



UNDP Project Document

Governments of Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Timor Leste

United Nations Development Programme
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Global Environment Facility

PIMS No. 4164 + GEF IW:LEARN: Portfolio Learning in International Waters with a Focus on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands and Regional Asia/Pacific and Coral Triangle Learning Processes

Brief Description

A project to foster structured learning, information sharing, collaboration and replication across GEF's International Waters portfolio through the IW:LEARN network, with a particular focus on the Asia Pacific Coral Triangle Initiative, involving the Governments of Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Timor Leste. The project incorporates a global component aimed at advancing the oceans, coasts and small island developing states targets of the 2002 Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, and at addressing emerging challenges such as climate change impacts and improved governance of marine areas beyond national jurisdiction. The project will contribute to the forthcoming World Ocean Conference to be held in Manado, Indonesia in May 2009, the GEF Fifth Biennial International Waters Conference to be held in Cairns, Australia in October 2009, and the Fifth Global Oceans Conference, to be held in Paris, France, April 2010.

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
APEC	–	Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation
ASEAN	–	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
BIMP	–	Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Philippines
CCC	–	Coral Triangle Initiative Coordinating Committee
CI	–	Conservation International
COBSEA	–	Coordinating Body for the Seas of East Asia
CoP	–	community of practice
CSD	–	UN Commission on Sustainable Development
CSIRO	–	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization
CT	–	Coral Triangle
CTI	–	Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries, and Food Security
CTSP	–	Coral Triangle Support Program
EAGA	–	East ASEAN Growth Area
EBM	–	ecosystem-based management
EEZ	–	exclusive economic zone
GBRMP	–	Great Barrier Reef Marine Park
GEF	–	Global Environment Facility
GOC2010	–	Fifth Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands 2010
GOF	–	Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts and Islands
GPA	–	Global Programme of Action on the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Sources of Pollution
ICPDR	–	International Commission for Protection of the Danube River basin
ICO	–	International Coastal and Ocean Organization, the Secretariat of the Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands
IOC	–	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, UNESCO
IW	–	international waters
IWC5	–	Fifth GEF Biennial International Waters Conference
IW:LEARN	–	GEF International Waters: Learning Exchange and Resource Network
IWRM	–	integrated water resources management
JPOI	–	Johannesburg Plan of Implementation
KM	–	knowledge management
LME	–	large marine ecosystem (ecoregion)
MDG	–	Millennium Development Goals
MENARID	–	Integrated Natural Resource Management in the Middle East and North Africa Region Project
MPA	–	marine protected area
NGO	–	nongovernmental organization
PAS	–	Pacific Alliance for Sustainability
PCU	–	Project Coordination Unit
PEMSEA	–	Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia
PES	–	payment for ecosystem services
PIP	–	program integration portal

PNG	–	Papua New Guinea
RETA	–	regional technical assistance
RPoA	–	regional plan of action
SIDS	–	small island developing states
SOM	–	senior officials’ meeting
SSME	–	Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion
TNC	–	The Nature Conservancy
TWRM	–	transboundary water resources management
UNDESA	–	United Nations Department for Economic and Social Affairs
UNEP	–	United Nations Environment Programme
UNDP	–	United Nations Development Programme
USAID	–	United States Agency for International Development
USG	–	United States Government
USCTI	–	USG-funded Coral Triangle Initiative
WOC2009	–	World Ocean Conference, Manado, Indonesia, 2009
WON	–	World Ocean Network
WOO	–	World Ocean Observatory
WSSD	–	World Summit on Sustainable Development
WWF	–	World Water Forum

SECTION I: Elaboration of the Narrative

PART I: Situation Analysis

Context and global significance

There is an urgent need to advance integrated ecosystem-based management (EBM) of ocean, coastal and river basin areas at global, regional and national levels through coordination of global and regional strategic planning processes, especially in accelerating implementation of the global commitments for oceans, coasts, integrated water resources management (IWRM) and small island developing states (SIDS) made at the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development, and through regional, thematic and portfolio learning and experience sharing. The **GEF IW:LEARN: Portfolio Learning in International Waters with a Focus on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands and Regional Asia-Pacific and Coral Triangle Learning Processes** (IW:LEARN/CTI) project integrates GEF-supported transboundary experience into global efforts to improve freshwater, coastal and marine resources management in the context of achieving the oceans, coasts, and SIDS targets of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI) and Millennium Development Goals (MDG) and adapting to climate variability and change, with a special focus on the coral reefs and associated habitats of the Asia-Pacific region.

To stimulate and facilitate exchange of experience and lessons learned among the global portfolio of more than 60 international waters (IW) projects, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) initiated the International Waters: Learning Exchange and Resource Network (IW:LEARN) in 1998. Over the past decade IW:LEARN has been helping to improve the performance of GEF's portfolio of IW projects through experience sharing, portfolio learning, and knowledge management (KM) and aims to build on this through a greater focus on scientific understanding of coastal and marine systems and their dependence on improved management of adjoining terrestrial areas. The application of lessons learned by current and completed IW projects around the world will give regional projects, such as the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries, and Food Security (CTI) involving Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands and Timor Leste, a better chance for success in addressing the transboundary concerns, and thereby generating global environmental benefits consistent with the GEF Operational Strategy.

The IW:LEARN/CTI project includes three inter-related and mutually supportive components: (i) strategic planning to advance the global oceans agenda and the further implementation of the JPOI and MDG targets, including specific capacity development initiatives for developing countries and SIDS in various world regions in the context of climate change; (ii) portfolio learning among GEF IW projects to achieve maximum synergy in the further dissemination of lessons learned and peer knowledge-sharing on integrated, ecosystem-based management; and (iii) regional learning mechanisms emanating from initiatives in integrated ecosystem-based management in the Asia-Pacific region. These three components are linked, coordinated and integrated through a fourth component on project coordination and management.

Several major developments that will promote KM for sustaining the global marine environment are linked by this project (i) the World Ocean Conference in Manado, Indonesia in May 2009 (WOC2009); (ii) the 5th Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands in Paris in April 2010 (GOC2010); (iii) the GEF Fifth Biennial International Waters Conference (IWC5) in Cairns, Australia in October 2009; and

(iv) the information management program and program integration portal (PIP) for CTI. What links these elements together is the need for all major efforts in relation to protecting and managing the marine environment to share information on what works and what doesn't work, to foster a culture of peer-to-peer learning supported by communities of practice (CoP), to exchange knowledge, and to facilitate project implementation among all development partners involved in marine and coastal environment programs and projects.

Threats, root causes and barriers analysis

Oceans, seas, islands, and watersheds discharging to coastal waters are under increasing threat. Coastal areas are home to over half of the world's population and 44 of the world's nation states are SIDS. Fisheries provide direct and indirect livelihoods for over 400 million people and millions more are involved in travel and tourism industries dependent on healthy coastal and marine environments. The vital ecological services of coastal and marine areas are increasingly threatened with over-exploitation by the burgeoning human population and its economic activities. Three quarters of global fish stocks are fully exploited or over-exploited. Much of the marine biological diversity is threatened with extinction (e.g., 70% of the 126 marine mammal species are threatened, 50% of mangrove areas have been destroyed, and the survival of coral reef and seagrass habitats is threatened by climate change). Ballast water shipped around the world's oceans and indiscriminately discharged spreads alien and invasive species. Application of fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides to feed the growing human population is resulting in eutrophication of freshwater basins and massive dead zones and red tides in coastal and marine areas. Climate change accelerates these existing problems and threatens widescale inundation of low-lying coastal areas and SIDS, increased extreme storm events, coastal erosion, ocean acidification, and bleaching of coral reefs. The main barriers to dealing with this panoply of threats are (i) the lack of scientific knowledge and its effective management for decision making and actions; (ii) inadequate institutional arrangements, stakeholder participation, and sustainable financing; and (iii) inadequate strategic planning and policy development at the global and regional levels.

A mini-survey by the Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP) of GEF in mid-2008, found that the emerging issues in the IW focal area are (i) a focus on governance; (ii) freshwater, freshwater biodiversity and resource conservation; (iii) over-harvesting of fisheries resources by small-scale fishers and mixed small and industrial scale fisheries; (iv) ocean acidification; (v) support for global ocean observation system strategies; (vi) management of invasive alien species introduced through aquaculture and habitat restoration; (vii) mangrove and marine habitat conservation and rehabilitation; (viii) integration of the GEF strategic objectives at the project level; (ix) network of high seas protected areas; and (x) chemicals management. The main cross-cutting issues are biodiversity, climate change, land degradation, persistent organic pollutants, and sound chemical management. Of particular relevance to this project, the survey found (i) a continuing need to build on the GEF human capacity development strategy; (ii) a need to improve the transparency of GEF information systems and to sustain project knowledge after project completion; (iii) the lack of taxonomic knowledge and poor data systems at IW project sites; and (iv) the need for the right type of research¹ and getting the best scientists involved.

Paucity of Scientific and Technical Knowledge Management

(i) **Role of Research** – Science-based management of oceans and coastal environments has advanced significantly in recent years, especially resulting from coordinated approaches by the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) of UNESCO, the Large Marine Ecosystems (LME)

¹ Specific research needs identified include (i) baseline data on fish contamination; (ii) impacts of coastal pollution on nurseries and reproductive capacity of fish; (iii) effectiveness of marine protected areas; and (iv) effects of climate change on the oceans, ocean processes, and oceanic flora and fauna.

assessments, the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, the Global Ocean Observing System, Global Programme of Action on the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Sources of Pollution (GPA), the Regional Seas Programme, the Global Marine Species Assessment, the Global International Waters Assessment, the Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network, and the UNEP/IOC Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment. Nevertheless, almost all new survey activities, especially on sea mounts and open ocean areas, find new species, an unexpected diversity of habitats and a better understanding of coastal and marine processes and their links to terrestrial ecosystems, so much more remains to be done.

A science-based approach underpins the CTI, but the Regional Plan of Action (RPoA), which details the planned activities to be undertaken, is lacking on the critical role of research in the program or how to bring the scientific community fully into the CTI. More research is required on the CT to provide the basis for sound decision-making on how to protect and prevent further loss of critical ecosystems. For example, will increased sea temperatures and ocean acidification affect coral reefs equally throughout the CT, or are some reefs naturally more resilient? Scientists have cited the significant role of research in the successful implementation of large marine parks, such as the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park (GBRMP), but this level of effort has not been matched in the CT.

In the CTI, and across the GEF IW portfolio, there is an ongoing need to track and organize scientific and technical information so that critical information becomes available and useful to local communities and concerned stakeholders as part of the available tools for effective management and efficient utilization of natural resources. UNEP is providing ongoing improvements to the IW:LEARN website, www.iwlearn.net, which serves as an integrative cross-referenced clearinghouse where information about, and generated by, GEF-supported projects can be readily accessed.² In this project, IW:LEARN will explore more dynamic interlinking with the GOF website in order to bring information resources to CoPs through a collaborative virtual platform. In addition, CTI's PIP offers both a challenge and an opportunity to bring the benefits of regional learning to the wider GEF IW portfolio and vice versa in a way which is intuitive, practical and usable.

(ii) **Knowledge Management** – As indicated above, there is a wealth of information on freshwater, coastal and marine management at all levels, but to date this information has not been organized or coordinated sufficiently and has not been translated into forms that decision makers need to improve participatory governance, integrated natural resource systems management and to effectively adapt to the additional exigencies of climate change.³ The WOC2009, IWC5, GOC2010, regional learning processes, and the CTI summit will provide excellent opportunities to take stock of the current information which is available, engage in consultation between producers and users as to how it can be used to improve integrated EBM, and where the major gaps in knowledge remain (e.g., increasing participation of women, marginalized groups and communities, use of indigenous knowledge, and environmental security in relation to climate change).

More than fifteen years of GEF IW support has established foundations for transboundary cooperation at the political, scientific and technical levels, but management of surface water, groundwater, coastal and marine resource systems remains to be integrated. The capacity of transboundary ecosystems to provide goods and services necessary to achieve, sustain and surpass MDGs requires increased trust, cooperation, integration and participation at all levels. Participation of women, indigenous groups and communities in IWRM is particularly important to ensure that progress in MDGs is resilient to climate change.

² See for example, the GEF/World Bank Coral Reef Targeted Research and Capacity Building for Management project's efforts to improve provision of scientific information on coral reef ecosystems at <http://www.iwlearn.net/publications/experience-note/experience-note-improving-scientific-information-and-management-for-coral-reef-ecosystems-around-the-world>.

³ At the end of 2006, following a UN General Assembly resolution, an assessment of assessments in the marine environment was commenced, covering 130 assessments and related activities. A web-based database on these assessments is available at <http://www.unep-wcmc.org/GRAMED>, with links to 18 data portals.

Engagement of the private sector in EBM is also a priority area, in which GEF IW projects have relatively little experience. KM support is needed to facilitate the exchange of practical experience, targeted training and consultative dialogue processes which have proven successful in helping to balance multiple interests competing with, and for, ecosystem goods and services. Balancing these interests through EBM requires strong political leadership and cooperation between managers, the science community and policymakers at all administrative levels and among countries sharing transboundary natural resource systems. Mature GEF-supported strategic partnerships such as Danube/Black Sea and Partnerships in Environmental Management of the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA) represent significant investments in technical innovation, public participation and regional cooperation that are of particular value to other projects and regions. IW:LEARN responds to the need for KM to consolidate, scale up and build upon these foundations to improve replication efficiency, return on investments of GEF and its agencies, contributing and beneficiary governments, and other project partners, through in-service learning and adaptive management.

The finalization of the CTI RPoA will need to make use of the best available global information on practices pertaining to each program component. The subsequent implementation of action plans at the regional, national, and local levels is expected to generate a large amount of information from action research and lessons learned from innovative practices and schemes on adaptive management, sustainable financing, and governance challenges. This body of knowledge constitutes one of the major outputs of CTI and needs to be organized and made accessible to various stakeholders within the CTI and in the larger global community working for cross-fertilization of relevant efforts, and in informing policy decisions on good governance and effective management. The PIP being funded by the US Agency for International Development (USAID) needs to be transferred to the CTI Secretariat, and national focal points, and maintained beyond the duration of the USAID funding.

Emerging Institutional Development and Financing Mechanisms

(i) **Permanent Secretariats** – Funding global and regional programs in project mode, with standalone secretariats for the duration of the project but with little thought to long term arrangements is generally unsustainable. The recent experience of PEMSEA, the Clean Air Initiative in Asia-Pacific, the International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River basin (ICPDR) and similar regional programs in moving towards permanency and self-funding arrangements needs to be reviewed and best practice shared. The current interim CTI Secretariat hosted by the Government of Indonesia has developed a “roadmap” leading up to a planned CTI Summit in conjunction with WOC2009. However, there has been little attention to future CTI program coordination and management as well as the associated evolution of the Secretariat beyond that point. Some of the participating countries have expressed a preference for a CTI Secretariat independent of the CT governments, with the other main options including a jointly supported international body or one hosted and largely staffed by one of the countries. The implications of these options have yet to be fully examined. Through its coordination and resource mobilization roles, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) will need to assist the interim CTI Secretariat with other partners (through a “friends of the CTI Secretariat” group) to evaluate a number of options for the longer term institutional development of the Secretariat.

(ii) **Coordination of Donor Support** – Developing countries have requested, and donor countries have generally agreed on the need for, country-driven processes in development aid. The Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness promotes a model of partnership that improves transparency and accountability on the use of development resources. Nevertheless, it is understandable that bilateral donor assistance, with accountability to national taxpayers, often continues to have national interests at the forefront of financial assistance to developing countries. An integrating mechanism is needed to help ensure that donor support is coordinated, so as not to overtax the capacity of beneficiary agencies or organizations, and that assistance is aligned with the priorities and efforts of the developing countries.

In addition to ADB, several other development partners have already devoted resources to supporting the CTI. The Australian Government and The Nature Conservancy (TNC) have helped organize planning meetings and associated costs. The United States Government (USG) has provided additional resources to the CTI Secretariat through TNC and a contract to ARD/Tetra Tech for Program Integration (PI) of the USG financed portion of CTI designated as the Coral Triangle Support Program (CTSP). The main task of the CTI PI is to track the overall performance of the USG-funded program. The current scope of work of the PI may be expanded to include provision of support to the CTI Secretariat and CTI Partners to record CTI-wide actions beyond the CTSP, as suggested during a Development Partners Coordination Meeting held in October 2008. For example, the scope of work of the PI currently includes design of a PIP, which could be designed at the CTI-wide level to be handed over to the CTI Secretariat to manage and maintain after 2012. In this regard, development partners will need to link with the PI and at the same time closely monitor and strengthen the capability of the CTI Secretariat so that it can take on the integration role on behalf of the participating countries after the handover process. The USG is supporting a consortium of NGOs to undertake critical activities related to the CTI objectives. With so many donors involved, coordination and information management are paramount.

(iii) **Expanding Scope and Mission Creep** – KM projects tend to continually expand linkages and leverage synergies, but adding too many related activities can ultimately diffuse the focus. For example, during the Second CTI Coordinating Committee (CCC2) meeting in Honiara, it was agreed that the operational area of the CTI would be expanded from the core CT area defined by globally high coral species diversity to the boundaries of the exclusive economic zones (EEZ)⁴ of the six CT countries. Several other countries outside of the core CT, including Brunei Darussalam, Vanuatu, Fiji Islands, and Palau have expressed interest in cooperating with the CTI and being considered for inclusion among the CT countries, and this issue has not yet been resolved. As ADB's RETA 6471 on Strengthening Coastal and Marine Resources Management in the Coral Triangle of the Pacific involves not only PNG, Solomon Islands and Timor Leste but also Vanuatu and Fiji Islands, it is in the interest of countries and development partners to help resolve this question. A tight focus on measurable outcomes and resisting mission creep is needed.

(iv) **Sustainable Financing** – The World Bank has indicated that the difference between potential and actual net economic benefits from marine fisheries is on the order of \$50 billion per year and improved governance would enable a large part of this economic loss to be recovered and devoted to improved coastal and marine management. Currently, CTI as a new regional initiative appears capable of generating considerable external financing, almost to the point, in some CT countries, that available short-term funding may outstrip national absorptive capacities. In the longer term, however, sustainable funding from CT country budgets and other national sources, especially from fisheries and tourism, will be needed. A specific challenge is to identify current levels of public and private expenditure on management of coastal and marine resources within the CT countries. This will help to identify resource gaps as well as potential funding streams. The project should assist the CT countries to identify sustainable financing options to fill these gaps, such as payment for ecosystem services (PES), drawing from experience of similar IW projects. Another issue relates to the lack of a financial architecture for coordinating and administering funds from a variety of development partners. Since ADB is perceived by both development partners and the CTI Secretariat as the lead in donor activities, ADB could help to develop a budget process for the CTI as part of the financial/resource mobilization and monitoring design in order to ensure sustainable financing and efficient funds utilization. The nongovernmental organization (NGO) consortium for CTI has appointed a specific staff responsible for donor coordination.

⁴ Ocean areas from the coast to usually 200 nautical miles offshore, where the adjacent nation has exclusive economic rights and the rights and freedoms of other states are governed by the relevant positions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

GEF-IW:LEARN is partnering with ICPDR as the flagship of GEF IW investment, to help transfer the benefits of the Danube River basin experience (including strategic partnership in Black Sea regional cooperation) through learning exchanges and twinning. While these benefits span the full spectrum of technical, management and policy issues, ICPDR's success in transitioning from GEF funding to self-sustaining financing is of particular value to other basins, groundwater systems, and LMEs in developing sustainable financing.

Inadequate Strategic Planning and Policy Development at the Regional Level

(i) **Strategic Plan of Action** – Progress has been noted in the development of complementary National Action Plans in CTI member countries. Although some of the CT countries are lagging behind in the development of their own National Action Plans, donor support, in this particular area, including that from the ADB, has been quite substantial. What is needed now is to ensure proper implementation of these national initiatives and coordination of activities and their timing among the CT6 member countries in order to achieve the targets set forth in the RPoA. In addition, the national and regional level strategic plans of action need to be more effectively integrated into global level policy and governance developments. Experience from other IW projects in relation to successful plans of action, to be shared at IWC5, will provide valuable learning for CTI stakeholders.

(ii) **Policy Development** – The CTI RPoA refers to a set of “over-arching commitments” to implement needed economic, policy, and legal reforms through “economic incentives, policies, legislative frameworks, and regulations.” ADB’s ongoing policy dialogue with the CT countries should be adjusted to adopt this specific commitment to action as a primary “niche” for ADB support, along with its resource mobilization role. Global best practice in relation to economic, policy, and legal reforms, needs to be linked to the CTI through the IWC5 and related portfolio learning and raised in global governance dialogues through the Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands (GOF).

The global context of the project components⁵

Component 1 - Advancing the Global Agenda on Oceans, Coasts and Small Island Developing States – Component 1 will be carried out by the GOF through its secretariat, the International Coastal and Ocean Organization (ICO).⁶ The GOF was started in 2001 to help the world’s governments highlight issues related to oceans, coasts, and SIDS on the agenda of the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), and formalized in Johannesburg. The GOF is a response to perceived needs for (i) fostering cross-sectoral dialogue on ocean issues among governments, NGOs, international organizations, and the private and scientific sectors; (ii) constant advocacy for oceans at the highest political levels; and (iii) taking an ecosystem-based and integrated approach to oceans governance at national, regional, and global levels, including treating the water system from freshwater, to coasts, to oceans as an interlinked system.

The GOF has involved ocean experts representing all sectors from 105 countries to advance the global oceans agenda by (i) promoting the implementation of international agreements related to oceans, coasts, and SIDS, especially the goals emanating from the 2002 WSSD; (ii) analyzing emerging issues such as improving the governance regime for ocean areas beyond national jurisdiction and addressing the impacts of climate change; and (iii) promoting international consensus-building on unresolved ocean issues.

⁵ A fourth component on project coordination and management is not discussed here.

⁶ <http://www.globaloceans.org/>

The GOF has (i) organized four global conferences (in 2001, 2003, and 2006 at UNESCO in Paris and in 2008 in Hanoi, Vietnam); (ii) organized the Ocean Policy Summit in Lisbon in 2005 documenting experience with integrated oceans governance; (iii) prepared “report cards” on the implementation of the WSSD ocean targets and the 1994 Barbados Programme of Action for SIDS; (iv) prepared reports on ocean issues in island states; (v) prepared reports on capacity development needs on ocean and coastal management; and (vi) provided a series of Internet information services, including periodic newsletters.

In 2006, the GOF began a strategic planning effort in collaboration with governments, United Nations (UN) agencies, NGOs, industry, and scientific groups, to advance the global oceans agenda over the ten-year period to 2016. Twelve Multinational Expert Working Groups, involving over 250 experts from 72 countries, have been organized and have prepared policy briefs on progress achieved (or lack thereof) and needed next steps regarding the major WSSD targets on oceans, coasts, and SIDS, also considering a number of overarching, cross-cutting issues, such as poverty alleviation, capacity development, indicators for progress, compliance and enforcement, and public education and outreach.

Component 1 will organize multi-stakeholder consultations, policy analyses, and global oceans conferences to mobilize high-level policy attention, action, and specific initiatives to advance integrated ecosystem-based oceans and coastal governance in the context of climate variability and change, in particular: (i) WOC2009 (in collaboration with the Indonesian Government); (ii) 5th Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands 2010 at UNESCO in Paris, France (GOC2010); and (iii) policy analyses and multi-stakeholder consultations on priority areas of targeted action to support the enhancement of governance of marine areas beyond national jurisdiction, that could be considered through GEF5.

Policy analyses and multi-stakeholder policy dialogue will review progress achieved and focus on tangible next steps for advancing the JPOI and MDG goals, in particular ecosystem management and integrated coastal and ocean management by 2010, and the global targets on preventing loss of biodiversity (by 2010), and of creating networks of marine protected areas (MPA) by 2012. These targets are scheduled for review by the UN Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) in 2014-15. Multinational Global Forum Working Groups involving ocean leaders and experts from all sectors and regions of the world will advance strategic planning for the global oceans agenda to 2016, especially focusing on (i) the development of priority next steps for JPOI and MDG implementation of ecosystem-based integrated ocean and coastal management; (ii) SIDS and the Mauritius Strategy for further implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action; (iii) fisheries and aquaculture; (iv) biodiversity and marine protected areas; and (v) climate change and practical approaches to adaptation.

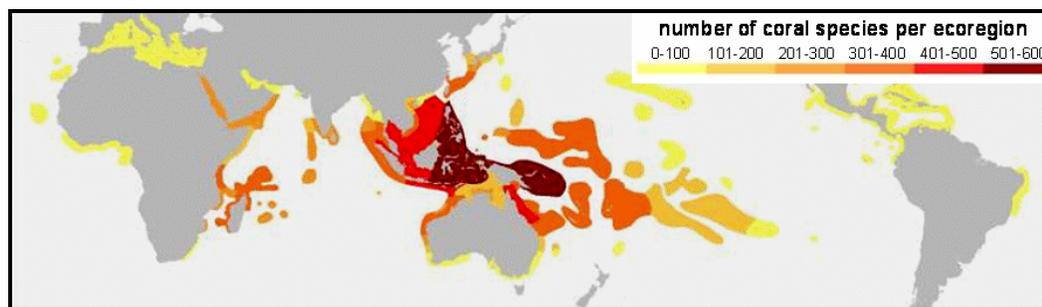
Component 2 – GEF International Waters Portfolio Learning - Component 2 aims to promote adaptive learning within the GEF IW portfolio, with the 5th Biennial GEF International Waters Conference, to be hosted by the Government of Australia in Queensland in October 2009, as the pivotal mechanism in an iterative peer-to-peer portfolio learning cycle. The purpose of IWC5 is to share experience and innovative practices among GEF's global IW portfolio, deliver hands-on learning and capacity building, develop strategies to enhance stakeholder collaboration, and encourage GEF IW projects to apply evolving GEF policies and procedures during implementation. IWC5 builds on and draws from the ongoing IW:LEARN resource base established by GEF to share experience and knowledge regarding coastal and marine resource management (see www.iwlearn.net).

