as of September 30 stood at 58% (total CTSP expenditure as of September 30, 2009: \$2,257,885, total grant allocations: \$1,318,480 or 58 percent of total expenditures). Of the projects initiated in Year 1, 24 (or 54%) reached their targets and/or were completed by September 30, 2009. The remaining 46 percent will be completed by December 31, 2009. During Year 1, monies were allocated to all CT6 countries as well as for Regional activities. \$292,857 was spent on Regional activities, including the CTSP Year 2 Planning Workshops and consultancies, as well as regionally focused projects on climate change and other CTI priorities.

C. CTSP made significant progress against the US CTI Results Framework and Project Indicators

The CTSP Consortium now is aligned with CT6 Governments on its five-year program for outcomes under the US CTI Support Program Results Framework and successfully achieved most Year 1 indicator targets. There are 96,000 additional hectares of biologically significant marine area under improved management, 4 critically important regional and national agreements promoting sustainable natural resource management and conservation are in place, and 839 people across the region who received USAID-supported training in natural resources management and/ or biodiversity conservation. CTI countries moved at a slower pace than expected, resulting in fewer than expected enabling conditions (primarily represented by 5 NPoAs still under review).

D. Internal and external coordination, communication and implementation efficiencies were addressed at all levels

Programmatic and financial decision-making of CTSP was made more efficient, based on an internal course correction review that provided specific recommendations to increase efficiencies and devolve decision-making to country- and region-based teams. Capacity deficits in some countries were identified and addressed by combining resources among Consortium members. Communication with CT6 Governments increased as relationships strengthened.

E. Noteworthy progress was made against start-up challenges in project implementation and these are now largely resolved

Restructured management and decision processes produced measurable increases in CTSP operations efficiency and responsiveness. Changes in programmatic and financial management streamlined Consortium operations, and communications with both internal and external audiences will continue to improve.

F. CTSP proactively emphasizes engagements and an integrated design that strengthens CT6 institutional frameworks

While remaining sensitive to cultural, institutional, economic, and social contexts, CTSP is working cooperatively and emphasizing activities that increase the capacity of government partners in CT6 countries to transition to new organizational and cultural norms, and government ownership of program innovations. Simultaneously, CTSP is engaging with and creating new institutional space for non-governmental actors to take on broader roles in conservation management. CTSP teams in each country lead programs that effectively create bridges across which increased capacity in government and non-government organizations actors can effectively engage civil society. In addition, and where appropriate, CTSP will engage the private sector to create opportunities for corporate action in sustainable management of resources and the creation of new opportunities for sustainable income generation.

Finally, CTSP will integrate institutional transformation by strengthening the legal and policy framework that enables individual and collective action, enables recurring budget allocation, results in the dedication of government human resources and empowers civil society under the law. The CTSP program connects the four actors within the institutional context—government organizations, non-governmental organizations, civil society and the private sector—under a reformed legal/policy framework that informs and enables sustained actions for marine and coastal resources management within and across the CT6 Nations.

G. Flexibility, responsiveness and adaptability continue underpin CTSP success within an evolving CTI implementation context

CTSP was successful in its first year, despite its late start, because the program was flexible and responsive to CT6 Government needs. While staying focused on its five-year outcomes and the CTSP Life-of-Project Strategy, CTSP strives to remain flexible to evolving needs, particularly in Year 2, as CT6 Governments settle into the implementation of tangible projects supported by USAID’s US CTI program. Flexibility and adaptation is particularly important as CTSP works with its partners in NOAA and the Program Integrator, as well as other USG agencies, toward an integrated program that maximizes the value and impact of USAID support. The rolling design and adaptive management approaches anticipated by USAID are being fully utilized and delivering the anticipated responsiveness of this design as CTSP and its US CTI partners respond together to the evolving contexts of new partnerships and emerging needs of the CT6.

