

STOCK-TAKE OF CTI-CFF PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS: STRATEGIC REVIEW OF PROGRESS AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS



**CORAL TRIANGLE
INITIATIVE**

ON CORAL REEFS, FISHERIES AND FOOD SECURITY

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15 April 2015 (updated from original version of 31 October 2014)

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADB/CTI-PAC:	Coastal and Marine Resources Management in the Coral Triangle of the Pacific
ADB/CTI-SEA:	Coastal and Marine Resources Management in the Coral Triangle: South East Asia
AFPC:	Asia Pacific Fisheries Commission
APEC:	Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation
ASC:	Aquaculture Stewardship Council
ASEAN:	Association of South East Asian Nations
ATSEA:	Arafura and Timor Seas Ecosystem Action Program
BOBLME:	Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem (Project)
BDU:	Business Development Unit
CCA:	Climate Change Adaptation
CCRES:	Capturing Coral Reef and Related Ecosystems Services
CI:	Conservation International
COM:	Council of Ministers
COREMAP:	Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management Program
CSO:	Council of Senior Officials
CSR:	Corporate Social Responsibility
CTI-CFF:	Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security
DWF:	Distant Water Fishing
GEF:	Global Environment Facility
FA:	Focal Area (GEF)
FAO:	Food and Agriculture Organization
FIP:	Fisheries Improvement Projects
GIZ:	German Development Cooperation
INPLF:	International Pole and Line Foundation
IUU:	Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (fishing)
MCS:	Monitoring, Control and Surveillance
MKBA:	Marine Key Biodiversity Area
MSC:	Marine Stewardship Council
NOAA:	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NRM:	Natural Resource Management
ODA:	Official Development Assistance
PEMSEA:	Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia
PES:	Payments for Ecosystems Services
PPP:	Public Private Partnerships
PRIs:	Principles for Responsible Investing
REBYC-II:	Strategies for Trawl Fisheries Bycatch Management Phase II
REX:	Regional Exchange
RSCTR:	Regional State of the Coral Triangle Report
SAP:	Strategic Action Plan
SCS:	Sulu Celebes Sea Large Marine Ecosystem and Adjacent Seas Sustainable Fisheries Management Project
SEAFDEC:	South East Asia Fisheries Development Center
SOM:	Senior Officials' Meeting
SSME:	Sulu Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion
TA:	Technical Assistance
TEEB:	The Economics of Ecosystems Biodiversity
TNA:	The Nauru Agreement
TNC:	The Nature Conservancy
TWG:	Technical Working Group
UPMSI:	University of the Philippines Marine Science Institute
USAID:	United States Agency for International Development
USCTI:	United States Coral Triangle Initiative
WCPFC:	Western Central Pacific Fisheries Commission
WWF:	World Wildlife Fund for Nature

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The CTI-CFF has made remarkable progress:

- A system of governance is in place which guides the interaction between Member States, and features an emerging Regional Secretariat to serve as a coordinating body
- A “CTI” brand identity is being forged, where there is a sense of belonging among stakeholders, underscored by the realization that this is something special and important
- Biophysical and ecosystem health indicators show improvements in ecological conditions where site-based interventions have taken place
- A suite of capacity development tools, instruments and approaches have been developed, tested and poised for replication and scaling up
- A strong coalition of multilateral and bilateral institutions have expressed willingness to continue to invest in sustainable development of coastal and marine resources of the CT region, and
- Non-government organizations, especially WWF, CI and TNC as well as their networks of partners, have dedicated resources, and forged powerful working relationships among themselves and within the communities where they work.

Yet, there is still much work to be done. A number of technical and implementation gaps exist at the level of the Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) as well as the respective National Plans of Action (NPOAs). The report (particularly the Annexes) provides detailed updates.

External financing for the CTI-CFF has been in the order of USD 1.4 billion since 2009, with the Asian Development Bank (ADB), Global Environment Facility (GEF), UNDP and USAID as the largest investors, while the World Bank, Australian Government, GIZ and FAO have provided more strategic, value added contributions. Financing has been in the form of grants, loans, investments and in-kind contributions. The breakdown is below, with specific project level details in Annexes 2 and 3.

Programs / Projects Directly Contributing to CTI-CFF (with GEF Financing)			
Agency	GEF Financing Amount in USD	Co-financing Confirmed/ Indicative amount in USD	Total
Asian Development Bank (ADB)	37,536,365.00	263,463,123.00	300,999,488.00
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	15,470,662.00	117,739,492.00	133,210,154.00
World Bank	17,500,000.00	113,280,000.00	130,780,000.00
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	3,000,000.00	8,218,600.00	11,218,600.00
Sub-Total	73,507,027.00	502,701,215.00	576,208,242.00
Associated Programs / Projects Contributing to CTI-CFF (with GEF Financing)			
UNDP	73,678,075.00	524,182,401.00	597,860,476.00
World Bank	10,801,370.00	24,170,000.00	34,971,370.00
Sub-Total	84,479,445.00	548,352,401.00	632,831,846.00
Grand Total (Tables 3 + 4)	Total GEF Support	Other Agency Support	Total
Total Support to CTI-CFF Direct/Associated	157,986,472.00	1,051,053,616.00	1,209,040,088.00

Other Bilateral and Multilateral Agency Investments in CTI-CFF		Amount in USD
United States Agency for International Development (USAID)		82,892,626.00
German Development Cooperation (GIZ)		44,654,580.00
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)		19,550,000.00
Australian Government		9,598,252.00
Total		156,695,458.00

There are a number of consolidated lessons learned from the CTI-CFF experience for national governments, National Coordinating Committees, Technical Working Groups, financing agencies and project implementers. Some of these are presented here:

- Treat coastal and marine resources as long term assets, natural capital, in order to strengthen the links to economic and community health. By increasing the understanding of ecosystem values, governments can strengthen their arguments in favour of conservation-driven approaches
- Taking bold and appropriate actions to protect and restore natural capital, despite the presence of influential vested interests may yield longer term social and economic benefits. Consider regulatory risk in view of vested interests (e.g. aquaculture, trawl fisheries, hydropower / dam construction, illegal wildlife crime, IUU-Distant Water Fishing) and build in appropriate safeguards
- A higher degree of integration of CTI-CFF priorities with national priorities in other sectors education, transport, energy, will help advance a more cohesive framework in which economic contributions and interrelationships can be understood
- Strengthening governance through increased transparency, accountability and public participation will help increase levels of confidence in the system, and foster an enabling environment by which to attract, shape and guide public and private investments
- Working closely with sub-national governments will help improve program and project implementation to benefit wider segments of the community. District and provincial governments in particular, are uniquely placed to help scale up good practices at local / municipal levels, provide technical support and advice, leverage financing, and act as a bridge to central / national government agencies
- Establish and implement protocols for NCC process management (ie. conduct of meetings, document flow, dispute resolution etc), and ensure continuity of leadership and participation of key stakeholder representatives in order to avoid lapses in momentum
- Foster higher levels of Integration across TWGs to allow for comprehensive testing of tools, instruments and systems, and catalyze replication and scaling up. Adoption of an integrated ecosystem management (R2R) approach might require restructuring some TWGs, establishing subcommittees or task forces to achieve focussed objectives. Back to back REX and TWG is useful format, but supplement with venue which includes stakeholder communities (ie. 'fisher first')

- Find ways to ensure that program / project design incorporates realistic targets. Too many projects are overly ambitious, which creates problems between start-up and mid term, and
- Look for scalability and replicability of process vs ‘mission drift’. While experimental initiatives are interesting and attractive, they should not distract from the business at hand.

The stock take, which consisted of desktop review of literature, semi-structured interviews with a range of stakeholders, group discussions and dedicated CTI-CFF workshops, has put forward a number of considerations for strategic future programming directions. These are elaborated below:

Establishing an overarching management framework or “system”

There is a need for a more pronounced and articulated ‘watershed-river basin-coastal seas’ systems approach to the CTI-CFF. Integrated landscape and seascape planning will help address major stressors, including excessive nutrient inputs from pollution loading, land and coastal development activities. There are a number of spatial and temporal modelling and other tools to assess and restore the negative impacts of degraded water quality and to inform planning for catchment management, coastal and marine conservation. Such an integrated ecosystem management framework will allow the CTI-CFF to guide, shape and develop a wider range of initiatives to cover such thematic areas as water use and supply management, pollution reduction and waste management, prevention and management of human-induced hazards, reproductive health and nutrition management in coastal communities.

Codifying the “system”

Codification of the ‘system’, along the lines of other international standards, will provide a long-term vision and strategy for a coastal area, an action plan, a multi-sectoral coordinating mechanism and supporting legislation, as well as enabling conditions for policy formulation and implementation, public awareness, capacity development and sustainable financing mechanisms. Steps to codification include: a) policy, b) planning, c) implementation and operation, d) performance assessment, e) improvement; and f) management review. This type of code is fundamental for putting into operation the numerous recognition and certification opportunities which have emerged in the CTI-CFF. Some of these include: ICM, EAFM, LRFT, sustainable aquaculture, fishmeal and fish oil, port safety, health and environmental management, responsible business among others.

Driving human capital growth in CT Region

As indicated above, significant investments have been made in building human capital in order to address the conservation and management capacity gaps, which vary by country. There are two facets to this that merit attention: First, given the plethora of training materials produced by multiple programs and projects in the CTI-CFF, there will be a need for consolidation and development of blended learning approaches to increase retention and internalization of knowledge. Actions should identify / recognize / engage appropriate delivery partners, including universities, vocational schools, polytechnics and other tertiary institutions, make training more ‘market-driven’ to increase the utility value, find ways of mainstreaming these into a uniform, “codified” collection, and establish the role of the Regional Secretariat. Second, in order to meet future needs, it will be important to cultivate a new set of dynamic individuals, champions and agents of change, in the CT region. A number of approaches to leadership development and change management will address this.

Creating conditions for scaling up implementation of action plans, strategies and programs

The next phase of the CTI-CFF should be about replication and scaling up. There are a number of different dimensions to scaling up: functional, horizontal, vertical, spatial and temporal. Actions required to replicate and to scale up implementation of programs, strategies, action plans, good practices and diffusion of products and processes would involve: a) Proof of concept (e.g. successful

sites which demonstrating benefits, promising prototypes), b) Increasing critical mass by encouragement of parallel sites, networking (e.g. centers of excellence and learning institutions, local government alliances, information centers, implementation partners etc) and innovative training strategies, and/or c) Addressing trans-boundary issues related to marine conservation by expanding horizontally across management issues, and vertically across levels of governance. Prior and ongoing support to the CTI-CFF has primed the pump for an array of opportunities.

Accelerating investments in the “blue economy”

Oceans-based blue economy initiatives hold promise to promote “innovation”, in the sense that emerging and new types of tools and approaches can be piloted, tested, applied, documented and replicated / scaled up to the extent possible. A blue economy platform will also be the driving force for sustained and meaningful engagement with the private sector. Presented in Table 11 are a number of illustrative investment opportunities which need to be further explored and qualified in the context of the CTI-CFF, and the emerging financial architecture: a) Customized financial products and services targeting resource poor coastal populations, b) Market-driven scientific research and development, c) Port infrastructure and ‘cold chain logistics”, d) Sustainable, low footprint aquaculture, e) Experimentation with hybrid fisheries management tools, f) Sustainable financing mechanisms, g) Cultivating socially responsible enterprises.

Leveraging private sector participation in CTI-CFF

National governments will not be able to rely on external official development assistance (ODA) indefinitely. The appetite for ODA among advanced industrialized nations at a global level, has been diminishing gradually, despite a small bounce in the past two years. What needs to happen is for national governments, Development Partners, and the Regional Secretariat, to very actively promote the use of ODA to leverage additional financing for development through foreign investment, trade and domestic resource mobilization. This argues for a private sector development approach, which would explore and test all the various modalities by which ODA can be leveraged. In this sense investments can be both direct and indirect, to include building up of social infrastructure (e.g. education, health), economic and service infrastructure (e.g. banking and financial services, transport and logistics, energy supply etc), and productive sectors (e.g. fisheries, agriculture, forestry, oil/gas/mining, tourism, construction etc), along the lines of the indicative list in Table 11.

There is a further suggestion to build up the proposed CT Regional Business Council, as a private sector driven organization, with tiered membership which features representation (and guidance) from large multinational corporations that are active in resource processing industries, and appeal to micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), work in parallel with the Regional Secretariat, have cross linkages with other apex business organizations and forums, and provide value added services conducive to responsible business and investment in the region. The regional business council would serve as one of the main vehicles to help address consumption patterns, and create new markets that reward and demand sustainable products and processes. Tourism, aquaculture, trawl fisheries, shipping and maritime transport, food and beverage and energy could be among the key sectors of concentration.

Demonstrating socio-economic and environmental benefits towards long term impacts

Governments, financing institutions and project implementing agencies alike, are under pressure to show how their investments will deliver tangible benefits to those that need it the most – and importantly, contribute to job creation. The recently released Regional State of the CT Report states that the annual economic net benefits per km² of a healthy coral reef in Southeast Asia range from USD 23,100–USD 270,000. Considering that the Coral Triangle has 96,577 km² of coral reefs, it is estimated that the annual benefits derived from the reef is no less than USD10 billion. The annual benefits from coral reef-related goods and services (from tourism, coral reef fisheries, and shoreline

protection only) in the Philippines and Indonesia reach USD 3.3 billion. There are a number of good examples of the multiple benefits from integrated ecosystem management in the CTI-CFF, which need to be further qualified and quantified from the local community to national and regional levels. Continued support for use of natural resource valuation techniques will help governments and other stakeholders determine the impact of human activities, by assigning an economic value to an ecosystem or its ecosystem services. This will help with decision-making and assessing various “trade-offs” between environmental and non-environmental goods and services. This is what political leaders need in order to strengthen their arguments in favour of continued support and increasing investments in the CTI-CFF, and move beyond what many view as a fisheries and conservation initiative.

Sharing relevant and actionable knowledge

Knowledge sharing will be one of the main drivers of success for the CTI-CFF. There are a number of ways where this might be addressed and enhanced. This includes possible expansion of CTI Parties (as appropriate), deeper collaboration with other CTI-CFF investors through joint participation in governing mechanisms such as steering committees, partnership councils etc, and proactive inclusion of potential new “Development Partners”. Continued support to networks and communities of practice can be supplemented by long term twinning relationships between sites, faculty exchanges and secondments between scientific institutions and universities, and other types of actions to optimize knowledge transfer across the region. Consolidation of the various mechanisms contributing to RPOA / NPOA objectives would be a useful step in the right direction. Capacity for systematic data collection and management will need to be facilitated through operationalization of the M&E coordination framework, refining of indicators to apply to all RPOA/NPOA goals and targets, strengthening of data integrity and local, participatory approaches to M&E. In this connection the various information portals such as the adaptationmarketplace.org, CT Atlas and CTI Project Mapping Tool may be better developed as a CTI-CFF “marketing and investment platform”, with associated revenue model to ensure relevance for users and long term sustainability.

Next Steps

The Senior Officials Meeting (SOM) 10, hosted in Dili, Timor Leste, 5-7 November:

“Acknowledged the Stock Take of CTI-CFF Programs and Projects Final Report and recommend that CTI project pipeline for future investments be guided by the recommendations contained therein.”¹

This was based on deliberations in the context of the Financial Resources Working Group (FRWG) and their recommendation to the CTI-CSO for SOM 10.

Elements of the stock take would be of immediate use by the CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat, the new Executive Director, and Technical Working Groups as they design and implement action plans. Current and ongoing programs and projects, particularly those listed in Annexes 2 and 3, may benefit from closer alignment to create more synergy for the CTI-CFF. The stock take has also informed the establishment of a ‘financial architecture’ including preliminary work towards the creation of a “business development unit” (BDU) to support the CTI member countries. By incorporating recommendations herein, the BDU will be able to strengthen the design, development and implementation of new programs and projects. The more immediate opportunity is to secure support for the critical transition phase of the CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat, with dual goals of attaining financial self sufficiency, and clearly defining its value added contribution within a complex framework of policy, technical and advisory institutions in the region.

¹ Chairman’s Summary. 10th Senior Officials Meeting (SOM 10), adopted on 07 November 2014, p.11.

SECTION I: BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION

The stock take initiative follows from discussions around the 8th CTI-CFF Senior Officials Meeting (SOM) in 2012, which gave rise to suggestions for a stock take of programs and projects associated with the CTI-CFF. Various stages of support to the CTI-CFF since 2009, have generated a number of technical outputs which include a) institutional arrangements and policy advances, b) refinement of tools and approaches, c) good practices, d) lessons learned, e) pilot demonstrations, and f) validation of strategy and policy, which now place this ‘bold undertaking’ at an important juncture in development. A stock taking activity would consolidate, adapt, design and scale up any future interventions, support and investment. Terms of reference for the stock take were drafted in April 2014 based on consultations between ADB, USAID, Australian Government, CT6 Government representatives and a number of other stakeholders. These are presented in more detail in the Annex section of the document.

The goal of the stock-take:

To undertake a stocktaking review of support for the development of the CTI-CFF, in order to formulate a strategy to strengthen, shape and guide ongoing initiatives and formulate viable, future technical assistance options and interventions for long term implementation of the Regional and National Plans of Action.

Specific objectives:

1. To consolidate the major accomplishments (e.g. outcomes and outputs) of projects undertaken in the CTI-CFF by GEF (through a number of Implementing and Executing Agencies), bilateral donors, NGOs, foundations and other relevant agencies
2. To identify bio-geographic, technical and management gaps related to implementation of the regional and national plans of action, and
3. To define strategic priorities and actions for continued programming and related investments.

It should be noted that this is not intended to be an evaluative activity, but more of a “strategic review”, which will appeal to a range of different audiences. It has been conducted in three phases:

Phase 1 – literature / desktop review, supplemented by focussed interviews with program and project developers / funders (notably ADB, USAID, Australian Government), thematic working group chairs and technical leads, as well as executive management of selected programs / projects

Phase 2 – presentation of key findings during an ADB-sponsored side event at the World Coral Reef Conference in Manado, Indonesia on 13th May 2014, with opportunity for discussion / feedback in the context of the Special Senior Officials Meeting (SOM) and 5th Ministerial Meeting on 15th May 2014, and

Phase 3 – continued stakeholder consultations, including semi-structured interviews with NCC members (to the extent possible) and programs and projects outside the core CTI-CFF Partners paradigm, wider feedback in the context of the 5th MPA Technical Working Group Meeting on July 2014, back to back workshops related to CTI-CFF Stock Take and Investment Coordination (09 September 2014), Development Partners (10 September 2014) and Financial Resources Working Group (FRWG) Meetings (11 September and 28 October 2014) leading up to finalization of a stock

BOX 1: CTI-CFF Overarching Commitments to Action:

Goal 1: Priority Seascapes Designated and Effectively Managed

Target 1: “Priority Seascapes” designated, with investment plans completed and sequenced

Target 2: Marine and coastal resources within all “Priority Seascapes” are being sustainably managed

Goal 2: Ecosystem Approach to Management of Fisheries (EAFM) and Other Marine Resources Fully Applied

Target 1: Strong legislative, policy and regulatory frameworks in place for achieving an ecosystem approach to fisheries management (EAFM)

Target 2: Improved income, livelihoods and food security in an increasingly significant number of coastal communities across the region through a new Sustainable Coastal Fisheries and Poverty Reduction Initiative (“COASTFISH”)

Target 3: Effective measures in place to help ensure exploitation of shared tuna stocks is sustainable, with tuna spawning areas and juvenile growth stages adequately protected

Target 4: A more effective management and more sustainable trade in live-reef fish and reef-based ornamentals achieved

Goal 3: Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) Established and Effectively Managed

Target 1: Region-wide Coral Triangle MPA System (CTMPAS) in place and fully functional

Goal 4: Climate Change Adaptation Measures Achieved

Target 1: Region-wide Early Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation for the near-shore marine and coastal environment and small islands ecosystems developed and implemented

Target 2: Networked National Centers of Excellence on Climate Change Adaptation for marine and coastal environments are established and in full operation

Goal 5: Threatened Species Status Improving

Target 1: Improved status of sharks, sea turtles, seabirds, marine mammals corals, seagrass, mangroves and other identified threatened species.

take report by 31 October 2014, and update by 10 April 2015, following the 19 March 2015 meeting of the FRWG in Manila, Philippines.

The strategic review is organized around a number of considerations which will serve to stimulate thinking, catalyze discussions, and formulate ideas which will feed into a number of other initiatives supported by the CTI-CFF, its Development Partners and other stakeholders.

In charting the way forward there are many priorities for the CTI-CFF, but there are several areas of pivotal concern. First, there is a general agreement that, recognizing the challenges of balancing sub-national and national interests, one or two agencies need to ‘take the lead’ in supporting regional level programs. Second, considerable attention needs to be given to transformation of the Interim Regional Secretariat into a *bona fide* intergovernmental regional body with juridical personality and sufficient operational and financial management capacity. Momentum has been stalled for almost one year, due to an impasse at the level of the SOM over the selection of the Executive Director² and subsequent engagement process, among other things. Third, given the complex nature of technical and financial support flowing directly and indirectly towards the CT, there is a pressing need for strong coordination of efforts to unify institutional stakeholders, secure constructive partnerships, and deliver more tangible benefits at community, national and regional levels.