Every two years, IW:LEARN convenes about 300 representatives of project leadership and their government partners to exchange practical experience, share scientific and technical innovation, and engage in a collective learning process with the entire global GEF IW portfolio. Major themes of the GEF IWC5 learning cycle address key constraints and highlight opportunities for strengthening transboundary water and natural resource systems management. Freshwater basin and groundwater management remain sectorally divided while climate change drives the need for improved water use efficiency in balancing

multiple uses among diverse stakeholders, and downstream linkages need to be forged in order to protect investments in coastal and marine management. While water and natural resources management at the basin or LME scale is a vital foundation for sustainable development, GEF IW projects rarely track their contributions towards achievement of MDGs in the countries they serve. To achieve MDGs with the added constraints of climate change, ‘business as usual’ is no longer adequate. The IWC5 provides more than a global platform for interactive and participant-driven learning to share knowledge, strengthen peer-to-peer networking, and enhance practical project implementation and leadership skills. It also consolidates the collective experience in a robust learning culture that is changing the way IW project management, implementation partners and stakeholders do business - to better apply EBM in building food security, sustainable livelihoods and sustainable ecosystem services, while also contributing to the peace and security dividends which come with transparency, trust, and regional economic benefits of transboundary cooperation.

Component 3 - Coral Triangle Initiative - The Coral Triangle (CT),⁷ sometimes referred to as the “Amazon of the Seas”, is the global epicenter of marine life abundance and diversity on the planet, holding more than 75% of the known coral species and over 3,000 species of reef fish. These extraordinary marine biological resources directly sustain the lives of over 200 million people living within the CT, providing livelihoods, income and food security benefits (e.g., the source of the world’s most valuable tuna fisheries which generate annual revenues of approximately \$5 billion), and a rapidly expanding coastal/marine-based tourism industry, which is worth more than \$1 billion annually in the Philippines alone. Spanning multiple political and cultural boundaries, the CT ecoregion stretches from Luzon, Philippines in the north, to the east coast of Borneo, across eastern Indonesia and Papua New Guinea to include Timor Leste and extending to the Solomon Islands. This subregion has a biogeographic identity that is defined by its rich biodiversity and the connections of its ocean currents and species distribution patterns, such that the value of the whole is greater than the sum of its parts. The diverse reef systems of the Southeast Asian side of the CT are linked to the Pacific through stepping stone reefs in Melanesia, Micronesia, and Polynesia (Figure 1).

Figure 1 Global Distribution of Coral Species



However, overexploitation of coastal and marine ecosystems (from overfishing, land based pollution, erosion and sedimentation), destructive extraction practices (such as mining of coral reefs for construction), coastal and marine pollution (including discharge of ballast water, oil and solid waste), weak resource management systems and the impacts of climate change (including increased water temperatures and ocean acidification) collectively threaten the CT. Sustainable livelihoods and a

⁷ The six core CT countries are Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands and Timor Leste; other Southeast Asian and Pacific countries also have direct stakes in the management of CT resources.

significant portion of the foreign exchange earnings of the six CT countries are at stake. It is now recognized by the governments of all of these countries that urgent action is needed to conserve the CT so that its benefits may be sustained.

Stakeholder analysis

Component 1 - Advancing the Global Agenda on Oceans, Coasts and Small Island Developing States – The multi-stakeholder dialogues and other activities to be organized by the GOF under this component represent a sustained response to perceived needs for fostering cross-sectoral dialogue among various stakeholders (governments, intergovernmental organizations, nongovernmental organizations (NGO), and the private and scientific sectors) towards the achievement of specific targets on oceans, coasts, and SIDS agreed to during the WSSD as well as the MDGs, started in 2002. National governments clearly have the lead responsibility for implementation of global oceans goals. Nonetheless, the involvement and contributions of all the major actors noted above are essential too. The pressing issues affecting oceans, coasts, and SIDS call for the mobilization of a broad coalition of interests from developed and developing countries and including all relevant actors. No one can solve the problems alone. A coming together of the international community is imperative.

In addition, there is a need for constant advocacy for oceans at the highest political levels in view of competing organizational priorities and the imperative of responding to new approaches for improved management practices such as the application of ecosystem-based and integrated approaches to oceans governance at national, regional, and global levels that require new/additional/combined efforts and resources. A more concerted effort by all key stakeholders is needed in order to mobilize and focus finite resources.

To carry out their mandates and responsibilities in addressing specific targets on the global oceans agenda, governmental and intergovernmental organizations need the collaboration of (i) NGOs which often step in and address gaps when formal processes are inadequate or ineffective; (ii) the science community which can lay out the technical foundation for informed policy development and management practices; (iii) the business/industry sector providing perspectives and compliance with regulations, funding and other forms of support, such as data and facilities; (iv) members of the general public who need to be informed and empowered to provide support in mobilizing the development of appropriate policies and best management practices; and (v) museums and aquaria which play a key role in informing the public and mobilizing information resources.

The primary stakeholders targeted under Component 1 are the high-level government leaders, especially those from developing countries and SIDS faced with the responsibility to plan, program resources, implement activities, and monitor results in the achievement of JPOI targets on oceans, coasts, and SIDS, in conjunction with other stakeholders (intergovernmental organizations, NGOs, the scientific sector, business/and industry, museums and aquaria) who can provide essential knowledge, human resources, information, and financial resources.

Component 2 - GEF International Waters Portfolio Learning – GEF IW projects have stressed the need to improve engagement of stakeholders. Regional public participation workshops in the previous learning cycle for projects in Africa, Latin America, and Asia/Pacific, revealed a paucity of knowledge and experience in gender mainstreaming and including indigenous peoples and traditional knowledge, and reinforced community-level involvement as a universal priority. GEF IW stakeholder response to learning exchanges was noted in evaluation of the previous learning cycle as one of the most effective portfolio learning mechanisms, with particularly high demand for exchange visits with the now-concluded Danube regional project (featuring extensive development of NGO and riparian community involvement). To help

promote an ongoing commitment to learning exchanges and twinning to share the benefits of a mature basin organization, a partnership arrangement has been agreed with ICPDR.

Overall, participants in the 4th Biennial GEF IW Conference (IWC4) considered the event a success (3.9/5). They found IWC4 (i) was directly applicable to their work functions (3.6/5); (ii) helped them learn how other projects are delivering results (3.8/5); (iii) increased their understanding of innovative methods (3.3/5); and (iv) demonstrated ways to increase project effectiveness (3.4/5). Some 79 out of 314 participants (practitioners including GEF Partner representatives, GEF Project Managers, GEF Agency Staff, government representatives and participants with other affiliations) submitted evaluation forms. Given the 25% response rate, the results are statistically significant. The first two biennial GEF IW conferences did not produce evaluation summaries, but the 2002 Conference in Dalian, China produced a needs assessment which informed the subsequent phase of IW:LEARN. IWC3 in Salvador de Bahia, Brazil, in 2005, earned similar but less high marks compared to IWC4.

The need to go beyond generalities and engage in peer networks around specific management approaches has been highlighted by project managers and their institutional partners. African basin organizations need ongoing support to make practical use of economic valuation in transboundary basins. Regional commissioners and their member government counterparts, technicians from the hydropower sector, and coastal area managers and policymakers from Latin America and the Caribbean have replicated the IW:LEARN workshop on environmental flows many times over and are ready to pursue opportunities for learning exchanges and partnerships within and beyond the region through GEF IWC5. One of the most popular targeted training sessions conducted in the previous IW:LEARN project brought together Asia/Pacific freshwater and marine projects in a participative learning process on payment for ecosystem services (PES). There is an unmet need for South-to-South learning among SIDS and coastal and island countries in comprehensive human security. Food security, infrastructure and economic security and environmental security are inter-related and vulnerable to unsustainable development and climate change.

This learning cycle will actively facilitate engagement of all marine projects in one or more technical working groups of the GOF, foster networking among SIDs, and encourage participation of basin projects in the GOF working group on upstream and downstream linkages. Under the umbrella of comprehensive human and environmental security, IW:LEARN is also partnering with the UNITAR-supported Hiroshima Initiative on Seas and Human Security, the GOF working group on Oceans, Climate and Security, and the Government of Indonesia, and the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre to bring together the CTI, GOF and GEF IW communities to surmount the challenges of bringing science to the climate problem in ways that policymakers, managers and communities on the ground can act on.

Component 3 - Coral Triangle Initiative - The CTI was created by the six CT countries, with political support at the highest level, to serve as a mechanism for mobilizing national and international attention and action to the coastal and marine resource management challenges facing this subregion. ADB has been interacting with the CT countries, attended the SOM1 meeting in Bali, Indonesia and subsequent CTI Coordinating Committee Meetings, interacting with the US and Australian Governments and with the GEF in its role as lead GEF agency, consulting with international and local NGOs involved with the CTI, and holding discussions with other key stakeholders on the overall conceptual approach of this RETA. In particular, Indonesia as interim host of the regional CTI Secretariat has requested ADB to play a proactive role in fostering regional cooperation under the CTI umbrella. Government offices within each of the CTI countries are providing national secretariat services and may second staff to the regional secretariat in Jakarta. As a follow up to CTI discussions in Manila and Townsville, the NGO consortium and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), have been discussing how the CTI can best address information gaps and needs, knowledge sharing, research planning, and data management. A planned meeting of development partners and the CTI Secretariat in March 2009 will

address the specific roles and implementation actions proposed by each stakeholder. ADB may also facilitate creation of a scientific and technical advisory panel for CTI that engages with global research on ocean ecosystems and climate change.

Baseline analysis

Under the baseline scenario, at the global level, there would be no informal process to support the formal UN-based and national government processes in order to achieve the JPOI and MDG goals. UN agencies and national government agencies would remain organized along sectoral lines (with different agency leads for each major aspect of the oceans (fishing, shipping, marine science, etc.), making it difficult to consider the cross-sectoral issues and the impacts of each set of marine activities on each other and on the environment.

Similarly, most intergovernmental fora dealing with oceans would remain sectorally-based with no one entity charged with monitoring and reporting, over time, on progress achieved (or lack thereof) in fulfilling the JPOI and MDG goals related to oceans. The UN Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) will consider these issues in its oversight role over JPOI and MDG implementation, but this is not scheduled to take place until 2014-2015.

Without the ongoing work of the GOF, there would be no global process that brings together governments, international agencies, NGOs, the science and industry sectors, to share experience, information, and best practices on progress achieved (or lack thereof) on global goals or to consider diverse perspectives on new ocean challenges and possible avenues for achieving consensus to address these challenges through policy analyses, multi-stakeholder policy dialogues, and high-level discussions, and to carry out strategic planning to advance the global oceans agenda..

In the baseline scenario, without a dedicated KM program, learning and information transfer across the GEF IW portfolio would revert to *ad hoc* arrangements: transboundary water and natural resources management capacity is then developed in isolated projects, often sacrificing momentum, institutional memory and continuity in the downtime between project cycles. The pace and quality of project implementation would be limited in depth and scope without a demand-driven mechanism to share knowledge and transfer practical experiences among cognate projects. Support for learning exchange within each GEF agency would not be responsive to stakeholder-identified needs across the entire GEF IW portfolio. Numerous opportunities would be missed for projects to leverage experience sharing and targeted training to improve their stakeholders' engagement, transparency and management capacity. Project personnel would operate in a vacuum, with limited opportunities for networking and peer-to-peer learning to improve the overall performance and impact of the global GEF IW portfolio. GEF investment in pilots and demonstration activities intended to be scaled up and replicated would have no effective means of transfer. Scientific and technical innovations which have been implemented successfully with GEF support would not be widely reported or disseminated to receptive projects in other regions. Peer networks and communities would not have facilitation or support to enable active learning exchanges. There would be no mechanism to match up projects with similar capacity needs or technical concerns to exchange experiences and share costs of targeted training. Means of increasing involvement of community level and marginalised stakeholder groups such as women and indigenous people would not be shared within and among regions. There would be no mechanism to help identify and share GEF projects alignment with and contributions to wider global initiatives including the JPOI of the WSSD and the MDGs, the Mauritius International Strategy for the Implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, and the Beijing Declaration on Furthering the Implementation of the UNEP Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities.

The baseline for the CT involvement would be continued ineffective implementation of disparate sector plans, as CTI countries rely on their own resources, do not share experience and/or resources with neighboring countries, and continue to compete for coastal and marine products. CTI countries would also pay unbalanced attention to implementation progress of donor-funded projects and neglect long term capacity building, resulting in project activities ceasing once donor funding is exhausted. *Ad hoc* training activities, dependent on spasmodic donor support and an ineffective approach to development of centers of excellence, would remain the primary *modus operandi*. Given the lack of priority accorded to coastal and marine management, inadequate resourcing of plans of action would remain as a major constraint on project implementation, especially in relation to monitoring and evaluation.

PART II: Strategy

Institutional, sectoral and policy context

The three main institutional arrangements involved in project implementation are GOF, a project-based IW:LEARN team⁸, and the CTI Secretariat (see Figure 2), linked together by a Project Coordination Unit.

Figure 2 Linkages Between Project Elements



As noted earlier, GOF has, since 2001, brought together ocean leaders from governments, UN agencies, NGOs, the science and business sectors from more than 100 countries to advance the global oceans agenda, especially the JPOI targets, and to address emerging ocean challenges through policy analyses, the organization of global conferences and other multi-stakeholder dialogues, and through high-level oceans advocacy and public outreach. Various sectors are involved in the GOF through membership in the Steering Committee and the Working Groups, and participation in the multi-stakeholder dialogues.⁹

⁸ IW:LEARN is not a permanent, independent institution, but relies on continued support by GEF Secretariat, UNDP, UNEP, World Bank, ADB and FAO, through project modalities.

⁹ In the period 2001-2008, the Global Forum has received financing and co-financing support from: The Global Environment Facility (GEF/MSP on Fostering a Global Dialogue on Oceans, Coasts, and Small Island Developing States (SIDS), and on Freshwater-Coastal-Marine Interlinkages), Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, UNESCO, UNEP Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities, Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans, U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration,

Beginning in 2000, the biennial GEF IW conference has evolved from a stock-taking process into a dynamic portfolio-wide KM mechanism for adaptive learning across the GEF portfolio of transboundary water systems projects. In the period 2004 to 2008, IW:LEARN conducted the 3rd and 4th biennial GEF IWCs, and IWC5 aims to build on the participative learning format pioneered in the 4th GEF IWC, held in Cape Town in 2007. The GEF IWC5 portfolio learning cycle incorporates findings from the IWC4 executive summary report and IW:LEARN operational phase project terminal evaluation. GEF IW project stakeholders represent all of the sectors which intersect in sharing the resources and benefits of transboundary water and natural resources systems. Inter-sectoral learning is needed to effectively engage all sectoral stakeholders in EBM, and IW:LEARN supports this on a demand-driven basis according to the specific sectors involved in IW projects.

CTI was launched in 2007, led by the President of Indonesia, to provide collective action and transboundary cooperation to plan and implement a strategy for the long-term sustainable management of their shared coastal and marine ecosystems. The CTI Secretariat is based in Jakarta in close coordination with the WOC Secretariat. A draft RPoA was developed at the First CTI Coordinating Committee Meeting (CCC1) held in April 2008, and a final version is expected to be presented to the leaders of the CT countries for their endorsement at a CTI summit on the sidelines of the WOC2009. The RPoA has five major goals (i) designation and effective management of priority seascapes; (ii) application of the ecosystem approach to management of fisheries and other marine resources; (iii) establishment and effective management of a network of marine protected areas (MPA); (iv) implementation of climate change adaptation measures, especially for coastal and small island ecosystems; and (v) increased attention to protection of threatened species (sharks, sea turtles, seabirds, marine mammals, corals, seagrass, mangroves etc.).

Project Rationale and Policy Conformity

The project links together the main policy processes in relation to the global oceans agenda, through GOF, with a nascent regional program to cooperate on sustainable management of the coral reefs and associated habitats in the six CTI countries, with the primary linkage provided by sharing the best practices and experience of the GEF IW global portfolio.

The project meets GEF IW strategic long-term Objective 1 to foster international, multi-state cooperation on priority transboundary water concerns through more comprehensive, ecosystem-based approaches to management, and Objective 2 to catalyze transboundary action addressing water concerns, by assisting

Gerard J. Mangone Center for Marine Policy, University of Delaware, World Ocean Network, International Coastal and Ocean Organization. Other sources of support include: General Directorate for Nature Protection, Ministry for the Environment and Territory, Italy; Intersectoral Oceanographic Commission, Portugal; Flemish Government and Flemish Minister for Economy, Enterprise, Science, Innovation and Foreign Trade, Belgium; Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales, Mexico; Consejo Consultivo del Agua, Mexico; Centro de Ecología, Pesquerías y Oceanografía del Golfo de Mexico, Mexico; The Nature Conservancy; The Nippon Foundation, Japan; Pacific Islands Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC); Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia; New Partnership for Africa's Development/Coastal and Marine Coordination Unit; IOC Sub-Commission for the Caribbean and Adjacent Regions; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); Ministry of Foreign Affairs and National Parks Board, Singapore; Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Vietnam; Ministry of Land, Transportation, and Maritime Affairs, Republic of Korea; Pusan National University, Korea; Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, Indonesia; USAID; United Nations Development Programme; United Nations Environment Programme; World Bank; International Ocean Institute; Lighthouse Foundation; Luso-American Development Foundation; Ocean Policy Research Foundation, Japan; IUCN-Vietnam; NAUSICAA; Le Centre de Decouverte du Monde Marin, Nice, France; and World Ocean Observatory.

countries to utilize the full range of technical assistance, economic, financial, regulatory and institutional reforms that are needed, and in particular by supporting activities that enable countries to:

- ◆ Learn to work together on their key transboundary concerns;
- ◆ Set priorities for joint action; and
- ◆ Implement those actions if a political commitment to sustainability is shown.

Building on the foundations of the GEF IW:LEARN program, its web-based resource center, and in consultation with the GEF IW Task Force, the project carries forward the South-to-South experience sharing among IW projects and their partners that contributes to quality enhancement for the GEF IW portfolio, establishment of knowledge management tools to transfer and adapt good practices, and institutional capacity building for accelerated replication and scaling up.

The project is cross-cutting across all four GEF strategic programs:

1. Restoring and sustaining coastal and marine fish stocks and associated biological diversity, which is linked to the GEF biodiversity strategic program on marine protected areas;
2. Reducing nutrient over-enrichment and oxygen depletion from land-based pollution of coastal waters in LMEs consistent with the GPA;
3. Balancing overuse and conflicting uses of water resources in transboundary surface and groundwater basins; and
4. Reducing persistent toxic substances and promoting adaptive management of waters in areas with melting ice.

Adaptation to climate change is addressed as a cross-cutting issue, and the principle of “climate-proofing” is reflected in priority areas such as the need to build capacity to design resilient systems for adaptive management of LMEs and SIDS. The development of sectoral platforms under the GEF strategy to enhance engagement with the private sector PPP (Public/Private Sector Partnership fund) will also be of interest to GEF IW and GEF strategic processes and Working Groups.

As noted in the GEF-4 Focal Area Strategies (paragraph 31), "Knowledge management and systematic learning is equally important to ensure that insights generated through project interventions add value internally and externally." Portfolio-wide, regional and targeted learning activities will strengthen—and measure—gains in institutional capacity of regional and national level partners, and the establishment of learning outcomes indicators is expected to enable project partners on the ground to continue building implementation capacity in water governance beyond completion of the project.

Project Goal, Objectives and Outcomes

The overall goal of the project is to ensure that coastal and marine ecosystems, especially in the Coral Triangle, are managed sustainably, with improved linkages to river basin and groundwater management and equitable outcomes for all communities that depend on these resources for their livelihoods and with long term protection of the globally significant biological diversity in coastal and marine ecoregions.

Component 1 - Advancing the Global Agenda on Oceans, Coasts and Small Island Developing States - The expected outcome of Component 1 is to foster critical thinking, creativity, learning, and partnership building through multi-stakeholder dialogues on ocean and coastal issues towards the achievement of WSSD goals and the MDGs related to oceans, coasts, and SIDS. Component 1 is also expected to mobilize partnerships and financial resources for capacity building and other cross-cutting approaches with an emphasis on developing countries, providing opportunities for sharing of best

management practices and technology, and mechanisms for incorporating available scientific information, risk and uncertainty factors in the planning process for integrated ocean and coastal management.

By the end of 2010, a major output of Component 1 will be a Global Oceans Strategic Plan to 2016 developed by multinational working groups, which will advance the global oceans agenda and develop priority steps for implementation of integrated, ecosystem-based ocean management. The main anticipated output from WOC2009 is the formal adoption of the Manado Ocean Declaration, to be followed by a Plan of Action. The Strategic Plans developed by the GOF Working Groups will be presented and reviewed subsequently at the GOC2010. Component 1 will also result in formation of multi-stakeholder fora to mobilize high-level policy attention, action and specific initiatives to be highlighted at WOC2009 and GOC2010.

Component 2 - GEF International Waters Portfolio Learning

The objective of the GEF IW portfolio learning component is to improve GEF IW projects' information base, replication efficiency, transparency, stakeholder ownership and capacity to sustain the benefits of transboundary cooperation. The expected outcome of portfolio learning and KM through inter-project learning, information sharing, collaboration, testing and replication of successful approaches across the GEF IW portfolio is improved adaptive management of transboundary natural resource systems. Outputs are measured not only quantitatively but also in terms of learning indicators, which include enhanced active GEF IW project participation in peer learning activities and contributions to KM (e.g. robust CoPs consulting on challenges and opportunities and exchanging practical experience in order to adapt and scale up relevant technical and scientific innovation, strengthen institutional and legal frameworks, and increase stakeholder engagement to better govern and share benefits of sustainably managed transboundary natural resources).

The IW:LEARN component facilitates portfolio learning and KM through inter-project learning, information sharing, collaboration, testing and replication of successful approaches across the GEF IW portfolio, with a focus on improving stakeholder involvement (at all levels but emphasizing the community level), integration across sectors, linkages between freshwater and coastal/marine management in the context of adaptation to climate change, and the experiences of SIDS and coastal populations in addressing these challenges. GEF IW project stakeholders representing regional, ecosystem-type or technical issue-oriented subsets of the global GEF portfolio are expected to adapt and apply learning, information, skills and tools gained through IW:LEARN to accelerate scaling up, consolidate and sustain benefits, and increase overall returns on GEF project investments through adaptive management.

Building on 10 years of independently evaluated success, an effective peer-learning learning culture has been established through information sharing and targeted learning in support of GEF IW strategic priorities. Beginning in 1998 with the IW:LEARN PDF-B, succeeded by a pilot and operational phase projects, IW:LEARN has effectively tested and adapted KM mechanisms tailored to periodic assessments of needs and priorities across the GEF IW portfolio. IWC5 offers a unique opportunity to bring together the experience of the GOF, broad expertise of the host Australian government and institutional support, with a focus on the scientific, technical, policy and management innovations and replicable experiences of GEF-supported projects in the Asia/Pacific region and to share this knowledge and open these networks to the CTI as it begins operation.

Component 3 - Coral Triangle Initiative – In this component, ADB will support strengthened regional coordination among the countries of the CT through a regional technical assistance (RETA) project¹⁰ and help put in place policies, institutions and associated investments to achieve the sustainable management of coastal and marine ecosystems in the CT. By sharing best practices in marine and coastal resources management, facilitating global knowledge sharing to support collaborative research, and strengthening policies, institutional capacity, and sustainable financing among the 6 CTI countries, the long-term impact is expected to be improved capacity to manage the multiple and cumulative threats to coral reef ecosystems and interlinked coastal and marine resources, to conserve globally significant biological diversity, and to protect the livelihoods of over 200 million people dependent on these resources.

The outcome will be a well-coordinated and improved management system and structure for CTI strategic planning and implementation of the RPoA. The RETA will deliver global, regional and local economic and environmental benefits by enabling strong strategic planning in the CTI framework for regional cooperation and facilitating inter- and intra-regional adaptive learning processes necessary to accelerate the achievement of targets set for improved management of coastal and marine resources in the CT in the context of current pressures facing these resources, including anticipated climate change impacts. More specifically, the RETA will result in:

- ◆ Resource mobilization to build the financial and institutional foundation for sustainable management of coastal and marine resources in CT countries;
- ◆ Improved technical and managerial capacity among the ministries of the CT countries in the management of natural resources, including measures to conserve biodiversity and preserve the integrity of economically and environmentally valuable natural systems;
- ◆ More responsive regional programs for combating the crisis of unsustainable natural resources management and the need to introduce adaptation measures in response to the impacts of climate change;
- ◆ Regional learning mechanisms and sharing of best practices established among CT countries, partners and programs;
- ◆ Regional challenges, priorities and opportunities identified and cooperative management actions taken, including joint programs for coastal and marine resources management and the establishment of regional and thematic communities of practice; and
- ◆ Increased commitment of resources among the agencies and countries involved in natural resources management in Southeast Asia and the Pacific.