H. Provincial and local governments will take on increasingly important roles

The National Coordinating Committees were the primary points of contact in the first year and will continue to coordinate and be intimately involved in implementation of CTSP projects. The roles of provincial and local governments will strengthen in Year 2 as CTSP enters its full on-the-ground implementation phase. The increasing importance of provincial and local government roles, and the expectation that this will lead to increased investments, allocation of resources and desire to assume additional responsibilities at these levels, highlights numerous challenges for local governments. In

concert with NOAA and the PI, CTSP will empower and support provincial and local government through specific initiatives such as learning networks, sustained information exchanges, new conservation tools, constituency building, monitoring and evaluation tools and supporting the development of transformational policies and regulations at all levels. In every CT6 country, CTSP will facilitate intergovernmental communication and linkages starting in Year 2, in anticipation of the expansion phases in Years 3-5. The CTSP is well situated to play this role of helping levels of government—national, provincial, and local—articulate and share their needs, priorities, and constraints, foster better understanding and linkages, and link needs to US CTI program support.

6. Future Challenges

A. Civil society plays an immutably important role in the management of resources and in good governance

Developing civil society capacity to proactively participate at all levels and creating opportunities for this participation are critical components of CTSP's program. The ways in which this can be appropriately accomplished varies from country to country. Identifying and promoting country and site-specific strategies and sustainable approaches to strengthen civil society and non-government institutions remains a challenge going forward. Capacity levels range broadly across the CT6 countries and within each country. There is no single solution to building capacity and facilitating collective action that applies to all countries. Flexibility, responsiveness, and an experimental approach to finding effective tools is needed, particularly in those countries and sites that have had less engagement and assistance in the past.

B. Support for economic development and livelihoods remains a challenge

Creating opportunities from which civil society collectively benefits from conservation actions presents challenges to longer term stability of US CTI conservation innovations. Alternative or supplemental income opportunities often are site specific. In some cases, opportunities may be applicable only in the local economy due to access and transportation limitations. Global experiences offer limited documentation of successful economic innovations. Identification of locally appropriate innovations will be an emphasis in Year 2.

C. Capacity continues to challenge staffing efforts

Capacity within local populations continues to challenge staffing efforts. Even in the capital cities, staffing has been difficult in Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste. This situation is even more pronounced at field sites. As CTSP staffs up for Phase II implementation in Year 2, in some cases some CTSP staff will themselves become beneficiaries of CTSP-sponsored training and capacity development over several years before becoming fully able to lead and train their constituents and peers. While this presents challenges to rapid implementation, other medium-term projects like CTSP