Pivotal among the massive synchronization challenges will be to improve functionalities of the CTI-CFF National Coordinating Committees vis á vis the Interim Regional Secretariat. Benefits, and related access and sharing, will need to be manifested in many ways. Imperative, is the need to demonstrate the contribution of the CTI-CFF to national and sub-national socio-economic

² The Executive Director was engaged as of 01 April 2015.

growth, to the point where political leadership in the CT countries are sufficiently motivated to take additional steps to create conditions which foster continued investments.

CTI-CFF Process Flow and Regional Plan of Action (RPOA)

The RPOA reinforces commitments to action of the CT6 under the five main goals, with ten targets (as presented in Box 1) and 38 corresponding regional actions. RPOA implementation is also supported by three sets of cross-cutting actions, including Coordination Mechanisms and Implementing Partners, Financial Resources and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E). Eight Technical Working Groups (TWGs) have been established, with identified chair persons, technical advisors and representative CTI-CFF National Coordinating Committee (NCC) members and other stakeholders to support actions under each goal or cross-cutting objective.

Regional and sub-regional coordination occurs in a number of different ways, primarily through electronic communications, institutional collaborations, outreach and missions, regional exchanges (REXs), TWG meetings, Senior Officials Meetings (SOM) and Ministerial Meetings (MM), among others. Among the primary objectives, in this regard, has been support to establish a Regional Secretariat (RS) in Manado, Indonesia. To date, five countries, Malaysia, Indonesia, Solomon Islands, Timor Leste and the Philippines, have ratified the agreement³ to establish the Regional Secretariat, with entry into force confirmed at the SOM 10 in Dili, Timor Leste, in November 2014. A “Program Integrator”, supported by USAID had provided the technical services in this role up to August 2014.

National Coordination Committees (NCCs) in each country have been established to guide multi-stakeholder processes to coordinate and promote country-level implementation of the National and Regional Plans of Action. The NCCs take various forms, depending on country-specific conditions, but in general, they include representatives from the public, NGO and private sectors. Ideally NCC processes are facilitated by a designated CTI Coordinator, typically based in a lead government ministry.

To date, ten (10) Senior Officials’ Meetings (SOMs) and 5 Ministerial Meetings have been conducted. (A “Special SOM” was held in Manado, Indonesia, May 2014, while the 10th SOM was hosted in Dili, Timor Leste in November 2014.) The Council of Ministers (COM) and the SOM represent the highest decision-making fora within the CTI-CFF institutional structure.

Regional exchanges (REX) and TWGs are among the main mechanisms to advance actions and sharing of knowledge. The REX is designed as a workshop with a capacity building element built into the design, while TWG meeting is a decision making mechanism on technical matters. The outcomes of most of the REXs are recommendatory in nature - for the TWG to consider. Outcomes of TWG meetings are for endorsement to the SOM or as an input to a framework e.g. CTMPAS, EAFM Framework etc. The participation in REXs involves wider stakeholder audiences where observers, partners and country delegations are actively engaged in structured, but free-flowing discussions. TWG meetings observe more formal diplomatic protocols, where direct participation is, to a greater extent, exclusive to the countries, with “Development Partners” providing technical resource support.

The CTI-CFF has made remarkable progress:

- A system of governance is in place which guides the interaction between Member States, and features an emerging Regional Secretariat to serve as a coordinating body

³ Papua New Guinea has agreed on the establishment, with ratification processes ongoing.

- A “CTI” brand identity is being forged, where there is a remarkable sense of belonging among stakeholders, underscored by the realization that this is something special and important
- Biophysical indicators show improvements in ecological conditions where site-based interventions have taken place
- A suite of capacity development tools, instruments and approaches have been developed, tested and poised for replication and scaling up
- A strong coalition of multilateral and bilateral institutions have expressed willingness to continue to invest in sustainable development of coastal and marine resources of the CT region, and
- Non-government organizations, especially WWF, CI and TNC as well as their networks of partners, have dedicated resources, and forged powerful working relationships among themselves and within the communities where they work.

Let us take a closer look.



Securing MPA marker buoys in Lamitan, Philippines (credit: M. Baird)

SECTION II: THE CTI-CFF TODAY: GENERAL PROGRESS TOWARDS GOALS

Regional Plan of Action (RPOA)

Goal 1: Seascapes

To date, one REX and two TWG meetings have been conducted, supplemented by group conference calls. A general model for Seascapes has been developed and adopted. There has been some level of integration fostered between the Seascapes TWG, the MPA TWG and Climate Change Adaptation TWG. The group has refined an Ecosystem-Based Management tool, identified national

priorities and capacity-building requirements for seascapes management. The Seascapes TWG has had a slow start and needs to develop momentum. There is a need to be more focussed work on developing investment plans for prioritized seascapes, conduct capacity building activity and importantly, secure financial support for the TWG in order to continue. Support from external financing agencies has been limited, although the Australian Government has indicated that it will continue support. Two mini-REXes are planned (one for SEA and one for Pacific) in 2015.

Goal 2: Ecosystem-based Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM)

Three REXs and four TWGs have been conducted in order to address the 'heavy' workload in terms of numbers of targets and actions. The EAFM TWG has developed a common regional framework for legislation and policy, contributed to establishment of Asia-wide "Essential EAFM Training Course", supported ongoing actions to address law enforcement (ie IUU), and ongoing work in the Live Reef Fish Trade (LRFT). This TWG has achieved good momentum, but needs to continue to support / scale up enforcement actions, prioritize sustainable livelihoods development work to scale, emphasize / demonstrate socio-economic benefits (ie. incomes at household level), implement capacity building and training, design activities to address tuna stocks management, identify LRFT opportunities, and finally, secure financial support for the TWG in order to continue. A TWG is proposed for June 2015 to coincide with other activities undertaken by NOAA and other partners.

Goal 3: Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)

Under this goal, five (5) REXs and five (5) TWGs have been completed. The Coral Triangle MPA System (CTMPAS) is now operational, concurrence has been secured on the CTMPAS nomination process, the MPA management effectiveness system has been reviewed and adapted based on two (2) models (Indonesia and the Philippines), national roadmaps are under development, links to M&E being considered and overall TWG process management and support activities have been refined. The second round of nominations will close on 30 April 2015. This TWG has experienced very solid progress, however, needs to address some conservation gaps related to 'ecological representativeness' identified in the literature, strengthen integration of other thematic priorities, find ways to increase engagement with the private sector, and secure financing for implementation of the national / regional road map and other TWG requirements.

Goal 4: Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)

Under CCA three REXs and three TWGs have been supported. The group has completed and currently implementing the Regional-wide Early Action Plan for CCA, a number of institutional arrangements have been established and capacity assessments conducted. An online portal to help link financing to climate adaptation projects (<http://adaptationmarkeplace.org>) has been designed and launched. This group has made modest gains, yet needs to strengthen integration with other TWGs, implement a wider action plan, design investment projects, initiate a strategy for centres of excellence and related network development, scale up use of tools (e.g. vulnerability assessment, resource accounting etc), and define a viable strategy to make the financing portal more effective. Malaysia has offered to host a TWG in 2015, however, this may be difficult to achieve due to financing constraints.

Goal 5: Threatened Species (TS)

This TWG was endorsed at the Special SOM only recently in May 2014. Recently, the Philippines officially turned over the Chair of the TWG to Malaysia. While some progress on threatened species has been made in context of activities in other TWGs, there is a pressing need to secure TWG memberships / participation and establish a viable work plan. The best way forward would be to consider close integration with other TWGs, find some new partners which have core interests and expertise in threatened species actions plans, and importantly, secures sources of financial support for the TWG to continue.

Coordination Mechanisms Working Group

Multi-stakeholder National Coordinating Committees (NCCs) are operational in all CT6 countries, with lead agencies identified and some resources committed for each. An Interim Regional Secretariat has been set up within the Indonesian Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MoMAF), with a view to eventual transition to a Regional Secretariat at the available venue in Manado, Indonesia. Support from the Australian Government has given rise to a) Studies which provide the basis for three countries (Timor Leste, Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands) to ratify the "Agreement on the Establishment of the Regional Secretariat for the CTI-CFF", b) A "CTI-CFF Operations Plan with Indicative Budget" (initial version for 2014, and follow on version covering 2015-17). The operations plan provides inputs into structure and strategy for the PRS, and outlines operating scenarios, staffing and indicative budgets on an annualized basis, and c) Terms of reference, remuneration package and process by which the Executive Director should be selected.

Table 1: CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat Core Operating Budget Summary

CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat Core Operating Budget Summary	2015	2016	2017	Total
CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat Core Operations	104,200	110,815	119,126	334,141
Operating Expenses	25,750	25,750	49,750	101,250
Capital Expenditure	50,000	50,000	50,000	150,000
Total Contracts	179,950	186,565	218,876	585,391
Total Expenses, Capital and Contracts				
STAFFING				
Executive	273,640	392,872	411,587	1,078,099
Expat/Nationally recruited professional	192,208	275,037	353,068	820,313
Locally Recruited Support	76,840	97,937	105,282	280,059
Total Staff	542,688	765,846	869,937	2,178,471
Recruitment Costs	10,000	10,000	10,000	30,000
Travel and Meetings	90,000	97,250	104,669	291,919
TOTAL SECRETARIAT CORE OPERATIONS	822,638	1,059,661	1,203,482	3,085,781

The CT6 countries were at an impasse at the level of the SOM concerning the selection of the Executive Director (ED) since May 2014, but in November 2014 at SOM 10, confirmed the selection. Following negotiations among the parties, the ED formally signed an employment agreement, and participated in the CTI-CFF Partners-Regional Secretariat Coordination Meeting on 8-9 April, 2015 in Jakarta. It is hoped that this appointment will help restore momentum for CTI-CFF programming directions, among other things. Transitional measures - Australian Government support for an IRS Coordinator and Working Group (WG) Coordinator, USAID support through NOAA, and the ADB, through two GEF co-financing projects, have helped to fill gaps as needed. Going forward the CMWG will need to review its terms of reference, review the CTI-CFF organizational structure, draft a communications strategy and give due consideration to allowing new, qualified countries to join as CTI-CFF Parties, noting that Observer status has been granted to Brunei while their application is being assessed.⁴

Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group (M&EWG)

The M&E Working Group initiated its work following SOM 4 in October 2009, and at SOM 6 in November 2010, more focus was provided for the WG to develop output tracking for the nine regional priority actions, appoint suitable representatives to actively participate in the WG, task the IRS to draw appropriate support from Development Partners, and facilitate association between the various thematic working groups.⁵ Up to now, the MEWG has developed a M&E framework, indices, process flow and undertaken preliminary capacity assessments. Indicators for CCA and MPA have been endorsed by the SOM. Indicators for the other goals are being reviewed by TWGs. The M&E Operations Manual has been completed.

The M&EWG has moved along reasonably well. This is a very challenging and important area in which to focus efforts. There is a need to finalize indicators for EAFM, Seascapes and Threatened Species, provide baseline measures for indicators that are zero or do not have data in place, and utilize / adopt indicators at the level of the NPOAs to ensure alignment across local, national and regional levels. NCCs and Regional Secretariat need to establish the capacity and mechanisms to operationalize the M&E system.

Financial Resources Working Group (FRWG)

The contours of the FRWG were defined at the Fourth Senior Officials' Meeting (SOM4) in October 2009. Among the primary tasks assigned to the WG accelerate progress on government-led, systematic national financial planning, to develop a regional wide financial resources strategy for implementation of CTI-CFF at RPOA and NPOA levels, and to organize a high level roundtable meeting on financial resources.⁶ Progress was slow at first, with creation of a roadmap in 2010 and hosting of the high level roundtable and Ministerial Meeting, which also featured a "marketplace" in Manila, May, 2012, and production of a study on costing of the Philippines NPOA implementation. At the 8th SOM in November, 2012, the FRWG was endorsed to act on a number of initiatives, primarily to investigate options for financial mechanisms and assess feasibility of a CTI-CFF Regional Fund, among others. The terms of reference for a CTI-CFF Financial Architecture and Strategy were agreed in March 2013 at SOM 9⁷. This study was finalized on 30 March 2015, after deliberations in two FRWG meetings (September 2014 and March 2015). It provides insights on medium and long term resource requirements of the CTI-CFF (including identification of priority project concepts),

⁴ There are some biophysical prerequisites (e.g. coral reef ecosystems) for countries to become a Party to the CTI-CFF, with final decision made by the Council of Ministers.

⁵ Annex 7 Decision Document on Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group: 6th CTI-CFF Senior Officials' Meeting (SOM), 10-12 November, Manado, Indonesia.

⁶ Annex 2 Decision Document on Financial Resources 4th Senior Official Meeting, 21 October 2009.

⁷ Annex 7 Decision Document on Financial Resources Working Group, 9th SOM, 26-27 November 2013, Manila, Philippines.

assessment and design of fund generation and mobilization schemes, and assessment and design of an institutional framework for sustainable financing of the CTI-CFF (including a regional fund and strategic plan). Importantly it proposes terms of reference for a business development unit (BDU) which will be included in the CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat organizational structure, and be responsible for project preparation and other fund generation services for the CTI countries. It should be noted that the SOM 10 endorsed the establishment of the BDU.

National Plans of Action (NPOAs)

Annex 1 provides detailed information on progress towards implementation of targets under respective NPOAs.⁸ Table 2 below focuses on activities which have been completed up to September 2014 by goal, target and country based on presentations at the CTI-CFF Stock Take and Investment Coordination Meeting (09 September 2014).

Table 2: Activities completed towards NPOA Goals and Targets September 2014

Goal/Target	Country	Completed Activity as of September 2014
Goal 1: Priority seascapes designated and effectively managed Target 1: “Priority Seascapes” designated, with investment plans completed and sequenced Target 2: Marine and coastal resources within all“ Priority Seascapes” are being sustainably managed	Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lesser Sunda and Bird’s Head Papua ○ Developed an integrated Marine Spatial Plan based on existing regulations (UU1/2014; UU26/2007; UU45/2009; UU32/2009; PP Pulau Terluar; Peraturantt glandas continent; etc)
	Philippines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Assisted by GIZ, GEF, UNDP, CI, ADB (CTI-SEA) ○ Hosted the Seascapes REX ○ Conducted scoping, processing of information and site-based consultations to develop a proposed Institutional and Policy Framework for WPS with a site-based business plan
	Timor-Leste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Study on sedimentation rates and changes in sedimentation rates in catchments in the South Coast. (One Study completed) ○ Community awareness campaign with target group on related marine law and regulation reinforcement
Goal 2: Ecosystem Approach to Management of Fisheries (EAFM) and Other Marine Resources Fully Applied Target 1: Strong legislative, policy and regulatory frameworks in place for achieving EAFM Target 2: Improved income, livelihoods and food security of coastal communities through a new Sustainable Coastal Fisheries and Poverty Reduction Initiative (“COASTFISH”) Target 3. Effective measures in place to help ensure exploitation of shared tuna stocks is sustainable, with tuna spawning areas and juvenile growth stages adequately protected Target 4. More effective management and more sustainable trade in live reef and reef-based ornamentals achieved	Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Developed EAFM indicators and conduct preliminary assessment of EAFM indicators in 11 Fisheries Management Areas ○ Established EAFM Expert Panel at MMAF and conduct EAFM indicator refinement process (using expert consultation) ○ Developed EAFM learning modules ○ Conducted EAFM assessment (field testing) in area and species based fisheries with universities and local agencies ○ Conducted EAFM assessments in FMAs ○ Developed regulations to encourage EAFM implementation in Indonesia
	Philippines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Assisted by ECOFISH-USAID, SSME-GIZ, SCS-GEF/UNDP/UNOPS, FishCORAL-IFAD, SCREMP ○ Conducted small pelagic stock assessment ○ Conducted fisheries law enforcement training in Balabac, Palawan ○ Signed MOA with the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) to access funds under the DSWD’s Sustainable Livelihood Program ○ Reviewed Philippine national laws and legislation related to EAFM
	Solomon Islands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Assisted by Australia/TNC ○ Conducted capacity building of provincial and local NGOs to implement EAFM in Isabel
	Timor-Leste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Drafting of medium-term investment plan for aquaculture and fisheries

⁸ Information from Malaysia and PNG was not presented at the meeting on 09 September 2014. The data for these two countries contained in Annex 1 is based on the respective State of Coral Triangle Reports.

<p>Goal 3: MPAs established and effectively managed</p> <p>Target 1: Region-wide Coral Triangle MPA System (CTMPAS) in place and fully functional</p>	<p>Philippines</p> <hr/> <p>Timor-Leste</p>	<p>Assisted by UPMSI, CTI-SEA-ADB, ACCCoast-GIZ, SSME-GIZ, MKBA, CCC-MPA, ECOFISH-USAID, SCREMP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Conducted baseline assessment of more than 100 nationally and locally managed MPAs ○ Conducted 2013 MPA Awards ○ Developed web-based MEAT Database; link to CT Atlas ○ Developed MPA Network Management Effectiveness Assessment Tool <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Submission to Council of Ministers for declaration of two new MPAs in Atauro and Batugade
<p>Goal 4. Climate change adaptation measures achieved</p> <p>Target 1. Region-wide early action plan (REAP) for CCA for near-shore marine and coastal environment and small island ecosystems developed and implemented</p> <p>Target 2. Networked national centers of excellence on CCA for marine and coastal environments established and in full operation</p>	<p>Indonesia</p> <hr/> <p>Philippines</p> <hr/> <p>Solomon Islands</p> <hr/> <p>Timor-Leste</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Developed mangrove map for Indonesia ○ Developed coral bleaching response plan, network and local participatory program ○ Conducted vulnerability and risk assessment in some coastal areas ○ Developed guidelines for mainstreaming CCA ○ Adopted National Action Plan for CCA covering marine and fisheries sectors ○ Initial discussion to develop a National Center of Excellence on CCA for Marine and Coastal Ecosystems was conducted <hr/> <p>Assisted by CLAN-USAID, CTI-SEA-ADB, ACCCoast-GIZ, SCREMP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Implemented Remote Sensing Information for Living Environments and Nationwide Tools for Sentinel Ecosystems in our Archipelagic Seas (ReSiLIENT SEAS) Program ○ Implemented EAS) Programming Information for Living Environments and Nationwide Tools for Sentinel Ecosystems in our Archipela ○ Conducted vulnerability assessments and collected baseline marine data for several coastal communities (Taytay, Sitangkai, Igacos) <hr/> <p>Assisted by Australia/TNC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Building the resilience of communities and their ecosystems to the impacts climate change in Pacific <p>Assisted by ADB/IFPRI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Climate Change and development strategies for coastal communities of the Pacific Coral Triangle countries <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Establishing early warning system at national level under the Office of National Disaster Risk Management <p>Assisted by EU-FAO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Establishing national early warning system for food security at Ministry of Aquaculture and Fisheries
<p>Goal 5. Threatened species status improving</p> <p>Target 1. Improved status of sharks, sea turtles, seabirds, marine mammals, corals, seagrass, mangroves and other identified threatened species</p>	<p>Philippines</p>	<p>Assisted by ACCCoast-GIZ, SSME-GIZ</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Documented leatherback turtle nestings in the Philippines for the first time ○ Plan training for Aquatic Wildlife Enforcement Officers (AWEOs) ○ Established critical habitats pursuant of the “Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act” ○ Launched Red List of Marine Mammals in the Philippines
<p>Cross-cutting capacity Building & Monitoring and Evaluation</p>	<p>Philippines</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Conducted IEC activities: Month of the Ocean 2014, CTI and MPA Forum, International Coastal Cleanup; Green Fins Code of Conduct on Responsible Diving; CT Day celebrations; Coral Reef Summit ○ Undertake NPOA costing. ○ Conducted assessment of the Philippine NCC and NPOA implementation ○ Developed project map of CCA initiatives in the Philippines

Solomon Islands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assisted by ADB/TNC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Conducted capacity building of provincial and local NGOs to implement CBRM, ICM in Isabel Assisted by ADB/IUCN <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Strengthening environmental law Assisted by ADB <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Facilitated regional learning Assisted by Australia/TDA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Conducted Marine Surveys on Tetepari Island Assisted by Australia/WorldFish <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Conducted Economic valuation of coral reefs and development of sustainable financing options Assisted by Australia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Implementation of options to strengthen provincial level government support for CBRM planning for Solomon Islands National Plan of Action and review
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Externally-Sourced Financial Support to CTI-CFF Implementation

Financing for CTI-CFF programs and projects is drawn from a range of sources, including multilateral and bilateral agencies, and has been considerable even prior to 2009. Rough estimates suggest that since 2009, around USD 1.4 billion has been committed and/or appropriated to support various programs, projects, sub-projects and activities which are aligned with the broad objectives of the RPOA/NPOAs. These financial resources have been / are being provided in the form of grants, loans, investments and in-kind contributions. Summary information by source is presented in Tables 3 to 5, while Annexes 2 and 3 present more detailed breakdown by program / project, financing agency, geographic / country focus, and gives an indication of status (e.g. completed, ongoing, etc).