Component 4 – Coordination and project management - In order to enhance portfolio learning with an emphasis on integrated management in regional processes as well as transboundary cooperation themes with a global constituency, the project seeks to leverage synergies in cooperation with the CTI, IW:LEARN and the GOF. As the GEF IW conference host region, a focus on the Asia/Pacific region is expected to offer deeper learning opportunities to the wider portfolio on cross-cutting global priority issues including stakeholder participation and initiatives at the community level, inclusivity of indigenous and marginalized groups, gender mainstreaming, and engagement of parliamentarians (as pioneered in the Yellow Sea LME project). In collaboration with Component 1, IW:LEARN will introduce integrative leadership training and facilitate engagement of GEF IW projects in Global Forum working groups as relevant to each project. Synergies with Component 3 from both global components are expected to bring reciprocal benefits to CTI and offer significant opportunities to improve integration of basin, groundwater and coastal marine management in the context of climate change.

¹⁰ The RETA title adopted by ADB is “Regional Cooperation on Knowledge Management, Policy and Institutional Support to the Coral Triangle Initiative.”

These synergies, however, will not be realized without proactive coordination and collaboration across components and with related activities external to the project, such as COBSEA, PEMSEA, USCTI, PAS and others. Hence, Component 4 will provide the cohesion and coordination that will make the sum of the three components greater than the parts. A Project Coordination Unit, mainly located at the UNDP country office in Manila, but with distributed inputs from GOF, IW:LEARN, and ADB/CTI Secretariat will ensure that (i) timely inputs are made into the key events and related projects; (ii) key stakeholders are identified and engaged in the relevant components; (iii) various related information portals are linked and web-based information is kept up to date; and (iv) project activities are bridged into subsequent post-project events and programs, such as the third phase of IW:LEARN (expected to be linked with the GEF-funded Integrated Natural Resource Management in the Middle East and the North Africa Region project (MENARID)) and the work of the GOF.

Methodology and Key Outputs/Activities

Component 1 - Advancing the Global Agenda on Oceans, Coasts and Small Island Developing States – There are five main activities under this component (i) Strategic Planning to Advance the Global Oceans Agenda to 2016 and Organization of the 5th Global Oceans Conference in 2010; (ii) World Ocean Conference 2009, Manado, Indonesia; (iii) Enhancing Governance of Marine Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction; (iv) Ocean Leadership Training for High-Level Decision Makers; and (v) Public Education and Outreach.

1.1 Strategic Planning to Advance the Global Oceans Agenda to 2016 and Organization of the 5th Global Oceans Conference in 2010

1.1.1 Strategic Planning to Advance the Global Oceans Agenda to 2016 - Work by the Global Forum Secretariat and 12 multinational working groups will be carried out to implement the policy recommendations made at the 4th Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands (held in Hanoi, Vietnam, on April 7-11, 2008, and hosted under the auspices of the Prime Minister of Vietnam) to advance the global oceans agenda to 2016. The Working Groups have prepared a set of Policy Briefs¹¹ addressing:

- (i) The major problems/obstacles that affect the issue area (covering the major JPOI targets on oceans, coasts, and SIDS), ways of overcoming these, and 3-5 specific priority action steps for implementation by national and international decision-makers; and
- (ii) New policy challenges facing the global oceans community, especially: climate change and its impacts on oceans, coasts, and SIDS, and moving toward ecosystem-based integrated management of marine areas beyond national jurisdiction (which comprise 64% of the oceans).

This activity will determine how to best bring issues in the key policy area to the attention of decision makers in various fora, especially on oceans and climate change issues. Strategic planning in the areas of climate change, biodiversity conservation, and linking the management of freshwater, oceans, and coasts will involve incorporating oceans in the following major fora: (i) climate negotiations in 2009 (UNFCCC COP-15 in Denmark, December 2009); (ii) biodiversity negotiations in Nagoya, Japan in December 2010 (CBD COP10); and (iii) the 5th World Water Forum (WWF) in 2009. It should be noted that the top priority of this activity will be to bring the “oceans perspective” to the UNFCCC climate negotiations, emphasizing the central role of the oceans in climate change and the 7-point agenda on oceans/climate agreed to at the Hanoi global oceans conference.

¹¹ The policy briefs that have been prepared are available at <http://www.globaloceans.org>

This activity will also begin planning for the oceans review by CSD in 2014-2015, in collaboration with interested governments and with the UN Division of Economic and Social Affairs.

1.1.2 Organize the 5th Global Oceans Conference, to be held April 2010 at UNESCO, Paris, France - Co-organization and co-financing by the Government of France, the European Commission, EU Presidency (Spain), UNESCO, and other partners is under discussion. The conference will involve over 500 decision makers from all ocean sectors and regions of the world. It is expected that the conference will also feature the celebration of the 50th anniversary of UNESCO's Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC). The Conference will especially address:

- ◆ Achieving EBM and ICM by 2010 and progress markers (and results of a global survey to be carried out by the GOF and partners);
- ◆ Marine Biodiversity (2010) and Networks of Marine Protected Areas (2012);
- ◆ Climate oceans and security (with special emphasis on developing country and SIDS and the adaptation issues); and
- ◆ Next steps in Governance of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction.

Several innovations are anticipated at the 2010 meeting including (i) a two-day policy conference; (ii) a 1-day high level segment; (iii) a 2-day technical session which would include a science and technology component of special relevance for the ocean/climate discussions; and (iv) strong connections with other conferences in the field which would have an opportunity to report, e.g., Biomarine, IUCN World Conservation Congress, Coastal Zone Conference, Coastal Zone Canada, World Water Forum, Solutions to Coastal Disasters, Pacem in Maribus, etc.

1.2 World Ocean Conference 2009, Manado, Indonesia – With the Government of Indonesia, the project will co-organize WOC2009 in Manado, Indonesia from 11-15 May 2009, with a special focus on organization of the Global Ocean Policy Day. The Global Ocean Policy Day will be preceded by discussion on the major issues noted below during the technical program part of the meeting, to be organized by the GOF. A special effort will be made to involve prominent scientists in addition to key decision-makers in these sessions.

Key themes that will be addressed:

- ◆ Emphasis on the central role of oceans in climate and putting ocean/climate issues in the climate negotiations and vice versa;
- ◆ Understanding and developing policy responses to global ocean changes—ocean warming, ocean acidification, changes in currents, changes in polar regions;
- ◆ Addressing the “climate divide” and promoting international commitments and funding mechanisms to respond to the differential effects of climate change on different regions and peoples;
- ◆ Encouraging a wide range of adaptation efforts (soft, hard, floating) in the context of EBM;
- ◆ Properly managing mitigation efforts that use the oceans, including carbon storage and sequestration and iron fertilization;
- ◆ Encouraging alternative forms of energy using the oceans (wind power, tides, currents, etc.); and
- ◆ Mobilizing the public and the private sector in climate/oceans mitigation and adaptation efforts.

The GOF will (i) provide input to the preparation of the Manado Declaration, expected to lay out specific policy recommendations for high-level leaders; (ii) use the preparatory process to the Indonesia conference to inform the GEF-5 replenishment process; and (iii) institutionalize the High-Level Oceans Roundtable as part of the GOF's Global Ocean Conferences post-Manado.

To plan for WOC2009, the GOF co-organized an International Roundtable Meeting for the World Ocean Conference held on October 30-31, 2008 in Bintan, Indonesia. The GOF facilitated the participation of international experts who provided feedback on the draft Manado Oceans Declaration, on the roadmap developed by the Indonesian Government in the preparation for the Conference, and in the organization of the Global Ocean Policy Day. The report of the International Roundtable Meeting for the World Ocean Conference is in Annex 1.

1.3 Enhancing Governance of Marine Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction – The project will carry out analysis and multi-stakeholder policy dialogues on improving governance of marine areas beyond national jurisdiction.

Since 2005, the GOF has been engaged in an informal process to bring together major relevant interests to facilitate open and constructive multi-stakeholder policy dialogue to inform and support the formal processes that have been or may be established by the United Nations General Assembly regarding governance of marine areas beyond national jurisdiction. The general intent is to work to clarify the issues, lay out various perspectives, discuss options, and identify possible avenues for consensus-building among disparate interests.

Considerable work has already been carried out in this area by GOF, which is reviewed in the GOF's report to the UN *Ad Hoc* Open-Ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction (2nd Meeting, 28 April – 2 May 2008, New York).¹² The GOF organized *The Workshop on Management Issues and Policy Alternatives to Improve Governance of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction*, together with the Government of Singapore, in Singapore, on November 3-5, 2008, which advanced discussions of: (i) major institutional options for moving toward integrated, EBM; (ii) options for managing marine genetic resources, especially focusing on possible modalities for benefit sharing; and (iii) possible design of experiments incorporating EBM through pilot sites in areas beyond national jurisdiction.

Immediate next steps are to report to the G-77 and other country groupings at the UN, to present findings at the next meeting of the UN *Ad Hoc* Group on the subject (2010), to continue the policy analyses and dialogues, and to develop a series of regional case studies for possible support by the GEF (in GEF5) and other partners (Annex 2).

1.4 Ocean Leadership Training for High-Level Decision Makers – This activity aims to foster the development of “ocean leadership” among high-level decision-makers in developing countries and SIDS, including both the highest level permanent officials at national levels and in the UN country missions in New York. Ocean leadership means developing broad vision and skills to be able to address the thorny issues related to oceans, coasts, SIDS, biodiversity, and climate in an integrated manner, and increasing understanding of the interrelationships among issues and the impacts of uses and activities on the marine environment and on each other. While rooted in the context, culture, and experience of a particular country, an ocean leader will have (i) the ability to understand the complex interplay among international, national, and local policies and politics which typically shapes actions in the oceans area; (ii) a deep appreciation of the meaning of ocean stewardship, of public benefits from sustainable ocean use, and of his/her personal responsibility to future generations, to his/her nation, and to the global community in this regard; (iii) the capacity to think, act, and negotiate strategically to advance stewardship of oceans at national and international levels; and (iv) sufficient knowledge and understanding of marine science, economics, public administration, and politics, to enable him/her to formulate and implement ocean policies in an effective and efficient manner and with lasting benefits to the public and to coastal communities.

¹² <http://www.globaloceans.org/highseas/pdf/GlobalForumSubmission-2ndAdHocWGMeeting-April2008-red.pdf>

This training will combine the following aspects: (i) substantive aspects related to the interplay of oceans, coasts, climate, and biodiversity and related international and national frameworks; (ii) leadership skills; (iii) negotiation skills. Specific modules in this training program may include (i) Implementation of WSSD targets on oceans, coasts, and SIDS: State-of-the Art: (a) Status of Ecosystems and Resources; and (b) How Well are We Doing?; (ii) Effective Communication, Negotiation, and Decision-making; and (iii) Oceans and Climate Change: (a) Developing Strategies and Linkages Among Management Initiatives; (b) Putting Oceans in the Climate Agenda; and (c) Addressing Climate Change Impacts on Vulnerable Ecosystems and Communities. The Ocean Leadership Training Program will be developed and delivered, with partners, initially in English. Subsequently, the program may be delivered in different languages together with leading partners from different countries.

Special emphasis will be put on the following groups of countries: (i) CTI countries (Indonesia, East Timor, Malaysia, Philippines, Papua New Guinea, and Solomon Islands); (ii) 44 Small Island Developing States (SIDS); (iii) East Africa (New Partnership for Africa's Development - NEPAD); (iv) the 8 countries in the Community of Portuguese-Speaking Nations (Portugal, Brazil, Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, São Tomé and Príncipe, and East Timor) (CPLP).

1.5 Public Education and Outreach - The GOF will collaborate with the World Ocean Network (WON) (reaching more than 250 museums and aquaria around the world), the World Ocean Observatory (WOO), and other groups specializing in public outreach to craft and disseminate messages to the public to promote appropriate individual and social behavior toward the oceans, in conjunction with the world's museums and aquaria. In 2009, this work will be especially devoted to oceans and climate to coincide with the GOF's efforts associated with WOC2009 and the UNFCCC negotiations. A series of public-oriented briefings focused on the oceans/climate priority areas to be covered at WOC2009 will be prepared and widely disseminated in print form as well as in state-of-the-art videos.

Component 2 - GEF International Waters Portfolio Learning - Component 2 will be carried out by IW:LEARN in partnership with the Government of Australia, which will host IWC5 in 2009, with strong interest from the Departments of Environment, Climate and Foreign Affairs, significant financial support from AusAID, and early indications of further technical, hosting and sponsorship support from a range of government, industry and tertiary institutions, including the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority (GBRMPA), Murray-Darling Basin Authority and the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (CSIRO). The main activities are (i) organization of IWC5, including the design of a participative learning program in cooperation with the Government of Australia and key project partners; (ii) organization of post-IWC5 learning exchanges and production of GEF IW Experience Notes (IWEN); and (iii) monitoring and evaluation, including the mainstreaming of the GEF IWC learning cycle into global dialogues and learning processes.

2.1 Fifth Biennial GEF IW Conference participative learning program - IWC5 features a participative learning program for sharing practical transboundary water resources management experience, scientific and technical innovation, mechanisms for incorporating best available scientific information into policy reform (and dialogue) processes, including opportunities for informal peer-to-peer networking and discussion, formal peer dialogue and experience-sharing on key issues and participant-developed peer learning sessions. The IWC5 Steering Group will ensure that the IWC5 learning agenda responds to participant feedback from 4th GEF IWC, incorporates Australian Host Committee input and serves as a forum for (i) sharing practical experience and innovation; (ii) consultation on strategies to enhance stakeholder involvement; (iii) encouraging projects to apply evolving GEF policies and procedures to improve project implementation; and (iv) generating GEF IW stakeholder feedback to the GEF and agency partners.

2.1.1 GEF IW leadership learning program - The IW:LEARN team will collaborate with GOF to deliver a practical “GEF IW Leadership” learning program (session or series of sessions at IWC5, possibly linked to Component 1 activity 4) to improve individual knowledge, confidence, skills and active networking of GEF IWC participants through technical, professional and communications knowledge-sharing, targeted learning to improve capacity for implementing adaptive management and policy reforms in the context of climate change adaptation and achieving MDGs. The learning program may include strategic planning and systems thinking, negotiation skills, with emphasis on participatory water governance, risk, benefit and revenue-sharing and integration across sectors, private sector engagement, resource mobilization and sustainable financing under the umbrella of comprehensive human and environmental security. Particular attention will be given to bridging integrated ocean and coastal management and IWRM, including integration of groundwater management, by involving the freshwater portfolio of projects in relevant CoPs or Working Groups of the GOF.

2.1.2 Collaborative website development - The GEF IW portfolio of projects will be involved in developing the learning program through regular feedback, polling and consultative interactions in a collaborative website platform established for IWC5. A multimedia contractor will facilitate participation in an IWC5 online communications platform including registration mechanism, multimedia project profiles, virtual Innovation Marketplace, IWC Reflections videos, regional and thematic CoPs, including GOF Working Groups.

2.1.3 IWC5 Pre-conference targeted workshops – Through a co-financed partnership with UNESCO, pre-conference targeted training workshops for basin, marine and groundwater projects are planned with relevant Australian institutions, covering coral reefs, river basin management and groundwater (see Annex 3). Additional partnerships relevant to development and implementation of the IWC5 learning framework will be solicited, including the involvement of indigenous communities and the private sector in transboundary cooperation and EBM.

2.1.4 Organization of IWC5 – IW:LEARN will manage contracts for the venue and on-site conference services with the Cairns Convention Centre (to be paid in part with Australian co-finance), and with a local event organizer to manage the on-site Innovation Marketplace, accommodation and all local logistical arrangements. A local consultant will help to develop IWC technical site visits (which may involve GBRMPA and partners, indigenous communities, and the private sector) and solicit private sector sponsorship for IWC. Participant feedback will inform development and testing of KM and portfolio learning mechanisms. IWC5 will also provide stakeholder feedback to GEF and results and outcomes will generate key inputs that IW:LEARN will feed directly into the subsequent IWC6 learning cycle.

2.1.5 CTI regional learning process - The CTI will also be featured as a regional learning process within the IWC5 learning program. IW:LEARN will facilitate integration of the CTI regional learning portal with www.iwlearn.net. Reciprocal activities will commence with an IW:LEARN-supported pre-conference workshop in Manado on climate change and environmental security bridging science “producers” and “users” for better engagement with stakeholders, especially at the community level.

2.2 Post-IWC5 learning exchanges and GEF IW Experience Notes - Selected post-IWC stakeholder learning exchanges requested by IW projects, will be supported. A partnership with ICPDR will provide cofinancing to ensure that opportunities for transfer of Danube/Black Sea experiences with the GEF IW portfolio are sustained. Both efforts will be closely tied to support for post-IWC5 learning CoPs.

2.2.1 Stakeholder Learning Exchanges - During and after IWC5, IW:LEARN will facilitate identification of projects and partners for learning exchanges. At least 5-10 stakeholder exchanges will be organized, each averaging approximately seven days and engaging an average of 5 project stakeholders. The stakeholder exchanges will target projects with capacity gaps, which will be twinned with exchange

visit partners offering needed expertise and practical experience, such as the Australian institutions participating in IWC5.

2.2.2 GEF IW Experience Notes - IW:LEARN will facilitate identification, solicitation and production of GEF IWENs. A major attempt will be made to produce at least thirty IWENs in time for the WWF and GOC2010, and a diversity of IWENs will be sought from each GEF region and ecosystem-type.

2.3 Monitoring and evaluation – IW:LEARN is responsible for design of a robust monitoring and evaluation program and will ensure that mechanisms are in place for assisting GEF IW projects to track contributions to MDGs, as well as supporting and feeding outcomes and next steps into the GOF, especially through GOF’s working groups, into CTI regional learning processes, and to inform the 6th GEF IWC learning cycle and the WWF’s triannual process.

2.3.1 Inclusion of GEF IW projects in global fora - IW:LEARN will facilitate participation of GEF IW projects and inclusion of their priority issues, experience and accomplishments in wider global fora such as the GOF, and the WWF, through development of themes, sessions and partnerships.

2.3.2 Tracking contributions to MDGs - Implementation of a preliminary mechanism for tracking GEF IW project contributions towards MDGs. This will be developed in consultation with the GEF IW Task Force and may explore inclusion of indicators in the results framework for new projects and in project implementation reporting.

Component 3 - Coral Triangle Initiative - A detailed program for the proposed implementation period of 3 years will be prepared within the first 3 months (April to June 2009). The ADB RETA will adopt the following strategies: it will (i) make available research-based information to help define options and decisions for sustainable resource management; (ii) engage multisector and multilevel stakeholder participation and information sharing for broad-based program ownership and wider support; (iii) build on existing policies, plans, intercountry agreements, institutional arrangements, and accomplishments to consolidate the gains and accelerate progress in the CTI region; (iv) secure the required long-term commitment from stakeholders and donors to sustain the program results in a large and complex implementation setting; and (v) consider fully the interaction of factors shaping common threats and opportunities for environmental protection to generate a coordinated and synergistic response for the subregion.¹³ The following specific activities will be carried out during implementation:

3.1 Stakeholder participation and consultation - The CTI was created by the CT countries, with political support at the highest level, to serve as a mechanism for mobilizing national and international attention and action to the coastal and marine resource management challenges facing this subregion. ADB has been interacting with the CT countries, attended the SOM1 meeting in Bali, Indonesia and subsequent CTI Coordinating Committee Meetings, interacting with the US and Australian Governments and with the GEF in its role as lead GEF agency, consulting with international and local NGOs involved with the CTI, and holding discussions with other key stakeholders on the overall conceptual approach of this RETA. In particular, Indonesia as interim host of the regional CTI Secretariat has requested ADB to play a proactive role in fostering regional cooperation under the CTI umbrella. Government offices within each of the CTI countries are providing national secretariat services and may second staff to the regional

¹³ The implementation of ADB’s RETA will be closely coordinated with the following technical assistance projects, which have recently been approved or have been proposed for consideration: (i) TA 6427-REG: *Regional Review of the Economics of Climate Change in Southeast Asia*. Manila; (ii) TA 6441-REG: *Regional Connectivity in Infrastructure in Archipelagic Southeast Asia (aSEA)*; (iii) TA 6471-REG: *Strengthening Coastal and Marine Resources Management in the CTI of the Pacific Phase 1*; (iv) TA ?-REG: *Strengthening Coastal and Marine Resources Management in the CTI Southeast Asia*; (v) TA 6446-REG: *Strengthening Sound Environmental Management in BIMP-EAGA*. Synergies across these TA projects will ensure appropriate support for the protection and conservation of the region’s coral reef and associated ecosystems.

secretariat in Jakarta. World Wide Fund for Nature offices in Philippines, Indonesia and Malaysia are being contracted under RETA 6446 to conduct environmental and socio-economic profiling of the BIMP-EAGA area, including the SSME portion of the CT, and are expected to be involved, along with other NGOs, in implementation of the knowledge sharing and regional cooperation activities in the CTI. ADB may also facilitate creation of a scientific and technical advisory panel for CTI that engages with global research on ocean ecosystems and climate change.

3.2 Institutional capacity strengthening - Institutional capacity in the sectoral and cross-cutting agencies involved in coastal and marine activities in the CTI countries will be developed at the national and regional levels through information exchange, regional meetings of participating countries, and technical workshops. Priorities identified by CTI countries include (i) identifying information needs and gaps; (ii) translating existing information into more useable forms and feeding this information into decision making processes; (iii) new data collection, from planning to implementation; (iv) managing information, data, and knowledge; and (v) building scientific and “science to action” capacity. Emphasis will be on building the capacity of national staff responsible for coordination, to ensure a link between national coral management plans and scientific information.

3.3 Communication plan and information dissemination - A communications strategy will be prepared, detailing mechanisms for inter-project exchange and sharing of results, targeted learning processes and building on synergies and partnerships of participating governments and organizations. Online CoPs will be established and populated with substantive user-driven information and access to global and regional technical and scientific resources (tied to and building on IW:LEARN experience to date). Working group reports (established under CTI action plans at the national and regional levels) will be published and widely disseminated. Appropriate communications materials and an internet accessible database on the CTI will be developed and widely disseminated throughout the CTI CoPs. Emphasis will be on ensuring that the information disseminated feeds directly in decision making processes. For example, if a MPA is being zoned, then the information needed should be identified, then collected, and finally fed into the zoning process (instead of conducting scientific research and later figuring out if it might be useful). The lack of internet access in some of the CTI countries, especially at local government level, will also be addressed.

3.4 Setting up the foundation for pilot projects - Pilot projects on the sustainable management of coastal and marine resources management will be enabled by identifying critical sites for establishment of MPAs in the CT countries and initiating fundamental data collection, making relevant scientific information accessible, and assisting planning and coordination processes for at least 5 of these protected areas.

3.5 - Innovative financing of coastal and marine projects – ADB has been requested to assist in tracking sources of financing for the CTI and to help in identifying new sources. The project will explore innovative financing mechanisms and seek pledges of commitment among the CT countries and their partners to implement the RPoA activities in relation to improved strategic planning, communication, and capacity strengthening.

Project Indicators, Risks and Assumptions

The principal project indicators relate to successful events under Components 1 and 2—WOC2009, the 5th Global Oceans Conference, IWC5, and the learning opportunities that derive from, or are attached to, these global events. Under Component 3, the main project indicator is effective application of targeted learning and shared information to implementation of the CTI RPoA. Specific project indicators and their targets are shown in Table 1. The principal project risks and plans to ameliorate or mitigate these risks are given in Table 2.