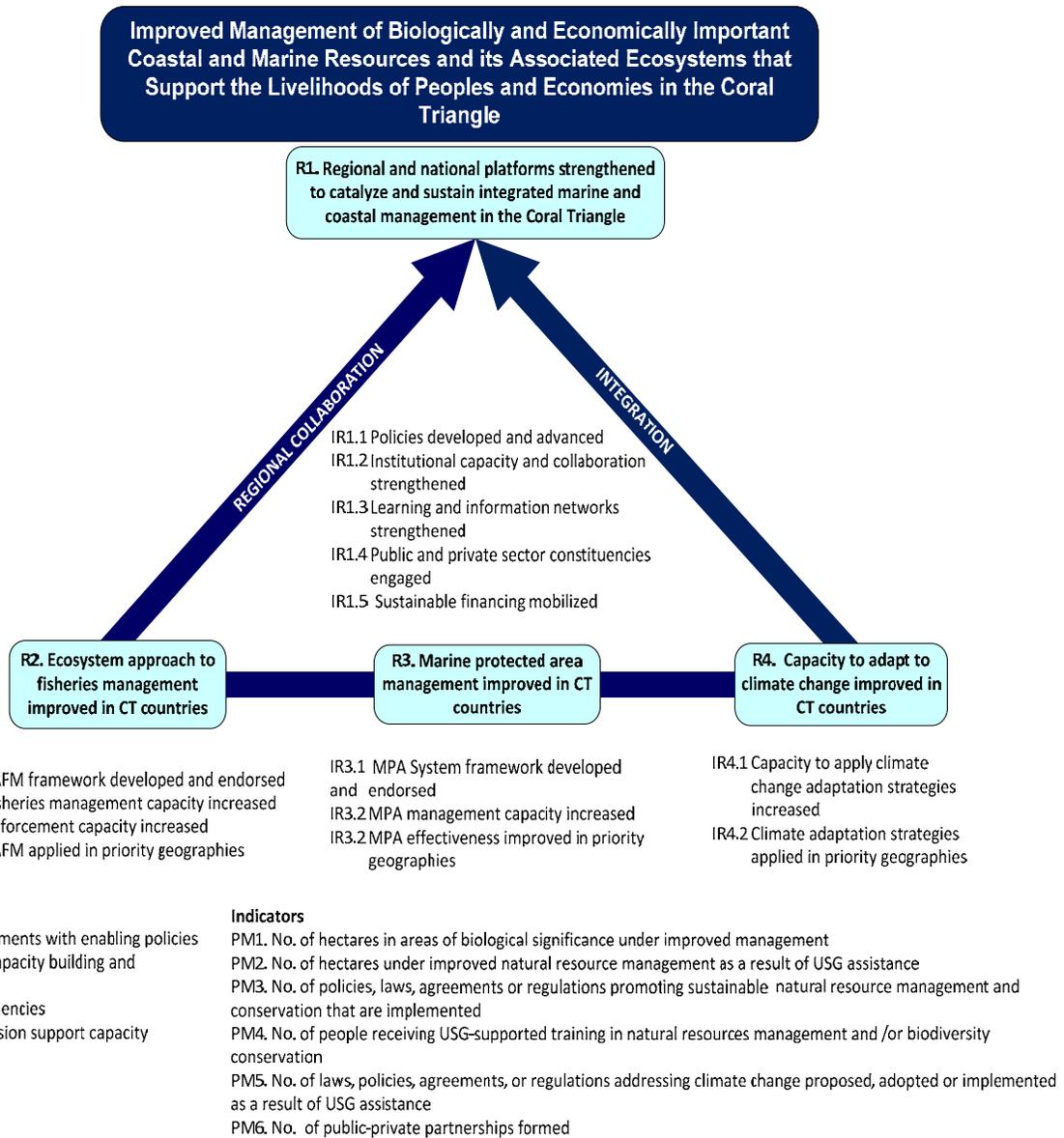
show that this is an investment in sustainability as these individuals become the cadres of future years in conservation management.

D. Implementation must be led by CT6 Governments

It is a principle of CTSP that host governments lead this process. However, opportunities for support are vast and fall under the purview of different agencies that often have differing charters, mandates and priorities. While the NCCs are a coordinating body in each country, the NCCs themselves are amalgams of different agency interests that move at varying paces depending on the issue. CTSP is committed to engaging NCCs and assisting them, to the extent possible, with coordination. However, it must be recognized individual CTSP programs are often supported by one or more of the partnering agencies that may not represent the consensus of all national agencies represented in an NCC. Where this is the case, CTSP will strive to balance interests and inputs to ensure maximum use of USAID funds against US CTI results framework and CTSP indicators of success.

ANNEX A: US CTI Results Framework

Table 7. US CTI Support Program Results Framework ²



² Agreed with RDMA in Indonesia on July 29, 2009

ANNEX B: CTSP Priority Geography by Country

Table 8. Annex B: CTSP Priority Geographies By Country

Country	Priority Geography	Target Sites
Philippines	Palawan*	Taytay, Araceli, 3rd municipality TBD, Cagayancillo
	Tawi-Tawi	Languyan, Sitangkai, Sibutu, Turtle Islands
	Verde Passage	Lubang, Mabini, San Juan, Calatagan
	Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion (Philippines/Malaysia/Indonesia)	
Indonesia	West Papua Province*	Padaido Islands
		Kai Islands
		Kepulauan Raja Ampat Islands
	West Sumatra Corridor*	Aceh to West Sumatra Provinces
	Southeast Sulawesi Province	Wakatobi
	East Nusa Tenggara Province	Savu Sea
	Makassar Strait*	West Sulawesi Passage
	East Kalimantan Province	Berau
	Sunda Shelf	Anambas Natuna
	Bismarck-Solomon Seas Ecoregion (PNG, SI, Indonesia)	
Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion		
Malaysia	Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion	
	Kudat Banggi	Tun Mustapha
Solomon Islands	Malaita Province	Ontong Java and Sikaiana
	Western Bloc Provinces (Western, Choiseul, Isabel)	
	Bismarck-Solomon Seas Ecoregion	
PNG	Manus Province	Manus Island
	New Ireland Province	New Ireland Island
	Milne Bay Province*	Milne Bay
	Bismarck-Solomon Seas Ecoregion	
Timor-Leste	Nino Konis Santana National Marine Park*	Jaco Island
		Tutuala
		Lore 1, Lore 2
		Com (in Year 3 or 4)