Agency	GEF Financing Amount in USD	Co-financing Confirmed/ Indicative amount in USD	Total
Asian Development Bank (ADB)	37,536,365.00	263,463,123.00	300,999,488.00
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	15,470,662.00	117,739,492.00	133,210,154.00
World Bank	17,500,000.00	113,280,000.00	130,780,000.00
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	3,000,000.00	8,218,600.00	11,218,600.00
Sub-Total	73,507,027.00	502,701,215.00	576,208,242.00

UNDP	73,678,075.00	524,182,401.00	597,860,476.00
World Bank	10,801,370.00	24,170,000.00	34,971,370.00
Sub-Total	84,479,445.00	548,352,401.00	632,831,846.00

Grand Total (Tables 3 + 4)	Total GEF Support	Other Agency Support	Total
Total Support to CTI-CFF Direct/Associated	157,986,472.00	1,051,053,616.00	1,209,040,088.00

Table 5. Other Bilateral and Multilateral Agency Investments in CTI-CFF

	Amount in USD
United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	82,892,626.00
German Development Cooperation (GIZ)	44,654,580.00
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	19,550,000.00
Australian Government	9,598,252.00
Total	156,695,458.00

Financing support for the CTI-CFF has been uneven and loosely coordinated, with ADB/GEF and USAID as the core investors, while others, such as the Australian Government, UNDP, FAO, GIZ continue to play very strategic roles. WWF, Conservation International and TNC, have served as front line implementing agencies along with numerous local partners in the context of the USAID-supported Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP), however these organizations have also contributed significantly as drivers of additional investments by leveraging financial resources for the CTI-CFF outside the CTSP framework.

Investments in the CTI-CFF by national and sub-national governments, is more difficult to gauge. Some of this is captured in co-financing related to GEF programs and projects. In the course of this study, considerable information was collected on national and sub-national projects. Due to partial and fragmented nature of the data, this has not been presented, yet remains part of the larger base of information for project mapping and other purposes. In this connection, the Philippines and Indonesia have taken steps to cost out their proposed implementation of NPOAs, while other countries, such as Solomon Islands allocate fixed amounts in annual budgeting processes. In addition to investments in CTI-CFF NPOA implementation, countries are required to make annual contributions to support the Regional Secretariat, based on a contributions formula outlined in the Operations Plan and Indicative Budget.⁹ The current ‘gap’ in financing pertains to transition support for the Regional Secretariat, with the closing of the CTSP and work of the Program Integrator. Updated in Table 6 below, is information on the status of support for some of the core programs / projects.

Table 6: Status of Financial Support for CTI-CFF from External Funding and Implementing Agencies

USAID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CTSP closed with final learning document produced, and terminal evaluation conducted • Program Integrator closed with final report in progress • NOAA and DOI providing some transition support • Procurement processes ongoing for “Sustainable Ecosystems Advanced Project” (Indonesia); “The Ocean and Fisheries Partnership” (Regional); “Catch Certification and Traceability Systems for Sustainable Fisheries in Asia” • Other national projects such as EcoFish and MPAG ongoing
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⁹ The 60:40 rule will serve as the guide for the CTI’s Financial Regulations. This means that the operating expense budget for the permanent Regional Secretariat will be borne by the CT6, with 60% of that budget divided equally among them and 40% divided according to the size of their GDP relative to the total GDP of the CT6.

Australian Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuing support to operational capacity of Interim RS and financial resources strategy for CTI-CFF Continued co-financing and related support for ATSEA Announced a new round of support for AUD 6 million in November 2014, for integrated seascapes and regional ecotourism
Asian Development Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TA on Knowledge Management closed with terminal evaluation conducted CTI-PAC (GEF) completed Mid-Term Review (MTR) CTI-SEA (GEF) completing Year 2, with MTR imminent INREMP commenced following long delay COREMAP Indonesia into Phase III on institutionalization (with World Bank) GEF proposal to support financial, monitoring and evaluation capacity for CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat finalized
SCS/GEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SAP implementation for fisheries supported by GIZ PIF being developed for scaling up phase with GEF/UNDP support
PEMSEA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiated “Scaling up implementation of SDS-SEA” (Phase IV of GEF/UNDP support) Co-developed project on “Achieving Aichi Targets through Integrated Coastal Management” with ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB) with view to raising additional resources
ATSEA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completing SAP, with PIF for Phase II (GEF support) approved PIF under GEF-6
BOBLME	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nearing completion in 2015, PIF being finalized to support SAP implementation under GEF-6
FAO-SEAFDEC-RECYBC-II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mid-term review recently conducted. Project ongoing

Emerging and Consolidated Lessons Learned from the CTI-CFF Experience

Documentation on lessons learned in the CTI-CFF is plentiful. Most of this is contained in project-specific reviews, assessments and evaluations which have been undertaken, with recommendations tailored primarily to the project implementor(s), collaborators or financing agency. The observations below seek to draw a more composite picture of some of the prioritized lessons which might apply to increasing the operational and functional aspects of CTI-CFF program / project implementation.

For National Governments:

- Treat coastal and marine resources as long term assets, natural capital, in order to strengthen the links to economic and community health. By increasing the understanding of ecosystem values, governments can strengthen their arguments in favour of conservation-driven approaches

- Taking bold and appropriate actions to protect and restore natural capital, despite the presence of influential vested interests may yield longer term social and economic benefits. Consider regulatory risk in view of vested interests (e.g. aquaculture, trawl fisheries, hydropower / dam construction illegal wildlife crime, IUU-DWF) and build in appropriate safeguards
- A higher degree of integration of CTI-CFF priorities with national priorities in other sectors education, transport, energy, will help advance a more cohesive framework in which economic contributions and interrelationships can be understood
- Strengthening governance through increased transparency, accountability and public participation will help increase levels of confidence in the system, and foster an enabling environment by which to attract, shape and guide public and private investments
- Working closely with sub-national governments will help improve program and project implementation to benefit wider segments of the community. District and provincial governments in particular, are uniquely placed to help scale up good practices at local / municipal levels, provide technical support and advice, leverage financing, and act as a bridge to central / national government agencies.

For CTI-CFF National Coordinating Committees (NCCs)

- Establish and implement protocols for NCC process management (ie. conduct of meetings, document flow, dispute resolution etc), and ensure continuity of leadership and participation of key stakeholder representatives in order to avoid lapses in momentum
- Strengthen cross linkages between NCCs and line ministries / agencies (ie. through full time liaison function), with designated and empowered lead agency / bureau. Accelerating information flows between TWGs, NCCs and SOM representatives (ie. accurate and timely support), will help this process
- Encourage the Regional Secretariat operations to provide regular technical and administrative support to NCCs, and assist in leveraging financing for NCC operations from range of sources
- Develop capacity for project design, development and implementation (ie. taking into account the operating styles, standards and mechanisms of different funders), in order to increase confidence of stakeholders and financing agencies

For Technical Working Groups (TWGs)

- Pay attention to composition of members – requires representative, committed and knowledgeable people. In this context, there is a need for clarity on leadership - who drives the process and who provides the technical direction
- Maintain a communications protocol which features regular interaction and exchange in between formal meetings. Full time coordinators will serve a useful role in facilitating and this process
- Secure financial support for activities, and if not readily available, be creative
- Foster higher levels of Integration across TWGs to allow for comprehensive testing of tools, instruments and systems, and catalyze replication and scaling up. Adoption of an integrated ecosystem management (R2R) approach might require restructuring some TWGs,

establishing subcommittees or task forces to achieve focussed objectives. Back to back REX and TWG is useful format, but supplement with venue which includes stakeholder communities (ie. 'fisher first')

- Science-based evidence is important to support planning and policy processes and should be backed by strong communications / social marketing initiatives to influence long term behavior change
- Increase focus on achieving biophysical targets identified in NPOA/RPOAs and make stronger, pronounced links between improved ecosystem service functions and tangible benefits for economy
- Encourage new activity design based on tested and agreed upon models (e.g. sustainable livelihoods approaches, sustainable tourism etc)

For Financing Agencies and Project Implementers

- Find ways to ensure that program / project design incorporates realistic targets. Too many projects are overly ambitious, which creates problems between start-up and mid term
- Institutional arrangements in host countries should be amenable to smooth implementation
- Develop fund flow arrangements that minimize constraints to implementation (ie. field level disbursement)
- Balance site-based / sub-national, national and regional portfolios
- Coordinate project cycles between financing agencies, and judiciously manage sequencing of co-financing and other investment inputs
- Help local implementing partners to understand reporting arrangements and adhere to international fiduciary and management standards
- Build in clear exit strategies, transition measures, and address / avoid undue lapses between phases
- Be aware of return on investment / additionality of program / project to national priorities as well as overall institutional portfolio of the financing agency
- Foster regular and consistent technical and financial oversight
- Look for scalability and replicability of process vs 'mission drift'. While experimental initiatives are interesting and attractive, they should not distract from the business at hand
- Remember that personality conflicts should not override practical management
- Understand that 'one champion can make a difference'
- Give due attention to environmental and other types of safeguards (e.g. critical ecosystems, gender equality, involuntary resettlement, indigenous peoples...)

SECTION III: INSIGHTS ON STRATEGIC PROGRAMMING DIRECTIONS

Establishing an overarching management framework or “system”

The current CTI-CFF paradigm recognizes the integral nature of ecosystem based management. The hierarchy of activities, outputs and outcomes, however appears to be restricted in scope. What should be more pronounced is a clearly articulated **watershed-river basin-coastal seas systems approach**. Such a “ridge to reef framework” recognizes the interconnectivity between hydrogen, nitrogen and carbon cycles, allows for comprehensive testing of tools, instruments and systems, and serves as an anchor for scaling up initiatives. The suggestion is to make this a gradual shift in thinking among the various stakeholders, recognizing that the approach might vary by context. There would be limitations for low-lying Pacific island nations, for example. PEMSEA interventions attempt to influence up to 30 km inland, from river basin to lower and mid-watershed, while INREMP is looking at the entire R2R, including activities in upland watershed areas.

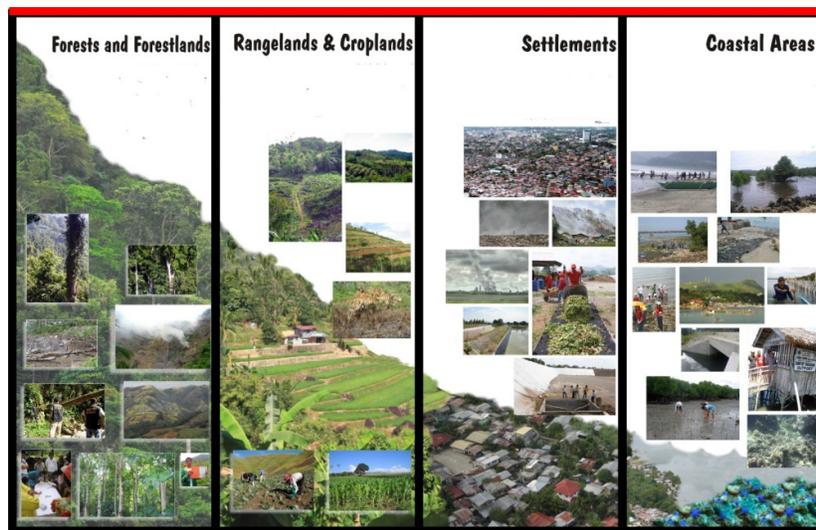


Figure 1: Ridge to Reef (R2R) Framework

Continued programming within the CTI-CFF, in order to make significant advances toward sustainable coral reef ecosystems, fisheries and food security, requires actions which also address “other major stressors [including] excessive nutrient inputs and pollution, land and coastal development”.¹⁰ It will be essential to have a clear understanding of spatial-temporal dynamics within coral reef ecosystems, and identify affected coastal and marine areas and the scale of influence on these ecosystems in order “to assess the impacts of degraded water quality and to inform planning for catchment management and marine conservation”.¹¹

In essence, the management regime should be greater than, or equal to, the ecosystem in which it operates. While this implies a possible widening of targeted outcomes, outputs and activities in a number of additional thematic areas (see Table 7), it also serves as a framework within which

¹⁰ Asian Development Bank. Regional state of the coral triangle report—Coral triangle marine resources: Their status, economies, and management. Mandaluyong City, Philippines: Asian Development Bank, 2014.

¹¹ Jorge G. Álvarez-Romero, Michelle Devlin, Eduardo Teixeira da Silva, Caroline Petus, Natalie C. Ban, Robert L. Pressey, Johnathan Kool, Jason J. Roberts, Sergio Cerdeira-Estrada, Amelia S. Wenger, Jon Brodie. “A novel approach to model exposure of coastal-marine ecosystems to riverine flood plumes based on remote sensing techniques”. *Journal of Environmental Management*. 119 (2013), pp. 194-207.

ongoing programs not within the purview of the CTI-CFF, and new investments and technical assistance initiatives can be guided, shaped and developed to complement and provide additionality to the CTI-CFF.

Table 7: Some thematic areas to be considered under ridge to reef framework

Thematic area	Ongoing or potential new actions
Seascapes¹²	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue efforts to address trans-boundary management issues in priority seascapes of the region
Pollution reduction and waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal sanitation and waste water treatment (septage and sewage) • Solid waste management (recycling, sanitary landfills) • Agricultural waste management (livestock, poultry, crops) • Hazardous waste management (mining, electronics, fertilizers, industrial chemicals)
Water use and supply management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water tariff restructuring • Water quality monitoring • Promote water re-use and conservation • Upgrading distribution systems (reducing losses)
Prevention and management of human-induced hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage and enforce safety at sea • Oil spill prevention and response • Reduction in sedimentation from mining and dam operations
Habitat preservation, restoration and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include wetland ecosystems
Reproductive health in coastal communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrating reproductive health with coastal resource management • Community-based family planning systems
Nutrition management in coastal communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated nutrition and alternative livelihoods development • Improving nutrition status through diversification of diet • Improving access to health care services

Building technical and operational capabilities in these thematic areas, most of which are considered “bankable”, may help increase participation of a wider range of government agencies, non-country partners, investors and institutional stakeholders. This holds promise to multiply / enhance the benefits derived from sustainable development interventions.

Codifying the “system”

In relation to the above, once good practices have been established and documented in various management plans, technical reports, knowledge products etc, and disseminated to stakeholders, the logical next step is to increase the number of sites which replicate similar processes. By articulating standards and good practices into a “code” they become less abstract to stakeholders that are directly involved in replication, as well as those considered beneficiaries of various capacity development and technical assistance activities.

What is codification of IEM and why is it important? The purpose of a ‘code’ is to provide an international standard for integrated ecosystem management (IEM) that gives rise to improved performance in coastal and ocean governance and sustainable management of related natural resources. It would provide a long-term vision and strategy for a coastal area, an action plan, a multi-sectoral coordinating mechanism and supporting legislation, as well as enabling conditions for

¹² It is acknowledged that Seascapes Technical Working Group is moving forward, however there are a number of inherent sustainability challenges and risks at the regional level, including the delineation of a clear exit strategy for funding agencies. The Australian Government is the likely lead funding agency.

policy formulation and implementation, public awareness, capacity development and sustainable financing mechanisms.

A code relevant to integrated ecosystem management could be interrelated with existing international standards such as the ISO 9000 and ISO 14000, related to Quality Management and Environmental Management Systems, respectively. The process approach to establishing a code would involve a number of required steps, including: a) policy, b) planning, c) implementation and operation, d) performance assessment, e) improvement; and f) management review. This type of code is fundamental for putting into operation, certification systems (referenced below) related to ridge to reef ecosystem management, all of which are addressed as areas for continued investments in reporting relevant to CTI-CFF.

Table 8: Potential investment to areas to promote standards and recognition /certification

Ongoing or Potential Recognition / Certification Opportunities in CT Region	Supporting Organization, Program or Project
Integrated Coastal Management (ICM)	COREMAP- Indonesia, Sulu-Celebes Seas (SCS), PEMSEA, BOBLME, ATSEA
Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM)	FAO-SEAFDEC-RECYC-II, BOBLME, USCTI
Live Reef Food Fish Trade (LRFFT)	Marine Stewardship Council (MSC), Friend of the Sea, WWF, USCTI
Highly Migratory Fish Stocks	MSC, Western Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC)
Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)	USCTI, COREMAP-Indonesia, PEMSEA, ADB/CTI-SEA, ADB/CTI-PAC
Sustainable Aquaculture	FAO-SEAFDEC-REBYC-II, WWF, Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC), Aquaculture Certification Council
Fishmeal and Fish oil	FAO-SEAFDEC-REBYC-II
Trawl Fisheries	MSC, FAO-SEAFDEC-REBYC-II, APFIC
Marine Ornamental Trade	MoMAF (Indonesia)
Port Safety, Health and Environmental Management System (PSHEMS), Green Ports	PEMSEA, GIZ
ICM Training Curricula	PEMSEA, BOBLME, ATSEA
Trainers in ICM	PEMSEA, BOBLME, ATSEA
CTI Index	USCTI
Responsible Business Forum (selected sectors)	WWF, USCTI, CTC
Port State Controls (related to Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported fishing)	SCS/GEF, ATSEA, FAO, Asia Pacific Fisheries Commission (APFC)

Driving human capital growth in CT Region

Successful natural resources management (NRM) requires committed people. Considerable investments have been made in building human capital in order to address the capacity gaps, which vary by country. There are two facets to this that merit attention: a) consolidating capacity development and training programs, and b) fostering leadership and change management.

a) Consolidating capacity development and training programs

Capacity development and training have been, and are, an inherent component of all CTI-CFF associated programs and projects. Most of these are individual or customized modules, packaged in broader suite of tools or training materials (as in Table 9), with varying degrees of roll out. Most of

these capacity development activities target government officials (national and sub-national), community-based organizations and other types of implementing agencies.

Table 9: Capacity building and training packages offered / delivered by selected programs and projects

Capacity development suites, toolkits and packages	Sponsoring or supporting organizations, program or project
Trans-boundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) Five Module Methodology for LMEs	SCS/GEF, ATSEA, FAO-BOBLME, NOAA
Strategic Action Plan development and implementation	SCS/GEF, PEMSEA, BOBLME, ATSEA, COREMAP-Indonesia
Governance of coastal and marine managed areas	USCTI, PEMSEA, COREMAP-Indonesia, ADB-SEA, ADB-PAC
Protecting habitats and connectivity through MPAs, MPA networks, increasing management effectiveness	USCTI, COREMAP-Indonesia, ADB/CTI-SEA, ADB/CTI-PAC
Diversifying and sustaining coastal community livelihoods	USCTI, COREMAP-Indonesia, SCS/GEF, ADB/CTI-SEA, FAO
Hazard risk reduction for coastal communities	USCTI, COREMAP-Indonesia, SCS/GEF, PEMSEA, ADAPT
Coastal and fisheries law enforcement	USCTI, ADB-CTI, ADB-SEA, PEMSEA, COREMAP-Indonesia, FAO-SEAFDEC-REBYC-II, WCPFC, FAO-RPOA
Integrated coastal management	SCS/GEF, COREMAP-Indonesia, ADB/CTI-SEA, ADB/CTI-PAC, PEMSEA, BOBLME, ATSEA
Ecosystem approach to fisheries management	SCS, WCPFC, REBYC-II, USCTI, COREMAP-Indonesia, ADB/CTI-SEA, ADB/CTI-PAC, ATSEA, PEMSEA, FAO-BOBLME
Threatened species management	USCTI, COREMAP, WCPFC
Fisheries stock assessment techniques	SCS/GEF, WCPFC, FAO-SEAFDEC-REBYC-II, APFIC
Bycatch management and reduction of discards	FAO-SEAFDEC-REBYC-II
Knowledge management	IWLearn / ADB, USCTI, PEMSEA, ADB/CTI-SEA, ADB/CTI-PAC, FAO-SEAFDEC-REBYC-II, BOBLME, ATSEA
Sustainable financing (including ecosystem valuation)	ADB/CTI-SEA, ADB/CTI-PAC, USCTI, COREMAP-Indonesia, CCRES
Oil spill prevention and response	PEMSEA
Total pollution / nutrient load assessments and water quality monitoring	PEMSEA, BOBLME
Port Safety, Health, Environmental Management	PEMSEA, GIZ
Safety at Sea	FAO-SEAFDEC-REBYC-II, BOBLME

There are a number of challenges associated with the capacity development and training packages currently available in the CTI-CFF. Chief among these would be the need to coordinate delivery of training between and among implementing agencies. For example, USCTI, COREMAP and ADB/CTI-SEA deliver their training on MPA management independently, with minimum prior consultation, although it is acknowledged that all three projects are at different stages in the implementation cycle. A corollary concern relates to retention and internalization of knowledge. The learning study of the CTSP disclosed that 54% of surveyed respondents, never or rarely used the plethora of knowledge products produced, while only 20% frequently or often used them.¹³

¹³ Christie, Patrick et al. Final Report: Lessons from the US Coral Triangle Initiative Support Program. University of Washington: Seattle, 2014.

The point is, that it is imperative to a) develop a complete inventory of capacity development and training programs available, b) review and assess the content in relation to intended target beneficiaries, c) reduce duplicity and overlap, d) integrate thematically where appropriate (e.g as done with MPAs, EAFM and CCA), e) identify / recognize / engage appropriate delivery partners, including universities, vocational schools, polytechnics and other tertiary institutions, f) make them more 'market-driven' to increase the utility value, and g) find ways of consolidating / mainstreaming these into a uniform, "codified" collection.