Table 1 Indicators and Targets

Indicator	Target
<p>Component 1</p> <p>1. Strategic plan and program of work for 2010-2014 addressing the WSSD targets on oceans, coasts, and SIDS, prepared by Global Forum Working Groups completed by December 2009, in the following areas: (i) Climate, oceans, and security (ii) Achieving progress markers on EBM and ICM 2010 goals (iii) LME management (iv) Marine biodiversity and networks of MPAs (v) Fisheries and aquaculture (vi) SIDS and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy (vii) Linking the management of freshwater, coasts, and oceans</p> <p>2. Tangible recommendations from multi-stakeholder dialogues at WOC2009, on the following issues produced by June 2009: (i) Putting ocean/climate issues in the climate negotiations and vice versa (ii) Understanding and developing policy responses to global ocean changes – ocean warming, ocean acidification, changes in currents, changes in polar regions (iii) Addressing the “climate divide” and promoting international commitments and funding to respond to the differential effects of climate change on different regions (iv) Encouraging a wide range of adaptation efforts in the context of EBM/ICM (v) Properly managing mitigation efforts that use the oceans, including carbon storage and sequestration and iron fertilization (vi) Encouraging alternative forms of energy using the oceans (wind power, tides, currents, etc.) (vii) Managing air pollution from ships.</p> <p>3. 5th Global Oceans Conference successfully accomplished in April 2010.</p> <p>4. Recommendations towards the development of a new GEF-IW program area on governance of marine areas beyond national jurisdiction (MABNJ) for consideration in the next GEF replenishment process (GEF5) produced by June 2009.</p> <p>5. Ocean leadership training program for high-level decision-makers developed and implemented at least twice for the following groups of countries by 2011: (i) CTI countries and SIDS; (ii) East Africa and CPLP.</p> <p>6. Public education and outreach program on climate change and oceans developed and implemented by end of 2011.</p>	<p>Seven Strategic Plans and Program of Work that incorporate ongoing plans and programs as well as new projects to address weak areas/gaps in each. Drafts completed for presentation at GOC2010.</p> <p>Specific recommendations on action in each area that could be further pursued by stakeholders and included in the strategic plan and program of work for 2010-2014.</p> <p>Strategic Plan and Program of Work for 2010-2014 for each of the WSSD targets endorsed by GOC2010 participants completed by June 2010 500 participants from all regions..</p> <p>Governance of marine areas beyond national jurisdiction officially becomes part of the IW focal area under GEF5 as a new program by completion of GEF5 replenishment.</p> <p>An ocean leadership training program for high-level decision-makers institutionalized under the sponsorship of a lead institution (GOF and partners).</p> <p>A collaborative public education program that effectively communicates the importance of integrating ocean considerations in the climate agenda and vice versa.</p>
<p>Component 2</p> <p>7. GEF IW projects actively exchanging knowledge and expertise in regional, thematic, institutional or EBM-related CoPs.</p> <p>8. GEF IW projects in IWC host region showing ownership and engaging actively in IWC5.</p>	<p>GEF IW Portfolio 75% active (average one content upload and one download per week) in at least 4 CoPs by Q2 2010.</p> <p>At least 3 Asia/Pacific IW projects commit by Q2 2009 to co-host IWC5;</p>

<p>9. Alignment of GEF IWC with cycles of WWF & GOF in order to better feed GEF input into global processes.</p> <p>10. GEF IW projects advance application of EBM to integrate participatory natural resource systems management (e.g. improved stakeholder engagement to integrate freshwater and marine, land and water, and adaptation to climate change).</p> <p>11. Key lessons transferred through peer-to-peer learning.</p> <p>12. Successful scientific and technical innovation and lessons from GEF IW project experience shared across global portfolio.</p> <p>13. GEF IW projects reporting on EBM and MDGs. Worldwide dissemination of IW project success, contribution to MDGs, and media support for expansion of IW projects.</p> <p>14. Project designs based on IW best-practice learning.</p> <p>15. Projects replicate successful approaches of comparable projects.</p> <p>16. Projects disseminate key information and share progress with the portfolio.</p>	<p>host region projects prepare achievements and contribute to leadership on SIDS, oceans and climate impacts</p> <p>Mechanisms for linking GEF portfolio learning cycle with GOF and WWF6 agreed by Q4 2010.</p> <p>At least 50% of new GEF IW projects by Q4 2010 demonstrate integration of freshwater and marine, land and water, and adaptation to climate change.</p> <p>At least 90% of GEF IW portfolio provides input for participative portfolio learning cycle and testing improvements by Q4 2009; 50% of IWC5-attending GEF IW project managers attend a project management training session at IWC5; At least 95% of participant evaluations in at least 3 pre-IWC technical workshops confirm increased capacity vs. individual baselines, and/or indicate changes to personal or institutional work plans. 50% of IWC5-attending GEF IW projects exhibit at least one top innovation and/or replicable experience.</p> <p>All GEF IW projects report on their contributions to EBM and MDGs as part of regular reporting and on iwlearn.net profiles by Q4 2009.</p> <p>At least 30 GEF IWENs produced for GFOCI and WWF6, by Q1 2011. At least 1 IWEN from each region and from each ecosystem-type per year.</p> <p>At least 10 inter-project exchanges document learning by Q4 2011, including at least one new GEF IW project per region, each featuring at least 2 stakeholders.</p> <p>25% of new GEF IW projects emulate an experience from an existing GEF IW project.</p> <p>50% GEF IW portfolio syndicates their news, events, announcements and report releases via www.iwlearn.net. By 2010, 75% of active GEF IW projects report annually on their efforts to address MDGs.arn.net profiles by end 2011.</p>
<p>Component 3 17. CT countries meet targets specified in the action plan.</p>	<p>Long-term CTI RPoA prepared and endorsed by leaders by May 2009.</p>

18. Effective management systems and strategic planning operative throughout the 6 CTI countries.	Baseline assessments completed by December 2010.
19. Regional learning mechanisms including regional workshops, regional training programs, and university level training established for all CTI countries.	Communications strategy included in the CTI RPoA by May 2009 and all CTI project staff adequately trained by end 2011.
20. Increased commitment of financial resources to sustainable natural resources management over a 2008 baseline.	First phase of implementation of the RPoA fully funded by December 2011.
21. Pilot projects prepared and ready for implementation by end 2011.	At least 5 pilot projects prepared by December 2011.
Component 4	
22. Effective linkage of global, regional, and national level coastal and marine EBM.	At least 1,000 CTI practitioners effectively linked to global best practice through IW:LEARN by December 2011.
23. Efficient, transparent, and effective results-based management of all project components.	Mid-term and final project evaluations fully satisfactory.

Table 2 Project Risks and Mitigation Strategy

Project Component	Risk	Rating (L, M, H)	Mitigation Strategy
Overall Project	Among the many environmental and natural resource crises globally, marine and coastal ecosystems may remain relatively neglected.	Moderate	The high-level policy dialogues, communication strategies, and transparent dissemination of information should all raise awareness of the urgency of improved marine and coastal management.
1. Advancing the Global Agenda on Oceans, Coasts and Small Island Developing States	The planning process is carried out with excessively optimistic assumptions and expectations regarding goals, objectives, activities, timing, and resources that could be accessed to implement the plan.	Moderate	A tight focus on results-based management and avoiding mission creep should help to keep expectations at an appropriate level. Key decision makers will be involved in strategic planning. Realistic estimates of resources available.
	The WOC2009 could be perceived as too government-dominated which could jeopardize the adoption and application of the Manado Ocean Declaration.	Low	Opening up WOC2009 to multiple stakeholders, including the NGO consortium involved in CTI, should help to ensure wide acceptance of the Manado Ocean Declaration.
	If multi-stakeholder dialogues during WOC2009 are not well managed, stakeholder confidence and trust, and participation in future multi-stakeholder meetings will be at risk.	Low	GOF has extensive experience in the conduct of multi-stakeholder dialogues and is well-trusted to ensure that all participants are heard, recognized, and appreciated for their unique contributions to the Manado Declaration.
	Disengagement of disappointed stakeholders if dialogue outcomes are not achieved, expectations are unmet, and no follow on activities are developed.	Low	By linking all components, this project enables policy dialogue held at the global (and thematic) level to be immediately translated into

	<p>Because of the sub-optimal level of data and information available in marine areas beyond national jurisdiction, their remoteness and other confounding factors, success and performance measures may be difficult to formulate and apply; attribution to present and future interventions may be difficult to establish.</p> <p>Diverse backgrounds of potential clients will require a combination of content and pedagogic techniques. A faulty training needs assessment could result in an ineffective training program.</p> <p>As key ocean information is disseminated, the lack of a screening process to review media outputs may result in misinterpretation of messages and jeopardize the multi-stakeholder goals and processes in place.</p>	<p>Moderate</p> <p>Moderate</p> <p>Moderate</p>	<p>action in the CTI RPOA. Stakeholder expectations will be clearly articulated and realistic objectives and outcomes will be defined.</p> <p>Marine and ocean issues are increasing in priority, especially as the impacts of climate change are already having major impacts on coastal and marine ecosystems. A reliable and systematic M&E plan for the GEF IW program on governance of marine areas beyond national jurisdiction will be used.</p> <p>Expert trainers will be recruited for the project and an extensive needs assessment will underpin the design of training courses.</p> <p>Media management will be provided by experienced GOF staff and consultants with previous experience of similar events.</p>
2. GEF International Waters Portfolio Learning	Not all GEF IW projects are willing to engage in various types of portfolio learning activities or to expose any weaknesses in project implementation to external scrutiny.	Low	The previous four IW conferences have helped to build a sense of community and trust among all IW projects.
3. Coral Triangle Initiative	<p>Among the many environmental and natural resource management needs, coral reefs may not be given adequate priority.</p> <p>CTI project funding may overwhelm national implementation capacity, thus diverting practitioners away from learning opportunities.</p>	<p>Moderate</p> <p>Low</p>	<p>A strong science and economics base will reinforce perceptions of decision makers regarding the value of coral reefs.</p> <p>Previous projects have demonstrated the willingness of practitioners in the CT countries to take maximum advantage of learning opportunities.</p>
4. Project Coordination and Management	The challenges of integrated management and a coordinated approach may overwhelm project participants and cause them to fall back into a reliance on disparate sectoral and national approaches.	Low	The accumulated wealth of experience from GOF and IW:LEARN regarding integrated EBM, developed over many years, will be available to all project participants.

Incremental Reasoning and Expected Global, National and Local Benefits

The JPOI and MDGs have set forth tangible targets and timetables for nations to implement regarding oceans, coasts, SIDS, biodiversity, climate, and freshwater. In the past six years, demonstrable progress has been made in achieving some of these goals, especially through the GEF IW projects related to freshwater systems, coasts, oceans and large marine ecosystems; lessons from these projects can usefully be adapted to scale up or apply in other settings and regions. With the increased certainty about likely profound climate changes, as highlighted in the 2007 Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, as national decision makers and the international community work to accelerate their efforts to

implement the JPOI and MDG commitments, they will also need to factor in the projected effects of climate change. Climate change is causing a variety of impacts on ecosystems and human communities, which vary by region and will increasingly and especially affect the poorest people on earth, as documented in detail by the 2007 UN Human Development report. These issues must be addressed at the global level to determine strategic next steps that need to be taken by nations and the international community and can be expected to be particularly effective at regional levels as well. Work underway in the Asia-Pacific region and in the Pacific Islands region provides useful lessons on nation-to-nation cooperation in transboundary management of marine resources—resources of significant global as well as regional economic and social value which are also especially vulnerable to climate changes.

Country Ownership: Country Eligibility and Country Drivenness

Component 1 – Advancing the Global Agenda on Oceans, Coasts and Small Island Developing States - The value of the Global Oceans Conferences organized by the GOF, as well as of the strategic policy discussions involving multiple stakeholders from over 100 countries and also of periodic report cards tracking progress (or lack thereof) on global goals in advancing the ecosystem-based governance agenda, have been emphasized by policymakers and stakeholders from around the world (See, for example, comments by experts from the European Commission, UNDOALOS, Australia, Japan, International Ocean Institute, Mexico, Canada, Tuvalu, Denmark, Indonesia, Vietnam, France, noted in the GOF's Report of Activities 2005-2008).¹⁴

Since the 2005 Mauritius International Meeting, the need to enhance the long-term capacity of SIDS on ocean and coastal management, especially in terms of adaptation to climate change, has been emphasized and reiterated by SIDS leaders at the 2006 Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands at UNESCO, Paris, and at the 2008 Global Conference in Hanoi, Vietnam, and detailed in the regional capacity assessment reports produced for Pacific SIDS, Caribbean SIDS, and Atlantic SIDS, and Indian Ocean SIDS produced by the GOF's GEF/MSP (2005-2008). Regional capacity assessment reports in Latin America, Africa, and East Asia (produced by the GEF/MSP 2005-2008) similarly call for focused in-country capacity building mechanisms and strategies to accelerate the achievement of WSSD and MDG goals, while anticipating and responding to climate change effects.

More specifically, the need to enhance the capacity of nations in Sub-Saharan Africa, especially with regard to integration of groundwater in river and where relevant also with lake basins with coastal and LME management, as well as managing Exclusive Economic Zones and enhancing ocean use agreements has been emphasized by Ministers from African nations at the 2006 Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands at UNESCO, Paris, and at the African Ministerial Council on Water (AMCOW) meeting in Brazzaville, Congo in 2007.

The capacity needs of 8 Portuguese-speaking nations regarding ocean and coastal management were described in detail at the Ocean Policy Summit in Lisbon, Portugal, in October 2005, organized by the GOF with the Portuguese government and other partners.

Component 2 - GEF International Waters Portfolio Learning - Countries eligible for GEF assistance under article 9b of the GEF Instrument that are already participating in GEF-funded IW projects are also eligible for participation in IW learning and exchange activities under the auspices of IW:LEARN. Special efforts will be made to ensure the participation of GEF eligible countries in the larger CT area, including Pacific SIDS.

¹⁴ http://www.globaloceans.org/gef/pdf/Report_GlobalForumActivities_2005-2008.pdf

Component 3 – Coral Triangle Initiative – Starting from the President of Indonesia’s initiative to mobilize the 6 CTI countries in 2007, the CTI has been strongly and noticeably country-driven. For example, the Manila Resolution of the CTI countries in October 2008, while welcoming support from development partners, stressed the importance of any support to be developed as “true partnerships, responsive to the practical needs of our governments.” The very high level of country ownership has also been reflected in the need for a ministerial meeting to be held in Madang, Papua New Guinea in March 2009, to prepare for the proposed CTI Summit at the WOC2009.

Sustainability

IW:LEARN helps to consolidate lessons and provides institutional memory based on over 15 years of GEF IW investment, to enable countries to learn from, adapt and replicate lessons learned beyond the period of GEF intervention. An enhanced interactive multimedia website will feature real-time video reflections and aims to test an expansion of remote participation by GEF project staff and partners leading up to, during and following the global conference through virtual interactions. The IWC5 will also consolidate innovative and usefully replicable GEF IW experiences and codify transboundary EBM priorities that can be contributed into regional and thematic knowledge-sharing processes and other global fora, including via Components 1 and 3. In particular, the project aims to establish and enhance durable KM mechanisms through peer learning relationships that will continue to be supported through virtual CoPs beyond the current project cycle, and will help to facilitate GEF IW participation in and prepare contributions to the 6th WWF and its triannual WWF cycle as well as through GEF IW linkages with the Global Oceans strategic planning to 2016 process.

It is expected that new partnerships forged in this project to focus on coastal and marine issues and integration with an emphasis on the Asia/Pacific region (including GOF, CTI, UNESCO-IHP and Australian centers of excellence, ICPDR, UNITAR’s Seas and Human Security series), all addressing priority concerns with improving participatory governance and sustainable financing, as well as emerging issues such as building comprehensive security and resilience to climate change, will lead to renewed partnerships and cofinancing of further knowledge-sharing and experiential learning activities in the GEF IW:LEARN III project. This project will focus on strengthening normative systems management of water and natural resources, integration of groundwater and climate considerations in water use efficiency and climate change adaptation with an emphasis on the MENARID region.

Replicability

In addition to engaging new scientific and technical partners from the GEF IWC host country in planning for pre-conference workshops and the IWC agenda, the project foresees ongoing peer learning exchange through enhanced CoPs and partnerships, and is already informing planning for the next portfolio learning cycle (IW:LEARN III project) which will build on the outcomes of this learning cycle, going into further depth in a related set of emerging issues with an emphasis on another region offering a growing body of experience and expertise.

The project will catalyze the replication of lessons learned in the GEF IW portfolio and building on past experiences of what works and what does not will also enhance the cost effectiveness of future GEF IW interventions. Some relevant lessons from linked projects in this IW learning cycle and from the CTI region are summarized in Table 3 below.

Table 3 Linked Projects and Lessons Learned

Project	Scope	Lessons learned
Partnerships in Environmental	Second phase (1999-2007) focused on	Over a 14 year period, PEMSEA has

Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA)	partnerships in environmental management in the East Asian seas. In June 2007, GEF approved phase 1 of a 10-year program (2007-2017) to implement a Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA).	evolved from a regional project to a regional operating mechanism supported by member countries. PEMSEA illustrates the issues and difficulties associated with moving from a project modality to a permanent institutional arrangement.
Reversing Environmental Degradation Trends in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand	A \$34 million project funded by GEF and implemented by UNEP (2002-2008) in partnership with seven riparian states bordering the South China Sea (Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam). Implemented under COBSEA. A draft Strategic Action Program has been prepared for GEF funding.	Currently undergoing terminal evaluation, the project components on habitat degradation and loss, fisheries over-exploitation and land-based pollution offer significant lessons learned for the Global Forum, IW:LEARN and CTI, especially in relation to regional coordination and selection of the 13 pilot sites.
Coordinating Body on the Seas of East Asia (COBSEA)	A new COBSEA strategy (2008-2012) has been approved to focus on the thematic areas of marine- and land-based pollution, coastal and marine habitat conservation and management and response to coastal disasters. Emphasis will be placed on information management, capacity building, regional cooperation and strategic and emerging issues.	After more than 20 years of project operations, COBSEA will adopt a more policy oriented function, including measures to strengthen national capacities to better manage regional marine programs, to enhance post-project sustainability, and to assist governments to maximize opportunities.
Coral Triangle Initiative	ADB is executing 2 additional GEF-funded projects on CTI in the Pacific and in Southeast Asia under separate RETAs. ADB is also providing support to the Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion under the Brunei-Indonesia-Malaysia-Philippines: East ASEAN Growth Area regional environment program.	Development partner coordination is proving to be an essential feature of CTI, as there are many partners involved and a strong desire by the CTI countries to remain in charge. Institutional arrangements beyond the CTI Summit in 2009 also need attention.
Mangroves for the Future (MFF)	MFF focuses on the countries hit by the Indian Ocean tsunami (India, Indonesia, Maldives, Seychelles, Sri Lanka, and Thailand) with an overall aim to promote an integrated ocean wide approach to coastal zone management.	Mangroves are used as a flagship ecosystem in recognition of the destruction caused to mangroves by the tsunami, but MFF is inclusive of all coastal ecosystems, including coral reefs, estuaries, lagoons, sandy beaches, sea grasses and wetlands.
Arafura and Timor Seas Ecosystem Action Programme (ATSEA)	To ensure the integrated, cooperative, sustainable, EBM 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 Program.	Application of transboundary diagnostic analysis for the Arafura-Timor Seas, to underpin policy, legal, and institutional reforms and investment actions at national and regional levels. As for other projects, a major issue is how to scale up from demonstration and pilot sites in Indonesia and Timor Leste.
Arafura and Timor Seas Expert Forum (ATSEF)	Involving Indonesia, Timor Leste, and Australia, ATSEF is providing cooperation in combating illegal fishing, fish stocks management, protection of biodiversity, and sustainable livelihoods, under the UNDP-executed Arafura and East Timor Seas Ecosystem Action Program	ATSEF needs to be strengthened as an effective regional mechanism for management of the Arafura and East Timor Seas Ecosystem Action Program, with initial pilot projects scaled up to the regional level.
Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC)	A medium-size project (MSP) entitled Western Pacific-East Asia Oceanic Fisheries Management Project to be executed by UNDP involving Indonesia, Philippines and Vietnam related to the implementation of the WCPFC is also part of the CTI Program.	Assimilation of baseline data and gap analysis is being undertaken to design a three-year (2009-2011) MSP funded by GEF, partly supported by the Indonesia Philippines Data Collection Project Fund (a voluntary fund to assist in data collection on highly migratory species in Indonesian and Philippines waters).
Agulhas and Somali Current Large Marine Ecosystems	The Project will formulate, adopt, and implement effective and sustainable Strategic	Lessons learned from regional experimentation to inform debates and

Project (and other LME projects)	Action Programs for the two LMES on: (i) Productivity; (ii) Fish and Fisheries; (iii) Ecosystem Health and Pollution; (iv) Socioeconomics; and (v) Governance. Work on (i) to (iii) will provide the scientific foundation and justification upon which to confirm the extent and boundaries of the ecosystems. The last two areas will provide an understanding of the governance needs.	advance discussions on improvement in the governance of marine areas within and beyond national jurisdiction.
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In addition, a new experience still underway engaging parliamentarians in the Yellow Sea and Africa may be shared in this learning cycle but will not be ripe for replication until current initiatives are completed and assessed, including a new WWF thematic track on parliamentarians which IW:LEARN and IUCN’s Environmental Law Centre are collaborating on. Risk management is an important area of opportunity for cooperation with the private sector, and for integration across sectors where benefits may be increased through cooperation at the transboundary basin or regional scale. Adaptive EBM is a key pillar of climate change adaptation as well as a foundation for MDGs and linkages identified in the IW:LEARN/CTI project will be taken a step further in the IW:LEARN III project. An emphasis on groundwater and raising awareness and integrated management capacity in the use of new storage and managed groundwater recharge technologies will be a key focus of regional learning with global benefit to be developed in the MENARID region in the next portfolio learning cycle. Concerns emerging from science and policy dialogues on groundwater and climate in Africa as well as across GOF working groups in the global marine community, call for new market-based risk management mechanisms. Risk-sharing tools such as index insurance for flooding or tropical storms are of particular interest at the regional and transboundary level, and outcomes emerging from portfolio learning activities in the IWC5 cycle related to these issues will inform the development and testing of practical tools and basin-scale application in the next portfolio learning cycle.

PART III: Management Arrangements

Component 1 – Advancing the Global Agenda on Oceans, Coasts and Small Island Developing States – GOF will provide overall responsibility for this component, through ICO, the GOF Steering Committee involving over 90 ocean leaders from all sectors and regions of the world, and the GOF’s 12 Working Groups involving over 250 experts in 72 countries, and in close consultation with collaborators, supporters and funders of the various activities carried out under Component 1. The GOF will also work closely with the organizing committee for WOC2009 based in Jakarta.

ICO, the Global Forum Secretariat, is the operating body of the GOF. ICO will carry out all the activities under Component 1 in consultation with the GOF Steering Committee. The strategic planning process to advance the global oceans agenda and planning for GOC5 will be done through the Working Groups, which will take the lead in the policy analyses, development of strategic plans, and conceptual preparation for the GOC2010 with secretariat support from ICO. The organization of the Global Ocean Policy Day at the WOC2009 will be undertaken in collaboration with UNEP and the Government of Indonesia. The policy analysis and multi-stakeholder dialogues that will be undertaken towards the enhancement of governance of marine areas beyond national jurisdiction will be carried out by ICO in collaboration with GEF and experts from the GOF Working Group in charge of this issue area. The ocean leadership training will be developed and implemented in collaboration with international and regional institutions such as the International Ocean Institute, PEMSEA, SPREP, SOPAC, NEPAD, and CPLP, and the GOF Working Group on Capacity Development. The public education and outreach activities will be carried out through the GOF’s public outreach arm, the World Ocean Network, in partnership with the World Ocean Observatory, and the GOF Working Group on Public Education and Outreach, which will coordinate with the other GOF Working Groups on key messages in each issue area for public dissemination.

Component 2 – GEF International Waters Portfolio Learning – A Project Team for this component will be formed to progressively develop and implement, in consultation with the GEF IW portfolio and the IWC5 Steering Committee, a learning framework for activities leading up to, during and following the IWC5, and provide coordination with Component 1 (GOF governance processes) and Component 3 (CTI regional learning) activities. Outputs will be progressively fed into the management arrangements for the IW:LEARN Phase III under the MENARID Project.

Component 3 – Coral Triangle Initiative – The ADB will establish a CTI management group, drawing together the GEF-funded CTI projects being implemented by ADB and helping to link the three components of this project, while making appropriate linkages to the CTI Secretariat in Jakarta, and the USG-funded Program Integration unit.

Component 4 – Project Coordination and Management – A Project Coordination Unit (PCU) will be established at the UNDP Regional Centre in Bangkok (RCB). The team will include a part time Team Leader/Marine Resource Management Specialist and a Project Implementation Coordinator under the supervision of the Regional Technical Advisor for International Waters.

Acknowledgements - In order to accord proper acknowledgement to GEF for providing funding, a GEF logo will appear on all relevant GEF project publications, including among others, project hardware and vehicles purchased with GEF funds. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by GEF should also accord proper acknowledgment to GEF. The UNDP logo should be more prominent and separated from the GEF logo if possible, as UN visibility is important for security purposes.

PART IV : Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget

Project monitoring and evaluation will be conducted in accordance with established UNDP and GEF procedures and will be provided by the PCU, project team, UNOPS and the UNDP Regional Centre in Bangkok (UNDP-RCB) with support from UNDP/GEF. The Logical Framework Matrix provides *performance* and *impact* indicators for project implementation along with their corresponding *means of verification*. These will form the basis on which the project's Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system will be built.

The following sections outline the principle components of the M&E Plan and indicative cost estimates related to M&E activities. The M&E Plan will be presented and finalized in the Project Inception Report following a collective fine-tuning of indicators, means of verification, and the full definition of project staff M&E responsibilities.

1. Monitoring and Reporting

1.1. Project Inception Phase

A Project Inception Workshop will be conducted with the full project team, relevant government counterparts, co-financing partners, the UNDP-RCB and representation of UNDP-GEF (HQ) as appropriate, possibly back-to-back with WOC2009.

A fundamental objective of this Inception Workshop will be to assist the project team to understand and take ownership of the project's goals and objectives, as well as finalize preparation of the project's first annual work plan on the basis of the project's logframe matrix. This will include reviewing the logframe (indicators, means of verification, assumptions), imparting additional detail as needed, and on the basis of

this exercise finalize the Annual Work Plan (AWP) with precise and measurable performance indicators, and in a manner consistent with the expected outcomes for the project.

Additionally, the purpose and objective of the Inception Workshop will be to (i) introduce project staff with the UNDP-GEF *expanded team* which will support the project during its implementation, namely the UNDP-RCB and UNDP/GEF (HQ), plus the PCU; (ii) detail the roles, support services and complementary responsibilities of UNDP-RCB and UNDP/GEF (HQ) staff vis à vis the project team; (iii) provide a detailed overview of UNDP-GEF reporting and M&E requirements, with particular emphasis on the Annual Project Implementation Reviews (PIR) and related documentation, the Annual Project Report (APR), Tripartite Review Meetings, as well as mid-term and final evaluations. Equally, the Inception Workshop will provide an opportunity to inform the project team on UNDP project related budgetary planning, budget reviews, and mandatory budget re-phasing.

The Inception Workshop will also provide an opportunity for all parties to understand their roles, functions, and responsibilities within the project's decision-making structures, including reporting and communication lines, and conflict resolution mechanisms. The Terms of Reference (TOR) for project staff and decision-making structures will be discussed again, as needed, in order to clarify for all, each party's responsibilities during the project's implementation phase.

1.2. Monitoring responsibilities and events

A detailed schedule of project review meetings will be developed by the project management, in consultation with project implementation partners and stakeholder representatives and incorporated in the Project Inception Report. Such a schedule will include: (i) tentative time frames for Tripartite Reviews, Steering Committee Meetings, (or relevant advisory and/or coordination mechanisms) and (ii) project related M&E activities.