*Asterisks indicate initial learning site designations

ANNEX C: Activity Tracking Table of CTSP Year 1 Funded Activities

Table 9. Activity Tracking Table

CTSP YR1 Workplan Number: September 09 Version	Results Statement #	Intermediate Results #	Activity	Activity Level	Status of Activity
	R1 Regional and national platforms strengthened	IR 1.2 Institutional capacity & collaboration	Strengthen NCC and Initiate Design and Implementation of a National Priority Project	Indonesia	Moved to Year Two.
1.2.5	R1	1.2.5	Interim Secretariat Staff and Operational Support	Regional	Completed. Regional Plan of Action adopted May 15th, 2009.
2.1.1	R2	2.1.1	Transforming Marine Conservation in CT, Fisheries and Coral Reefs in Malaysia (EBFM); econ assessment, sustainable harvest and fish structure assessment	Malaysia	Incomplete. Three assessment have been conducted related to fisheries economies, fisheries sector structure study and fish species assessment for sustainability. Draft report is being circulated for comments. Final reports will be completed by November 30, 2009.
3.1.2	R3	3.1.	CTI Atlas	Regional	Completed. The Coral Triangle Atlas is a GIS database that aims to compile the core layers essential for management decision at local and regional levels. The first phase of the CT Atlas was completed in September 2009 with the signature of an MOU between five international NGOs, the creation of a host website for the database and the population of the database with base layers. This lays the groundwork for further data acquisition and sharing through the CT Atlas. Throughout this process the CT Atlas team supported CTI through the creation of maps for workshops and meetings.
3.1.3	R3	3.1.	CTI Google Oceans	Regional	Completed. Final report pending.
	R3	3.1.	CTSP Thematic Workshop Series: MPA	Regional	Completed. Final report available.

CTSP YR1 Workplan Number: September 09 Version	Results Statement #	Intermediate Results #	Activity	Activity Level	Status of Activity
3.2.4	R3	3.2.	RARE MPA Support	Regional	Completed. The overall process of designing the MPA/No Take Zone (NTZ) cohort has progressed extremely well. Consultants PNCI have been actively assisting Rare in the design of the program. Customized MPA/NTZ curriculum materials are now being prepared. Four case studies are in development. One for Tubbataha MPA in the Philippines has been completed, and others on Cenderawasih, Great Barrier Reef and Brunei will be finished shortly. A detailed monitoring protocol is in development.
4.1.2	R4	4.1.	CT Regional Sea Level Rise	Regional	Completed. The Sea Level Rise (SLR) assessment has been completed and an extensive report will be published in a peer-reviewed journal reporting on the estimated number of people and wetlands flooded by 2100 and estimates of damage and adaptation costs by 2100 based on sea level rise impacts. Maps that incorporated information on populations and human settlements, hazard vulnerability, inundation vulnerability, and habitats which identify geographic areas most vulnerable to sea level rise impacts will be included.
4.1.4		4.1.	CTSP Thematic Workshop Series: Climate Change	Regional	Completed. Final report available.
4.1.1		4.1,	Spatial Map of Coral Reef Vulnerability	Regional	Completed. CTSP funded the development of coral vulnerability model based on over 20 years of data, combined with a thousand data points in the Coral Triangle from ReefBase. This is the first phase of a longer program to implement targeted adaptation actions across the range of CT6 countries. Final report is pending.
	R2,3,4	2.1., 3.1., 4.1.	CTSP Thematic Workshop Series: Threatened Species	Regional	Completed. Final report is available.