In this vein, among the principal beneficiaries for more immediate capacity development and training would / should be the Regional Secretariat (RS). In addition to ongoing support provided by the Australian Government and ADB¹⁴, the RS may be required to internalize a strategy for capacity development and training, identify human resource needs, conduct training needs assessments (TNAs), confirm which programs will be institutionalized and delivered directly through the RS, which will be coordinated by the RS, and those where the RS will not have direct involvement. There are a number of existing and emerging organizations which have the resources and mandate to effectively customize and deliver capacity development throughout the region. This is important given the uneven levels of development and absorptive capacities of the CT countries.

b) Fostering leadership and change management at multiple levels

Addressing human resource gaps at the individual level, will be one of the main considerations for success of any related CTI-CFF initiative. In addition to the financial gaps, national and sub-national systems will be experiencing a paradigm shift in the way ecosystems, fisheries, food security are managed and sustained into the future. This means that there will need to be a commensurate shift in the types of skills that are brought to bear. This suggests that staffing of protected area management entities for example, which traditionally (at best) consist of park managers, wildlife/fisheries officers, guides / navigators, enforcement officers /assistants, information officers, administrative and finance staff, are likely to change. The future CTI-CFF will require new types of people with different skills sets and competencies.

This would include, but not be limited to: a) NRM / biodiversity specialists, b) water management specialists, c) zoologists, d) marine biologists e) GIS, mapping and survey specialists, f) policy, legal and governance specialists, g) information technology specialists, h) ecotourism specialists, i) specialists through the entire law enforcement chain (e.g judges, prosecutors, lawyers, police, customs etc), j) marketing and communications specialists, k) project managers, l) financial analysts / loan administrators, m) environmental economists, n) business development managers, o) climate change and certified carbon reduction managers, etc.

In order to address concerns related to leadership, innovation, motivation, empowerment, and building confidence of local technical and management personnel (particularly within the RS and National Coordinating Committees), there is scope for skills enhancement at a number of different levels. The need will be to foster and widen the range of dynamic individuals, champions and agents of change, in the CT region. Table 10 identifies a number of relevant and currently available capacity development products in this regard, which can be either "off the shelf" or customized to suit training needs.

¹⁴ These include, but are not limited to support for specialized capacity building, process management, initial staffing, development of a suite of products, advisories and guidance to support a financial architecture.

Table 10: Leadership training products available in CT region

Potential capacity development	Focus
Leadership development	Learning how to translate strategy into action, provide vision and technical direction
Functional leadership	Enhancing the ability to lead while balancing short term and long term strategic perspectives
Organizational leadership	Maximizing the potential of leaders to transform organizations and accelerate results and commitments
Leadership for responsible business	Design and implementation of enabling conditions for CSR programs, and to integrate CSR into business processes
Leadership for responsible investors	Design and implementation of investment projects which generate environmental, social and financial benefits
Collaborative Leadership / Active Self Leadership	Strengthening the ability of leaders to work with individuals at all levels of an organization to encourage cross learning, synergistic actions and achieve mutual success
Women’s Leadership	Building on the success of the existing CTI Women Leaders Forum, International Women’s Professional Network, Toastmasters etc
Other training opportunities include:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Leader Integration (e.g. for the new ED, NCCs and TWGs) • Coaching for Human Resource Professionals • Innovation Leadership • Building and Leading Teams • Leading Assessments and Evaluations 	

Creating conditions for scaling up implementation of action plans, strategies and programs

What is “scaling up”? Considerable documentation and guidance on scaling up exists as it applies to commercialization of research and development - getting new types of products and processes into the marketplace. For goods and services that address social needs, most available literature relates to health, agriculture, food and nutrition sectors. A couple of definitions are worth considering in the context of the CTI-CFF:

“Actions to deliver more tangible and quality benefits to more people over a wider geographical area more quickly, more equitably, which will endure over a long period of time” (modified from International Institute for Rural Reconstruction)

“Scaling-up [is] a process requiring a strategy and implementation plan that considers the policy context, delivery mechanisms and resource requirements, as well as the pace of change, sequencing of activities, areas for prioritization and monitoring and evaluation”¹⁵.

There are a number of different facets to scaling up:

Functional: the integration of policy and management by concerned line agencies

Horizontal: integration of policies and management across sector-based ministries and departments (e.g. fisheries, environment, health, public works, etc)

¹⁵ Lindsay Mangham and Kara Hanson. “Scaling up in International Health: What are the key issues?” in Health Policy and Planning 2010, 25:85–96.

Vertical: integration from local level organizational units up to central office (e.g. municipal / city, provincial, national, regional)

Spatial: replication of processes across sites or bio-geographic areas; but also refers to reach, availability and accessibility to services or technical support, and

Temporal: acknowledgement that there are differential rates of adoption or change at different levels within a system.

Actions required to scale up implementation of programs, strategies, action plans and good practices would involve:

- Proof of concept (e.g. successful site demonstrating benefits, promising prototypes)
- Increasing critical mass by encouragement of parallel sites, networking (e.g. centers of excellence and learning institutions, local government alliances, information centers, implementation partners etc) and innovative training strategies, and/or
- Addressing trans-boundary issues related to NRM by expanding horizontally across management issues, and vertically across levels of governance.

Box 2: *Some ongoing and potential scaling up / replication possibilities in CTI-CFF*

A clearly defined and executed approach to scaling up, both ongoing and potential, would be applicable to:

CTI-CFF (RS): Policy formulation and implementation at sub-national and national levels in CT countries, driven by National Coordinating Committees, and other stakeholders

MPA TWG: CTMPA System Framework and Action Plan to increase management effectiveness of existing MPAs and related networks, expand the ecological representativeness, spatial and areal extent of MPAs, and also take steps towards sustainable financing

COREMAP-Indonesia: provincial and district level institutionalization of marine area management responsibilities and capacities (initiated, tested and validated in two prior phases)

FAO-SEAFDEC-REBYC-II: commercialization of gear modifications, specifically bycatch reduction devices (BRDs) and juvenile and trash excluder devices (JTEDs) in the trawl sector

WCPFC / FAO-SEAFDEC-REBYC-II: vessel management systems to track and document movement of fishing fleets in the region, based on Indonesian model

PEMSEA: implementation of Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA) based on three prior phases, establishment of successful demonstration and replication sites

BOBLME/SEAFDEC/FAO/NOAA/USCTI: Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) training currently delivered in Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and the Philippines

INPLF: implementation of community-based “fisheries improvement projects” (FIPs) based on standard metrics and strategic planning with support to environmentally sustainable pole and line fishing techniques

TNA: Can the CTI-CFF replicate elements of The Nauru Agreement (TNA), which is a sub-regional agreement on terms and conditions for tuna purse seine fishing licences among some Pacific island nations to address key fisheries governance issues across the region?

Accelerating investments in the “blue economy”

The “blue economy” is essentially a platform for innovation which added to the body of knowledge on applied research and development.¹⁶ More recently the phrase has been given a new twist in the context of promoting sustainable coastal and oceans management. This is distinct from the “brown” and “green” economies, which focus on pollution reduction / waste management, and terrestrial (e.g., grasslands, forests, etc.), landscapes respectively. The hope is that countries will commit to practical, on the ground interventions which will draw a tighter connection between integrated ecosystem management approaches, tools and methods, and generating social, economic and environmental benefits for populations living in the region. This includes, among others, the mainstreaming of coastal and marine plans, actions and targets into national and sub-national development and investment plans.

Oceans-based blue economy initiatives hold promise to promote “innovation”, in the sense that emerging and new types of tools and approaches can be piloted, tested, applied, documented and replicated / scaled up to the extent possible. A blue economy platform will also be the driving force for sustained and meaningful engagement with the private sector. Presented in Table 10 are a number of illustrative finance and investment opportunities which need to be further explored and qualified in the context of the CTI-CFF.

Table 11: Indicative list of finance and investment opportunities for “blue economy” growth

General areas for investments	Some specific opportunities
Customized financial products and services targeting resource poor coastal populations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low interest rate debt to cover interest rate buy-downs • Loan programs for equipment or inventory purchases • Loan programs that provide working capital for cooperative enterprises • Loans to establish revolving funds for fisher-based enterprises • Loans that can be used to purchase equity • Innovative ways to collateralize loans (diversify from land and hard assets) which can include purchase order financing (long term supply contracts), forms of loan guarantee, among others • Microfinance options linked to alternative livelihood programs • Mobile banking and related applications
Market-driven scientific research and development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bio-economic modelling in relation to fishing effort • Catch effort mapping (linked to vessel tracking) • Technologies such as low impact fishing gear, “smart” trawling, passive trap nets, hand-held tracking devices linked to databases which monitor total allowable catch • Substitute aquaculture feed from fish to plant-based materials - protein rich oil seed, grain by-product meals. Vegetable meal is not ideal, so need research • Impacts of climate change on fisheries management (e.g., sea level rise, ocean acidification, etc.) • Food bio-safety issues in the value chain • Value chain analysis for identified species in the LRFFT
Port infrastructure and ‘cold chain logistics’	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electronic system for catch data and analysis • Refrigeration, ice-making and cold storage (small and large scale) • Facilities to treat ship-generated wastes (a MARPOL requirement) • Waste water treatment facilities • Ship repair and maintenance (including retrofit) • Fisheries post-harvest and processing facilities • Alternative energy (e.g., solar power to offset high electricity costs) • More effective (port) controls on IUU and distant water fishing (DWF) • Vessel tracking and monitoring systems

¹⁶ Refer to Pauli, Gunter. The Blue Economy: 10 Years, 100 Innovations, 100 Million Jobs. Paradigm Publications: 2010.

Sustainable, low footprint aquaculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop regulatory frameworks, zoning and siting tools • Research in to improved food conversion ratios for aquaculture feed • Strengthen uptake / internalization of improvements in feed by operators • Technical improvements to holding facilities and recirculation technologies • Incorporate aquaculture into RPOA, establish standards towards aquaculture certification (more relevant to internationally traded commodities) • Support knowledge sharing and awareness creation at all levels, including government, communities, industry • Initiate aquaculture improvement and other demonstration projects
Experimentation with hybrid fisheries management tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyze and re-task subsidies, linking to compliance and improvement • Property rights instruments (eg. TURFs, ITQs) • Assess relevance/viability of ‘imported paradigms’ such as catch share arrangements, buybacks and buyouts etc • Spatial and seasonal arrangements linked to innovative monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS)
Sustainable financing mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecosystem valuations studies to support PES models • Develop improved ability to derive rent from fisheries and re-invest in sustainable management • Create ‘ring fenced’ funds from non-fisheries revenue to re-invest in preserving ecosystems services • Encourage PPPs for selected infrastructure services
Cultivate socially responsible enterprises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop policies and fiscal incentives conducive to ‘blue economy’ growth, and assist firms in transition to sustainable models • Support blue economy business forums (highlighting TEEB case studies) • Facilitate / enable CSR, and internalize CSR into business processes • Support alternative livelihoods which increase participation of fishing households higher up the supply / value chain • Engage “impact investors” to provide financial support and leverage triple bottom line propositions • Encourage innovative business models which emphasize triple bottom line approach¹⁷ • Exploit sustainable coral farming, aquaculture, ecotourism opportunities to contribute to sustainable economic growth

Leveraging private sector participation in CTI-CFF

National governments will not, and should not, rely on external official development assistance (ODA) indefinitely. The appetite for ODA among advanced industrialized nations at a global level, has been diminishing gradually, despite a small bounce in the past two years. What needs to happen is for national governments, Development Partners, and the Regional Secretariat, to very actively promote the use of ODA to leverage additional financing for development through foreign investment, trade and domestic resource mobilization. This argues for a private sector development approach, which would explore and test all the various modalities by which ODA can be leveraged. In this sense investments can be both direct and indirect, to include building up of social infrastructure (e.g. education, health), economic and service infrastructure (e.g. banking and financial services, transport and logistics, energy supply etc), and productive sectors (e.g. fisheries, agriculture, forestry, oil/gas/mining, tourism, construction etc) - along the lines of the indicative list in Table 11.

Engaging the private sector will continue to remain a challenge for the ODA community, as well as for national governments. While the experience of the CT Regional Business Forum has resulted in

¹⁷ The “Hapi Fis Hapi People” project undertaken by Point 97 ecotrust company in Solomon Islands is a good example.

“mixed success”,¹⁸ it has helped improve the design of the upcoming 4th CTI-CF RBF in August 2015 (see below). It will also be essential to define what we mean by ‘private sector’. Generally speaking, the private sector is distinguished by ownership, participation and motivation. Private sector enterprises are owned by individuals or groups of individuals, as opposed to entities that are owned and controlled by the State. Some observers further distinguish the “for profit” private sector from the “non-profit” private sector – where both types of enterprise seek to generate revenues or returns on investment, however ‘for profit’ enterprises are driven to create or enhance shareholder equity, among other things.

Programs and projects being undertaken in the CTI-CFF have been reasonably successful in engaging non-profit enterprises, both international and domestic. Greater focus should be placed on finding ways to leverage sustained participation of the ‘for profit’ private sector. This would include, but not be limited to micro, small and medium enterprises, large domestic corporations, multinational corporations, international and domestic financial institutions, investment and fund managers, and some types of research, training, vocational / academic institutions.

The timing is optimal now for a systematic and focussed push to engage the private sector, as the primary engine of growth in the CT6 economies. “Sustainability reporting”, a practice and set of tools which help organizations to measure, understand and communicate the social, environmental, governance and financial performance of corporations is gaining traction.¹⁹ Singapore, in fact, has recently made it mandatory for listed companies to publish sustainability reports.²⁰ Financial institutions such as banks, are increasingly guided by the “Equator Principles” which is a risk management framework that sets a minimum standard for due diligence in determining, assessing and managing environmental and social risk in project financing.²¹

Similar guidance is embodied in the “Principles for Responsible Investment” (PRIs), which represents an approach to investment that clearly addresses environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors for investors. PRIs recognize that long-term sustainable returns are directly linked to “stable, well-functioning and well governed social, environmental and economic systems. Effective research, analysis and evaluation of ESG issues is a fundamental part of assessing the value and performance of an investment over the medium and longer term, and that this analysis should inform asset allocation, stock selection, portfolio construction, shareholder engagement and voting” related to capital allocation decisions.²² Efforts will need to go beyond corporate social responsibility (CSR), and internalize ESG into business processes.

The notion of a CTI-CFF Regional Business Council, was mooted at the 3rd Ministerial Meeting in October 2011, and given impetus by the business advisory group and regional tourism business forums. In the ASEAN and APEC context, Business Advisory Councils (BACs) provide high level corporate advice to Ministers on issues related to economic development and integration.

The CTI-CFF might require a different approach. One might envisage a council with legal personality coordinated through national chapters, which could be initially incubated by a host organization, possibly an existing, large, chamber of commerce or business association. In order to be increase the

¹⁸ Coral Triangle Center. “CTI-CFF Regional Tourism Business Forum: Concept Paper”, February 2014.

¹⁹ www.globalreporting.org

²⁰ http://www.eco-business.com/news/sgx-make-sustainability-reporting-mandatory/?utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=RBF+PLAIN+EDM+do+not+delete&utm_content=RBF+PLAIN+EDM+do+not+delete+CID_aa65fe020fd82e904822170d89c3d642&utm_source=Campaign%20Monitor&utm_term=recently%20announced

²¹ www.equator-principles.com. These apply globally, to all industry sectors and to four types of financial products, including project finance, corporate-related project loans, bridge loans and financial advisory services.

²² www.unpri.org

chances of success the organization would need to be private sector driven, have tiered membership which features representation (and guidance) from large multinational corporations that are active in resource processing industries, and appeal to micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), work in parallel with the Regional Secretariat, have cross linkages with other apex business organizations and forums, and provide value added services conducive to responsible business and investment in the region. The regional business council would serve as one of the main vehicles to help address consumption patterns, and create new markets that reward and demand sustainable products and processes. Tourism, aquaculture, trawl fisheries, shipping and maritime transport, food and beverage and energy could be among the key sectors of concentration. Steps are being taken in the right direction, as the 4th CTI-CFF Regional Business Forum to be held in Bali, Indonesia, August 2015 will have a sector focus – the CT as a “global sustainable marine tourism destination” - and is structured to have appeal to industry stakeholders and investors.

Through good governance, national and sub-national governments can play a key role by creating the enabling conditions for private sector investment. Non-profit corporations can continue to provide resources, technical advice and convening power to catalyze actions in this regard. A couple of good models include the work of CI’s Business and Sustainability Council, and the formal collaboration between WWF and Rabobank in the area of food and agribusiness.²³ Among the essential approaches will be to develop capacity along the supply chains of specific commodities, or sets of commodities, catalyze ‘deal origination’, define the business case and qualify the value proposition for investors and businesses alike.

Sustainable Tourism

Sector-based round tables or forums would need to advocate the prevailing best practice, and find ways to bring key stakeholders and influencers into the dialogue. In the tourism sector, this includes a number of stakeholders – government tourism authorities, selected media organizations, food and agribusiness, airlines, charter ships, hospitality providers, and importantly international and domestic tour operators. There is an opportunity for the CTI-CFF to advance private sector development in the context of sustainable tourism, acknowledging that preliminary work is underway in this regard. The market for tourism is significant for all the CT6, the Pacific island countries in particular, with Indonesia and Malaysia among the countries that have devoted considerable national budgets to promotional efforts. There is an emerging methodology or approach to sustainable tourism development, which is supplemented by a set of standards.

A key step in this process includes establishment of a locally-developed and owned ‘destination development plan’. The basic elements of such a plan would include:

- a. Appropriate policy and regulatory framework (e.g integrated land / water use planning)
- b. Stakeholder assessment and mapping
- c. Socio-economic and vulnerability assessments
- d. Selection of ‘products’ or sites based on established criteria
- e. Establishment of standards (e.g. set backs, buffers, visitor management systems etc)
- f. Assessment of available infrastructure and services and determination of needs
- g. Development and prioritization of investments to build supporting hard and soft infrastructure, as well as products / sites

²³ <https://www.rabobank.com/en/about-rabobank/sustainability/seafood-stories/rabobanks-partnership-with-wwf%20.html>

- h. Assessment of ‘trade-offs’ between development and conservation (supported by ecosystems valuation studies)²⁴
- i. Community preparation / orientation
- j. Training and capacity development for local communities
- k. Plan implementation

The destination development plan can be an integrated strategy which combines a number of actions:



- Protection — of the watershed for freshwater source
- Avoidance — future structures should not be built where the coast is highly varying (intermittent /erosion/accretion)
- Relocation — there should be provisions for relocating existing structures in highly hazardous areas
- Accommodation — disaster resistant structures are recommended for essential facilities and habitation
- Soft and Hard Engineering Approaches — management of coastal integrity necessitates ensuring existence of healthy coastal habitat that attenuate the incoming wave energy. As necessary, hard engineering structures may also be employed²⁵

Demonstrating socio-economic and environmental benefits towards long term impacts

Governments, financing institutions and project implementing agencies alike, are under pressure to show how their investments and actions will deliver tangible benefits to those that need it the most. The Global Environment Facility (GEF), for example, requires that its investments deliver “global environmental benefits” (GEBs), which are defined according to the different “Focal Areas” (FA) of support. For example in the “International Waters” FA, some benefits include “Multi-state cooperation to reduce threats to international waters”, or “Reduced pollution load in international waters from nutrient enrichment and other land-based stresses”. In the Biodiversity FA some expected benefits include “Conservation of globally significant biodiversity”, or “Sustainable use of the components of globally significant biodiversity”.

A recent report on lessons learned through the USCTI, indicates that social and ecological conditions are improving modestly at project sites. “While there is a high incidence of perceived food insecurity in surveyed coastal communities, the USCTI project sites with MPAs report significant improvements in fish abundance, coral health, and mangrove health in the past five years.”²⁶ Similarly, the FAO-SEAFDEC-REBYC-II project has produced data which shows that trawlers using wider mesh nets can reduce drag, and improve fuel efficiency, improve catch per unit effort, and improve profitability for trawl owners / operators. Despite these notable advancements, there will continue to be

²⁴ PE Research Sdn Bhd. “Valuation Study of the Proposed Tun Mustapha Park” USAID: March, 2011, is exemplary in this regard.

²⁵ East Asia Congress. Proceedings from Workshop 3: Impact of Climate Change at the Coast and Ocean Areas of the EAS Region, 25 November 2009. PEMSEA.

²⁶ Christie, Patrick et al. 2014. op cit.

conservation gaps²⁷, for example addressing concerns with larval dispersal connectivity or ecological representativeness / coverage in MPA design and management, or vested interests which inhibit transformational change in the trawler industry.

The recently released Regional State of the CT Report states that the annual economic net benefits per km² of a healthy coral reef in Southeast Asia range from USD 23,100–USD 270,000. Considering that the Coral Triangle has 96,577 km² of coral reefs, it is estimated that the annual benefits derived from the reef is no less than USD10 billion. The annual benefits from coral reef-related goods and services (from tourism, coral reef fisheries, and shoreline protection only) in the Philippines and Indonesia reach USD 3.3 billion.²⁸

A parallel study on the Economics of Fisheries and Aquaculture in the Coral Triangle, using 2007 data, estimated the value of marine capture fisheries in the CT6 countries at USD 9.9 billion, while marine and brackish water aquaculture was valued at USD 1.7 billion.²⁹

COREMAP-Indonesia support through ADB loan resources will focus on improving value chains for fisheries and marine resources, supporting market links and business training for economic enterprises / entrepreneurs, and measurable increases in household level income for project target communities. PEMSEA is monitoring water quality improvements and reductions in pollution loads as part of a “healthy habitat” scorecard.