Day to day monitoring of implementation progress will be the responsibility of the PCU Team Leader (depending on the established project structure) based on the project's AWP and its indicators. The Project Team will inform the UNDP-RCB of any delays or difficulties faced during implementation so that the appropriate support or corrective measures can be adopted in a timely and remedial fashion.

The PCU and the Project GEF Technical Advisor will fine-tune the progress and performance/impact indicators of the project in consultation with the full project team at the Inception Workshop with support from UNDP-RCB and assisted by the UNDP-GEF (HQ). Specific targets for the first year implementation progress indicators together with their means of verification will be developed at this Workshop. These will be used to assess whether implementation is proceeding at the intended pace and in the right direction and will form part of the AWP. The local implementing agencies will also take part in the Inception Workshop in which a common vision of overall project goals will be established. Targets and indicators for subsequent years would be defined annually as part of the internal evaluation and planning processes undertaken by the project team.

Measurement of impact indicators related to global benefits will occur according to the schedules defined in the Inception Workshop and tentatively outlined in the indicative Impact Measurement Template (Table 4). The measurement, of these will be undertaken through subcontracts or retainers with relevant institutions (e.g. mangrove cover via analysis of satellite imagery, or populations of key species through inventories) or through specific studies that are to form part of the project activities (e.g. measurement of carbon benefits from improved mangrove management or through surveys for capacity building efforts) or periodic sampling such as with coastal sedimentation and erosion.

Periodic monitoring of implementation progress will be undertaken by the UNDP-RCB through quarterly meetings with the project partners, or more frequently as deemed necessary. This will allow parties to take stock and to troubleshoot any problems pertaining to the project in a timely fashion to ensure smooth implementation of project activities.

Annual Monitoring will occur through the *Tripartite Review (TPR)*. This is the highest policy-level meeting of the parties directly involved in the implementation of a project. The project will be subject to TPR at least once every year. The first such meeting will be held within the first twelve months of the start of full implementation. The PCU will prepare an Annual Project Report (APR) and submit it to UNDP-RCB at least two weeks prior to the TPR for review and comments.

The APR will be used as one of the basic documents for discussions in the TPR meeting. The PCU will present the APR to the TPR, highlighting policy issues and recommendations for the decision of the TPR participants. The PCU also informs the participants of any agreement reached by stakeholders during the APR preparation on how to resolve operational issues. Separate reviews of each project component may also be conducted if necessary.

Terminal Tripartite Review (TTR)

The TTR is held in the last month of project operations. The PCU will be responsible for preparing the Terminal Report and submitting it to UNDP-RCB. It shall be prepared in draft at least two months in advance of the TTR in order to allow review, and will serve as the basis for discussions in the TTR. The TTR considers the implementation of the project as a whole, paying particular attention to whether the project has achieved its stated objectives and contributed to the broader environmental objective. It decides whether any actions are still necessary, particularly in relation to sustainability of project results, and acts as a vehicle through which lessons learnt can be captured to feed into other projects under implementation or formulation.

The TPR has the authority to suspend disbursement if project performance benchmarks are not met. Benchmarks will be developed at the Inception Workshop, based on delivery rates, and qualitative assessments of achievements of outputs.

1.3. Project Monitoring Reporting

The PCU in conjunction with the UNDP-GEF extended team will be responsible for the preparation and submission of the following reports that form part of the monitoring process. Items (a) through (f) are mandatory and strictly related to monitoring, while (g) through (h) have a broader function and the frequency and nature is project specific to be defined throughout implementation.

(a) Inception Report (IR)

A Project Inception Report will be prepared immediately following the Inception Workshop. It will include a detailed First Year/AWP divided into quarterly time-frames detailing the activities and progress indicators that will guide implementation during the first year of the project. This AWP would include the dates of specific field visits, support missions from the UNDP-RCB or consultants, as well as time-frames for meetings of the project's decision making structures. The Report will also include the detailed project budget for the first full year of implementation, prepared on the basis of the AWP, and including any M&E requirements to effectively measure project performance during the targeted 12 months time-frame.

The IR will include a more detailed narrative on the institutional roles, responsibilities, coordinating actions and feedback mechanisms of project related partners. In addition, a section will be included on

progress to date on project establishment and start-up activities and an update of any changed external conditions that may affect project implementation.

When finalized the report will be circulated to project counterparts who will be given a period of one calendar month in which to respond with comments or queries. Prior to this circulation of the IR, the UNDP-RCB and UNDP-GEF (HQ) will review the document.

(b) Annual Project Report (APR)

The APR is a UNDP requirement and part of UNDP's central oversight, monitoring and project management. It is a self-assessment report by project management and provides input to the country office reporting process and the ROAR, as well as forming a key input to the TPR. An APR will be prepared on an annual basis prior to the TPR, to reflect progress achieved in meeting the project's AWP and assess performance of the project in contributing to intended outcomes through outputs and partnership work.

The format of the APR is flexible but should include the following:

- ◆ An analysis of project performance over the reporting period, including outputs produced and, where possible, information on the status of the outcome
- ◆ The constraints experienced in the progress towards results and the reasons for these
- ◆ The three (at most) major constraints to achievement of results
- ◆ AWP, CAE and other expenditure reports (ERP generated)
- ◆ Lessons learned
- ◆ Clear recommendations for future orientation in addressing key problems in lack of progress

(c) Project Implementation Review (PIR)

The PIR is an annual monitoring process mandated by the GEF. It has become an essential management and monitoring tool for project managers and offers the main vehicle for extracting lessons from ongoing projects. Once the project has been under implementation for a year, a PIR must be completed by the UNDP-RCB together with the PCU. The PIR can be prepared any time during the year (July-June) and ideally prior to the TPR. The PIR should then be discussed in the TPR so that the result would be a PIR that has been agreed upon by the project, the executing agency and UNDP-RCB.

The individual component PIRs are collected, reviewed and analyzed by the UNDP-RCB prior to sending them to the focal area clusters at the UNDP/GEF headquarters. The focal area clusters supported by the UNDP/GEF M&E Unit analyze the PIRs by focal area, theme and region for common issues/results and lessons. The TAs and PTAs play a key role in this consolidating analysis.

The focal area PIRs are then discussed in the GEF Interagency Focal Area Task Forces in or around November each year and consolidated reports by focal area are collated by the GEF Independent M&E Unit based on the Task Force findings.

The GEF M&E Unit provides the scope and content of the PIR. In light of the similarities of both APR and PIR, UNDP/GEF has prepared a harmonized format for reference.

(d) Quarterly Progress Reports

Short reports outlining main updates in project progress will be provided quarterly to the UNDP-RCB and the UNDP/GEF (HQ) by the project team, through the PCU.

(e) Periodic Thematic Reports

As and when called for by UNDP-RCB, UNDP/GEF (HQ) or the Implementing Partner, the project team will prepare Specific Thematic Reports, focusing on specific issues or areas of activity. The request for a Thematic Report will be provided to the project team in written form by UNDP and will clearly state the issue or activities that need to be reported on. These reports can be used as a form of lessons learnt exercise, specific oversight in key areas, or as troubleshooting exercises to evaluate and overcome obstacles and difficulties encountered. UNDP is requested to minimize its requests for Thematic Reports, and when such are necessary will allow reasonable timeframes for their preparation by the project team.

(f) Project Terminal Report

During the last three months of the project the project team will prepare the Project Terminal Report. This comprehensive report will summarize all activities, achievements and outputs of the Project, lessons learnt, objectives met, or not achieved, structures and systems implemented, etc. and will be the definitive statement of the Project's activities during its lifetime. It will also lay out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability and replicability of the Project's activities.

(g) Technical Reports

Technical Reports are detailed documents covering specific areas of analysis or scientific specializations within the overall project. As part of the IR, the project team will prepare a draft Reports List, detailing the technical reports that are expected to be prepared on key areas of activity during the course of the Project, and tentative due dates. Where necessary this Reports List will be revised and updated, and included in subsequent APRs. Technical Reports may also be prepared by external consultants and should be comprehensive, specialized analyses of clearly defined areas of research within the framework of the project and its sites. These technical reports will represent, as appropriate, the project's substantive contribution to specific areas, and will be used in efforts to disseminate relevant information and best practices at local, national and international levels.

(h) Project Publications

Project publications will form a key method of crystallizing and disseminating the results and achievements of the Project. These publications may be scientific or informational texts on the activities and achievements of the Project, in the form of journal articles, multimedia publications, etc. These publications can be based on Technical Reports, depending upon the relevance, scientific worth, etc. of these Reports, or may be summaries or compilations of a series of Technical Reports and other research. The project team will determine if any of the Technical Reports merit formal publication, and will also (in consultation with UNDP, the government and other relevant stakeholder groups) plan and produce these Publications in a consistent and recognizable format. Project resources will need to be defined and allocated for these activities as appropriate and in a manner commensurate with the project's budget.

2. Independent Evaluation

The project will be subjected to at least two independent external evaluations as follows:

(i) Mid-term Evaluation

An independent mid-term evaluation will be undertaken at the end of the second year of implementation. The mid-term evaluation will determine progress being made towards the achievement of outcomes and

will identify course correction if needed. It will focus on the effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of project implementation; will highlight issues requiring decisions and actions; and will present initial lessons learned about project design, implementation and management. Findings of this review will be incorporated as recommendations for enhanced implementation during the final half of the project's term. The organization, terms of reference and timing of the mid-term evaluation will be decided after consultation between the parties to the project document. The Terms of Reference for this mid-term evaluation will be prepared by the UNDP-RCB based on guidance from UNDP/GEF (HQ).

(ii) Final Evaluation

An independent Final Evaluation will take place three months prior to the TTR meeting, and will focus on the same issues as the mid-term evaluation. The final evaluation will also look at impact and sustainability of results, including the contribution to capacity development and the achievement of global environmental goals. The Final Evaluation should also provide recommendations for follow-up activities. The TORs for this evaluation will be prepared by the UNDP-RCB based on guidance from UNDP/GEF (HQ).

Audit Clause

UNOPS will provide UNDP with certified periodic financial statements, and with an annual audit of the financial statements relating to the status of UNDP (including GEF) funds according to the established procedures set out in the Programming and Finance manuals. The Audit will be conducted by the legally recognized auditor of UNOPS, or by a commercial auditor engaged by UNOPS.

3. Learning and Knowledge Sharing

Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention zone through a number of existing information sharing networks and forums, but primarily by IW:LEARN. In addition:

- ◆ The project will participate, as relevant and appropriate, in UNDP/GEF sponsored networks, organized for Senior Personnel working on projects that share common characteristics. UNDP/GEF shall establish a number of networks, such as Integrated Ecosystem Management, eco-tourism, co-management, etc, that will largely function on the basis of an electronic platform.
- ◆ The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to project implementation though lessons learned.

The project will identify, analyze, and share lessons learned that might be beneficial in the design and implementation of similar future projects. Identifying and analyzing lessons learned is an ongoing process, and the need to communicate such lessons is one of the project's central contributions to be delivered not less frequently than once every 12 months. UNDP/GEF shall provide a format and assist the project team in categorizing, documenting and reporting on lessons learned. To this end a percentage of project resources will need to be allocated for these activities.

Table 4 Indicative Monitoring and Evaluation Work Plan and Corresponding Budget

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget US\$ <i>Excluding project team staff time</i>	Time frame
Inception Workshop (IW)	Project Coordination Unit (PCU) UNDP-RCB	\$50,000	Within first two months of project start

	UNDP GEF		up
Inception Report	Project Team UNDP CO	None	Immediately following IW
Measurement of Means of Verification for Project Purpose Indicators	PCU will oversee the hiring of specific studies and institutions, and delegate responsibilities to relevant team members	To be finalized in Inception Phase and Workshop. Indicative cost \$10,000	Start, mid and end of project
Measurement of Means of Verification for Project Progress and Performance (measured on an annual basis)	Oversight by Project GEF Regional Technical Advisor and PCU Measurements by regional field officers and local IAs	To be determined as part of the Annual Work Plan's preparation. Indicative cost \$40,000	Annually prior to APR/PIR and to the definition of annual work plans
APR and PIR	Project Team UNDP-RCB UNDP-GEF	None	Annually
TPR and TPR report	Government Counterparts UNDP CO Project team UNDP-GEF Regional Coordinating Unit	None	Every year, upon receipt of APR
Steering Committee Meetings	Project Coordinator UNDP-RCB	None	Following Project IW and subsequently at least once a year
Periodic status reports	Project team	\$5,000	To be determined by Project team and UNDP-RCB
Technical reports	Project team Hired consultants as needed	\$15,000	To be determined by Project Team and UNDP-RCB
Mid-term External Evaluation	Project team UNDP-RCB UNDP-GEF Regional Coordinating Unit External Consultants (i.e. evaluation team)	\$20,000	At the mid-point of project implementation.
Final External Evaluation	Project team, UNDP-RCB UNDP-GEF Regional Coordinating Unit External Consultants (i.e. evaluation team)	\$30,000	At the end of project implementation
Terminal Report	Project team UNDP-RCB External Consultant	None	At least one month before the end of the project
	TOTAL	\$170,000	

PART V: Legal Context

The UNDP Regional Director for Asia-Pacific is authorized to effect in writing the following types of revision to this Project Document, provided that he/she has verified the agreement thereto by the UNDP-GEF Unit and is assured that the other signatories to the Project Document have no objection to the proposed changes:

- a) Revision of, or addition to, any of the annexes to the Project Document;
- b) Revisions which do not involve significant changes in the immediate objectives, outputs or activities of the project, but are caused by the rearrangement of the inputs already agreed to or by cost increases due to inflation;

- c) Mandatory annual revisions which re-phase the delivery of agreed project inputs or increased expert or other costs due to inflation or take into account agency expenditure flexibility; and
- d) Inclusion of additional annexes and attachments only as set out here in this Project Document

SECTION II : STRATEGIC RESULTS FRAMEWORK (SRF) AND GEF INCREMENT

Table 5 Logical Framework and Objectively Verifiable Impact Indicators

Project Strategy	Objectively verifiable indicators				
<i>Goal</i>	Coastal and marine ecosystems, especially in the Coral Triangle, are managed sustainably, with equitable outcomes for all communities that depend on these resources for their livelihoods and with long term protection of the globally significant biological diversity in coastal and marine ecoregions.				
	Indicator	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Target</i>	Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
Objective of the project Improved management of coastal and marine ecosystems through efficient and effective inter- and intra-regional adaptive learning processes.	Effective, efficient management systems drawn from targeted learning from the GEF international waters (IW) program applied in the Coral Triangle and other areas by 2010.	Establishment of information sharing and targeted learning in previous IW:LEARN project.	Lessons learned from previous IW projects, and from World Ocean Conference applied by the six CTI countries.	Attendance at WOC in 2009 Hits on IW:LEARN website CTI Regional Plan of Action and country action plans CTI monitoring and evaluation system.	Risk: Among the many environmental and natural resource crises globally, marine and coastal ecosystems may remain relatively neglected. Assumption: Development partners, including the private sector, will substantially increase external funding of coral reef management, along with increased funding from national governments.

	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
<p>Outcome 1: To foster critical thinking, creativity, learning, and partnership building towards the achievement of WSSD goals and the MDGs related to oceans, coasts, and SIDS, and in response to new ocean issues.</p>	<p>1. Strategic plan and program of work for 2010-2014 addressing the WSSD targets on oceans, coasts, and SIDS, prepared by Global Forum Working Groups completed by December 2009, in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Climate, oceans, and security - Achieving progress markers on EBM and ICM 2010 goals - Large Marine Ecosystems management - Marine biodiversity and networks of MPAs - Fisheries and aquaculture - SIDS and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy - Linking the management of freshwater, coasts, and oceans 	<p>Disparate plans and programs implemented by various organizations to address each of the WSSD targets on oceans, coasts, and SIDS.</p>	<p>Seven Strategic Plans and Program of Work that incorporate ongoing plans and programs as well as new projects to address weak areas/gaps in each. Drafts completed for presentation at GOC2010 in April 2010.</p>	<p>Seven Policy Briefs/Planning Documents</p>	<p>Assumptions: The process will engage adequate representation from major stakeholders.</p> <p>The approach and methods used by the Working Groups capture relevant knowledge and insights and apply best practices.</p> <p>The strategic planning process will run in support of existing formal processes.</p> <p>The strategic plan and program of work will be adopted, supported and carried out by stakeholders involved in the process.</p> <p>Risks: The planning process is carried out with excessively optimistic assumptions and expectations regarding goals, objectives, activities, timing, and resources that could be accessed to implement the plan.</p>

	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
	<p>2. Tangible recommendations from multi-stakeholder dialogues at WOC2009, on the following issues:</p> <p>(i) Ocean/climate issues included in the climate negotiations and vice versa</p> <p>(ii) Understanding and developing policy responses to global ocean changes – ocean warming, acidification, changes in currents, changes in polar regions</p> <p>(iii) Promoting international commitment and funding to respond to the differential effects of climate change on different regions</p> <p>(iv) Encouraging adaptation in the context of EBM/ICM</p> <p>(v) Properly managing mitigation efforts that use the oceans, e.g. carbon storage and sequestration and iron fertilization</p> <p>(vi) Encouraging alternative forms of energy using the oceans</p> <p>(vii) Managing air pollution from ships.</p>	<p>Broad recommendations on areas that need further progress in research and policy development.</p>	<p>Specific recommendations on action in each area that could be further pursued by stakeholders and included in the strategic plan and program of work for 2010-2014, prepared by end-June 2009.</p>	<p>Report of the World Ocean Conference/Global Ocean Policy Day.</p> <p>Manado Ocean Declaration.</p>	<p>Assumptions: WOC2009 will draw wide participation from governments, NGOs, intergovernmental organizations, the science and business communities.</p> <p>WOC2009 adapts an open and transparent stakeholder process to ensure stakeholder support and adoption of the Conference outputs, especially the Manado Ocean Declaration.</p> <p>Risks: The Conference could be perceived as too government-dominated which could jeopardize the adoption/application of the Manado Ocean Declaration.</p> <p>If multi-stakeholder dialogues during WOC2009 are not well managed, stakeholder confidence and trust, and participation in future multi-stakeholder meetings will be at risk.</p>

	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
	3. 5 th Global Oceans Conference successfully accomplished in April 2010.	<p>Policy recommendations towards achieving the WSSD targets emanating from the Hanoi Conference.</p> <p>400 participants from various sectors</p>	<p>Strategic Plan and Program of Work for 2010-2014 for each of the WSSD targets endorsed by GOC2010 participants, completed by end June 2010.</p> <p>500 participants from various sectors</p>	Conference Report.	<p>Assumptions: Stakeholders will be adequately represented in the dialogue and engage in effective interaction. Adequate resources are made available for effective stakeholder participation and representation. Expectations among stakeholders are articulated and clear objectives and outcomes are categorically conveyed.</p> <p>Risks: Proliferation of loud/strong voices during the dialogue could lead to inaction or fragmentation of efforts. Disengagement of disappointed stakeholders if dialogue outcomes are not achieved, expectations are unmet, and no follow on activities are developed.</p>

	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
	4. Recommendations towards the development of a new IW program area on governance of marine areas beyond national jurisdiction (MABNJ) for consideration in the next GEF replenishment process (GEF5) produced by June 2009.	There is no program on governance of marine areas beyond national jurisdiction under the GEF IW focal area.	Governance of marine areas beyond national jurisdiction officially becomes part of the IW focal area under GEF5, as a new program by completion of the GEF5 replenishment process.	<p>Concept proposals for regional case studies</p> <p>Document for discussion submitted to the GEF Council and Technical Advisory Committee for the GEF5 replenishment.</p>	<p>Assumptions: GEF Council will accept that the IW focal area should include governance of MABNJ and that measures of impacts could be formulated.</p> <p>Risks: Because of the sub-optimal level of data and information available in marine areas beyond national jurisdiction, their remoteness and other confounding factors, success and performance measures may be difficult to formulate and apply; attribution to present and future interventions will be more difficult to establish</p>
	<p>5. Ocean leadership training program for high-level decision-makers developed and implemented at least twice for the following groups of countries by 2012.</p> <p>- CTI countries and SIDS - East Africa and CPLP</p>	No such training program exists.	An ocean leadership training program for high-level decision-makers (with 25-30 participants per session) institutionalized under the sponsorship of a lead institution (GOF and partners) implemented in 2 sessions, with the first in September 2010.	Training Package and Report of Implementation.	<p>Assumptions: The Ocean Leadership Training will be institutionalized under the sponsorship of the Global Forum and other main collaborators. Sustainability will rely on good feedback from inclusion of an M&E program.</p> <p>Risks: Diverse backgrounds of potential clients will require a combination of content and pedagogic techniques. A faulty training needs assessment could result in an ineffective training program.</p>

	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
	6. Public education and outreach program on climate change and oceans developed and implemented by end of 2011.	No such program currently exists.	A collaborative public education program that effectively communicates the importance of integrating ocean considerations in the climate agenda and vice versa.	Program document and Report of Implementation.	<p>Assumptions: Collaborators can raise matching resources to augment the seed money provided by the GEF grant.</p> <p>The key ocean information to be used in the public education program will emanate from the insights gleaned by the GOF Working Groups during their deliberations in the strategic planning process.</p>

	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
<p>Outcome 2: Improved adaptive management of transboundary marine, coastal and freshwater systems. Expected learning outcomes include assessable increased GEF IW project capacity at 3 levels: (i) individual project stakeholders; (ii) organizations; and (iii) governments, fostering enabling environments for transboundary cooperation to deepen and accelerate EBM and policy reform processes.</p>	<p>GEF IW projects actively exchanging knowledge and expertise in regional, thematic, institutional or EBM-related CoPs.</p>	<p>Some GEF IW projects participate on <i>ad hoc</i> basis in regional, thematic, institutional or EBM-related CoPs.</p>	<p>GEF IW Portfolio 75% active (average one content upload and one download per week) in at least 4 CoPs by Q2 2010.</p>	<p>Discussion threads, posted content, resources downloaded, profiles created, and/or news posted; active participation in IWC5 online collaboration website before the conference and in CoP sites post-meeting.</p>	<p>Assumptions: Participative peer learning is perceived as valuable for all GEF IW projects.</p> <p>Project stakeholders are encouraged to utilize IW:LEARN services at all levels of implementation and execution</p> <p>Participants are sufficiently aware of GEF IW:LEARN and know how to both engage its services and provide their own experience to peers (via CoP participation, IWEN production IWC engagement and information syndication)</p> <p>GEF IW:LEARN and partners can obtain sufficient post-intervention feedback on effectiveness through participant evaluation</p> <p>Organizers of key international and regional dialogues are willing to engage the GEF portfolio</p> <p>Given IW project experience is replicable by other projects</p> <p>Projects possess the means to report on</p>
	<p>GEF IW projects in IWC host region showing ownership and engaging actively in IWC5.</p>	<p>One host region project showcases key learning at GEF IWC.</p>	<p>At least 3 Asia/Pacific IW projects commit by Q2 2009 to co-host IWC5; host region projects prepare achievements and contribute to leadership on SIDS, oceans and climate impacts</p>	<p>Host projects make plenary presentations at IWC on their key results</p>	
	<p>Alignment of GEF IWC with cycles of WWF & GOF in order to better feed GEF input into global processes.</p>	<p>GEF IWC not linked with global freshwater & ocean meeting cycles or processes.</p>	<p>Mechanisms for linking GEF portfolio learning cycle with GOF and WWF6 agreed by Q4 2010.</p>	<p>GEF projects featured in WWF and GOF session proceedings and IW:LEARN involved in planning process for WWF6; Integration workshop at WOC2009.</p>	
	<p>GEF IW projects advance application of EBM to integrate participatory natural resource systems management (e.g. improved stakeholder engagement to integrate freshwater and marine, land and water, and adaptation to climate change).</p>	<p>Surface and groundwater and coastal management are not integrated;</p>	<p>At least 50% of new GEF IW projects by Q4 2010 demonstrate integration of freshwater and marine, land and water, and adaptation to climate change.</p>	<p>Project documents, PIFs, and CEO endorsement forms.</p>	
	<p>Key lessons transferred through peer-to-peer learning.</p>	<p>No self-sustaining mechanism for GEF IW inter-project exchange, global portfolio learning and assessment.</p>	<p>At least 90% of GEF IW portfolio provides input for participative portfolio learning cycle and testing improvements by Q4 2009; 50% of IWC5-attending</p>	<p>Project multimedia content featured on IWC5 website; Learning Exchange reports, virtual Innovation Marketplace, IWC5 report and participant evaluation.</p>	