CTSP YR1 Workplan Number: September 09 Version	Results Statement #	Intermediate Results #	Activity	Activity Level	Status of Activity
3.1.1	R3	IR 3.1	Priority Geographies for Marine Conservation	Indonesia	Completed. CTSP conducted a geographic prioritization exercise to determine highest priority geographies for conservation in Indonesia as a foundation for selecting for CTSP implementation. CTSP based its assessment on the datasets and scientific judgments of leading marine scientists. Twelve ecoregions are ranked based on biodiversity, habitat diversity and levels of endemism. Government of Indonesia marine conservation and fisheries policy framework. Final report available.
1.1.2	R1	IR 1.1.2	CTSP Planning (WWF) and NPOA and CTI Constituency Building Workshops	Malaysia	Incomplete. Through CTSP intervention, the Malaysian Government (GOM) is now very actively participating in the CTI process and road-map. An initial CTI NCC meeting has been held. The CTI NPoA should be finalized and launched in October, 2009 by the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MOSTI) in Kota Kinabalu (KK), Sabah. The GOM will host the Senior Officials Meeting (SOM IV) in KK, Sabah October 22-24, 2009. The GOM has also declared that it will attend the Ministerial Meeting (MM II) to be held in Solomon Islands on November 19th, 2009.
1.2.6	R1	IR 1.2.6	Consortium NGO Tech Assistance	Malaysia	Incomplete. Support and technical assistance to Government of Malaysia.
2.1.4	R2	IR 2.1.4	Red List Assessment of Wrasse and Grouper	Philippines	Completed. Two red list workshop were conducted in the Philippines and Indonesia, attended by experts. The objective is to develop accessible species database and assign an IUCN Red List category for each species. The data is still being reviewed for public dissemination at www.iucnredlist.org . Final report is pending.
3.2.4	R3	IR 3.2.4	RARE Regional Constituency Building	Malaysia	Completed. Rare Conservation is engaging various in NGOs Malaysia, including ReefCheck, WWF Malaysia, and Sahabat Alam Malaysia to select applicants for Rare's MPA/No Take Zone Pride Cohort training to be launched in March 2010. This application is undergoing review and the final phase of interviewing will take place on October 26, 2009. Final report is pending.

CTSP YR1 Workplan Number: September 09 Version	Results Statement #	Intermediate Results #	Activity	Activity Level	Status of Activity
1.1.2	R1	IR 1.1.2	NPOA and CTI Constituency Building Workshops	PNG	Completed. In September, 2009 TNC used CTSP funding to support the Department of Environment and Conservation to conduct a series of regional workshops to consult with the various stakeholders. The workshops were aimed at informing and getting feedback on the CTI, the regional plan of action and the National Plan of Action (NPOA). Three regional workshops were held for the New Guinea Islands Region, Southern Region and Momase region. A major outcome of the workshop was revising the NPOA which now reflects and is more accommodating to the views and concerns of the stakeholders. The Department of Environment and Conservation has advertised in the local papers calls for consultants to review and finalize the NPOA before submitting it to the PNG National Executive Council for endorsement.
1.2.1	R1	IR 1.2.1	NCC Support and Mobilization	PNG	Incomplete. WWF with the support of TNC hired a CTSP point person housed at Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC) and supervised by DEC staff. The role of the point person was to help coordinate NCC mobilization and support NCC and Department of Environment and Conservation to formulate the National Plan of Action. The NCC has met once and has delayed its second meeting originally scheduled for the week of October 19, 2009 but has been delayed to the week of October 26, 2009. The NCC is now functional and is being supported by the Department of Environment and Conservation as its secretariat.
1.2.6	R1	IR 1.2.6	Consortium NGO Technical Assistance	PNG	Completed. CI, WWF and TNC have provided technical assistance to the PNG government on a range of CTI issues. The aim of this technical assistance was to provide the Department of Environment and Conservation and the National Fisheries Authority additional support to organize itself around the CTI. The consortium's assistance went towards several areas including development of the PNG National Plan of Action, the establishment of the National Coordination Committee, and the development of future funding opportunities.