While the above-cited are examples of some benefits which can be generated through integrated ecosystem management, concerted efforts need to be taken to document qualitative and quantitative data from the local community level to the national and regional level. While programs and projects strive to present information on improved management effectiveness rated against a number of biophysical and ecological criteria, more concerted efforts need to be made to demonstrate the direct and indirect links to job creation and economic growth. ADB support for development of a ‘financial architecture’ features, among other activities, scenario-building to determine long term trends, patterns and projections with respect to ecosystems and climate change. This type of modelling will feed into design of priority projects for medium and long term investments, which would have higher level of cross-sectoral integration than the “business as usual” scenario.

Further work should be considered to support natural resource valuation techniques which will help governments and other stakeholders determine the impact of human activities on an environmental system, by assigning an economic value to an ecosystem or its ecosystem services. This will help with decision-making and assessing various “trade-offs” between environmental and non-environmental goods and services. This is what political leaders need in order to strengthen their arguments in favour of continued support and increasing investments in the CTI-CFF. Today the CTI-CFF appears to be primarily a fisheries and conservation initiative, which does not have sufficient weight to get to the top of the list of government priorities. This may change as national and sub-national governments evolve through political processes, and new leadership emerges, particularly in Indonesia. National Coordinating Committees face a number of challenges with respect to inter-agency cooperation and sustained leadership in this regard. All this has profound implications for

²⁷ Reference Maria Beger et al. “Identifying Priority Conservation Gaps in the Coral Triangle Marine Protected Area System”, The Nature Conservancy and the University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia, 2013 (for publication); and Rebecca Weeks et al. “Ten Things to Get Right for Marine Conservation Planning in the Coral Triangle” 17 April 2014 (awaiting peer review).

²⁸ ADB, 2014.

²⁹ ADB. “Economics of Fisheries and Aquaculture in the Coral Triangle: Final Report” prepared by PRIMEX under TA7307-REG. June: 2013.

the way CTI-CFF indicators are defined, how the monitoring and evaluation system needs to be established, and be inextricably linked to a knowledge management strategy.

Sharing relevant and actionable knowledge

Knowledge sharing will be one of the main drivers of success for the CTI-CFF. There are a number of ways where this might be addressed and enhanced.

a) Partnership development strategy:

This would play out at several levels. While there are currently six CT member countries, there is scope for increasing the number of country members to include Brunei, Vanuatu and Fiji - three countries that share the same contiguous bio-geographic areas. Secondly, additional efforts should be made to deepen collaboration with other multilateral and bilateral institutions, program and project implementing organizations, and financing institutions which are currently investing in the CTI-CFF directly and indirectly.

While some steps have been taken (e.g. representation on TWGs and various committees), it would be useful to try, to the extent feasible, cross representation of key institutions at the highest level of governance, for example in the CTI-CFF Development Partners Forum, the Tri-National Committee of the SSME, the PEMSEA Partnership Council, the FAO-SEAFDEC-REBYC-II Project Steering Committee, etc. Finally, part of the strategy would be to secure formal relationships with non-country technical assistance and service delivery partners.

In addition to list of current CTI Development Partners³⁰, there are a number of other organizations which will help expand coverage, fill technical and financial gaps, achieve efficiencies of scale and help the CTI-CFF look at new vistas. The Regional Priorities Workshops (most recently in August 2013) and the Development Partners meeting of 10 September 2014³¹, took steps in this regard, however strong follow up is needed in order to define and secure new partnerships. The suggestion is, for the SOM, Regional Secretariat and the Development Partners to be more proactive in encouraging new partnerships.

b) Formalize and consolidate networks and communities of practice:

Programs and projects within the CTI-CFF have created, or are working towards creation of learning networks, social networks, communities of practice and centres of excellence. Long term twinning relationships between sites, faculty exchanges and secondments between scientific institutions and universities, and other types of actions are also helping to optimize knowledge transfer across the region. Consolidation of the various mechanisms contributing to RPOA / NPOA objectives would be a useful step in the right direction.

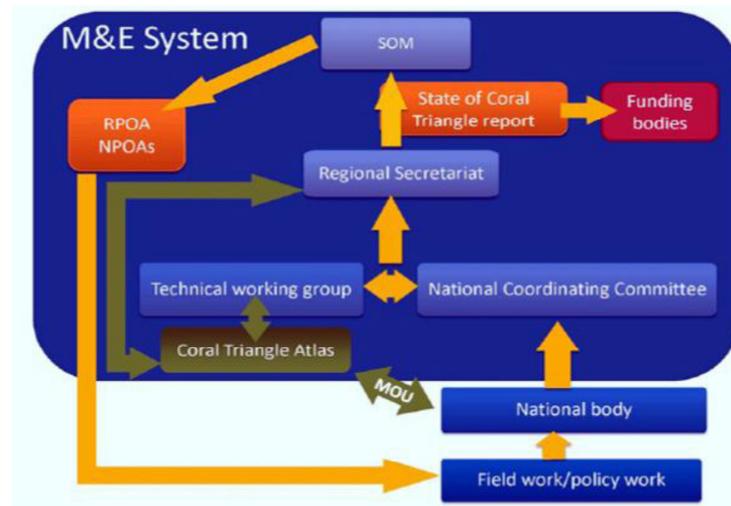
c) Systematic data collection and collation:

It is recognized that there are inherent challenges to collecting and analyzing information. While there is available guidance on indicator development attached to most international conventions and agreements, additional investments are required to:

- i. operationalize the M&E coordination framework (see Figure below)

³⁰ Rule 20, under the CTI-CFF Rules of Procedure established at SOM 7 defines “CTI Partners”, however the lexicon has shifted to “Development Partners”

- ii. continue training to refine indicators and strengthen integrity of data collected and reported
- iii. foster participatory M&E which involves local governments, research institutions and community-based organizations,
- iv. engage a full time, dedicated M&E Coordinator, and
- v. capture information from programs, projects and activities that are not within the current scope.



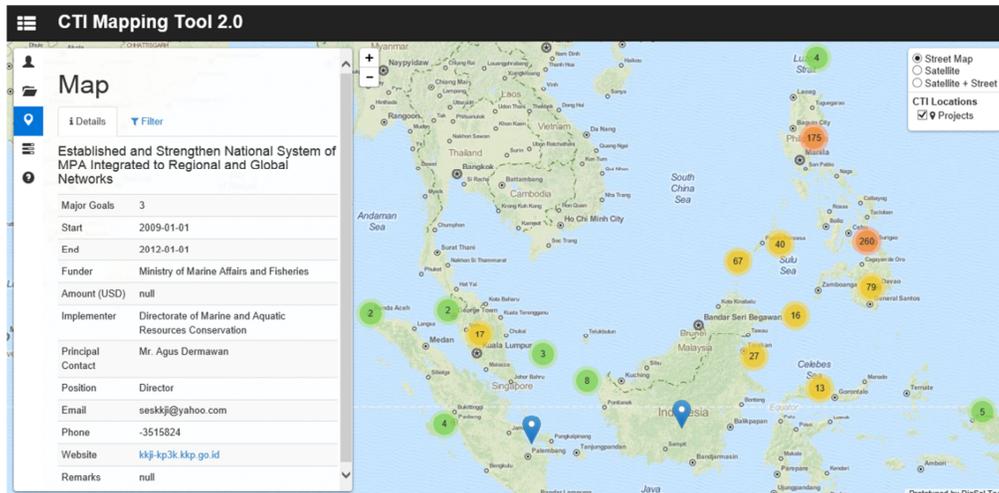
M&E Coordination Framework

In relation to this, the CT Atlas build-out should consider:

- i. improved user interface and relevance / significance of information presented
- ii. ensuring interoperability of available data bases
- iii. populating the system with additional data from work towards achievement of all 5 RPOA goals³²
- iv. adding an “experts” data base which provides information on national and regional experts in selected fields
- v. a project marketing service³³ (linking opportunities with funders) using “Cloud” technology, which permits shared services and infrastructure convergence, as possible, and
- vi. create a more direct synergy with the emerging CTI Mapping Tool being developed with ADB support (See figure below)

³² M&EWG. “CT Atlas Report”, 30 June 2014.

³³ This could be similar to, and complementary to a service related to climate change adaptation undertaken by WWF and its partners. While the latter was initially set up to be more of a “project matching service”, experience suggests that some modifications may be required in the next phase of development.



The above screen capture is from a recent ‘development version’ of the CTI Mapping Tool. While the tool will serve a useful purpose, this, and other similar tools might best be created as a platform to facilitate public and private investments in CTI-CFF initiatives. The concern is that these tools do not have established revenue models, and will rely on grant-based financing, and therefore their utility may not be maximized to potential.

d) Mainstreaming CTI-CFF priorities into economic development planning:

One aspect of data collection will be to track national and sub-national government budget allocations dedicated to CTI-CFF and related investments. To date Solomon Islands have allocated a fixed annual amount, Indonesia has taken steps to cost out their annual work program, and the Philippines has produced a cost analysis for its implementation of the NPOA³⁴ (which features allocation of about USD 1 million for the current fiscal year).

Providing senior government officials with relevant and actionable data to inform their decisions on a regular basis, will be an essential component of a knowledge management strategy.

As a supplement to this, it will be imperative to find ways to increase awareness of the benefits derived from the CTI-CFF among national and sub-national finance ministries, budget and planning departments, treasuries and national audit and accounting authorities. This will require different forms of strategic engagement, but as mentioned above, a stronger demonstration of the linkages between management of coral reefs, fisheries and food security and economic growth. The CTI-CFF needs to mesh with other, ongoing programs and projects of national and sub-national line agencies. Moreover, increasing the profile and agenda of CTI-CFF in various other apex organizations such as APEC, ASEAN and BIMP-EAGA will be important.

e) Knowledge management (KM) strategy:

The CTI-CFF has benefitted from the KM support provided by ADB, USAID, Australian Government and others. An essential component of the emerging Regional Secretariat will be to formulate and execute its own region-wide strategy, especially given that a CT “identity” and “branding” is in nascent stages. Elements of this strategy would include:

³⁴ An estimated USD 300 million is required to implement the Philippines NPOA from 2014 -2020, or USD 43 million per annum. ADB. “Costing the Philippines National Plan of Action for the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF)”. National CTI Coordinating Committee. ADB RETA 7813.

- i. target specific sets of stakeholders, including policy / decision makers at national and sub-national levels, practitioners of natural resource management (NRM), civil society organizations, financial community, private sector industry and the general public,
- ii. use multimedia approaches and techniques, including ramping up of the map-enhanced decision support (MEDS) system which helps users to visualize data and serves as an investment planning tool
- iii. form strategic alliances with broadcast, print and web-based media across the region
- iv. appeal to investors based on opportunities identified in business development / sustainable financing plans
- v. incorporate social marketing / community mobilization tools and methods to launch cause-driven advocacies, and
- vi. celebrate achievements and increase awareness through recognition systems, and special events such as “Oceans Day” or “Coral Triangle Day”, both of which are on stream with potential for institutionalization.

SECTION IV: NEXT STEPS

The Senior Officials Meeting (SOM) 10, hosted in Dili, Timor Leste, 5-7 November 2015:

“Acknowledged the Stock Take of CTI-CFF Programs and Projects Final Report and recommend that CTI project pipeline for future investments be guided by the recommendations contained therein.”³⁵

This was based on deliberations in the context of the Financial Resources Working Group (FRWG) and their recommendation to the CTI-CSO for SOM 10.

Elements of the stock take would be of immediate use by the CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat and new Executive Director, as well as Technical Working Groups as they define and implement action plans going forward. Current and ongoing programs and projects, particularly those listed in Annexes 2 and 3, may benefit from closer alignment to create more synergy for the CTI-CFF.

Further, the stock take would have direct application in the design, development and implementation of new programs and projects, especially those associated with the ‘financial architecture’. The Financial Architecture study provides insights on the financial ‘ecosystem’ for the CTI-CFF, sources of funding, modalities for project financing and implementation, a conceptual model within which viable initiatives (e.g. based on some of the investment opportunities identified in Table 11) can be ‘packaged’ across the region, and takes steps to identify specific and localized projects for each of the CT countries.

In connection with the above, the engagement with the Global Environment Facility (GEF) needs to be continued, however, it will be important to ensure that long term financial sustainability concerns are addressed. The most pressing need is for transitional support to the CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat, operational priorities of the TWGs and NCCs, strengthening the M&E system and its seamless integration with the operations of a Business Development Unit (BDU).

In a region where most countries are looking at a reasonably positive economic growth outlook, and where the ‘institutional space’ is crowded, two of the fundamental challenges for the CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat will be a) to clarify and communicate its value added contribution to stakeholders, and b) distinguish its niche as a technical cooperation agency with a viable, demand-driven service model.



(Marine ornamentals common to some parts of CT: photo: V. Chalias)

³⁵ Chairman’s Summary. 10th Senior Officials Meeting (SOM 10), adopted on 07 November 2014, p.11.

ANNEXES

Strategic Review of Progress and Future Directions

Stock Take of CTI-CFF Programs and Projects



Country Progress Towards CT National Plans of Action¹

Country	Target	Action	Status
Indonesia	<p>Goal 1: Priority seascapes designated and effectively managed</p> <p>Target 1: "Priority Seascapes" designated, with investment plans completed and sequenced</p> <p>Target 2: Marine and coastal resources within all" Priority Seascapes" are being sustainably managed</p>	Maintain existing national priority seascapes	Ongoing
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lesser Sunda and Bird's Head Papua 	Ongoing
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Develop an integrated Marine Spatial Plan based on existing regulations (UU1/2014; UU26/2007; UU45/2009; UU32/2009; PP Pulau Terluar; Peraturanntt glandas continent; etc) 	Completed
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ 5 management authorities : 1). Perbatasan Laut (KSN), 2) PPKT (KSNT), 3) KKPN TNP Laut Sawu, 4) Enclave Laut Sawu, 5) Propinsi NTT, 6) Kabupaten (Rote Ndao) 	Ongoing
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Pilot concept for proposed new law on Marine and Ocean (RUU Kelautan→ beyond 12 NM) 	Law still to be submitted to Parliament
		Implement regional seascapes	Ongoing
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North : Sulu Sulawesi Seascape →Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines 	Ongoing
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South : Lesser Sunda Seascape →Indonesia, Timor Leste, Australia 	Ongoing
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • West : Sunda Self → Bastunamata: Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore 	Ongoing
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • East : Papua-Bismarck Solomon Sea → Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands 	Ongoing
	<p>Goal 2:Ecosystem Approach to Management of Fisheries (EAFM) and Other Marine Resources Fully Applied</p> <p>Target 1: Strong legislative, policy and regulatory frameworks in place for achieving EAFM</p> <p>Target 2: Improved income, livelihoods and food security of coastal communities through a new Sustainable Coastal Fisheries and Poverty Reduction Initiative ("COASTFISH")</p> <p>Target 3. Effective measures in place to help ensure exploitation of shared tuna stocks is sustainable, with tuna spawning areas and juvenile growth stages adequately protected</p> <p>Target 4. More effective management and more sustainable trade in live reef and reef-based ornamentals achieved</p>	Develop EAFM indicators and conduct preliminary assessment of EAFM indicators in 11 Fisheries Management Areas	Completed
		Establish EAFM Expert Panel at MMAF and conduct EAFM indicator refinement process (using expert consultation)	Completed
		Develop EAFM learning modules	Completed
		Conduct EAFM assessment (field testing) in area and species based fisheries with universities and local agencies	Completed
		Conduct EAFM assessments in FMAs	Completed
Develop regulations to encourage EAFM implementation in Indonesia		Completed	
Adopt EAFM indicators	Ongoing, Regulation adopting indicators issued		

¹ Information for Malaysia and Papua New Guinea is based on the respective State of Coral Triangle Reports. For the other 4 countries, this information was presented at the "Meeting on CTI-CFF Stock Take and Investment Coordination", 09 September 2014, Pasig City, Philippines.

	Goal 3: MPAs established and effectively managed Target 1: Region-wide Coral Triangle MPA System (CTMPAS) in place and fully functional	Establish 20 million hectares of MPAs by 2020	Ongoing, 15.7 million hectares of MPAs achieved as of 2013
		Protect 30% of critical habitats (mangroves, seagrass, coral reefs)	Ongoing, 22.7 % of coral reefs, 22% of mangrove and 17.3% of seagrass currently under legal protection
	Goal 4. Climate change adaptation measures achieved Target 1. Region-wide early action plan (REAP) for CCA for near-shore marine and coastal environment and small island ecosystems developed and implemented Target 2. Networked national centers of excellence on CCA for marine and coastal environments established and In full operation	Develop mangrove map for Indonesia	Completed
		Develop coral bleaching response plan, network and local participatory program	Completed
		Conduct vulnerability and risk assessment in some coastal areas	Completed
		Develop guidelines for mainstreaming CCA	Completed
		Adopt National Action Plan for CCA covering marine and fisheries sectors	Completed
		Initial discussion to develop a National Center of Excellence on CCA for Marine and Coastal Ecosystems	Completed
		Develop resilient coastal village program in 66 villages (22 districts)	Ongoing
		Implement mangrove rehabilitation program at national and local levels	Ongoing
		Develop and conduct research related to CCA, including research on climate change impacts on biodiversity and their socioeconomic costs, to feed into policy processes	Ongoing
		Implement capacity building and awareness raising program, including dissemination of climate information to fishers	Ongoing
		Initial discussion to develop communication strategies for biodiversity and socio economic effects of climate change; synthesize existing information and knowledge (e.g. economic valuation/opportunity, connectivity, etc.); develop recommendations based on information	Ongoing
		Develop national network of climate change research stations, share information through the establishment of IPCC Indonesia	Ongoing?
		Update mangrove map in regular basis	Priorities for 2015–2018 (estimated cost: USD 5 million)
		Enhance existing coastal monitoring activities using radar to increase the resilience of coastal area	
		Capacity building for local government to follow up vulnerability assessment results and recommendation for enhancing community resilience in coastal area	
		Pilot project local action of climate change adaptation in the coastal area	
		Review implementation progress of Indonesia coral bleaching response plan	
		Develop economic valuation guideline of climate change impact in the coastal and marine	
Strengthen national network on climate change adaptation research and facilitate sharing of information			
	Goal 5. Threatened species status improving Target 1. Improved status of sharks, sea turtles, seabirds, marine mammals, corals, seagrass, mangroves and other identified threatened species	Support assessment of sharks, sea turtles and cetaceans and selected marine invertebrate and plants.	Priorities
		Strengthen the implementation of CITES through management and scientific authorities.	Priorities
		Implement the National Plan of Action for shark.	Priorities
		Implement the New Ministerial Regulations on Napoleon Wrasse Protection	Priorities
		Implement and enforce the Government Regulation on Marine Mammals Management	Priorities
		Implement the National Plan of Action for turtle	Priorities
		Develop Migratory Seabird network	Priorities
		Develop Monitoring Manual of Migratory Seabird network	Priorities
		Support assessment of sharks, sea turtles and cetaceans and selected marine invertebrate and plants.	Priorities

	Cross-cutting Capacity Building & Monitoring and Evaluation	Establish Seascape capacity building and learning mechanisms	To be implemented with relevant CTI-CFF regional organs, ideally the still-to-be-activated Capacity Building Working Group
		Build capacity for effective management of CTMPAS	
		Conduct capacity needs assessments and develop capacity building programs on CCA measures	
		Implement capacity building for Threatened Species	
		Implement EAFM regional framework	Ongoing
		Develop School for Marine Resources Conservation and Management (Wakatobi campus – regional education and training center)	Ongoing
		Develop coral governance curriculum	Ongoing
		Develop learning networks	Ongoing
		Prepare monitoring and evaluation manuals	Priorities for 2014–2019
		Regularly monitor coral reefs, seagrass and mangrove ecosystems in 30 sites	
	Monitor socioeconomic condition of communities within 10 Marine Conservation Areas		
	Publish date from monitoring activities		
Country	Target	Action	Status
Philippines	Goal 1: Priority seascapes designated and effectively managed Target 1: "Priority Seascapes" designated, with investment plans completed and sequenced Target 2: Marine and coastal resources within all" Priority Seascapes" are being sustainably managed	Host the Seascapes REX	Completed
		Conduct scoping, processing of information and site-based consultations to develop a proposed Institutional and Policy Framework for WPS with a site-based business plan	Completed
		Implement SSME Ecoregion Conservation Plan (ECP)	Ongoing
		Implement SSME Seascape Comprehensive Action Plans	Priorities for 2014 onwards
		Develop and implement WPS Management Plan	Priorities for 2014 onwards
	Goal 2: Ecosystem Approach to Management of Fisheries (EAFM) and Other Marine Resources Fully Applied Target 1: Strong legislative, policy and regulatory frameworks in place for achieving EAFM Target 2: Improved income, livelihoods and food security of coastal communities through a new Sustainable Coastal Fisheries and Poverty Reduction Initiative ("COASTFISH") Target 3: Effective measures in place to help ensure exploitation of shared tuna stocks is sustainable, with tuna spawning areas and juvenile growth stages adequately protected Target 4: More effective management and more sustainable trade in live reef and reef-based ornamentals achieved	Conduct small pelagic stock assessment	Completed
		Conduct fisheries law enforcement training in Balabac, Palawan	Completed
		Sign MOA with the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) to access funds under the DSWD's Sustainable Livelihood Program	Completed
		Review Philippine national laws and legislation related to EAFM	Completed
		Implement Ecosystems Improved for Sustainable Fisheries (ECOFISH) Project	Ongoing
		Conduct studies on IUU fishing and LRFMT focusing on groupers	Ongoing
		Conduct baseline assessment of more than 100 nationally and locally managed MPAs	Completed
	Goal 3: MPAs established and effectively managed Target 1: Region-wide Coral Triangle MPA System (CTMPAS) in place and fully functional	Conduct 2013 MPA Awards	Completed
		Develop web-based MEAT Database; link to CT Atlas	Completed
		Develop MPA Network Management Effectiveness Assessment Tool	Completed
Develop MPA M&E system, including MEAT, SEAT (Socioeconomic Assessment Toolkit) & NEAT (Network Effectiveness Assessment Tool)		Priorities for 2014 onwards	