	<p>Successful scientific and technical innovation and lessons from GEF IW project experience shared across global portfolio.</p> <p>GEF IW projects reporting on EBM and MDGs. Worldwide dissemination of IW project success, contribution to MDGs, and media support for expansion of IW projects.</p> <p>Project designs based on IW best-practice learning.</p>	<p>Partial resource base for transferring key lessons learnt from GEF IW project implementation, with room for improvement.</p> <p>Projects do not regularly report on progress vis-à-vis EBM and MDGs. GEF IW projects report on immediate objectives only.</p> <p>Approximately 30 IWEN's produced, but do not sufficiently cover a suite of thematic areas</p>	<p>GEF IW project managers attend a project management training session at IWC5; At least 95% of participant evaluations in at least 3 pre-IWC technical workshops confirm increased capacity vs. individual baselines, and/or indicate changes to personal or institutional work plans. 50% of IWC5-attending GEF IW projects exhibit at least one top innovation and/or replicable experience.</p> <p>All GEF IW projects report on their contributions to EBM and MDGs as part of regular reporting and on iwlearn.net profiles by Q4 2009.</p> <p>At least 30 GEF IWENs produced for GFOCI and WWF6, by Q1 2011. At least 1 IWEN from each region and from each ecosystem-type per year.</p> <p>At least 10 inter-project exchanges document learning by Q4 2011, including at least one new GEF IW project per region, each featuring at least 2 stakeholders.</p>	<p>Pre-conference workshop and working group reports, IWC5 proceedings, on GEF-IWC website or www.iwlearn.net.</p> <p>Participant evaluations; participant lists; workshop reports.</p> <p>Project multimedia content featured on IWC5 website; Learning Exchange reports, virtual Innovation Marketplace, IWC5 report and participant evaluation. Pre-conference workshop and working group reports, IWC5 proceedings, on GEF-IWC website or www.iwlearn.net.</p> <p>Reporting on project profiles at www.iwlearn.net also via gefonline.org, and PIR-APR processes.</p>	<p>progress vis-a-vis MDGs</p> <p>Risks: Not all GEF IW projects are willing to engage in various types of portfolio learning activities or to expose any weaknesses in project implementation to external scrutiny.</p> <p>Geopolitical and economic conditions enable full participation in the IWC5</p> <p>Online/virtual services are inaccessible to some stakeholders for technical reasons</p>
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	<p>Projects replicate successful approaches of comparable projects.</p> <p>Projects disseminate key information and share progress with the portfolio.</p>	<p>Projects are designed independently of previous IW project experience and common errors are repeated.</p> <p>Less than 10% of the portfolio regularly shares their news, events, announcements and releases broadly.</p>	<p>25% of new GEF IW projects emulate an experience from an existing GEF IW project.</p> <p>50% GEF IW portfolio syndicates their news, events, announcements and report releases via www.iwlearn.net. By 2010, 75% of active GEF IW projects report annually on their efforts to address MDGs.</p>	<p>IWENs produced and posted to iwlearn.net covering process and stress reduction themes. Project design documents, post-evaluation of IW projects.</p> <p>Media reports, RSS feeds to iwlearn.net, website content, and independent reviews of IW portfolio.</p>	
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	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
<p>Outcome 3</p> <p>Improved management system for CTI strategic planning and implementation of the CTI program of action through inter- and intra-regional adaptive learning processes.</p>	<p>CT countries meet targets specified in the action plan.</p> <p>Effective management systems and strategic planning operative throughout the 6 CTI countries.</p> <p>Regional learning mechanisms including regional workshops, regional training programs, and university level training established for all CTI countries.</p> <p>Increased commitment of financial resources to sustainable natural resources management over a 2008 baseline.</p> <p>Pilot projects prepared and ready for implementation by end 2011.</p>	<p>Ineffective implementation of agreed plans.</p> <p>Excessive attention on implementation progress and not on long term capacity building.</p> <p>Ad hoc training activities and ineffective approach to development of centers of excellence.</p> <p>Inadequate resourcing of plans of action as a major constraint on project implementation.</p> <p>Ad hoc identification of projects.</p>	<p>Long-term CTI RPoA prepared and endorsed by leaders by May 2009.</p> <p>Baseline assessments completed by December 2010.</p> <p>Communications strategy included as part of the CTI RPoA by May 2009 and all CTI project staff adequately trained by end 2011.</p> <p>First phase of implementation of the RPoA fully funded by December 2011.</p> <p>At least 5 pilot projects prepared by December 2011.</p>	<p>Project/program reports and annual reports of national CTI secretariats.</p> <p>Workshop reports, training curricula, and university course contents.</p> <p>Annual reports of development partners, private sector, and national governments</p> <p>National budgets for coral reef management, research, and training..</p>	<p>Risk: Among the many environmental and natural resource management needs, coral reefs may not be given adequate priority.</p> <p>CTI project funding may overwhelm national implementation capacity, thus diverting practitioners away from learning opportunities.</p> <p>Assumptions: National governments will release staff for adequate periods of time to receive on-the-job and longer term training in natural resources management.</p> <p>Development partners, including the private sector, will substantially increase external funding of coral reef management, along with increased funding from national governments.</p>

	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
<p>Outcome 4</p> <p>Project Coordination and Management</p> <p>Improved coordination and integration between the global oceans and coastal agenda, the GEF international waters portfolio, and CTI.</p>	<p>Effective linkage of global, regional, and national level coastal and marine EBM.</p> <p>Efficient, transparent, and effective results-based management of all project components.</p>	<p>Separate activities at global, regional and national level, missing opportunities for portfolio learning.</p> <p>Separate project component management.</p>	<p>At least 1,000 CTI practitioners effectively linked to global best practice through IW:LEARN by December 2011.</p> <p>Mid-term and final project evaluations fully satisfactory.</p>	<p>IW:LEARN website. US CTI Program Integration Portal. IWC5 participant evaluation and IWENs.</p> <p>Project progress reports by PCU.</p>	<p>Risk: The challenges of integrated management and a coordinated approach may overwhelm project participants and cause them to fall back into a reliance on disparate sectoral and national approaches.</p> <p>Assumption: Results-based management will be adopted by all components.</p>

SECTION III : Total Budget and Workplan

Component 1 - Advancing the Global Agenda on Oceans, Coasts and Small Island Developing States – Budget

Award ID:	00056969
Award Title:	PIMS 4164 Global – IW LEARN
Business Unit:	UNDP1
Project Title:	PIMS 4164 Portfolio Learning in International Waters with a Focus on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands and Regional Asia/Pacific and Coral Triangle Learning Processes
Implementing Partner (Executing Agency)	UNOPS

GEF Outcome/Atlas Activity	Responsible Party/ Implementing Agent	Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Amount Year 4 (USD)	Total (USD)	See Budget Note:	
OUTCOME 1: To foster critical thinking, creativity, learning, and partnership building towards the achievement of WSSD goals and the MDGs related to oceans, coasts, and SIDS, and in response to new ocean issues.	Party 1	62000	GEF	71200	International Consultants	46,200	44,550	6,600	11,550	108,900	x	
				71300	Local Consultants	0	0	0	0	0	x	
					Contractual services	112,200	134,200	13,750	45,650	305,800		
					Travel	85,800	253,000	0	82,500	421,300		
					Publications	0	64,000	0	64,000			
					sub-total GEF	244,200	495,750	20,350	139,700	900,000		
		62000	GEF	71200	International Consultants	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	x
				71600	Travel	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
				71300	Local Consultants	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
					Etc	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
		sub-total Donor 2	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$				
	etc	etc	etc	etc								
	62000	GEF	71300	Local Consultants	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	x	
		Sub-total GEF	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$			
	xxxxx	Donor 2		Contractual services	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		

				72500	Office Supplies	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
				74500	Miscellaneous	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
					sub-total Donor 2	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
					Total Outcome 1	244,200	495,750	20,350	139,700	900,000	

Component 1 - Budget Notes

ICO will be the main contractor for this component as stated under Part III on Management Arrangements. ICO, the Global Forum Secretariat, has been the operating body of the GOF and has implemented all the GOF initiatives since 2004. ICO will carry out all the activities under Component 1 in consultation with the GOF Steering Committee. ICO is an international NGO accredited to the United Nations roster for the UN Commission on Sustainable Development since 1993, and granted Special Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations in July 2006.

1	<p>International Consultants: Activity 1: Strategic planning on the global oceans agenda: 9 international consultants for 16 total person-weeks at \$3,000/person-week; Total cost: \$52,800 Activity 2: Expert advice and input on Global Ocean Policy Day: 3 international consultants for 6 total person-weeks at \$3,000/person-week; Total cost: \$19,800 Activity 3: Expert advice on policy analysis on governance of marine areas beyond national jurisdiction: 1 international consultant for 4 person-weeks at \$3,000/person-week; Total cost: \$13,200 Activity 4: Expert advice on development and implementation of ocean leadership: 4 international consultants at \$3,000/person-week for total of 7 person-weeks; Total cost: \$23,100</p>
2	<p>Contractual services: Activity 1: Organization of the GOF Working Groups and GOC5, and consultations with Global Forum Steering Committee, GOF Working Groups, and other stakeholders: ICO: \$79,200 Activity 2: Organization of Global Ocean Policy Day: ICO: \$25,300 Activity 3: Policy analysis and development of concept proposal for new GEF program area on high seas: ICO: \$16,500 Activity 4: Development and implementation of ocean leadership training program: ICO: \$64,900 Activity 5: Public education and outreach: a) Improvement of Ocean Info Pack, and organization of public debates and youth forum; b) Organization of public briefings and production of interviews and other materials in DVD and You-Tube format Coordination; and c) secretariat support for public outreach and education activities: ICO in collaboration with WON, WOO and other media consultants: \$119,900</p>
3	<p>Travel: Activity 1: Travel costs for participation in UNFCCC COP15 to Copenhagen, WWF5 to Istanbul, and preparatory meetings related to GOC2010 for ICO staff: \$20,000; Travel costs for developing country, other GOC5 participants, and GOF Secretariat to Paris (40-45 at \$3,000-3,500 each): \$150,000; Total cost: \$187,000 Activity 2: Travel to Manado for experts and GOF staff (15 people): Total cost: \$49,500 Activity 3: Travel to New York to participate in G-77 and China briefings, ICP10, 3rd meeting of Ad Hoc Working Group, and other UN consultations for GOF staff: Total cost: \$19,800 Activity 4: Travel for lecturers and participants to ocean leadership training for 2 sessions: \$165,000</p>
4	<p>Publications: Activity 1: Preparation and reproduction of 8 Strategic Plans/Working Group Outputs for GOC5: \$64,000</p>

Component 1 - Schedule

Activity	2009	2010	2011	2012
1. Strategic Planning to Advance the Global Oceans Agenda to 2016 and Organization of the 5 th Global Oceans Conference in 2010				
a. Strategic Planning to Advance the Global Oceans Agenda to 2016 (GOF, UNDESA, other partners).	Apr-Dec 2009	Jan-Mar 2010	Jan-Dec 2011	Jan-Dec 2012
b. Organize the 5 th Global Oceans Conference, to be held April 2010 at UNESCO, Paris, France (GOF, IOC/UNESCO, Government of France, other partners) including report preparation	Apr-Dec 2009	Jan-Dec 2010		
2. World Ocean Conference 2009, Manado, Indonesia (GOF, UNEP, Government of Indonesia)	Feb-Jul 2009	-	-	
3. Enhancing Governance of Marine Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (GOF, GEF)	Feb-Dec 2009	2010 (TBD)	2011 (TBD)	
4. Ocean Leadership Training for High-Level Decision Makers (GOF, WBI, other partners)	-	Jan-Dec 2010	Jan-Dec 2011	Sep 2012
5. Public Education and Outreach (GOF, WON, WOO)	Feb-Dec 2009	Jan-Dec 2010	Jan-Dec 2011	Jan-Dec 2012
6. Monitoring and evaluation	Jan-Dec 2009	Jan-Dec 2010	Jan-Dec 2011	Jan-Dec 2012
7. Annual and final report preparation	Dec 2009	Dec 2010	Dec 2011	Dec 2012

Component 2 – GEF International Waters Portfolio Learning - Budget

GEF Outcome/Atlas Activity	Responsible Party/ Implementing Agent	Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount 2009 (USD)	Amount 2010 (USD)	Amount 2011 (USD)	Amount 2012 (USD)	Total (USD)	See Budget Note:	
OUTCOME 2: Improved adaptive management of transboundary marine, coastal and freshwater systems through inter-project learning, information sharing, collaboration, testing and replication of successful approaches across the IW portfolio.	UNOPS	62000	GEF	63400	Learning Costs	\$28,325	\$39,925	\$0	\$0	\$68,250	2a	
				71100	ALD Employee Cost	\$118,900	\$29,500	\$	\$	\$148,400	2b	
				71600	Travel	\$10,000	\$	\$	\$	\$10,000	2c	
				72100	Contractual Services	\$165,350	\$	\$	\$	\$165,350	2d	
				72400	Communications	\$3,000	\$1,000	\$	\$	\$4,000	2e	
				72500	Supplies	\$3,000	\$1,000	\$	\$	\$4,000	2f	
					sub-total GEF	\$328,575	\$71,425	\$	\$	\$400,000		
		xxxxx	Donor		Contractual Services		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	15
					sub-total Donor 2	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
					Total Outcome 2	\$328,575	\$71,425	\$	\$	\$400,000		

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Component 2 - Budget notes

2a	<p>Learning Costs (\$68,250)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Learning Exchange Program (\$50,100) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A minimum 5 learning exchange/study visits (average 7 days), each supporting 4-6 project staff (average of 5 people), at \$2000 average economy air travel costs/person (ex: Africa/Australia), \$1000 average partial DSA/person (\$143/day, 7days) ○ \$50,100 is seed funding to leverage a projected \$175,000 in basin learning and SIDS learning cofinance ((\$145k ICPDR confirmed, \$30k SLRF projected)) ● CTI /GFOCI (GEF-IW leadership training at Manado WOC, GEF IWC, GOF) (\$16,500) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ \$10,000 to support a leadership training workshop for 30-50 participants for 1.5 days in conjunction with Manado WOC and human security session or w/s at GEF-IWC5 ○ \$6,500 to leverage additional cofinance (to be reported under implementation) for a follow up training at 2010 GOF in Paris for up to 50 participants for 1.5 days ○ \$32,000 in cofinance confirmed (UNITAR, Red Cross Climate Ctr) ● Experience Notes Program (\$1,650) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Printing of approximately 1000 experience notes for dissemination at key regional and global events, like Global Oceans, IWC5, and CTI regional learning 	<p>Deleted: 100,650</p> <p>Deleted: 82</p> <p>Deleted: ,500</p> <p>Deleted: -10</p> <p>Deleted: 82</p> <p>Deleted: 5</p>
2b	<p>ALD Employee Costs (\$148,400)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● GEF-IWC5 Coordinator <p>This supports 20 weeks of an international consultant at \$3000/wk to coordinate delivery of GEF-IW:LEARN component activities and services, including managing contractual services and co-financing partnerships, engage GEF IW portfolio of projects in preparation for, participation in and follow-up to 5th Biennial GEF IW conference and related portfolio learning. (Total: \$60,000)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● KM Specialist <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ This supports 52 weeks of an int. consultant at \$1700/wk to ensure delivery of knowledge products and outputs from the component, as well as to ensure cross-fertilization with CTI and GOF component activities, and manage M& E. in particular linking the outputs of these Components to IW:LEARN activities and services, e.g. CTI portal. GEF-IW:LEARN staffing will be cost-shared with the GEF-IW:LEARN III project beginning in 2010. (Total: \$88,400) 	<p>Deleted: 276000</p> <p>Deleted: 58</p> <p>Deleted: ,</p> <p>Deleted: ensure cross-fertilization with CTI and GOF component activities, and manage M& E. GEF-IW:LEARN staffing will be cost-shared with the GEF-IW:LEARN III project beginning in 2010</p> <p>Deleted: 60</p>
	<p>Travel (\$10,000)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● \$10,000 to support the travel of 2 GEF-IW:LEARN (IWC5 Coordinator, KM Specialist) to IWC5, and one GEF-IW:LEARN staff representative to Manado WOC2009 (PC) 	<p>Deleted: interface with the project coordinator to assist in linking Component 2 to Components 1 and 3</p>
2d	<p>Contractual Services (\$165,350)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cairns Convention Centre Contract (\$66, 850) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 145,000 is the contract cost for CCC for roughly 300 participants of GEF-IWC5, including all catering, audiovisual, room rental (AUSS213,526) ○ An initial deposit has been paid (\$27,447) from TSC funds. AusAID has pledged \$68,350 in cash cofinance (\$100AUD) to support GEF-IWC5, which includes a welcome function expected to cost up to \$12,000, with the remainder contribution used to offset the CCC cost with conservatively estimated balance of \$66,850 to be covered from GEF budget ● Multimedia/KM Contract (\$30,000) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Supports further development of online collaborative website for GEF-IWC5 and beyond (including community of practice support and enabling distance participation of wider GEF IW portfolio) supports various services associated with the IWC5 covering media, the use of video to enhance the GEF IWC5 experience as well as disseminate its lessons to and engage a broader audience ○ LMGM has pledged \$100,000 in cofinance in conjunction with bid for service contract ● Local Event Coordinator Contract (\$7,500) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Supports contract to provide services logistical and administrative support to GEF-IWC5 (including participant accommodations, sponsored sessions, rapporteur and other services (outside convention center cost) and local organizing committee . Registration fees will also be used to offset costs of local event coordination, and are expected to generate at least \$20,000. ● Pre Conference Sci/tech Workshops (with Murray-Darling, GBRMPA, CSIRO) (\$50,000) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Supports partnership with UNESCO to organize and provides seed funding for three pre-IWC5 targeted trainings for up to 200 participants for 1.5 days ○ Leverages projected \$130,000 cofinance from UNESCO and Australian partners ● Tech Site Visit (\$11,000) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Supports a consultant to organize one-day technical site visit during GEF-IWC5 for approx 300 participants. In particular, the consultant will also seek private sector engagement in IWC learning agenda and sponsorship for the visit. 	<p>Deleted: , in particular linking the outputs of these Components to IW:LEARN activities and services, (e.g. CTI portal</p> <p>Deleted:)</p> <p>Deleted: Cost-sharing with GEF-IW:LEARN III project beginning in 2010</p> <p>Deleted: 205,350</p> <p>Deleted: 55</p> <p>Deleted: 65</p>

2e	Communications (\$4000) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Communications (\$4000) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Supports communications and related costs for IW:LEARN (PC, KM), averaging roughly \$222/month for 18 months, and to be cost-shared with the GEF-IW:LEARN III project beginning in 2010
2f	Supplies (\$4000) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Supplies (\$4000) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ \$1200 for roughly 12 months UNDP Bratislava workspace rent for KM Specialist, which includes services such as photocopying, telephony and IT connections (\$1200 for approx 12 months); to be cost-shared with the GEF-IW:LEARN III project beginning in 2010 ○ \$2800 to support sundry expenses (existing equipment repair and maintenance), the production of materials for events (publications and electronic media), mailing of materials, business card production, medical fees?, other office supplies; and to be cost-shared with the GEF-IW:LEARN III project beginning in 2010.

Component 2 – Schedule

Activity	2009	2010	2011
1. Fifth Biennial GEF IW Conference participative learning program	September 2009		
2. GEF IW leadership learning program	Feb-Sept. 2009	-	-
3. Collaborative website development	Feb-Dec 2009	2010 (TBD)	2011 (TBD)
4. IWC5 Pre-conference targeted workshops	Feb-Sept. 2009		
5. Organization of IWC5	Feb-Sept. 2009		
6. CTI regional learning process	May-Sept. 2009		
7. Post-IWC5 learning exchanges and GEF IW Experience Notes		Jan-Dec 2010	
8. Monitoring and Evaluation	Feb 2009		Dec 2011

Components 3 – Coral Triangle Initiative Budget (ADB executed)

Budget Item	2009	2010	2011	Total	ADB	GEF	Total	In-kind	
Consultants									
Regional Cooperation Specialist/ Marine Management Specialist/ Team Leader (int)	\$60,000	\$90,000	\$90,000	\$240,000	\$120,000	\$120,000	\$240,000		
Knowledge Management & Communications Specialist (loc)	\$20,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$120,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$120,000		
Environment Economist (loc)	\$20,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$100,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$100,000		
Marine Scientist (loc)	\$16,000	\$24,000	\$24,000	\$64,000	\$32,000	\$32,000	\$64,000		
IT Specialist (loc)	\$6,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$36,000	\$20,000	\$16,000	\$36,000		
Other Local consultant (loc)	\$0	\$10,500	\$10,500	\$21,000	\$21,000	\$0	\$21,000		
International Travel	\$18,000	\$30,000	\$24,000	\$72,000	\$12,000	\$60,000	\$72,000		
Regional/ local travel	\$12,000	\$16,000	\$16,000	\$44,000	\$4,000	\$40,000	\$44,000		
Reports, Communications, Publications	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$0	\$30,000		
Partnership agreement	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$0	\$60,000		
Equipment	\$6,000	\$0	\$0	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$0	\$6,000		
Training, Seminars, and Conferences	\$105,000	\$210,000	\$210,000	\$525,000	\$0	\$525,000	\$525,000		
Miscellaneous Administration and Support Costs	\$40,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$160,000	\$20,000	\$140,000	\$160,000		
Sub-total	\$333,000	\$575,500	\$569,500	\$1,478,000	\$435,000	\$1,043,000	\$1,478,000		
Contingencies (15%)	\$49,950	\$86,325	\$83,700	\$219,975	\$65,000	\$157,000	\$222,000		
Total	\$382,950	\$661,825	\$653,200	\$1,697,975	\$500,000	\$1,200,000	\$1,700,000	700000	
Grand Total									\$2,400,000

Budget Notes – Component 3	Budget Notes
Regional Cooperation Specialist/Marine Management Specialist (Team Leader)	International consultant - 4-6 months/year (16pm) @\$15,000 per month
Knowledge Mgmt&Communications Specialist	Local consultant - (24 pm) @\$5,000 per month
Environmental Economist	Local consultant - (20pm) @\$5,000 per month
Marine Scientist	Local consultant - intermittent (16pm) @\$4,000 per month
IT Specialist	Local consultant - intermittent (12pm) @\$3,000 per month
Other Local consultant (as needed)	Local consultant - intermittent (10pm) @\$2,000 per month
International Travel	Total of 12 trips @\$6,000 per trip
Regional/local travel	Total of 22 trips @\$2,000 per trip
Reports, Communications, Publications	Lump sum of \$10,000 per year
Partnership agreement	Lump sum payment to NGO for organizing training workshops
Equipment	Training equipment needed - e.g. overhead projectors
Training, Seminars, and Conferences	Five events, 50 participants for 7 days @ \$300/day

Components 3 - Schedule

Activity	2009	2010	2011
1. Stakeholder participation and consultation	Feb 2009		Dec 2011
2. Institutional capacity strengthening	Feb 2009	-	Dec 2011
3. Communication plan and information dissemination	Feb 2009		Dec 2011
4. Setting up the foundation for pilot projects		Jan-Dec 2010	
5. Innovative financing of coastal and marine projects			Jan-Dec 2011
6. CTI regional learning process	May-Sept. 2009		
7. Monitoring and Evaluation	Feb 2009		Dec 2011

Component 4 – Project Management Budget (UNDP & UNOPS)

GEF Outcome/Atlas Activity	Responsible Party/ Implementing Agent	Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount 2009 (USD)	Amount 2010 (USD)	Amount 2011 (USD)	Amount 2012 (USD)	Total (USD)	See Budget Note:	
Outcome 4: Project Management	UNOPS	62000	GEF	71100	ALD Employee Cost	\$52,000	\$52,000	\$26,000		\$130,000	Project Implementation Specialist (130 weeks*1,000)	
				71200	ALD Employee Cost	\$13,750	\$13,750	\$11,000	\$5,500	\$44,000	Part time Team Leader (16 weeks*2,750)	
				71600	Travel	\$3,000	\$3,500	\$3,500	\$	\$10,000	3 trips Bangkok-Manila for M&E and reporting	
				72400	Communications	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$	\$6,000	Support to communication related to project coordination and management for 2.5 years	
				72500	Supplies	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$2,000	\$	\$10,000	Bangkok workspace rent for 2.5 years	
					sub-total GEF	\$74,750	\$75,250	\$44,500	\$5,500	\$200,000		
			xxxxx	Donor		Contractual Services		\$	\$	\$	\$	
					sub-total Donor 2	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
					Total Outcome 2	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		

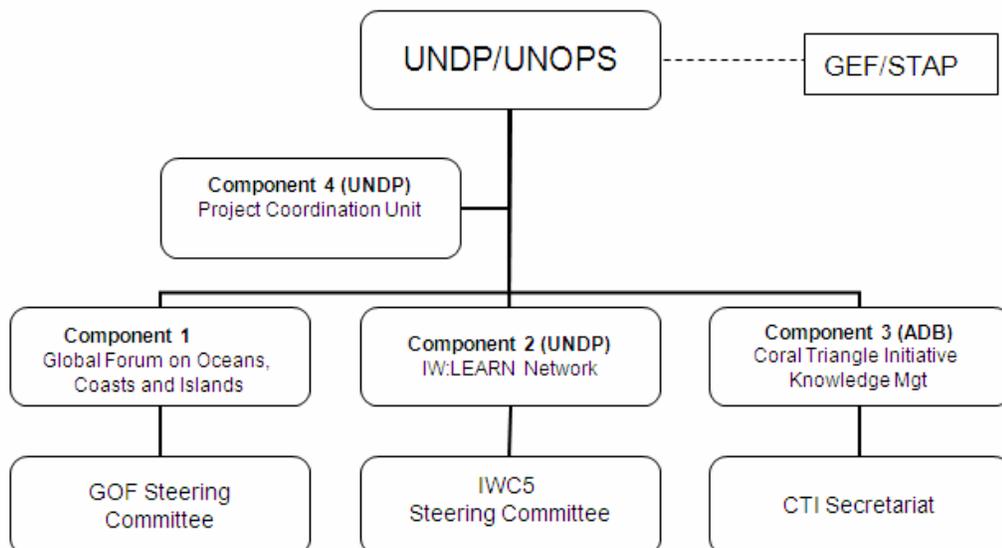
SECTION IV : ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

PART I : Other agreements

Note: attach endorsement letter(s) .

[Once the GEF Council has approved the project, add letter(s) of financial commitment, MOUs with executing agency if relevant, and other official agreements.]