CTSP YR1 Workplan Number: September 09 Version	Results Statement #	Intermediate Results #	Activity	Activity Level	Status of Activity
1.5.1	R1	IR 1.5.1	Sustainable Finance and Capacity Building in PNG (Mama Graun Trust Fund)	PNG	Incomplete. Consultants have conducted scoping assessment at two potential community conservation areas in Collingwood Bay at the border of Milne and Oro Provinces and Pere in Manus Province to assess their interest and commitment for future conservation areas agreements. The project has been extended until December 31, 2009.
2.1.3	R2	IR 2.1	Develop and Conduct LRFT Management Plan in PNG	PNG	Completed. The National Fisheries Authority Stakeholder Workshop on the Management of the Live Reef Food Fish Trade in Papua New Guinea was held in Port Moresby on July 7-9, 2009. The purpose of the consultative stakeholder workshop was to review and update the National Live Reef Food Fish Fishery Management Plan (2003) by bringing together 37 representatives of government (national, provincial and local), fishing industry, community and non-government organizations. The review process applied the principles of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries and evaluated the plan against the International Standard for the Trade in Live Reef Food Fish. The participants identified key issues and management actions needed, provided specific recommendations to NFA on the sustainable development and management of the live reef food fish trade and revisions to the management plan, and identified key research and monitoring priorities. The workshop report is in preparation and will be circulated to NFA and the participants in early November 2009.
3.2.2	R3	IR 3.2.2	Locally Managed Marine Areas for PNG	PNG	Incomplete. TNC is working with PNG Center for Locally Managed Areas (PNG CLMA) to implement this activity. This Activity has been extended for completion in December 2009. TNC and CLMA have signed an agreement to facilitate the working relationship that will allow CLMA to implement this activity. Preparation for field implementation of this activity by the end of November, 2009 is on schedule.
1.1.2	R1	IR 1.1.2	NPOA and CTI Constituency Building Workshops	Philippines	Completed. CTSP support to NGO for project mobilization and support to CTI for CTI CCC3/SOM2 meetings in Manila held on October 21-23, 2009.

CTSP YR1 Workplan Number: September 09 Version	Results Statement #	Intermediate Results #	Activity	Activity Level	Status of Activity
1.2.3	R1	IR 1.2.3	SSME Action Plan Documentation	Philippines	Incomplete. SSME Action Plans will be finalized and disseminated on November 2009 at the PEMSEA conference.
1.2.6	R1	IR 1.2.6	Consortium NGO Technical Assistance	Philippines	Completed. Philippine NPoA completed after consultations and technical working groups. NPoA adopted on 06 May 2009 through Executive Order 797. Logistical and staff support extended to NCCC. Workshops for harmonizing MPA management effectiveness standards and implementing guidelines on the Wildlife Act have been conducted.
1.4.1	R1	IR 1.4.1	Industry Scan-Private Sector Engagement Strategy (Verde Island Passage)	Philippines	Completed. Workshop with industry players and local governments in Verde Island Passage conducted on September 28-29, 2009. Complementations of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funding and Local Government Unit support was identified.
	R2	2.1.	CTSP Thematic Workshop Series: Fisheries	Regional	Completed. Final report available.
2.2.1	R2	IR 2.2.1	Integrated Program of MPA Management (Palawan and Tawi Tawi)	Philippines	Incomplete. Targets for FY09 in Palawan have been mostly achieved. Activities in Tawi-Tawi including trainings on coral and fish monitoring, sustainability assessment of mariculture practices and training/workshop on MPA management effectiveness--are being carried over to 1st quarter of Year Two (October-December 2009).
4.2.1	R4	IR 4.2.1	Project Development Support for Philippines Local Government Units (LGUs)	Philippines	Completed. Conducted coalition building activities with other projects on seascape policy and started design of mentoring programs with state colleges and universities.
4.2.3	R4	IR 4.2.3	Verde Island Passage (VIP) Vulnerability Assessment, Demonstration Site, MPA Training	Philippines	Completed. Mangrove Management Training completed September 23-24, 2009; demonstration site identified.
1.1.2	R1	IR 1.1.2	NPOA and CTI Constituency Building Workshops	SI	Completed. A consultant was appointed to complete the Solomon Islands NPOA and CTSP year 2 workplan and a Life of Project Strategy. Drafts of these documents were completed in Year 1 with some revisions carried out in October 2009.