	<p>Goal 4. Climate change adaptation measures achieved</p> <p>Target 1. Region-wide early action plan (REAP) for CCA for near-shore marine and coastal environment and small island ecosystems developed and implemented</p> <p>Target 2. Networked national centers of excellence on CCA for marine and coastal environments established and In full operation</p>	Develop and implement climate resilient MPA strategy in the Verde Island Passage (VIP) MPA Network	Ongoing
		Implement Remote Sensing Information for Living Environments and Nationwide Tools for Sentinel Ecosystems in our Archipelagic Seas (ReSiLiENT SEAS) Program	Completed
		Implement EAS) Programming Information for Living Environments and Nationwide Tools for Sentinel Ecosystems in our Archipela	Completed
		Conduct vulnerability assessments and collected baseline marine data for several coastal communities (Taytay, Sitangkai, Igacos)	Completed
		Conduct vulnerability assessments on coastal areas and implement CCA	Priorities for 2014 onwards
	<p>Goal 5. Threatened species status improving</p> <p>Target 1. Improved status of sharks, sea turtles, seabirds, marine mammals, corals, seagrass, mangroves and other identified threatened species</p>	Document leatherback turtle nestings in the Philippines for the first time	Completed
		Plan training for Aquatic Wildlife Enforcement Officers (AWEOs)	Completed
		Establish critical habitats pursuant of the "Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act"	Completed
		Launch Red List of Marine Mammals in the Philippines	Completed
		Implement Philippine NPOA-Sharks (partial)	Ongoing
		Conduct monitoring and enforcement in Turtle Islands Wildlife Sanctuary	Ongoing
		Develop and implement action plans for the conservation and monitoring of threatened species	Priority for 2014 onwards
	<p>Cross-cutting Capacity Building & Monitoring and Evaluation</p>	Conduct IEC activities: Month of the Ocean 2014, CTI and MPA Forum, International Coastal Cleanup; Green Fins Code of Conduct on Responsible Diving; CT Day celebrations; Coral Reef Summit	Completed (Note: Some activities are conducted yearly)
		Integrate population, health and environment in coastal and marine resource management	Ongoing
		Undertake NPOA costing	Completed
		Conduct assessment of the Philippine NCC and NPOA implementation	Completed
		Develop project map of CCA initiatives in the Philippines	Completed
		Conduct target setting exercise for NPOA	Priorities for 2014 onwards
		Convene Working Groups to plan NPOA budget allocations and identify unfunded activities	
		Determine and pilot modalities for sustainable financing	
Share best practices			
Ensure policy support for sustainable financing modalities			
Develop and finalize monitoring and evaluation for the NPOA			
Ensure alignment of the NPOA to the Philippine Development Plan			
Continue ground-level implementation of the NPOA			
Country	Target	Action	Status
Solomon Islands	<p>Goal 1: Priority seascapes designated and effectively managed</p> <p>Target 1: "Priority Seascapes" designated, with investment plans completed and sequenced</p> <p>Target 2: Marine and coastal resources within all" Priority Seascapes" are being sustainably managed</p>	No Progress Reported	
	<p>Goal 2:Ecosystem Approach to Management of Fisheries (EAFM) and Other Marine Resources Fully Applied</p> <p>Target 1: Strong legislative, policy and regulatory frameworks in place for achieving EAFM</p> <p>Target 2: Improved income, livelihoods and food security of coastal communities through a new Sustainable Coastal Fisheries and Poverty Reduction Initiative ("COASTFISH")</p> <p>Target 3. Effective measures in place to help ensure exploitation of shared tuna stocks is sustainable, with tuna</p>	Building capacity of provincial and local NGOs to implement EAFM in Isabel	Completed

	<p>spawning areas and juvenile growth stages adequately protected</p> <p>Target 4. More effective management and more sustainable trade in live reef and reef-based ornamentals achieved</p>		
	<p>Goal 3: MPAs established and effectively managed</p> <p>Target 1: Region-wide Coral Triangle MPA System (CTMPAS) in place and fully functional</p>	<p>Assessing capacity of provinces to support locally managed marine areas (Central and Guadalcanal Province)</p> <p>Supporting establishment of MPAs (Western Province)</p>	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p>
	<p>Goal 4. Climate change adaptation measures achieved</p> <p>Target 1. Region-wide early action plan (REAP) for CCA for near-shore marine and coastal environment and small island ecosystems developed and implemented</p> <p>Target 2. Networked national centers of excellence on CCA for marine and coastal environments established and In full operation</p>	<p>Supporting establishment and climate change adaptation planning (Western Province – Gizo Integration site)</p> <p>Supporting climate change adaptation planning (Isabel, Malaita, Temotu)</p> <p>Regional Climate Change Project</p> <p>Building the resilience of communities and their ecosystems to the impacts climate change in Pacific</p> <p>Climate Change and development strategies for coastal communities of the Pacific Coral Triangle countries</p>	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>?</p> <p>Completed</p> <p>Completed</p>
	<p>Goal 5. Threatened species status improving</p> <p>Target 1. Improved status of sharks, sea turtles, seabirds, marine mammals, corals, seagrass, mangroves and other identified threatened species</p>	<p>No Progress Reported</p>	
	<p>Cross-cutting Capacity Building & Monitoring and Evaluation</p>	<p>Coordination, Implementation planning, Advocacy & Communication, Technical support, Community based resource mapping monitoring (mapping)</p> <p>Assessing capacity of provinces to support CBRM (Central Province and Guadalcanal)</p> <p>Supporting CBRM (Isabel, Malaita, Temotu)</p> <p>CBRM Mapping (2013-2015)</p> <p>Implementing community-based marine and coastal resources management in Western Province (Oct 2013 – Oct 2014)</p> <p>Expanding reach of CBRM in Solomon Islands</p> <p>Strengthening coastal and marine resource management in the Coral Triangle of the Pacific Ocean</p> <p>ICM in Malaita Province</p> <p>Eco regional prioritization workshops/Ridge to Reefs conservation plan for Isabel</p> <p>Building Capacity of provincial and local NGOs to implement CBRM, ICM in Isabel</p> <p>Strengthening environmental law</p> <p>Facilitating regional learning</p> <p>Marine Surveys on Tetepari Island</p> <p>Economic valuation of coral reefs and development of sustainable financing options</p> <p>Implementation planning for Solomon Islands National Plan of Action and review of options to strengthen provincial level government support for CBRM</p>	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>?</p> <p>Completed</p> <p>Completed</p> <p>Completed</p> <p>Completed</p> <p>Completed</p> <p>Completed</p> <p>Completed</p> <p>Completed</p>
Country	Target	Action	Status
Timor-Leste	<p>Goal 1: Priority seascapes designated and effectively managed</p> <p>Target 1: "Priority Seascapes" designated, with investment plans completed and sequenced</p> <p>Target 2: Marine and coastal resources within all " Priority Seascapes" are being sustainably managed</p>	<p>Study on sedimentation rates and changes in sedimentation rates in catchments in the South Coast.</p> <p>Strengthening laws and regulations providing required enabling environment for coastal and marine spatial planning and management of coastal and marine priority areas to occur.</p> <p>Community awareness campaign with target group on related marine law and regulation reinforcement</p> <p>Conduct studies on sedimentation rates and changes in sedimentation rates in catchments in the South Coast</p> <p>Draft regulation on coastal and marine spatial planning in place</p> <p>Updating assessment of marine coastal habitats (north coast)</p>	<p>One study completed / Delayed</p> <p>Delayed</p> <p>Completed</p> <p>2-3 studies by 2018</p> <p>2018</p> <p>2018</p>

		Specific investment plan for marine and coastal areas in place	2017
	Goal 2: Ecosystem Approach to Management of Fisheries (EAFM) and Other Marine Resources Fully Applied	An inclusive multi sector investment program for Marine and Coastal Areas	Delayed
	Target 1: Strong legislative, policy and regulatory frameworks in place for achieving EAFM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drafting of medium-term investment plan for aquaculture and fisheries 	Completed
	Target 2: Improved income, livelihoods and food security of coastal communities through a new Sustainable Coastal Fisheries and Poverty Reduction Initiative ("COASTFISH")	Developing alternative income generating package program, including capacity building and support for the small-scale enterprise at the community level	Ongoing/delayed
	Target 3: Effective measures in place to help ensure exploitation of shared tuna stocks is sustainable, with tuna spawning areas and juvenile growth stages adequately protected	Aquaculture Strategy Program implemented in 3 districts	2015
	Target 4: More effective management and more sustainable trade in live reef and reef-based ornamentals achieved		
	Goal 3: MPAs established and effectively managed Target 1: Region-wide Coral Triangle MPA System (CTMPAS) in place and fully functional	Establishing two new MPAs in Atauro and Batugade	Delayed
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drafting and socializing management Plan for 2 newly MPAs, Atauro and Batugade 	Ongoing
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submission to Council of Ministers for declaration 	Completed
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussion with Indonesian Government on the trans-boundary MPA issue 	Delayed
		Start discussion with Indonesian Government before formal declaration of two new MPAs	4th quarter of 2014
		Study on cost estimate and sustainable financial plan for protected areas in Atauro and Batugade	2015
		Strengthening ecotourism sector in MPAs in Atauro and Batugade	2016
		2-3 potential sites for protection proposed	2018
	Goal 4: Climate change adaptation measures achieved	Developing and implementing early warning and response plan to climate adaptation	Delayed
	Target 1: Region-wide early action plan (REAP) for CCA for near-shore marine and coastal environment and small island ecosystems developed and implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing early warning system at national level under the Office of National Disaster Risk Management 	Delayed
	Target 2: Networked national centers of excellence on CCA for marine and coastal environments established and In full operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing national early warning system for food security at Ministry of Aquaculture and Fisheries 	Delayed
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementing 5 years Global Climate Change Alliance Program (GCCA) 	Delayed
		Identifying and protecting most vulnerable agricultural rice areas to prevent losses due to floods	2015
		Regular support for National Disaster Risk Management Office to improve national warning system	2015
		Improving national meteorological data observation, storage, analysis and climate information dissemination up to the village level	2015
	Goal 5: Threatened species status improving Target 1: Improved status of sharks, sea turtles, seabirds, marine mammals, corals, seagrass, mangroves and other identified threatened species	Draft cost-benefit analysis on compliance with CITES and RAMSAR in place	2018
		Draft of cost-benefit analysis on Timor-Leste membership in IUCN	2018
		Assessment of status of threatened species in different ecosystems conducted to fill gaps identified by the National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan	2018
		Threatened Species Act drafted	2018
		Threatened Species Management Plan drafted	2018
Country	Target	Action	Status
Malaysia	Goal 1: Priority seascapes designated and effectively managed Target 1: "Priority Seascapes" designated, with investment plans completed and sequenced	Planning and Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action 1: Complete the National Coastal Zone Physical Plan for Peninsular Malaysia. Action 2: Complete a National Coastal Zone Physical Plan for East Malaysia. Action 3: Identify and assess Particularly Sensitive Sea Areas (PSSA) within Malaysian Priority Seascapes. 	Several project implementation issues that relate to these action plans have arisen thus far, which include (i) an insufficient number of experienced permanent officers that dedicate themselves to the project; (ii) insufficient availability of experts in science, economics,

	<p>Target 2: Marine and coastal resources within all" Priority Seascapes" are being sustainably managed</p>	<p>Funding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action 4: Jointly develop investment plans with seascape partners for all identified Priority Seascapes (including the existing SSME seascape). <p>Information and Awareness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action 5: Complete the tagging program for economically important pelagic fish species in the Sulu and Sulawesi Seas. Action 6: Jointly complete Rapid Seascape Assessments for the Malacca Strait and the Sunda Shelf region of the South China Sea (in recognition that Priority Seascapes can cover areas outside of the CTI boundary as long as the major portion of the seascape is within the CT countries). Action 7: Conduct regular oceanographic surveys in the SSME, and other Malaysian waters. <p>Planning and Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action 1: Working closely with seascape partners, jointly adopt specific elements of a sustainably managed Seascape Program for each seascape based on local conditions. Action 2: Develop and strengthen capacity - building activities within national seascape programs designed to (i) share best practices and lessons learned; (ii) develop critical skills and knowledge; (iii) strengthen technical and institutional capacity, and (iv) empower coastal communities to participate in management programs. Action 3: Start to mobilize domestic and international funding to support Priority Seascape programs. Action 4: Conduct periodic monitoring and evaluation of Priority Seascape programs. Action 5: Establish an inter - sectoral committee to develop and guide the implementation of an ICM plan at the SSME demonstration and replication sites throughout Malaysia. Action 6: Implement management and conservation strategy for SSME mangrove forest reserves, and apply this strategy with necessary adaptations throughout Malaysia. Action 7: Rehabilitate abandoned shrimp farms to their natural state or for other sustainable aquaculture uses. Action 8: Develop economically feasible and ecologically suitable seaweed farming using best culturing techniques and seaweed strains in Sabah. <p>Funding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action 9: Raise internal and external funds to implement the CTI NPOA and SSME programs, including from international conservation NGOS Information and Awareness Action 10: Strengthen coordination amongst the Sabah Environment Education Network (SEEN) (comprising policy-makers, practitioners, planners, and trainers from government agencies, NGOs, and private sector) to undertake Environmental Education efforts in Sabah. Action 11: Develop and utilise a Mangrove Information System (MIS) for the Malaysian coast in the SSME. Action 12: Conduct regular oceanographic surveys in the SSME, and other Malaysian waters. Action 13: Analyse and document data obtained from the 'Prime Scientific Sailing Expedition Program 2009' (EPSP09) (18 June – 5 August 2009) and other expeditions. 	<p>management, and legal matters; and (iii) inadequate funding for long-term activities, management, and monitoring activities in particular. Funding has been secured for four action plans, but their implementation has yet to commence.</p> <p>The issues cited for this outcome relate to inadequate funding and insufficient availability of relevant experts. The status of implementation of most actions plans reflects the fact that the funding that has been approved is often inadequate for sustaining the project and/or program in a manner sufficient to make its findings meaningful and useful.</p> <p>Other equally important issues relate to outdated equipment and safety at sea during research and data collection activities.</p> <p>Thus far, three action plans have been partially funded. Implementation of these action plans has commenced as a result of the urgency of the subject matter to which they relate.</p> <p>A number of action plans proposed by related agencies and organizations remain unfunded for several reasons: (i) funding that has yet to be approved by the government as a result of unforeseen circumstances; (ii) lack of awareness of the types of funds available at the international and regional levels that can supplement government support; (iii) inadequate availability of experienced staff capable of efficiently pursuing financial assistance (i.e., as regards knowledge of appropriate procedures, documentation, and other requirements); and (iv) lack of awareness and understanding by financial decision makers of the importance of the action plans themselves.</p>
	<p>Goal 2: Ecosystem Approach to Management of Fisheries (EAFM) and other Marine Resources Fully Applied</p>	<p>Planning and Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action 1: Implement an EAFM Plan for small pelagic fisheries for the SSME demonstration and replication sites throughout Malaysia. Action 2: Design and implement management measures and protocols, including 	

	<p>Target 1: Strong legislative, policy and regulatory frameworks in place for achieving EAFM</p> <p>Target 2: Improved income, livelihoods and food security of coastal communities through a new Sustainable Coastal Fisheries and Poverty Reduction Initiative ("COASTFISH")</p> <p>Target 3: Effective measures in place to help ensure exploitation of shared tuna stocks is sustainable, with tuna spawning areas and juvenile growth stages adequately protected</p> <p>Target 4: More effective management and more sustainable trade in live reef and reef-based ornamentals achieved</p>	<p>economic incentives for protection and management of marine turtle populations and their habitats.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy and Administration • Action 3: Strengthen a high - level EAFM Steering Committee comprising inter-agency government representatives and stakeholders. • Action 4: Establish a national policy on EAFM. • Action 5: Assess human resource capacity to identify and address gaps in EAFM implementation. • Action 6: Update the Fisheries Act 1985 to encompass EAFM principles. • Action 7: Harmonise relevant legislation between neighboring CTI Countries. • Action 8: Finalise legally binding measures to conform to EC Regulation 1005/2008. • Action 9: Develop an EAFM Strategy for Sabah fisheries. <p>Information and Awareness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action 10: Develop a system for effective information sharing on enforcement between CT countries with focal points designated. • Action 11: Determine the status and issues of IUU fishing, especially along borders within the SSME. • Action 12: Conduct regular tagging programs for economically important pelagic fish species in the Sulu, Sulawesi and Andaman Seas. <p>Monitoring, Control and Surveillance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action 13: Extend and improve the VMS program to monitor all tuna vessels, and to achieve internationally bench-marked standards of operational performance. • Action 14: Develop a program for the coastal community and fishers to report illegal activities to the MMEA. • Action 15: Double the number of MMEA officers and enhance training relevant to CTI targets and activities. • Action 16: Increase the number and capacity of maritime enforcement assets. • Action 17: Strengthen collaborative MCS programs with neighboring countries. • Action 18: Strengthen initiatives to combat IUU fishing in line with the RPOA - IUU. <p>Planning and Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action 1: Nominate selected coastal communities in Sabah to participate in the CTI COASTFISH program. • Action 2: As a SSME initiative, develop joint pilot projects with Indonesia and the Philippines to establish experimental farms for the culture of high-value seaweed species, and share improved quality seed stocks for seaweed farms. • Action 3: Rehabilitate abandoned shrimp farms to their natural state or for other sustainable aquaculture uses. • Action 4: Address problems faced by seaweed farmers. • Action 5: Develop economically feasible and ecologically suitable seaweed farming using best culturing techniques and seaweed strains in Sabah. <p>Funding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action 6: Develop a Malaysian COASTFISH Investment Plan, and share information on the development process and contents of the plan with other CT countries. • Action 7: Mobilise domestic and international funding, technology, and expertise to support Malaysian COASTFISH initiatives. <p>Information and Awareness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action 8: Share technologies, information and approaches of relevance to COASTFISH with other CT countries. • Action 9: Produce maps denoting the location and boundary of COASTFISH sites in Sabah. • Action 10: Implement public education and awareness initiatives focusing on sustainable fisheries, aquaculture, living aquatic resources exploitation and trade. 	
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	<p>Goal 3: MPAs established and effectively managed</p> <p>Target 1: Region-wide Coral Triangle MPA System (CTMPAS) in place and fully functional</p>	<p>Planning and Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action 1: Strengthen MPA management human resource capacity through recruitment and training. Action 2: Establish a representative system of MPAs. Action 3: Design and implement a spatial zoning plan and gear-based management strategies within the Kudat-Banggi Priority Conservation Area (PCA). Action 4: Establish and enforce additional marine sanctuaries (no-take zones). Action 5: Plan and execute action plans for mangrove restoration along the Malaysian coast in the SSME. Action 6: As a SSME initiative, develop joint pilot projects with Indonesia and the Philippines to establish experimental farms for the culture of high-value seaweed species, and share improved quality seed stocks for seaweed farms. Action 7: Assess Management Effectiveness for Sabah MPAs. <p>Funding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action 8: As a public/private partnership initiative, establish a 'Malaysian MPA Working Group' involving companies in relevant industries with a view to mobilizing new private-sector financial and in-kind support for MPAs and promoting best practices. <p>Policy and Administration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action 9: Develop an Integrated MPA Management Strategy and framework for a MPA network. Action 10: Gazette and establish Tun Mustapha Marine Park. Action 11: Implement management and conservation strategy for SSME mangrove forest reserves, and apply this strategy with necessary adaptations throughout Malaysia. Action 12: Review existing MPA plans and programs with regard particularly to goals, objectives, principles and operational design elements. <p>Information and Awareness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action 13: Survey of coral reef areas, particularly in marine parks. Action 14: Study and document the role of established no-take replenishment zones in Malaysia. Action 15: Develop and utilize a Mangrove Information System (MIS) for the Malaysian coast in the SSME. Action 16: Identify additional priority coral reef sites for reef restoration programs. Action 17: Describe lessons - learned, best practices, failures and successes from existing MPA initiatives such as Turtle Island Park, especially with regard to (i) enforcement/trans-border patrol, (ii) sustainable financing options, and (iii) community based resource management, and publish this information into the public domain. Action 18: Implement a program on connectivity related research, such as larval dispersal, genetics, spawning aggregations, etc. Action 19: Census and map MPAs in the SSME to include bio-physical and socio-economic data, along with spatial mapping of: areas with climate change resilience; fisheries-based food security data; and poverty data, overlaid with data on climate change vulnerability of marine ecosystems. Action 20: Conduct research on reef resilience against global climate change. 	
	<p>Goal 4. Climate change adaptation measures achieved</p>	<p>Planning and Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action 1: Form an inter-agency committee for planning and management of the environmental data collection and archiving system. Action 2: Increase the number of data collection stations in Malaysian 	