PART II : Organigram of Project



PART III: Terms of References for key project staff and main sub-contracts

Component 1:

Activity 1. Strategic Planning to Advance the Global Oceans Agenda and GOC5

International Consultants

1. Eight international consultants will lead international Working Groups and develop a strategic plan in the following areas: 1) Climate, Oceans, and Security; 2) Achieving EBM and ICM by 2010 and Progress Markers; 3) Large Marine Ecosystems; 4) Marine Biodiversity and Networks of Marine Protected Areas; 5) Fisheries and Aquaculture – Sustainability and Governance; 6) SIDS and Implementation of the Mauritius Strategy; 7) Linking the Management of Freshwater, Coasts, and Oceans; and 8) Capacity Development. The consultants will work with the Working Group members to develop policy analyses and strategic plans on each of the eight areas, which will be presented for review and discussion at the 5th Global Oceans Conference in 2010. The consultants will also assist with strategic planning to incorporate oceans in the major world fora—for example, climate talks in 2009 (UNFCCC COP-15), biodiversity in 2010 (CBD COP10), G8 Summit in 2009, and the 5th World Water Forum in 2009.

2. One international consultant will oversee the strategic planning process and the work of the eight international consultants tasked with leading the eight Working Groups. The consultant will advise the eight international consultants on the organization and mandates of the Working Groups. This individual will oversee the organization of the Working Groups and their related meetings, as well as their role in the 5th Global Oceans Conference in 2010.

Contractual Services

1. International Coastal and Ocean Organization (ICO)

ICO will coordinate the strategic planning process through the GOF Working Groups and provide secretariat support, including organization of conference calls and face-to-face meetings, preparation of background research and conference call reports, and production of policy briefs.

ICO will also carry out the organization of the 5th Global Oceans Conference, including the preparation of the substantive program, invitations, promotion, preparation and production of materials and publications for distribution to conference participants, fund-raising for additional travel support for developing country participants, travel and logistics, and conference evaluation.

Expected Outputs:

- Conference Report
- Strategic Plan and Program of Work for 2010-2014 for each of the WSSD targets endorsed by GOC2010 participants completed by June 2010

Activity 2. WOC 2009

International Consultants

1. Two international consultants will focus on two of the key themes related to the Global Oceans Policy Day, taking place during the May 2009 World Ocean Conference. One international consultant will focus on climate adaptation, examining the wide range of adaptation options available for communities to use when addressing climate change impacts. A second international consultant will focus on alternative

forms of energy using the oceans, ocean acidification, or another of the themes. These consultants will provide input to the Global Forum on these topics in preparation for the Global Oceans Policy Day. They will prepare analyses of these topics and present their findings during the preparatory sessions to the Global Oceans Policy Day at the WOC.

2. One international consultant will oversee the organization of the Global Oceans Policy Day. This person will advise the Global Forum as to the structure of the Policy Day. In addition, the consultant will work with the Global Forum and a small group of international experts and a representative of the Indonesian Government to map out how the Global Ocean Policy Day might be structured, and linked to the other activities of the Conference.

Contractual Services

1. International Coastal and Ocean Organization (ICO)

ICO will carry out the organization of the Global Ocean Policy Day along with the preparatory activities, which includes preparation of policy briefs and public education materials on the themes of the Global Ocean Policy Day and holding of special events on climate change and oceans in collaboration with UNEP, the Government of Indonesia and consultants.

Expected Outputs:

- Policy Briefs
- Report on preparatory sessions and side events
- Report on the Global Ocean Policy Day containing specific recommendations on action in each WOC theme that could be further pursued by stakeholders and included in the global oceans strategic plan and program of work for 2010-2014

Activity 3. Enhancing Governance of Marine Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction

International Consultant

1. One international consultant will work with the Global Forum's Expert Working Group on Governance of Marine Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction, which includes 72 experts from both developed and developing countries and from a broad range of sectors including national governments, academia, UN agencies, intergovernmental organizations, nongovernmental organizations, and industry, to further the discussion of the issues highlighted by three previous Workshops. The consultant will work with the Global Environment Facility to encourage its consideration of funding support for experiments to test the feasibility of applying EBM to regional areas which may include areas of national jurisdiction, large marine ecosystems shared by various countries, and areas beyond national jurisdiction.

Contractual Services

1. International Coastal and Ocean Organization (ICO)

ICO will carry out the development of a concept proposal on a new program on governance of marine areas beyond national jurisdiction as part of the Global Environment Facility's International Waters focal area. ICO will undertake further consultation with various stakeholders and participate in forthcoming key meetings (e.g., ICP10, CBD COP10, 3rd Meeting of the UN Ad Hoc Open-Ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction) to advance the discussion on key issues and recommendations

emanating from the *Workshop on Management Issues and Policy Alternatives to Improve Governance of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction*, Singapore, November 3-5, 2008).

Expected Output: Concept proposal on a program on governance of marine areas beyond national jurisdiction submitted to GEF

Activity 4. Ocean Leadership Training for High-Level Decision Makers

International Consultants

1. Three international consultants will provide experts guidance on the needs assessment, development, and implementation of the training modules for the Ocean Leadership Training initiative. The Ocean Leadership Training initiative is focused on permanent ocean officials in-country and Permanent Representatives to the United Nations. One consultant will provide input in focusing the training programme for participants from the Coral Triangle/Small Island Developing States (SIDS). A second consultant will provide input in focusing the training programme for participants from Africa and the Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CPLP). A third consultant will be hired to provide input on training content.

2. One international consultant will oversee the design and development of the training modules.

Contractual Services

1. International Coastal and Ocean Organization (ICO)

ICO will carry out the training needs assessment, development and implementation of the Ocean Leadership Training for High-Level Decision Makers, with advice from the international consultants. ICO will manage the conduct of two training sessions, including the engagement of lecturers, preparation of training materials, promotion, selection of participants, training logistics, and training evaluation.

Expected Outputs: A training package on Ocean Leadership for High-Level Decision Makers and a training report for two sessions

Activity 5. Public Education and Outreach

Contractual Services

1. International Coastal and Ocean Organization (ICO)

ICO will carry out the public education and outreach activities in collaboration with the World Ocean Network (WON), NAUSICAA (Centre National de la Mer), World Ocean Observatory (WOO) and other media consultants.

The World Ocean Network and NAUSICAA will improve an existing public information dissemination package, called the Ocean Info Pack, which includes major facts and figures about the oceans and suggestions of activities and tools to reach the general public. It is in English, French and Spanish. The sections devoted to the climate change issues will be enriched with additional educational tools, activity and fact sheets, and other material to assist educators and museum professionals with interactive activities. The enrichment will include information and tools gathered in partnership with International Action on Global Warming (IGLO), a project of the Association of Science-Technology Centers (ASTC),

and in the framework of the Action on Climate Change through Engagement, Networks and Tools (ACCENT).

WON and NAUSICAA will also be organizing public debates and youth forums during forthcoming major ocean events, including at the WOC, UNFCCC, GOC5 and CBD COP10. Climate change and ocean related themes will be included in public debates and youth forums for the ocean.

Expected Output: An improved Ocean Info Pack that effectively communicates the importance of integrating ocean considerations in the climate agenda and vice versa, and report on public debates and youth forum conducted.

The World Ocean Observatory and other media consultants will organize a series of public-oriented briefings focused on the oceans/climate priority areas to be covered at the WOC2009 which will be prepared and widely disseminated in print form as well as in state-of-the-art videos and You-Tube interviews that will be posted on the GOF, You-Tube and other websites.

Expected Output: Conduct of a series of public briefings on oceans and climate in print, DVD and You-Tube formats, and report on briefing sessions conducted.

ICO will provide secretariat support for WON, WOO, and other media consultants in carrying out public education and outreach activities under this project.

Component 2:

A. GEF-IW:LEARN IWC5 Coordinator

Under the general guidance of the GEF IW:LEARN Steering Committee and Direct supervision of the GEF/UNDP Regional Technical Advisor for Land Degradation and International Waters (Bangkok), the IWC5 Coordinator will work closely with the Project Management Team, and be responsible for day-to-day implementation and coordination of the GEF-IW:LEARN activities and partnerships.

Responsibilities:

Organize and coordinate the GEF IW project partners across the portfolio and with partners in the three project components to ensure integration of activities and capacities towards the objectives of the overall project and GEF.

- a. Network with project partners and stakeholders to develop and promote linkages and partnerships to leverage synergies among project activities and across components;
- b. Prepare and coordinate GEF-IW:LEARN Steering Committee meetings;
- c. Assist in and contribute as needed to mid-term and final evaluation process;
- d. Represent the project to member states, UN agencies, partners, other stakeholders and donors to promote implementation at the regional and national levels as well as to promote overall understanding at the global level and raise awareness, participation and funding for sustaining benefits of the project and its component programs;
- e. Lead cooperative efforts for the participation and contribution of relevant GEF IW partners and stakeholders, including UN agencies and programmes, other intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, private sector, and other related organizations as relevant in GEF-IW:LEARN activities;
- f. Assist in developing proposals and funding strategies for sustaining benefits of project activities; and

Deleted: <#>Provide intellectual input for the day-to-day coordination, supervision, implementation and M&E of the GEF-IW:LEARN component activities;¶
<#>Maintain liaison to leverage synergies with the Global Oceans Forum, CTI and project coordination team leaders;¶
<#>Harmonize development of GEF-IW:LEARN work plan and budget in conjunction with the Inception Workshop and coordinate implementation, monitoring, reporting and evaluation;¶
<#>Prepare quarterly project reports and related results-based reporting to the PCU, UNDP and GEF in cooperation with component partners and the Project Management Team;¶

- g. Develop linkages and manage transition with donors, activity partners and project stakeholders to GEF-IW:LEARN III project.

B. Knowledge Management Specialist

The KM and Technical Officer will provide both programmatic and project management assistance to the PCU, including leadership in managing some project activities and administration, as well as support to senior staff to fulfill GEF IW:LEARN's operational needs. The KM and Technical Officer will thus help the project to realize outputs of its core activities under various project activities. The KM and Technical Officer will also assist the day-to-day operations of the PCU from relevant duty stations, particularly with respect to technical services, procurement, communication and coordination with personnel and partners.

Programmatic Responsibilities:

Lead on a subset of GEF IW:LEARN activities and sub-activities, team maintenance, output dissemination, M&E and project management, including but not limited to –

- Collaborative website development: Manage the relevant subcontract for the activity, contribute to its design, ensure the utility of the deliverable, contribute content and help maintain the overall website, help manage and encourage participation in emergent communities of practice
- Organization of the 5th GEF Biennial International Waters Conference: Preparation and support for the IWC5 (Cairns 2009), including assistance with development of TORs & evaluation materials and liaison with organizers, support for participants, sessions, databases, etc.
- Support to the CTI regional learning process: Facilitate integration of the CTI regional learning portal with www.iwlearn.net.
- Stakeholder learning exchanges: Supply direct assistance to GEF projects, assessing specific capacity-building needs of GEF IW projects, including identification of potential learning exchange activities and/or partners to address their needs. Facilitate the logistics of learning exchanges.
- Development of GEF IW Experience Notes: Market the IWEN program to GEF IW project stakeholders, encourage and facilitate the production of IWEN's, edit and disseminate IWEN's

Programmatic and administrative support for other IW:LEARN Components and Activities, such as –

- The GEF IW leadership learning program;
- Pre-IWC5 Pre-Conference Targeted Workshops;
- Inclusion of GEF IW projects in global for a;
- Tracking GEF IW project contributions to Millennium Development Goals;
- Liaison and collaboration with the UNEP IW:LEARN PCU (IW-IMS, helpdesk, training), including response to projects' information requests, fielding or referring (and logging with UNEP) research related to helpdesk functions within the ability of the PM to address; and
- Help maintain content of www.iwlearn.net. Ensure the addition of high-quality and IW-pertinent records (metadata on project-related documents, IW training materials, conference presentations, other information resources) to address priority needs of regional and global GEF IW communities. Assist UNEP with requests for updates.

Component 3:

The team for the regional technical assistance (RETA) will be supervised by the natural resources economist of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to whom the task is assigned, and managed by a

project team leader. The team, which will operate from the ADB headquarters in Manila, will consist of the following:

- (i) Regional Cooperation Specialist/Marine Management Specialist/Team Leader
- (ii) Knowledge Management & Communications Specialist
- (iii) Environmental Economist
- (iv) Local experts (to be defined at Inception, but include Marine Scientist and Information Technology Specialist)

A. Regional Cooperation Specialist/Marine Management Specialist/Team Leader (International – 16 person months)

Under the overall direction and guidance of ADB's natural resources economist assigned to manage the project, the Regional Cooperation Specialist/Marine Management Specialist will provide leadership to the ADB/GEF-funded CTI management group with responsibility for achievement of the project objectives within the set timetable. Specifically, the Regional Cooperation Specialist/Marine Management Specialist/Team Leader will be responsible for:

- (i) In conjunction with the CTI Secretariat and the national focal points for CTI, plus key stakeholders, assist in finalizing the CTI RPoA, developing detailed actions, and bringing up to date scientific knowledge and international best practice on coastal and marine management into the decision making process related to regional and national action plans;
- (ii) In conjunction with other development partners and the CTI Secretariat, review current assessments of institutional capabilities in relation to knowledge management, regional coordination, and strategic planning, conduct additional assessments if necessary, and provide direct assistance, where possible, and//or linkages to other sources of institutional strengthening assistance;
- (iii) Provide proactive linkages between the institutional strengthening activities of all ADB GEF-funded CTI projects to avoid duplication or overlap of effort;
- (iv) Develop site selection criteria, data collection protocols and a common format for preparation of pilot projects and work with CTI national focal points, the NGO consortium and other stakeholders to develop at least five pilot project proposals;
- (v) In conjunction with GOF and IW:LEARN identify suitable training and portfolio learning opportunities for key staff of the CTI countries, facilitate their participation, and monitor the training outcomes for adjusting peer-to-peer learning and targeted training opportunities in subsequent years;
- (vi) Assist ADB in selecting and supervising an NGO partner to carry out at least five workshops bringing global best practice to bear on CTI implementation activities and institutional strengthening at local level; and
- (vii) Develop the terms of reference for and commission a research study, by a reputable institution, on long-term sustainable financing opportunities for the CTI, including an analysis of existing financing arrangements, current shortfalls, and the extent to which the CTI is expected to meet those shortfalls.

B. Knowledge Management & Communications Specialist (Local – 24 person months)

Under the overall direction and guidance of ADB's natural resources economist assigned to manage the RETA and the Team Leader, the Knowledge Management Specialist will be responsible for the following:

- (i) Assess the existing arrangements for knowledge management in the CTI, with particular emphasis on the US-funded CTI PIP and plans to transfer the PIP to the CTI Secretariat, the IW:LEARN communities of practice, and the GOF working groups on policy;
- (ii) Examine the technical and institutional constraints impeding integrated information management systems in the coastal and marine management domain, particularly in the CT, and propose practical solutions for consideration by webmasters and relevant knowledge management staff at local, national, regional, and global levels;
- (iii) Work with knowledge management staff in the CTI Secretariat, national focal points, the US CTI Program Integrator, UNDP, IW:LEARN, GEFSEC, and GOF to ensure that up to date, accurate knowledge and global best practice is available to all implementing partners in the CTI;
- (iv) Ensure that CTI knowledge management systems make relevant information on baseline assessments, coral reef and associated habitats surveys, implementation plans, economic assessments, innovative financing, and project implementation reviews, and other CTI program outcomes available to global communities of practice and GOF working groups; and
- (v) Assist the CTI Secretariat and other implementing partners to address problems arising in relation to knowledge management and propose appropriate solutions on an as needed basis.

C. Environmental Economist (Local – 20 person months)

Under the overall supervision of ADB’s natural resources economist assigned to manage the project and the Marine Scientist/Team Leader, the Environmental Economist will be responsible for:

- (i) Reviewing global research on the valuation of coral reefs and associated habitats with a view to providing decision makers with a better understanding of the economic benefits of protection of marine and coastal resources;
- (ii) Collecting evidence from within the CT countries of work done on PES and making that available through IW:LEARN and other information portals for the information and use of CTI and global marine and coastal resource managers;
- (iii) Conducting and/or supervising additional research on the likely economic impacts of climate change on coral reefs and associated habitats and assisting in regional and global training on this and related topics;
- (iv) Assisting the Marine Scientist to develop the terms of reference for and commission a research study, by a reputable institution, on long-term sustainable financing opportunities for the CTI, including an analysis of existing financing arrangements, current shortfalls, and the extent to which the CTI is expected to meet those shortfalls; and
- (v) Managing the provision of other relevant economic information to the ADB GEF-funded CTI projects and ensuring that all CTI projects access up to date information on the economic costs and benefits associated with the current and future damage to coral reefs, mangroves, seagrass beds and other coastal and marine habitats.

B. Marine Scientist (Local – 16 person months)
(TORs to be developed during the Design Phase consultation).

C. Information Technology Specialist (Local – 12 person months)

The Information Technology Consultant will work with the KM Specialist and Communications Consultant to advise on technical considerations in relation to linking and populating CTI and PAS websites with information relevant to the IW:LEARN/CTI project. Key activities will include:

- (i) Review and provide advice on existing systems and web protocols used by the US CTI Program Integrator Portal, IW:LEARN, UNEP's eKH, World Conservation Monitoring Centre, World Water Forum, and other relevant portals and websites;
- (ii) Provide technical inputs on draft protocols to ensure that all knowledge and experience sharing information relevant to the CTI and IW:LEARN is collected, stored with permanent links, and widely disseminated; and
- (iii) Populate the CTI and PAS websites with initial information relevant to IW:LEARN/CTI projectfull-sized GEF project.

F. Other Local Consultant (Local – 10 person months)

Independent individual consultant(s) will be engaged on an intermittent basis to undertake analysis and prepare reports as required to meet the requests of the CTI countries.

Component 4:

A. Team Leader/Programme Manager/Marine Resource Management Specialist

Under the supervision of the UNDP-RCB, the Team Leader/Programme Manager/Marine Resource Management Specialist will be responsible for:

- (i) Assisting ADB, GEF, UNDP, UNOPS and co-financiers to supervise and monitor implementation progress of the IW:LEARN/CTI project, prepare regular updates on progress, and present the results achieved at key GOF, IWC, and CTI meetings, such as the Senior Officials Meetings, ministerial meetings, and development partners meetings;
- (ii) Working with the NGO consortium, CTI Secretariat, US CTI Program Integrator and other development partners to finalize the list of performance indicators for CTI and the monitoring and evaluation system, including concrete plans for ensuring that monitoring and evaluation results are loaded onto relevant portals and linked to IW:LEARN, with international waters experience notes (IWEN); and
- (iii) Supervising the work of the other team members, to ensure quality control and timely delivery of agreed outputs, and to provide guidance as necessary.

◆Project Implementation Coordinator

Under the overall direction and guidance of UNDP-RCB and the Team Leader, the Project Implementation Coordinator will be responsible for the following:

- (i) Under supervision of the Team Leader, undertake the necessary measures to facilitate implementation of the IW:LEARN/CTI project including finalizing detailed budgets for each component, assisting in writing terms of reference for consultants and research studies, drafting contracts, working with UNOPS, UNDP and ADB to ensure timely release of funds, monitoring project expenditure and payment claims, verifying expenses, and facilitating payments to contractors;
- (ii) Conduct at least annual on-site inspections to make sure that all IW:LEARN/CTI activities are being undertaken in accordance with the UNDP ProDoc and ADB's RETA,

- to investigate any problems with implementation by any of the project partners, and propose appropriate remedies to the respective implementing agency;
- (iii) Prepare regular progress reports on implementation by consolidating inputs from each component, indicating the contribution that the IW:LEARN/CTI project is making to other relevant projects and policy processes;
 - (iv) Assist in the mid-term review of the IW:LEARN/CTI project, with a mid-term project performance report according to ADB and UNDP project implementation review formats;
 - (v) Identify any major implementation difficulties through the course of the IW:LEARN/CTI project and propose appropriate remedies to the project implementation team(s) involved;
 - (vi) Assist the project auditors in making annual audit reports on financial performance of the project; and
 - (vii) Prepare a terminal report at the end of the project (2011-2012) in accordance with ADB, UNDP, and UNOPS requirements.

PART IV : Stakeholder Involvement Plan

Table 5 Stakeholder Analysis and Plan

Stakeholders	Long-term Involvement of Stakeholders	Impacts on Beneficiaries and/or Vulnerable Groups
<p>1. Government officials who contribute necessary policy authority and perspectives from various disciplines and institutions</p> <p>2. Intergovernmental officers who contribute broad perspectives from various disciplines</p> <p>3. NGOs which address gaps when formal processes in place to address problems are inadequate/ineffective. They contribute information, expertise, and funding support, carry out education and outreach, and organize stakeholder deliberations.</p> <p>4. The private sector that can contribute its perspective on specific issue areas especially on compliance and enforcement that impact the sustainability of specific uses and the continued health and viability of resources on which specific uses depend. Private companies can also provide funding and other forms of support for interventions, such as data and facilities as well as models of notable environmental performance.</p> <p>5. The science community which can provide accurate input for informed policy development and formulation of management practices.</p> <p>6. Media and other members of the public outreach sector, including museums and aquaria, which disseminate key messages on oceans through various media and approaches that help stimulate desired behavioral changes among the public and decision makers.</p> <p>7. The public in general, if well informed and empowered, who provide support in mobilizing the development of appropriate policies and best management practices.</p>	<p>All stakeholders need to be systematically engaged in stakeholder processes and decision-making.</p> <p>The challenge for government officials and intergovernmental officers is for them to effectively engage in stakeholder processes and to develop capacity to integrate the outcomes of stakeholder deliberations into existing decision-making processes.</p> <p>The long-term goal for scientists is for them to develop relationships with other stakeholders that are iterative and interactive to ensure that existing scientific knowledge is effectively used.</p>	<p>For all stakeholders, the benefits that could be derived from participation in the project activities include: (i) improved understanding of other stakeholders' viewpoints and interests; (ii) greater access to information; (iii) building of working relationships and trust; (iv) enhanced ability/opportunity to address specific problems and issues that impede the implementation of the global oceans agenda and reach consensus.</p> <p>Government and intergovernmental agencies will enhance their ability to improve performance based on new data and information derived from stakeholder dialogues, including information on best management practices.</p> <p>Private companies will obtain information and insights from other stakeholders that can help them in adjusting their business processes for better outcomes, including goodwill and promotion.</p> <p>Scientists will benefit by gaining insights as to the information gaps that need to be filled in appropriate formats, including input for scientifically rigorous risk-based decision-making as well as for stakeholder-based deliberations.</p> <p>The public eventually benefits from the improvement in the status of the marine environment and its resources, specifically by the continued provision of goods and services derived from ocean and coastal areas, as a result of improved decision-making arising from stakeholder dialogues. This is particularly important for people who live in coastal areas that are vulnerable to climate change impacts, especially women and children.</p>

Component 1 - The GOF and partners have emphasized the importance of increasing public awareness of the global agenda on oceans, coasts, and islands. Since 2002, the Global forum has enjoyed a close collaboration with NAUSICAA (Centre National de la Mer, France), also the organizer of the WON, the network of more than 250 museums, aquaria, and ocean learning centers around the world, and with the

WOO. The GOF will collaborate with the WON, the WOO, and other groups specializing in public outreach to craft and disseminate messages to the public to promote appropriate individual and social behavior toward the oceans, in conjunction with the world's museums and aquaria. It should be noted that the GOF was endorsed at the International Aquarium Congress in Shanghai, China, October 2008.

In 2009, this work will be especially devoted to Oceans and Climate to coincide with the GOF's efforts associated with WOC2009 and the UNFCCC negotiations. A series of public-oriented briefings focused on the oceans/climate priority areas to be covered at WOC2009 will be prepared and widely disseminated in print form as well as in state-of-the-art videos.

Component 2 – IW:LEARN is founded on a mandate of KM service to every project in the GEF IW portfolio and engages in outreach through the GEF, its agencies and directly with all project managers, and to government counterparts and other stakeholders and partners on a project by project basis. All portfolio learning activities are demand-driven and participative in both design and execution, usually involving cost-sharing from beneficiary institutions, which can be invoked as a proxy for the value placed by stakeholders in GEF IW project regions on involvement in GEF IW:LEARN-supported activities. After 15 years of investment in foundational projects, many transboundary basins and LMEs have put in place the political architecture of regional cooperation and are increasingly concerned with engagement of stakeholders at the regional level to establish sustainable support for regional institutions (for example public and private sectoral actors with interests at the basin scale), at the national level to enable harmonization of legal and regulatory frameworks, and at the sub-basin and community level (extending public awareness and participation through NGOs, community-based organizations and local champions) and to increase inclusivity of the poor, marginalized and especially indigenous peoples (through gender mainstreaming, incorporating climate change adaptation and MDGs under a comprehensive security framework). IW:LEARN is also responsive to deficiencies which may not always be recognized by projects but have been identified through GEF and agency monitoring and evaluation processes, in which IW:LEARN activities assist projects in engaging a broader stakeholder base. A prime example is the finding that IW projects tend to underperform when assessed on gender mainstreaming; hence IW:LEARN strives to consistently model and promote gender mainstreaming in all activities and interactions with projects including provision of technical assistance through portfolio learning. Mechanisms such as the IWC, CoPs, stakeholder exchanges, and IWENs are all designed to enlarge and sustain GEF IW project stakeholder participation—both as contributors and as beneficiaries—in locally relevant knowledge sharing among peers within and between GEF IW project regions.

Part V to X : OTHER ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AS REQUIRED BY THE SPECIFIC FOCAL AREA, OPERATIONAL PROGRAM, AND STRATEGIC PRIORITY . Please consult the UNDP-GEF Regional Coordinator or the UNDP-GEF Intranet for more details.