CTSP YR1 Workplan Number: September 09 Version	Results Statement #	Intermediate Results #	Activity	Activity Level	Status of Activity
1.2.1	R1	IR 1.2.1	NCC Support and Mobilization	SI	Incomplete. Funding was allocated to support the establishment of the NCC and a new CTI Unit. Purchase of materials and equipment commenced during this first year and will continue until December 31, 2009.
1.2.6	R1	IR 1.2.6	Consortium NGO Technical Assistance	SI	Incomplete. The NGO consortium each received funding for CTSP focal point persons. CI appointed one person to cover SI and PNG. TNC and WWF agreed to jointly fund one focal point person but recruitment of this did not occur in Year 1. However, a consultant was appointed to commence the first round of workshops and consultations for the preparation of the first version of the draft NPoA. He was later appointed under the NPoA and CTI constituency building workshop activity to carry out additional workshop and consultations on the NPoA, to revise and complete the NPoA.
1.5.1	R1	IR 1.5.1	Sustainable Finance and Capacity Building in Solomon Islands (Mama Graun Trust Fund)	SI	Incomplete. A workshop for priority conservation area identification is scheduled for October 19-20, 2009.
2.1.2	R2	IR 2.1.2	Food Security in Solomon Islands	SI	Incomplete. Deferred to Year Two. Contract for WFC was received on October 1, 2009. This project will compile fisheries and aquaculture production, import and export statistics, food balance data, and data on dietary preferences from secondary data to evaluate the current and future demand for fish as food in the Solomon Islands. The project team began to work on this, but could not make any data purchases, trips to field sites or engage with prospective partners at the national level while formal approval was pending. The draft paper outlining the methodology and results of the expert elicitation will be completed and submitted for publication by the end of 2009.

CTSP YR1 Workplan Number: September 09 Version	Results Statement #	Intermediate Results #	Activity	Activity Level	Status of Activity
2.1.3	R2	IR 2.1.3	Live Reef Fish Trade for Solomon Islands	SI	Completed. Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (MFMR) Stakeholder Workshop on the Management of the Live Reef Food Fish Trade in the Solomon Islands was held in Honiara, August 4-6, 2009. The purpose of the consultative stakeholder workshop was to review and update the draft National Management and Development Plan for the Live Reef Food Fish Fishery (2003), bringing together 49 representatives of government (national, provincial and local), fishing industry, community and non-government organizations. The review process applied the principles of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries and evaluated the plan against the International Standard for the Trade in Live Reef Food Fish. The participants identified key issues and management actions needed, provided specific recommendations to MFMR on the sustainable development and management of the live reef food fish trade and revisions to the draft management plan, and identified key research and monitoring priorities. The workshop report is in preparation and will be circulated to MFMR and the participants in early November 2009.
3.2.3	R3	IR 3.2.3	Locally Managed Marine Areas for Solomon Islands	SI	Incomplete. Activities are deferred to Year Two. FSPI contract signed with USAID on October 7, 2009. FSPI and WorldFish contract to be signed last week of October 2009.
4.2.1	R4	IR 4.2.1	SI Project Development support to Local Government: Building Resilience and Adaptive Capacity of Small Outer Islands in the Solomon Islands to the impacts of Climate Change	SI	Incomplete. Funding for the purchase of materials for sustainable livelihood projects as part of the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources project titled "Building Resilience and Adaptive Capacity of Small Outer Islands in the Solomon Islands to the impacts of Climate Change" was due to be spent by September 30, 2009 but has now been deferred until December 31, 2009.
1.2.1	R1	IR 1.2.1	NCC support and Mobilization	Timor Leste	Incomplete. Pending purchased equipment for NCC office, waiting for NCC Ministerial Decree to be presented to the Inter Ministerial Working Group and individual meetings with thematic working group leaders to follow up on the NPoA.