	<p>Target 1. Region-wide early action plan (REAP) for CCA for near-shore marine and coastal environment and small island ecosystems developed and implemented</p> <p>Target 2. Networked national centers of excellence on CCA for marine and coastal environments established and In full operation</p>	<p>waters, and expand the type and amount of data collected.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action 3: Operate a dedicated oceanographic research vessel. • Action 4: Complete the National Coastal Zone Physical Plan for Peninsular Malaysia. • Action 5: Complete a National Coastal Zone Physical Plan for East Malaysia. • Action 6: Complete Integrated Shoreline Management Plans (ISMP) for the Malaysian coastline. • Action 7: Complete National Coastal Vulnerability Index for Coastal strategic Assets and major Urban Centers in Peninsular Malaysia. • Action 8: Complete National Coastal Vulnerability Index for Coastal strategic Assets and major Urban Centers in East Malaysia. • Action 9: Complete the Malaysian Climate Change Coastal Adaptation Plan, with a focus on sustainable management of fisheries and livelihood diversification. • Action 10: Protect multiple representatives of resilient habitats covering a range of physiographic conditions within the Malaysian CTI area, with priority given to areas that have physiographic characteristics that make them inherently resilient to climate change. Drawing on lessons learned; apply to the remainder of Malaysian waters. • Action 11: Identify and reduce non-climate stresses on Malaysian marine, coastal and small-island ecosystems that directly decrease the capacity of these ecosystems to endure climate change • Action 12: To the fullest extent possible consistent with Malaysian climate change adaptation planning and national capacity, implement the CTI 'Region – wide Early Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation'. • Action 13: Conduct a national climate change capacity needs assessment, and develop a capacity building program to support climate change adaptation measures. <p>Policy and Administration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action 14: Revise and update Environmental Quality Act 1974, to incorporate modern environmental management best practice. <p>Information and Awareness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action 15: Strengthen coordination amongst the Sabah Environment Education Network (SEEN) (comprising policy- makers, practitioners, planners, and trainers from government agencies, NGOs, and private sector) to undertake Environmental Education efforts in Sabah. • Action 16: Conduct oceanographic surveys in the SSME. <p>Planning and Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action 1: Establish a 'National Center of Excellence on Climate Change Adaptation for Marine and Coastal Environments' (NCECCAM). • Action 2: As a pilot phase activity for the NCECCAM, estimate the economic cost of climate change impacts on Malaysian marine and coastal environments in the absence of adaptation measures, and analyse the costs and benefits of various adaptation options. 	
	<p>Goal 5. Threatened species status improving</p> <p>Target 1. Improved status of sharks, sea turtles, seabirds, marine mammals, corals, seagrass, mangroves and other identified threatened species</p>	<p>Planning and Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action 1: Complete and implement the Conservation and Management plan for Marine Mammals. • Action 2: Implement the NPOA for Conservation and Management of Sharks. • Action 3: Implement the NPOA for Conservation and Management of Sea Turtles. • Action 4: Complete and implement a NPOA for Sea Birds. • Action 5: Complete and implement a NPOA for Seagrasses. • Action 6: Complete and implement a NPOA on invasive species. • Action 7: Establish a Network of Experts for Invasive Marine Species. • Action 8: Implement ballast water management procedures to reduce the 	

		<p>risk of introduction of invasive marine species.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action 9: Implement State and National Plan of Actions for Mangrove Conservation and Management. Action 10: Complete and implement the NPOA on IUU Fishing. Action 11: Review and strengthen where appropriate existing legislation on endangered species management, including but not limited to harvest and trade. Action 12: Design and implement management measures and protocols, including enforcement and economic incentives for the protection and management of endangered species and their habitats. Action 13: Designate conservation areas, sanctuaries or seasonal exclusion zones critical to endangered species. Action 14: Establish and enhance VMS, inspections at sea, in port, and at landing sites, and the national on-board observer program for fisheries and by-catch monitoring. Action 15: Introduce net retention and recycling schemes to minimize the disposal of fishing gear at sea and on beaches. <p>Policy and Administration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action 16: Assess, develop and implement policy to address by-catch of threatened and endangered species in capture fisheries. <p>Information and Awareness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action 17: Collate, organise and disseminate existing data on endangered species populations, habitat utilization and threats. Action 18: Strengthen research on genetics and identify areas of critical habitat for threatened and endangered species. Action 19: Identify cultural and economic uses of endangered species (both consumptive and non-consumptive), and assess the level and impact of traditional harvest, with particular attention to shark fins and turtle eggs. Action 20: Research ballast water treatment technology and practices to combat the introduction of invasive marine species. <p>Funding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action 21: Ensure sustainable funding mechanisms are in place to promote conservation of threatened and endangered species. 	
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Country	Target	Action	Status
Papua New Guinea	<p>Goal 1: Priority seascapes designated and effectively managed</p> <p>Target 1: "Priority Seascapes" designated, with investment plans completed and sequenced</p> <p>Target 2: Marine and coastal resources within all "Priority Seascapes" are being sustainably managed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a legal reform roadmap for coastal and marine policy development and implementation and commence review of legislation and development of appropriate legislation to support Marine Program outcomes (2010-2012) Develop a marine policy to support integrated marine environmental management for environmental sustainability and economic growth through a coordinated 'whole of government' approach for integrated planning and development based on quality information, participation by key stakeholders and partnerships between industry, government and community, in accordance with the ESEG (2010-2012) Undertake capacity building enhancement project for national, provincial and local level organizations (2010-2015) Coordinate the collation and review of available scientific and socio-economic information on marine areas and develop a data and management information system (MIS) to support decision-making in the marine environment. (2010-continous) Oversee the identification, delineation and prioritization of large scale marine areas for systematic management (2010-2015) Facilitate the determination of customary ownership rights, customary user rights and other non-customary stakeholders. (2010-2012) Develop investment plans for all identified priority seascapes, including any joint investment plans for those seascapes involving two or more countries. (2010-2015) Coordinate stakeholder awareness, consultation and engagement. (2010-2015) 	<p>Progress on seascape management has been limited to circulation of a discussion paper on MPAs. However, plans call for developing a separate marine policy for these areas.</p> <p>Nongovernment organizations (NGOs) such as Conservation International, The Nature Conservancy, the Wildlife Conservation Society, and the Worldwide Fund for Nature (WWF, formerly the World Wildlife Fund), contribute to PNG's priority seascape conservation initiatives, which relate to MPAs and locally managed marine areas</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oversee SWOT and feasibility analysis on establishment of a managed seascape at an identified and selected location (2012-2013). Coordinate development of management plans, including implementation schedules and budgets, for priority seascapes. (2012-2015) Mobilise financial resources necessary to support "priority seascape" programs (based on Seascape Investment Plans). (2011-2015) Strengthen governance mechanisms and financial sustainability of BSSE and other priority seascapes (2011-2015) Undertake a review of the Torres Strait Treaty (2001-2012) 	
	<p>Goal 2:Ecosystem Approach to Management of Fisheries (EAFM) and Other Marine Resources Fully Applied</p> <p>Target 1: Strong legislative, policy and regulatory frameworks in place for achieving EAFM</p> <p>Target 2: Improved income, livelihoods and food security of coastal communities through a new Sustainable Coastal Fisheries and Poverty Reduction Initiative ("COASTFISH")</p> <p>Target 3. Effective measures in place to help ensure exploitation of shared tuna stocks is sustainable, with tuna spawning areas and juvenile growth stages adequately protected</p> <p>Target 4. More effective management and more sustainable trade in live reef and reef-based ornamentals achieved</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct a stakeholder and SWOT analysis in relation to EAFM. Review and strengthen decentralization arrangements in relation to coastal fisheries management. Evaluate and strengthen linkages between national, provincial and local level government laws, in line with MTDS, LTDS & MDGs. (2010-2011) Critically assess the improvement of enforcement capacity at the provincial and local levels. (2010-2011) In view of the above, revise and incorporate EAFM amendments to the Fisheries Management Act 2000. (2010-2012) Explore feasibility of re-investing a portion of tuna revenue to fund small grants and loans for local fishermen to fund activities in relation to EAFM. (2010) <p>Conduct quantitative assessment of by-catch (prawn, tuna, others). (2010-2013)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement the Coastal Fisheries Management and Development Project in Milne Bay, Morobe, and New Ireland 	<p>To date, no specific legal framework or set of laws addresses the implementation of EAFM principles. However, existing national and local legislations could be adequate for this purpose.</p> <p>The Nature Conservancy in Kimbe and Manus has trained 200 community practitioners and fisheries officers on EAFM principles. An EAFM sub-working group now reports to the PNG Marine Program Technical Working Group, which in turn reports to the CTI National Coordinating Committee.</p> <p>Project is funded under the Asian Development Bank, but funding has not continued. Implementation by the National Fisheries Authority has not Recommended</p> <p>Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC) is improving its organizational capacity for integrated coastal resource management and EAFM with support from the Asian Development Bank (ADB). Following a review of existing policy, the DEC will formulate a work program on policy development to address the gaps. The DEC is encouraging PNG-based environmental law groups to participate in EAFM-related policy making. The DEC has targeted 2015 as the date by which it will have established a fisheries database and EAFM monitoring system.</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement community-based fisheries management (CBFM) models 	Currently, it is being implemented by Nongovernment organizations.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobilize significant new financial investments to support COASTFISH 	Not yet started
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Channel funding through the National Fisheries Authority to the National Development Bank that targets promotion of micro- and small-scale fisheries 	Started
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrade Kavieng Fisheries College 	Ongoing
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build marine aquaculture research station in Kavieng 	Ongoing and nearly complete
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve marketing of marine products, including diversification and expansion of markets 	Ongoing
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct quantitative assessment of bycatch (shrimp, tuna, other species) 	Ongoing
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build a sustainably managed tuna industry and maximize economic benefits from it 	Ongoing
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct tuna stock assessments and research on the socioeconomic aspects of the tuna fishery 	Ongoing
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) for tuna fisheries 	Implemented and ongoing
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survey and analyze the present state of implementation with respect to current opportunities 	Not yet started
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create a learning network group to lead the analysis Define partners' roles with greater civil society involvement (e.g., churches and development agencies) 	Started
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build capacity of all local fishers in understanding the tuna fishery, including importance to long-term sustainability of protecting juveniles 	Not Started
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote and encourage protection of key tuna spawning areas (e.g., former Mogardo square) 	Ongoing
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a national management plan for the ornamental fishery. (2009-2013) Update the national Live Reef Food Fish (LRFF) management plan. (2009-2013) Conduct analysis of current situation and opportunities. (2009-2013) Create a learning network group to lead the analysis and define partners' roles with greater civil society involvement. (Church, development agencies etc.) (2009-2013) Educate and train fishermen to understand LRFF trade and ornamental fish. (2009-2013) Promote and encourage protection of spawning areas for species target by ornamental and LRFF. (2009-2013) 	No Progress Reported
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage a legal consultant to review and propose amendments to legislation for MPAs. (2010) Seek parliamentary support and enactment of revised or new legislation on MPAs (2010-2013) Seek stakeholder and NEC endorsement and compile revised legislation (2010) Develop a MPA policy as an outcome of the marine policy process and as a component of a broader Protected Area Policy to guide development of a system of MPAs (2010-2011) Based on development of a MPA policy (see 3.1.2), establish a MPA program, which should include support for the Locally Managed Marine Areas (LMMAs) Network (2011-continuous) Identify and mobilize sustainable financing for MPAs (2010-continuous) Establish Working Group for engaging private sector e.g tourism industry in supporting the MPA program, including investigation of private sector financial and in-kind support for MPAs (2010-continuous) Coordinate awareness and engagement of stakeholders on the MPA 	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> system.(2011-2015) Coordinate implementation of the MPA system with stakeholders addressing critical aspects such as capacity building, community engagement, funding and collaborative partnerships. (2011-2015) Develop appropriate management plans in accordance with the adopted MPA policy and program, incorporating governance, institutional and financial components in collaboration with stakeholders. (2011-2015) Establish partnerships with provincial governments, local level governments, research institutions, management agencies, local communities and NGOs to effectively manage MPAs. (2011-2015) Develop and implement an effective networking and coordination mechanism for MPAs (2011-2015) 	
	<p>Goal 3: MPAs established and effectively managed</p> <p>Target 1: Region-wide Coral Triangle MPA System (CTMPAS) in place and fully functional</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on the hazards based- approach, assess and map the vulnerability of PNG marine and coastal environment as a result of climate change impacts (storm surges, sea level rise and elevated seawater temperature). MPAs (2010-continious) Build coastal defense and protection mechanisms. (2011-2015) Establish early warning systems for climate change impacts to facilitate planning and adaptation activity. (2012-2014) Protection of Coral Reefs (2010-2015) Carry out associated education, awareness and capacity building at national, provincial and local levels. (2010-continious) <p>Embed climate resilience into national and local government policy planning (2011-2012)</p>	<p>PNG does not currently have large-scale MPAs, it has a large wildlife management area in Western Province (Maza Wildlife Management Area), which focuses on protecting turtles and dugong. In partnership with the PNG government, local communities, and development partners are collaborating on projects that will improve the effectiveness of the Maza Wildlife Management Area.</p> <p>In early 2012, the PNG government released a policy discussion paper that addresses protected areas. Following consultation by a large number of stakeholders, a policy on protected areas has been drafted.</p> <p>LMMAs have also been established in other provinces such as Central, Madang, Manus, Milne Bay, and New Ireland. Once the MPA policy is formalized by the PNG government, these LMMAs will form part of an MPA system. A learning and training network relating to this MPA system has also been established.</p>
	<p>Goal 4. Climate change adaptation measures achieved</p> <p>Target 1. Region-wide early action plan (REAP) for CCA for near-shore marine and coastal environment and small island ecosystems developed and implemented</p> <p>Target 2. Networked national centers of excellence on CCA for marine and coastal environments established and In full operation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out a critical examination of the current status of threatened species in relation to International Fauna and Flora Trade Act, Fauna Protection and Control Act , CITES and other international obligations. (ongoing) Assist in the development of provincial and local level capacity to enhance the management of threatened species. (ongoing) Facilitate formulation of management plans to support the recovery of threatened species and promote their sustainable utilization. (ongoing) Promote conservation of threatened species and where applicable, their migratory routes including international border crossings. (ongoing) 	<p>The PNG Government has implemented initiatives that address coastal flooding, putting in place early warning systems, protecting coral reefs, assessing vulnerability to climate change, planting mangroves, and increasing community awareness of climate</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participate in the review and implementation of the BSSE Tri-National Agreement on Leatherback turtles. (ongoing) 	<p>change issues. The Office of Climate Change and Development (OCCD) in the Central Province has performed climate change vulnerability assessments, as have some NGOs at specific project sites. Some organizations have planted mangroves as a cost-effective coastal protection measure, with some communities setting up nurseries to facilitate mangrove planting. Other communities have built stone walls to protect their coasts.</p>
	<p>Goal 5. Threatened species status improving</p> <p>Target 1. Improved status of sharks, sea turtles, seabirds, marine mammals, corals, seagrass, mangroves and other identified threatened species</p>		

CTI-CFF Primary GEF-Supported Program / Sub-Projects

Sub-Project	GEF Agency	Primary Outcomes/Objectives	Participating Countries	GEF Financing* amount in USD	Co-financing Confirmed/ Indicative amount in USD	Total amount in USD	Status
Coastal and Marine Resources Management in the Coral Triangle of the Pacific	ADB	Sustainable and resilient coral reef ecosystems established and other marine and coastal biological resources conserved to ensure both global and local benefits for current and future generations.	FSM, Fiji, Palau, PNG, Solomon Islands, Timor Leste Vanuatu	13,118,183	23,849,123	36,967,306	Under Implementation
Coastal and Marine Resources Management in the Coral Triangle: Southeast Asia	ADB	Sustainable and resilient coral reef ecosystems established and other marine and coastal biological resources conserved to ensure both global and local benefits for current and future generations.	Indonesia, Malaysia Philippines	11,218,182	28,950,000	40,168,182	Under Implementation
Sulu-Celebes Seas Large Marine Ecosystem and Adjacent Area Sustainable Fisheries Management (SCS) Project	UNDP	Improved condition of fisheries and their habitats in the Sulu-Celebes Sea Large marine ecosystem and adjacent area brought to a sustainable level of management through an integrated, collaborative and sustainable tri-national mechanism and approach.	Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines	2,890,000	3,230,000	6,120,000	Under Implementation
Arafura and Timor Seas Ecosystem Action (ATSEA) Program	UNDP	Integrated, cooperative and sustainable ecosystem-based management and use of the living coastal and marine resources, including fisheries and biodiversity, of the Arafura and Timor Seas, through the formulation, adoption (at inter-governmental level) and initial implementation of a Regional Strategic Action Programme (SAP).	Indonesia, Timor Leste	2,500,000	6,248,047 ²	8,748,047	Under Implementation

² Includes USD 1 million from Australian Government

Sub-Project	GEF Agency	Primary Outcomes/Objectives	Participating Countries	GEF Financing* amount in USD	Co-financing Confirmed/ Indicative amount in USD	Total amount in USD	Status
West Pacific-East Asia Oceanic Fisheries Management Project	UNDP	Strengthened national capacities and international cooperation on priority transboundary concerns relating to the sustainable use, conservation and management of highly migratory fish stocks in the west Pacific Ocean and East Asia.	Indonesia, Philippines, Vietnam	925,000	3,667,431	4,592,431	Under Implementation
IW: LEARN: Regional Cooperation and Knowledge Sharing to Support the Coral Triangle Initiative (Component 3 of the global Portfolio Learning in International Waters with a Focus on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands and Regional Asia/Pacific and Coral Triangle Learning Processes)	ADB (in cooperation with UNDP)	Advance integrated ecosystem-based management of ocean and coastal areas at global, regional and national levels through coordination of global and regional strategic planning processes, especially in advancing implementation of global commitments for oceans, coasts, and small island developing states (SIDS), and through regional, thematic and portfolio learning and experience-sharing. The project integrates GEF-supported transboundary experiences into global efforts to improve freshwater, coastal and marine resources management in the context of achieving JPOI and MDG targets and adapting to climate variability and change, with a focus on the Asia/Pacific region	Global, including CTI countries	2,700,000	3,034,000	5,734,000	Project Completed
Strategies for Fisheries Bycatch Management	FAO	Aquatic resources and stocks protected, and biodiversity maintained and enhanced in the Coral Triangle/South China Sea (SCS) region through application of strategies and technologies for fisheries bycatch management.	Indonesia Papua New Guinea (PNG) Philippines Thailand Vietnam	3,000,000	8,218,600	11,218,600	Under Implementation

Sub-Project	GEF Agency	Primary Outcomes/Objectives	Participating Countries	GEF Financing* amount in USD	Co-financing Confirmed/ Indicative amount in USD	Total amount in USD	Status
Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management (COREMAP II) Program	World Bank	Establishment of a viable, operational, and institutionalized coral reef management system in priority coral reef sites in Indonesia.	Indonesia	7,500,000	67,100,000	74,600,000	Project Completed
CTI: Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management Program-Coral Triangle Initiative, Phase III (COREMAP-CTI III)	Asian Development Bank	Completion of 15-year program to strengthen legal measures, reef monitoring and information systems, and sustainable and decentralized community-based reef, coastal and marine resources management systems.	Indonesia (with possible regional extension)	8,000,000	56,000,000	64,000,000	Under Implementation
LME-EA Coral Triangle Initiative Project (COREMAPIII-CTI)	World Bank	Managed coral reef resources, associated ecosystems and biodiversity in a sustainable manner for the welfare of coastal communities.	Indonesia	10,000,000	46,180,000	56,180,000	Under Implementation
Partnerships for Biodiversity Conservation: Mainstreaming in Local Agricultural Landscapes	UNDP	Key stakeholders are better able to manage environment and natural resources, develop and use sustainable energy sources, cope with the impacts of environmental emergencies and maintain sustainable development	Philippines	4,500,000	12,522,061	17,022,061	Under Implementation

Sub-Project	GEF Agency	Primary Outcomes/Objectives	Participating Countries	GEF Financing* amount in USD	Co-financing Confirmed/ Indicative amount in USD	Total amount in USD	Status
Integrated Natural Resources Management Project (INREMP)	ADB	Employing the ridge-to-reef approach, the key project elements would result to: a) improved preparation and development of watershed management plans; b) community mobilization and empowerment; c) watershed rehabilitation and conservation; d) promotion of sustainable livelihood systems through agro-forestry, agribusiness enterprise development and community-based livelihoods; e) improvement of social and physical infrastructure; f) policy and institutional strengthening and capacity building; and g) exploration of sustainable financing schemes in watershed conservation and protection.	Philippines	2,500,000	151,630,000	154,130,000	Under Implementation
Implementation of the Arafura and Timor Seas Regional and National Strategic Action Programs	GEF-UNDP	Enhanced sustainable development of the Arafura-Timor Seas (ATS) region to protect biodiversity and improve the quality of life of its inhabitants through restoration, conservation and sustainable management of marine-coastal ecosystems (as indicated in the SAP)	Indonesia, Timor Leste	10,045,662	101,550,000 ³	111,595,662	PIF Approved ⁴
Sub total				78,897,027	449,902,092	591,076,289	

³ Includes USD 4 million from Australian Government

⁴ PIF = GEF Project Identification Form or concept note.