CTSP YR1 Workplan Number: September 09 Version	Results Statement #	Intermediate Results #	Activity	Activity Level	Status of Activity
1.2.6	R1	IR 1.2.6	Consortium NGO Technical Assistance	Timor Leste	Incomplete. NGO technical assistance has included significant support for the development of the NPoA and CTSP project plans. It has also included design and implementation of an MPA and EBFM exposure phase in which key Government and community stakeholders are exposed to management approaches in MPAs and EBFM. This exposure phase included an exchange visit of two Government Officials to Papua for MPA 101 training, an exchange visit by 12 Timorese stakeholders including Government and community members to Papua to learn from CI and TNC MPA and community-based fisheries management projects, and MPA 101 to be delivered for 25 or more practitioners in Dili in November 2009. This exposure phase will be followed by an early action planning and capacity assessment process that will plan initial field activities in Nino Konis Santana National Park (NKS) and marine management capacity development activities. After this planning, field activities in NKS and capacity development activities will be implemented starting early in Year Two.

CTSP YR1 Workplan Number: September 09 Version	Results Statement #	Intermediate Results #	Activity	Activity Level	Status of Activity
3.2.1	R3	IR 3.2.1	Assessment of Training and Capacity Needs on Fisheries-related MPA Planning and Management for Timor Leste	Timor Leste	Incomplete. This activity is ongoing and will be continued into Year Two. CTSP identified that in order to adequately assess capacity in MPAs and EBFM, key stakeholders in Timor Leste first needed more exposure to MPA and EBFM concepts. This exposure would then need to be followed by development of an early action plan that outlines what key stakeholders would like to do in terms of field management (particularly in NKS). Once they have a better understanding of MPA and EBFM management approaches and have identified their general objectives, stakeholders will be in a much better position to assess their own capacity to execute these approaches. CTSP will support them to design both project activities and a comprehensive capacity development program to help meet the identified capacity development needs. As a result, CTSP funded the exposure phase as described above under NGO Technical Assistance. Toward the end of this exposure phase in November 2009, CTSP will host early action planning meetings which will include assessment of capacity building needs of practitioners to carry out key MPA and EBFM skills and actions. We will then design the capacity building program as needed.
3.2.4	R3	IR 3.2.4	RARE Regional Constituency Building	Timor Leste	Completed. Rare conservation went to Dili to meet with potential partners from Department of Fisheries and leading environmental NGOs, notably Haburas. Both submitted applications to be considered for Rare's MPA/No Take Zone Pride cohort, which will be launched in March, 2010. These applications are now being reviewed and decisions will be made by November on the composition of the cohort, with the strongest applications to be accepted through a highly competitive process.

CTSP YR1 Workplan Number: September 09 Version	Results Statement #	Intermediate Results #	Activity	Activity Level	Status of Activity
4.1.3	R4	IR 4.1.3	Identification of Low Income Communities with High Dependence on Fisheries	Timor Leste	Incomplete. This activity is ongoing and will be continued in Year Two. WFC will be making a project design visit to Timor Leste in November or early December 2009 to initiate activity on this project. The project will be carried out with the Timor Leste GIS Lab (ALGIS) and the Bureau of Statistics. The execution of the project will continue into Year Two and be followed by identification of areas to initiate community-based marine related economic projects. Possible projects including brackish water aquaculture to help reduce economic dependency on coastal fisheries.
1.2.4	R1	IR 1.2.4	BSSE Revitalization in SI	SI	Incomplete. Monies obligated in YR1 and activities to be completed in Year Two.
1.2.4	R1	IR 1.2.4	BSSE Revitalization in PNG	PNG	Incomplete. Monies obligated in YR1 and activities to be completed in Year Two.