OTHER SUB- PROJECTS							
Sub-Project	GEF Agency	Primary Outcomes/Objectives	Participating Countries	GEF Financing* amount in USD	Co-financing Confirmed/ Indicative amount in USD	Total amount in USD	Status
Sustainable Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the East Asian Seas (EAS) Region	UNDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved regional mechanism • Climate change practices integrated into fisheries policy and management interventions • Enhanced compliance of existing legal instruments • Adoption of market-based approaches to sustainable harvest of tunas • Reduced uncertainty in stock assessments • Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) boosts sustainable harvest of the world's oceanic tuna stock and reduced by-catch of seaturtles, sharks and seabirds 	Indonesia, Philippines, Viet Nam	2,233,578	19,859,525	22,093,103	Under Implementation
Scaling up Implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA)	UNDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A self-sustaining, country-owned, regional mechanism (PEMSEA) • National and local governments adopting ocean policies and laws, mainstreaming SDS-SEA targets into their medium-term development and investment plans • Innovative financing mechanisms • Increased areal extent of healthy, resilient habitats • Improved management of over exploited and depleted fisheries. leading to recovery • Reduced discharge of pollutants from land-based activities and improved water use efficiency / conservation • Increased preparedness and capability of coastal communities to respond to 	Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Philippines, Thailand, Timor Leste, Viet Nam (with selected participation of Brunei, Japan, RO Korea, Malaysia and Singapore)	10,643,992	157,269,200	167,913,192	Under Implementation

OTHER SUB- PROJECTS							
		<p>natural and manmade hazards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Innovative economic and investment instruments generate funds <p>Regional knowledge sharing platform for ecosystem management established</p>					
Capturing Coral Reef and Related Ecosystems Services (CCRRES) Project	World Bank	Ecosystems valuations studies on contribution of natural assets - seagrass beds, mangroves, coral reefs – supporting livelihoods, food security and climate resilience in coastal communities across the East Asia Pacific region. This will be supplemented by eco-friendly businesses, toolkits and spatial planning models which will harness the value of the coastal natural capital and assist communities to develop new, sustainable revenue streams.	Indonesia, Philippines	4,500,000	2,000,000	6,500,000	Under Implementation
Implementation of Global and Regional Oceanic Fisheries Conventions and Related Instruments in the Pacific Small Island Developing States (SIDS)	UNDP/FAO	Support Pacific SIDS in meeting their obligations to implement and effectively enforce global, regional and sub-regional arrangements for the conservation and management of transboundary oceanic fisheries thereby increasing sustainable benefits derived from these fisheries	Cook Islands, Fiji, Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Palau, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Samoa	10,000,000	84,934,375	94,934,375	Under Implementation
Ridge to Reef: Testing the Integration of Water, Land, Forest & Coastal Management to Preserve	UNDP	Mainstreaming of ridge-to-reef(R2R), climate resilient approaches to integrated land, water, forest and coastal management in the PICs through strategic planning, capacity building and piloted local actions to sustain livelihoods and preserve ecosystem services	Cook Islands, Fiji, Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Palau, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu,	9,826,147	93,459,721	103,285,868	Under Implementation

OTHER SUB- PROJECTS							
Ecosystem Services, Store Carbon, Improve Climate Resilience and Sustain Livelihoods in Pacific Island Countries			Vanuatu, Samoa				
Ridge to Reef Strengthening the Management Effectiveness of the National System of Protected Areas	UNDP	Strengthen national and local capacities to effectively manage the national system of protected areas, and address threats to biodiversity and ecosystem functions in these areas.	Papua New Guinea	10,929,358	42,600,000	53,529,358	Under Implementation
Capacity Development for Implementing Rio Conventions through Enhancing Incentive Mechanism for Sustainable Watershed/Land Management	UNDP	Cross-cutting capacities to comply with the Rio Conventions enhanced through strengthening of legal/regulatory frameworks and economic incentives	Indonesia	1,880,000	6,000,000	7,880,000	PIF Approved
Enhancing the Protected Area System in Sulawesi (E-PASS) for Biodiversity Conservation	UNDP	Improved management effectiveness of existing and new protected areas. Increased revenue for protected area systems to meet total expenditures required for management	Indonesia	6,265,000	43,700,000	49,965,000	Under Implementation

OTHER SUB- PROJECTS							
Strengthening the Marine Protected Area System to Conserve MKBAs	UNDP	Improved management effectiveness of existing and new protected areas. Increased revenue for protected area systems to meet total expenditures required for management	Philippines	8,000,000	25,833,490	33,833,490	Under Implementation
PAS: Community-Based Forest and Coastal Conservation and Resource Management in PNG	UNDP	Develop effective natural resource management and financing systems for community conservation areas	Papua New Guinea	6,900,000	23,000,000	29,900,000	Under Implementation
Building Shoreline Resilience of Timor Leste to Protect Local Communities and their Livelihoods	UNDP	Strengthen resilience of coastal communities by the introduction of nature-based approaches to coastal protection	Timor Leste	7,000,000	27,526,090	34,526,090	PIF Approved
Pacific Islands Regional Oceanscape Program (PROP)	World Bank	Strengthen coastal ecosystem management in Pacific Islands region and sustainably finance conservation of at least 3 large Pacific MPAs	Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Marshall Islands	6,301,370	22,170,000	28,471,370	PIF Approved
Sub total				84,479,445	548,352,401	632,831,846	
Total GEF Support to CTI Direct/ Indirect				163,376,472	998,254,493	1,223,908,135	

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CTI-CFF Associated Programs and Projects

Project	Donor or Supporting Agency	Primary Outcomes	Participating Countries	Donor Financing (in Local Currency)	Donor Financing (in Local Currency) (in USD)	Status
United States Support to the Coral Triangle Initiative (USCTI)	USAID	<p>Through support for the a) Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP) b) NOAA, and c) a Program Integrator, the program has lead to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthened regional and national platforms • Improved management of marine protected areas (MPAs) • Improved ecosystem approach to fisheries management • Strengthened capacity to adapt to climate change 	Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste		40,000,000	CTSP and PI Completed; NOAA Ongoing
Ecosystems Improved for Sustainable Fisheries Project (EcoFISH) – Philippines	USAID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established and implemented national training program on EAFM for local government units (LGUs) within 8 Marine Key Biodiversity Areas (MKBAs) • Improved governance capacity of National Government and LGUs • Improved management of municipal marine waters within the 8 MKBAs • Public Private Partnerships (PPP) • Baselines and applied metrics to monitor EAFM in the 8 MKBAs • Improved collaboration among stakeholders 	Philippines		14,892,626	Under Implementation
Mangrove Rehabilitation for Sustainably-Managed Healthy Forests (MARSH)	USAID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empower communities and increase capacities of local institutions in the rehabilitation and sustainable management of mangrove forests 	Papua New Guinea but will begin expansion into Solomon Islands and Vanuatu	TBC		Under Implementation

Project	Donor or Supporting Agency	Primary Outcomes	Participating Countries	Donor Financing (in Local Currency)	Donor Financing (in Local Currency) (in USD)	Status
The Coastal Community Adaptation Project (C-CAP)	USAID	Strengthen community resilience to climate change impacts by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> rehabilitating and constructing new, small-scale community infrastructure, building capacity for community engagement for disaster prevention and preparedness, and integrating climate-resilient policies and practices into long-term land use plans and building standards. 	Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu	TBC		Under Implementation
Indonesia Marine and Climate Support Project (IMACS)	USAID	Achieve sustainability in the marine and fisheries sector and to improve the response of coastal communities to near-term disasters and long-term impacts related to climate change.	Indonesia		20,000,000	Under Implementation
Indonesia Marine Protected Area Governance (MPAG)	USAID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National MPA system established, using EAFM principles, capacity developed within MMAF and at local levels, sustainable financing mechanisms in place and management decision support system operational Improved MPA management effectiveness at 9 selected seascapes / sites Strengthened MMAF capacity to adopt fiduciary standards for handling of Official Development Assistance (ODA) 	Indonesia		8,000,000	Under Implementation
Accessing Climate Change Adaptation Funds for the Asia-Pacific (ADAPT Asia-Pacific)	USAID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholders/institutions with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change; Climate change adaptation projects with facilitated access to financing People benefitting from program-supported projects Projects with a specific gender component; and Individuals and institutions that received capacity building support 	Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Vietnam. Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia,	TBC		Under Implementation

Project	Donor or Supporting Agency	Primary Outcomes	Participating Countries	Donor Financing (in Local Currency)	Donor Financing (in Local Currency) (in USD)	Status
			Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.			
Australian Government Support Programme for the Coral Triangle Initiative	Australian Government		Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Papua New Guinea and Timor Leste	AUD 8,400,000	7,378,390	Ongoing
Regional Fisheries Livelihood Programme (RLFP)	ACID ⁵ / FAO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-management mechanisms for sustainable utilization of fishery resources • Measures to improve safety at sea and reduce vulnerability for fisher communities • Post harvest measures for improved quality of fishery products and market chains • Strengthened and diversified income opportunities for fisher families • Better access to microfinance services for fishers, processors and vendors • Increased regional sharing of knowledge in support of livelihood development, reduced vulnerability for fisher communities and sustainable fisheries resource management 	Indonesia, Philippines, Timor-Leste, Viet Nam		19,550,000	Completed
Building the resilience of communities and their ecosystems to the impacts of climate change in the Pacific	AusAid - TNC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen the capacity of our local partners to manage projects, undertake research and raise awareness about resilience; • Integrate climate resilience into protected area planning and management of important natural resources such as forests and fisheries; and 	Solomon Islands, Papua New Guinea and Republic of Marshall Islands	AUS\$ 2,000,000.00	1,759,700	Under Implementation

⁵ Spanish International Development Agency

Project	Donor or Supporting Agency	Primary Outcomes	Participating Countries	Donor Financing (in Local Currency)	Donor Financing (in Local Currency) (in USD)	Status
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate the information at the local and policy level 				
Strengthening in-country tropical marine resources management training capacity in Papua New Guinea (PNG) and the Solomon Islands (SI)	AusAid - TNC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop local capacity in tropical marine resource management in support of the Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI) 	Solomon Islands, Papua New Guinea	AUD \$ 523, 000	460,162	Under Implementation
Biodiversity and Climate Change - ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity	GIZ - BMZ and EU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harmonized and developed varying political approaches taken by ASEAN nations at a regional level and gather and manage information and knowledge about the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity 	ASEAN Member Countries (includes Indonesia; Malaysia and Philippines)	Euro 6,535,000	8,295,460	Under Implementation
Support to the Implementation of the Tri-national Sulu_Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion Comprehensive Action Plan	GIZ - BMUB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support capacity development in the relevant government institutions, especially for climate-relevant planning in coastal and marine areas. Promote coordination mechanisms between the three SSME countries in order to consolidate cooperation within the SSME action plan. Establish a joint project secretariat and the setting up of project centres in each of the three project countries. The project assists with the joint planning, financing and implementation of binational or trinational projects as a complementary instrument to enhance cooperation. <p>In order to disseminate best practice in the SSME and CTI member states, the project provides intensive assistance in the organization of workshops and the evaluation of experience with a goal to integrating this into local and national planning guidelines.</p>	Indonesia; Malaysia and Philippines	Euro 7,000,000	8,885,730	Under Implementation
Coping with Climate Change in the Pacific Region	GIZ - BMZ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen regional advisory and management capacity Mainstream climate considerations and adaptations strategies Implement adaptation and mitigation measures 	Pacific Island region (includes Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands)	Euro 17,200,000	21,833,500	Under Implementation

Project	Donor or Supporting Agency	Primary Outcomes	Participating Countries	Donor Financing (in Local Currency)	Donor Financing (in Local Currency) (in USD)	Status
		Sustainable tourism and climate change <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable energy management • Climate change education 				
Protection and Rehabilitation of Coastal Ecosystems for an Improved Climate Change Adaptation in the Philippines as a Contribution to the Coral Triangle Initiative (ACCoast)	GIZ	To improve governance of Marine Protected Areas for increased climate change adaptation and conservation of biodiversity in the Philippines. This is accomplished by supporting the development of national climate change adaptation strategies and the implementation of selected measures to increase the resiliency of the coastal environment and communities such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • strengthening of the Secretariat of the Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI) and the capacity of the Department of the Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) Coastal and Marine Management Office (CMMO) in MPA governance • implementation of research grant projects to manage marine protected areas and protect biodiversity “hotspots” like grass beds, coral reefs and mangroves, and • awareness raising of local communities on environmental issues through innovative information, education and communication campaigns. 	Philippines	Euro 4,442,989	5,639,890	Under Implementation
TOTAL Programs					156,695,458	

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Terms of Reference for Stock-Take of CTI-CFF Programs and Projects

29 April 2014

While early stages of support to the CTI-CFF have generated a number of technical outputs which include a) institutional arrangements and policy advances, b) refinement of tools and approaches, c) good practices, d) lessons learned, e) pilot demonstrations / proof of concept, and f) validation of strategy and policy, the CTI-CFF is at an important juncture in development. There is general consensus that it would be important to take stock of these developmental efforts, and consolidate, adapt, design and scale up any future interventions, support and investment.

Goal

To undertake a stocktaking review of support for the development of the CTI-CFF, in order to formulate a strategy to strengthen, shape and guide ongoing initiatives and formulate viable, future technical assistance options and interventions for long term implementation of the Regional and National Plans of Action.

Objectives

1. To consolidate the major accomplishments (e.g. outcomes and outputs) of projects undertaken in the CTI by GEF (through a number of IAs), bilateral donors, NGOs, foundations and other relevant agencies
2. To identify bio-geographic, technical and management gaps related to implementation of the regional and national plans of action, and
3. To define strategic priorities and actions for continued programming and related investments.

Approach

There are a number of factors which have a bearing on the manner in which this proposed strategic review is carried out. First, it should be understood that it is not intended to be an evaluative exercise, but a stocktaking activity. The guiding questions would be “Where are we now?”, and “Where should we go from here?”. Not all programs and projects are at the same stages of implementation, and furthermore, implementation capacity and levels of progress across the CTI-6 are uneven. Some programs /projects are closed or terminated; some did not fully materialize or have been delayed for a number of reasons; some are in subsequent phases of support, while others have been launched recently. Second, it is generally understood that this should be a rapid exercise. The timing of a first progress review could coincide with deliberative processes associated with the a) 5th Ministerial Meeting (MM5) of CTI-CFF in Manado, Indonesia on 14 May 2014, b) World Coral Reef Conference (WCRC) in Manado, Indonesia, 14 May 2014, and c) Fifth GEF Assembly and Associated Meetings in Cancun, Mexico during the week of 25 May 2014.

Third, the strategic review should be cost effective and use existing mechanisms, fora and networks. Given that there are a plethora of knowledge products, evaluations and assessments available, supplemented by substantive programs of work being undertaken by at least nine technical working groups, communities of practice (CoPs), learning networks and support groups, there should be

sufficient data and insights which would render such a review to be done with minimal costs and logistic ease. Fourth, the strategic review should be primarily ‘desk top’, and encourage some priority consultations without being an imposition on stakeholders, particularly given that the level of CTI-CFF activity and commitments are already relatively high. Finally, while the GEF has been among the primary sources of financial support for CTI-CFF related initiatives, it should be recognized that there are multiple sources of financial and technical support, including national and local governments themselves. The results of the stocktaking, nevertheless, may have important implications for the GEF-6 Replenishment process and strategic programming going forward.

The stocktaking activity will be conducted in three phases:

Phase 1 – literature / desktop review, supplemented by focussed interviews with key officers in the Interim Regional Secretariat (IRS), program and project developers / funders (notably ADB, USAID, AusAID), thematic working group chairs and technical leads, as well as executive management of selected programs / projects (identified in Annexes 1 and 2)

Phase 2 – presentation of initial findings during an ADB-sponsored side event at the World Coral Reef Conference in Manado, Indonesia on 13th May 2014, with opportunity for discussion / feedback. This would be supplemented by formal submission of a “CTI Progress Review Executive Summary” to the 5th Ministerial Meeting on 15th May 2014, and

Phase 3 – facilitation of focus group discussions, stakeholder consultations and other participatory meetings leading up to finalization of a stocktaking report for 15 July 2014.

There would be a number of different “audiences” to which the exercise and subsequent report will be tailored. These would include:

- a. Local governments (provincial, district, city, municipal etc) involved in policy, planning and front line implementation of programs and projects
- b. National governments in the CTI-6, including the CTI National Coordinating Committees (with efforts to include sector based agencies traditionally not involved in coastal and marine affairs, such as ministries of finance, energy, transport etc)
- c. Development Partners and collaborating external agencies (reference #5 below)
- d. Non-governmental and civil society organizations (both international and national / local) which implement various programs and projects within the CTI
- e. Apex organizations and regional intergovernmental bodies that support social and economic development programs in the CTI
- f. Project organizations and their respective collaborating partners (some of which are identified in Annexes 1 and 2)
- g. Scientific research and academic institutions, including universities, colleges, technical and vocational training institutions, and
- h. ‘For-profit’ private sector including multinational corporations, large domestic corporations, small and medium enterprises and micro-enterprises, as well associated business support and industry associations.
- i. Financial institutions including public and private banks, investment funds, credit and guarantee facilities etc.

Tasks

1. Liaise with key personnel within the Interim Regional Secretariat as required
2. Conduct a desk top review of selected program and project documentation from a variety of sources, including
 - a. GEF-supported programs and projects (e.g. ADB, UNDP, WB etc)
 - b. CTI Development Partners reports (USAID, Australian Government/AUSAID, etc.)
 - c. Selected CTI Technical and Financial Working Groups
 - d. CTI-linked knowledge portals and information clearing houses
3. Develop a short, structured questionnaire with will be followed up by consultations with key representatives of the following CTI Working Groups (WGs) and related Collaborative Groups:
 - a. Seascapes
 - b. EAFM
 - c. Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)
 - d. Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)
 - e. Threatened Species
 - f. Financial Resources
 - g. Coordinating Mechanisms and Implementation Partners, and
 - h. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)
 - i. Cross Cutting Themes and Capacity-Building
4. Conduct interviews, conference calls and/or focus group discussions as appropriate with stakeholders associated with each of the above-referenced CTI-WGs. These could be undertaken in person, through e-mail, phone or conferencing techniques
5. Engage in consultations with key representatives and program / project proponents of CTI Development Partners and other collaborating agencies. These would include, but not be limited to:
 - a. Asian Development Bank
 - b. Global Environment Facility
 - c. United Nations Development Programme
 - d. USAID (Regional and Country Missions)
 - e. Australian Government
 - f. GIZ
 - g. World Wildlife Fund (International and Country offices)
 - h. Conservation International, and
 - i. The Nature Conservancy (TNC).
6. Draft a "CTI Progress Review Executive Summary", which will focus, inter alia, on the following:
 - a. Narrative summary of primary outcomes and outputs, as appropriate
 - b. Mapping of main biophysical interventions by outcome / output
 - c. Identification of major technical and implementation gaps, challenges and concerns related to the CTI RPOA and NPOAs, and
 - d. Preliminary mapping of potential thematic areas for future support.

7. Submit draft document for review to ADB for onward circulation to USAID and Australian Government for comments on 03 May 2014.
8. Submit the document for review at the 5th Ministerial Meeting on 15th May 2014
9. Present main findings at the ADB-supported side event at the WCRC on 13th -14th May 2014 and engage CTI-CFF stakeholders for further guidance, comment and feedback
10. Facilitate a series of further interviews, focus group discussions, stakeholder consultations and other inclusive processes to further refine the stocktaking report.
11. Submit draft stocktaking report for review by CTI-CFF stakeholders, and
12. Finalize stocktaking report based on input and feedback.

Deliverables and Milestones:

1. "CTI Draft Progress Review Executive Summary" report for development partners by 5rd May 2014
2. "CTI Progress Review Executive Summary" report for the 5th Ministerial Meeting by 11th May 2014
3. Presentation of key findings at ADB side event, 13 May 2014
4. Submission of final draft stocktaking report for review by CTI-CFF stakeholders, 15 July 2014
5. Convening of donor's round table meeting (proposed for early August 2014)
6. Finalization of stocktaking report by 31 August 2014 (*revised to 31 October 2014*)