SIGNATURE PAGE

[Note : leave blank until preparing for submission for CEO endorsement]

Country: _____

UNDAF Outcome(s)/Indicator(s):

(Link to UNDAF outcome. If no UNDAF, leave blank)

Expected Outcome(s)/Indicator (s):

(CP outcomes linked t the SRF/MYFF goal and service line)

Expected Output(s)/Indicator(s):

(CP outcomes linked t the SRF/MYFF goal and service line)

Implementing partner:

(designated institution/Executing agency)

UNOPS _____

Other Partners:

Programme Period: 2009-2012
Programme Component: Natural Resources Management
Project Title: Portfolio Learning in International Waters with a Focus on Oceans, Coasts, and Island and Regional Asia/Pacific and Coral Triangle Learning Processes
ATLAS Project ID: 00070147
PIMS Project ID: 4164
Project Duration: 4 Years
Management Arrangement: UNOPS

Total budget:	3,664,000
Allocated resources:	_____
• GEF	1,700,000
• Co-financing	
• Muti-Donors	1,934,000

AGREED BY UNDP RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE / UNDP DIRECTOR:

Name, Position

Signature

Date: Month, day, year

Yannick Glemarec
UNDP-GEF Executive Coordinator

Vitaly Vanshelboim
Deputy Executive Director
UNOPS

**Report from
The International Roundtable Meeting for the 2009 World Ocean Conference
30-31 October 2008, Bintan, Indonesia**

Introduction

The International Roundtable Meeting for the 2009 World Ocean Conference took place in Bintan, Indonesia from 30-31 October 2008. The meeting was co-organized by the Government of Indonesia and the Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands. Government of Indonesia hosts included the Directorate General of Coastal, Marine and Small Island Affairs, Directorate General of Laws and International Treaties, and the Agency for Marine and Fisheries Research. The objectives of the Roundtable Meeting were to provide expert and multi-stakeholder perspectives on addressing important issues related to the World Ocean Conference, specifically by:

1. Reviewing the draft Manado Ocean Declaration and developing the document further to reflect the concerns and goals of the world ocean's community;
2. Discussing the format of the World Ocean Conference meetings, including which Working Groups need to be established to support the development of the Conference; and
3. Organizing the Global Ocean Policy Day.

The World Ocean Conference 2009 (WOC 2009) will take place in Manado, Indonesia from May 11-15, 2009. The WOC will bring together Ministers, high-level government officials and representatives from international organizations from around the world to focus on three major themes: the implications of climate change for the world's oceans and coastal communities, the role of the oceans in climate change phenomena, and the need for mitigation and adaptation measures to climate change. The formal goal of the Conference is to produce the Manado Declaration, which will set forth a strong commitment by governments to implement measures addressing the role of the oceans in regulating climate change and the importance of protecting the oceans as an effort to mitigate and adapt to climate change.

The Global Forum is co-organizing with the Government of Indonesia and UNEP the Global Ocean Policy Day, to be held during the Conference. The Policy Day will have keynote presenters and workshops which focus on the key themes of the conference, allowing for a dialogue amongst the participants and further development of the emerging outcomes of the Conference.

A group of international experts reviewed the draft Manado Declaration and discussed the format of the World Ocean Conference, and the organization of the Global Ocean Policy Day. The following report provides a summary of their comments and input.

Summary of Comments from International Experts Group

(a) Manado Declaration

General Approach - The group thought the current draft an excellent starting point, and that the Indonesian Government should receive much credit in bringing together oceans and climate change under

the World Ocean Conference (WOC) initiative. However, for the initiative to have maximum impact, the experts group recommended that the focus and purpose of the current draft of the Manado Ocean Declaration needed to be clarified and re-focused.

The group considered that it would be much better to use the Declaration to advance the oceans and coasts agenda in the context of climate change discussions, rather than going into specifics of the climate change debate, which is where the current draft of the Declaration was focused. This re-orientation towards oceans and coastal issues would enable Indonesia to attract the right (oceans and coasts) Ministers to Manado, and in sufficient numbers, and avoid conflict with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) process.

Substantively, the group of experts suggested that the following key points and thinking should determine the content and purpose of the Declaration and indeed the WOC overall:

- There is a pressing need to bring oceans and climate change agendas together;
- Coastal populations are particularly vulnerable to problems of climate change and adaptation is a pressing issue;
- If oceans and coasts are not properly managed then the negative impacts of climate change will be exacerbated;
- At the same time, the oceans and coasts community already has agreed processes and policies centered on ecosystem-based and integrated ocean and coastal management;
- These processes and policies are ready and available to tackle climate change issues, notably adaptation;
- The pressing logic, therefore, of the Declaration and the WOC should be to reaffirm political commitment to the existing agenda as essential to being ready to adapt to climate challenges;
- This approach, moreover, would enable the Declaration and the WOC to make the argument for additional political and donor support for oceans and coasts policies in a way which is complementary to the UNFCCC process, and consistent with a range of existing political commitments, for example, on integrated coastal zone management. In this regard, the WOC would be able to bring real urgency to implementing the oceans and coastal commitments already agreed to by the international community, especially the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) targets as well as the Millennium Development Goals related to oceans and coasts.

Content of Declaration - Following on from the logic set out above, the international experts group advanced the following key building blocks around which the wording of the Declaration could be constructed:

- a vision linking oceans and climate change and concern about its impacts, not least the added urgency which climate change brings to tackling marine and coastal ecosystem decline on which so many people around the world depend on;
- political commitment to existing processes and mechanisms such as integrated ocean and coastal management, and regional seas processes, as well as the Bali Road Map, the Mauritius International Strategy for the Implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, and the Beijing Declaration on Furthering the Implementation of the UNEP Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based

Activities;

- enhanced cooperation and coordination of efforts to implement these processes by stressing the urgency of climate change and the benefits of action through the oceans and coasts agenda (as outlined in the Declaration)

This approach would provide a logical link to the crucial issue of funding, and would assist Ministers in that it makes the existing mechanisms a focus of activity rather than trying to create new ones. The group pointed out in this context that the mechanisms that exist within UNFCCC should be used and could incorporate the oceans if an effective case is made under the Declaration.

(b) Follow up to Manado

The group emphasized the importance and uniqueness of bringing oceans and climate change together and that this in itself would represent a major achievement.

The group stressed that it was important not to diminish this potential achievement by developing a separate WOC process, since real added value would be obtained by using existing processes and getting support of those processes. Indeed, the process of linking oceans and climate change had been started at the 4th Global Conference on Oceans Coasts, and Islands held in Hanoi, Vietnam, on April 7-11, 2008, which was organized by the Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands. It would be very helpful, therefore, for the WOC to build on this. An attractive option which would get support of other countries and donors would be to work with the Global Forum over a 5-year cycle, taking into account the UN Commission on Sustainable Development review of the oceans agenda in 2014-2015.

The group pointed out that the Global Forum, with support from the Global Environment Facility and other national and international partners, has been moving towards a model similar to the World Water Forum, which has mobilized international attention on water resources management. An excellent option would be for the Indonesian Government to organize a Ministerial Segment during the 5th Global Oceans Conference in April 2010.

Finally, the group drew attention to the possibility of oceans and climate change being discussed at the 2009 meeting of the UN Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea (ICP-10), which would facilitate the insertion of language on oceans and climate change into the 2009 annual UN oceans resolution. This might be of interest to Indonesia in terms of positioning the WOC and securing international recognition.

(c) Structure of the WOC and the Global Oceans Policy Day

The group was very grateful for the explanation of the structure of the WOC and the efforts of the Indonesian Government to organize an exciting Conference. Generally, the group considered that it would be helpful to have further clarity about how the different components of the meeting would be linked. Along with briefing and outreach to Embassies, this would assist officials in other countries to getting Ministers to attend. Time is now short before the WOC, and Ministers would need to be clear about the added value of their participation. In presenting a clear linkage among the WOC components, it is important to get the focus of the WOC right as outlined above. In this way Ministers would see themselves as bringing real urgency and commitment to advancing the oceans and coasts agenda. The work done before and at the Hanoi Conference would be very helpful in making the case.

On the structure of the Global Ocean Policy Day, a possible approach would be:

- Introduction
- From Hanoi to Manado
- Oceans and Climate: Mitigation/Adaptation
- Adaptation Financing
- Modes of Adaptation and Mitigation
- Consensus and Proposals on Specific Oceans/Climate Issues.

Key themes and issues which might be developed within this structure would be:

- Putting ocean/climate issues in the climate negotiations and vice versa
- Understanding and developing policy responses to global ocean changes – ocean warming, ocean acidification, changes in currents, changes in polar regions, etc.
- Addressing the “climate divide” and promoting international commitments and funding mechanisms to respond to the differential effects of climate change on different regions and peoples
- Encouraging a wide range of adaptation efforts (soft, hard, floating)
- Properly managing mitigation efforts that use the oceans, including carbon storage and sequestration and iron fertilization
- Encouraging alternative forms of energy using the oceans (wind power, tides, currents, etc.)
- Managing air pollution from ships (monitoring and reporting on efforts well underway at the International Maritime Organization).

Both UNEP and the GEF put forward the idea of there being two panels during the day, which their executive directors could chair and which would attract Ministers, key scientists, and other stakeholders. Ecosystem services valuation could also be an interesting theme for a discussion group or panel.

Discussion was concluded by agreement that a small group of experts and a representative of the Indonesian Government should be convened by the Global Forum to map out how the Global Ocean Policy Day might be structured, and possibly linked to the other days of the Conference.

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Workshop on Governance of Marine Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction:

Management Issues and Policy Options

November 3-5, 2008, Singapore

Executive Summary*

Please see the attached pdf version of the Executive Summary.

* The Executive Summary has been prepared by Miriam Balgos, Caitlin Snyder, Biliana Cicin-Sain, David Freestone, and Chris Tompkins. The authors take responsibility for any errors or omissions.

Details of Proposed Pre-Conference Workshops

1. GEF-UNESCO Marine Ecosystems Workshop in the “Tully – Murray” catchments in north Queensland, Australia

Principal Purposes of HELP program Linked with GEF initiatives

Agricultural development on the floodplains adjacent to the Great Barrier Reef lagoon is believed to have enhanced the loads of sediment and nutrients to this unique marine ecosystem. The challenge is to reduce these pollutants loads in a way that is acceptable to the local community whose livelihoods depend on the agricultural industries. These issues are addressed through an integrated research and natural resources management program that is developed using wide stakeholder consultation. The program identifies and carries out key bio-physical, social and economic research that underpins the development and implementation of the local Tully-Murray Water Quality Improvement Plan. The program would make an excellent HELP basin contributing to IHP Theme 4: WATER AND LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEMS; Focal area 4.1: Protecting water quality for sustainable livelihoods and poverty alleviation and IHP Theme 3: ECOHYDROLOGY FOR SUSTAINABILITY. Focal area 3.1: Ecological measures to protect and remediate catchments processes.

Collaborating Organisations:

Terrain NRM Natural Resources Management QLD/Australia
<http://www.terrain.org.au>

Cassowary Coast Regional Council Local Council QLD/Australia
<http://www.cassowarycoast.qld.gov.au>

Queensland Environmental Protection Agency Managing climate change and protecting the environment QLD/Australia
<http://www.epa.qld.gov.au>

Queensland Dept. Of Primary Industries and Fisheries Supporting profitable and sustainable primary industries QLD/Australia
<http://www.dpi.qld.gov.au>

Great Barrier Reef marine Park Authority Protection, sustainable use and enjoyment of the Great Barrier Reef QLD/Australia
<http://www.gbrmpa.gov.au>

Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations (BSES Limited) Research, development and extension to the Australian sugar industry QLD/Australia
<http://www.bses.org.au>

Geographical properties:

Give geographical information e.g. Latitude, Longitude and a map

The Tully-Murray catchments are in northern Queensland, Australia, Figure 1. The combined area of the Tully and Murray catchments is 2072 km² of which 40% is within the floodplain boundary. Almost 50% of the catchment is part of the Wet Tropics World Heritage area and it lies adjacent to the Great Barrier

Reef lagoon. The catchment topography varies from steep rainforest covered mountainous areas in the west, to the low relief floodplain containing agriculture in the east. Nearest the coast there are remnant wetlands and mangrove swamps.

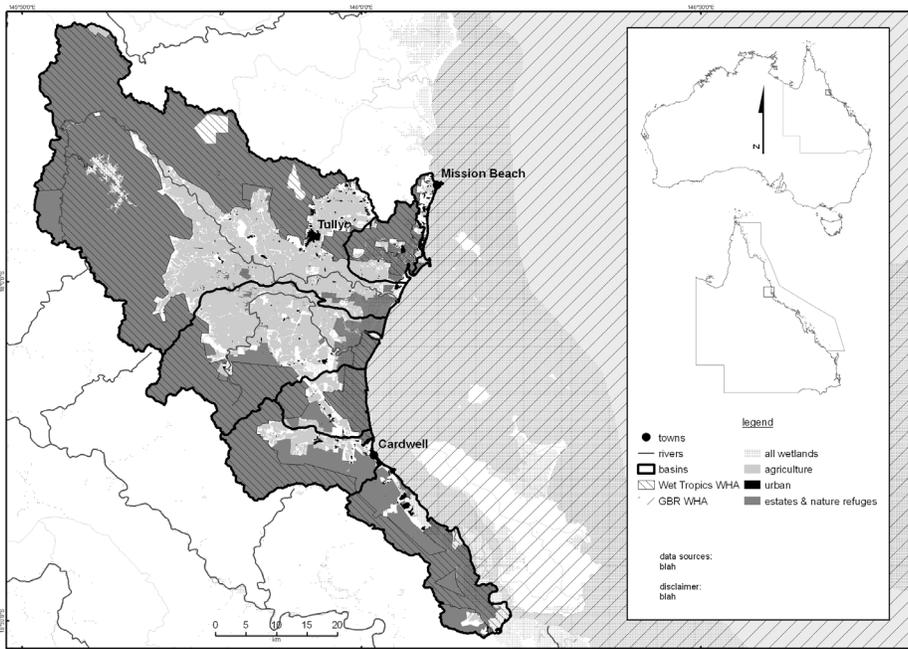


Figure 1. A schematic map of the Tully and Murray catchments in northern Queensland.

The mean annual rainfall is between 2000 and 4000 mm, depending on the location in the catchment. Most of the rainfall (60-80%) occurs during the wet season from December to April. The Tully and Murray Rivers are the two main waterways in this area that flow into GBR lagoon.

Demographic properties:

The Tully-Murray catchment area has a resident population of 11,230 people (2004 census – Larson (2007) . The major towns include Tully (2,558 residents), Cardwell (1,220 residents), Wongaling Beach (1,097 residents), Mission Beach South and Tully Heads. The population growth rate is 1.7%, with the fastest population growth in people over 65. Around half of the businesses in the area are in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector. Sugar production accounts for the highest percentage of the land under economic production. Total land area under cane in the Tully Mill area has almost doubled between 1991 and 2001. Earnings from tourism in the area have also doubled between 1999 and 2004.

Give principal land uses

The upper reaches of the catchment are covered with tropical rainforest and this constitutes 71% of the total catchment area . The remainder of the catchment is low lying floodplain dominated by agriculture; sugar cane (13%), grazing (5.3%), forestry 93.7%) and bananas (2.7%).

Water resources and uses in the basin:

The very high rainfall in the area (2000 – 4000 mm/annum) means that there is more than ample water in the catchment for domestic and industrial uses. Total water use is less than 0.1% of annual runoff. Around 200000ML of water is stored in the Koombooloomba dam in the catchment headwaters. This is used for hydropower generation (Kareeya Power Station; 84MW) and white water rafting in the Tully River. Water is not generally used in agriculture as most crops are rain fed.

Policy and legislative properties:

In Queensland, the Water Act deals with water and does not separate surface water from groundwater. The Act also allows for specifying groundwater and baseflow water as one resource. Consequently, there is only one water resource plan for a catchment that is to include both surface water and groundwater. This plan is a regulation. The operational detail about rules, set back distances etc are set out in a Resource Operations plan.

Water users get one license with the allocation attached. Some of the conditions might vary between surface water and groundwater to reflect different hydraulics etc. This license applies only to the taking of a particular volume of water. Conditions for Works to take the water are separate. Works (bores and pumps) are given a development permit that identifies conditions related to those works such as bore construction standards, maximum depths etc.

In regard to surface water-groundwater trading: there have been no trades between these sources for aquifer-baseflow systems. It is unlikely that these would be allowed until there is more certainty (reduced business risk) in modeling of the processes and hydrologic data/understanding, and consequently into the modeling of the assessment of the feasibility of the particular trade and the rules for trading in a particular area.

2. GEF-UNESCO Surface-Groundwater Interactions Workshop - The Burdekin Catchment (Australia)

Principal Purposes of HELP program Linked with GEF initiatives

To support a long-term, strategic, whole of system approach to understanding and managing the Burdekin water resources and associated systems to deliver long term economic, social and environmental outcomes that ensure the sustainability of the region. This will be achieved through:

- Better integration of science, policy, management and community to support implementation of regional natural resource management plans that deliver social, economic and environmental benefits
- Economically viable rural industries that meet government and community expectations in terms of environmental management
- Land and water management practices that lead to improved water quality in order to protect the Great Barrier Reef
- Land and water management practices that protect the coastal groundwater systems from pollution by nutrients and agro-chemicals and from salt water intrusion from the ocean
- Improved ability to manage the impacts of climate variability and climate change on the water resources and water management options within the catchment

Outline of the HELP programme design and plan

A number of multi-agency/stakeholder related projects have been scoped and are being undertaken with strong community and multiple organization involvement. Some of the recently proposed and planned research activities are listed under key HELP areas below (some of the projects fall under multiple HELP areas).

Hydrology

- Groundwater flow and seawater intrusion in the lower Burdekin
- Analysis of likely impacts of various alternative management on the regional water and salt balance
- Identification of improved practices for operating and managing the artificial recharge schemes

Environment

- Identification of areas at risk from environmental degradation and development of improved land and water management strategies to minimise these risks
- Development of improved understanding and management of sediment and nutrient budgets with a focus on managing potential problems at their source

Livelihood

- Determination of tradeoffs between on farm productivity objectives and regional and/or end of catchment environmental targets
- Studies of the availability of water which would facilitate farm expansion (where appropriate) and improved production, thereby contributing to economic growth within the Burdekin delta

Policy

- Improved understanding of the biophysical functioning of the various sub regions within the catchment in order to support development of more robust policy options
- Strategies to implement changed land and water management practices that reverse the rising water table and increasing salinity trends in parts of the lower Burdekin
- Promotion of ecologically sustainable development principles to ensure the long-term future of farming operations in the Burdekin delta.

Supporting partners and stakeholders

- These include the Lower Burdekin Water Futures (LBWF), Burdekin Dry Tropics NRM (BDT NRM), Burdekin Bowen Integrated Floodplain Management Advisory Committee (BBIFMAC), BSES Pty Limited, North and South Burdekin Water Boards (NBWB and SBWB), CANEGROWERS, Burdekin Shire Council (BSC), CSIRO Land and Water (CLW), CSIRO Sustainable Ecosystems (CSE) and Water for a Healthy Country (WfHC), James Cook University (JCU), The Australian Centre for Tropical Freshwater Research (ACTFR), Australian Institute of Marine Science (AIMS), CRC for Irrigation Futures (CRC-IF), SunWater, Queensland Department of Natural Resources and Water (NRW), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries (DPIF).
- The beneficiaries include irrigated and dryland farmers, graziers, various industries and local communities dependent on the land and water resources of the Burdekin catchment, and the Great Barrier Reef and associated fishery and tourist industries.

3. GEF-UNESCO Sustainable Groundwater Allocation and Management Workshop - Murray-Darling Basin, Australia

Principal Purposes of HELP program Linked with GEF initiatives

The Murray-Darling Basin spread over five of its states is vital to the Australian economy. The M-DB's historical multi-jurisdictional Commission/Council took several policy initiatives including the 1996 monumental decision to cap the surface diversions. Set at historical (1993/94) level) of development, the Cap is not sustainable. Amid debate over the sustainability of diversions and worst drought in recorded history, a federal intervention through the Water Act has transformed the century-old multi-jurisdictional governance to two-stream governance. The federal minister on the advice of an independent Authority, with community consultation, will set sustainable water diversion limits by adopting a Basin Plan, while multi-jurisdictional governance continues for the operational matters. Comprehensive assessments of Basin's water resources and catchments conditions are available and a thorough socio-economic evaluation of policy options will be undertaken to inform the Basin Plan. The M-D's Basin Plan process will significantly contribute to promoting all the five HELP themes.

Name(s) of lead sponsoring organization(s):

Murray-Darling Basin Authority: Multi-jurisdictional Basin Management Organization - <http://www.mdba.gov.au/>. Address and contact as in 1

CSIRO Land and Water – Australia's National Science Research and Development Organisation (Land and Water Branch) – <http://www.csiro.au>

Mr Tariq Rana (Ph: +61 2 6246 5904 email: Tariq.Ran@csiro.au)

GPO Box 1666, Canberra ACT 2601

Bureau of Meteorology – Australia's National Weather/Climate Organisation also responsible for the M-DB water information – <http://www.bom.gov.au>

Mr David Nicholls (Ph: +61 2 6232 3531; email: D.Nicholls@bom.gov.au)

Australian Department of Environment, Water, Heritage and Arts – Australia's Federal Government Department responsible for water management in the M-DB – <http://www.environment.gov.au>

Ms Carolyn Goonrey (Ph: +61 2 6274 2514; Carolyn.Goonrey@environment.gov.au)

GPO Box 787 Canberra ACT Australia 2601

New South Wales (NSW) Department of Water and Energy – Basin State department responsible for water management in the State of NSW – <http://www.dwe.nsw.gov.au>

Mr Paul Simpson (Ph: +61 2 9895 7480; email: paul.simpson@dnr.nsw.gov.au)

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Victoria (VIC) Department of Sustainability and Environment - Basin State department responsible for Water Management in the State of Victoria – <http://dse.vic.gov.au>

Mr Barry James (Ph: +61 3 9637 9980; email: Barry.James@dse.vic.gov.au)

PO Box 500 EAST MELBOURNE VIC Australia 3002

South Australia (SA) Department of Water Land and Biodiversity Conservation – Basin State department responsible for water management in the State of SA - <http://dwlbc.sa.gov.au>

Mr Jarrod Eaton (Ph: +61 8 8463 7927; email: Eaton.Jarrold@saugov.sa.gov.au)

GPO Box 2834 ADELAIDE SA Australia 5001

Queensland (QLD) Department of Natural resources and Water - Basin State department responsible for water management in the State of QLD - <http://www.nrw.qld.gov.au>

Mr Jim Weller (Ph: +61 7 4688 1020; email: Jim.Weller@nrw.qld.gov.au)

PO Box 318 TOOWOOMBA QLD Australia 4350

Geographical properties:

Location: between latitudes 24.6° S – 37.7° S and Longitudes 152.5° E – 138.6° E

Area: 1 million (M) square kilometres (14% of Australia’s area) spread over five states NSW, VIC, QLD, SA and ACT

Economy: Accounts for 70% of Australia’s irrigation and more than 40% (worth \$15 B) of national agricultural produce

Demographic properties:

Land uses:

Agriculture (mainly livestock production) is the principal economic activity in the MDB (80% area).

Land use the M-DB summarised in [Table 1](#) below.



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TABLE 1: M-DB LAND USE 2000

Land use	AREA	
	Percent	Hectare
Dryland crops	10.5%	11,001,881
Dryland pasture	66.7%	69,970,726
Irrigated crops	1.8%	1,916,256
• Cereals	• 0.4%	467,178
• Cotton	• 0.4%	426,519
• Horticulture	• 0.0%	46,622
• Orchards	• 0.1%	67,912
• Pasture and hay	• 0.8%	820,890
• Vine fruits	• 0.1%	87,135
Native vegetation	20.3%	21,242,551
Plantation forests	0.4%	445,048
Urban	0.3%	276,104
Total	100.0%	104,852,550
Water		943,861

Source Australian Bureau of Statistics 92005)

Surface Water resources and uses in the basin :

The Basin has 20 major river valleys. A recent investigation of the Basin water resources divided into 18 regions for the purpose. The regions are the major tributaries of the M-DB and represent existing river system models and surface water sharing plan areas. The availability and use of surface water resources under the historical climate (1895-2006) and median climate change scenario for 2030 are given in [Table 2](#) and the break up of the current use is given in [Table 3](#) below.

Groundwater

Groundwater in the M-DB is managed according to ‘groundwater management units’ (GMUs) that are administrative areas. There are 96 GMUs across the MDB of which 20 are considered of high to medium priority in terms of the size of the resource, level of use and degree of connection with surface water systems. The current (2004/05) use of groundwater is 1795 M m3/year (16% of total water use), which is expected to double to 3528 M m3/year by 2030. More than 75% of current groundwater extraction occurs in 20 priority GMUs that represent only 15%of the M-DB area. These GMUs have extraction limits 1718 M m3/year.

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TABLE 2: SURFACE WATER AVAILABILITY AND USE IN MILLION (M) M³/YEAR

Valley/region	Historical climate		2030 Median climate	
	Availability	Use	Availability	Use
Paroo	445	0	432	0
Warrego	420	52	393	50
Condamine-Balonne	1363	724	1249	693
Moonie	98	34	87	32
Border Rivers	1208	411	1092	403
Gwydir	782	317	703	290
Namoi	965	359	915	358
Macquarie-Castlereagh	1567	371	1450	356
Barwon-Darling	41	230	40	234
Lachlan	1139	321	1012	296
Murrumbidgee	4270	2257	3881	2202
Murray	5211	4338	4614	4157
Ovens	1776	25	1542	25
Goulburn-Broken	3233	1071	2792	1011
Campaspe	275	342	230	325
Loddon-Avoca	285	350	234	330
Wimmera	219	121	173	108
Eastern Mt Lofty Ranges	120	6	99	6
Total	23417	11327	20936	10876

Source: CSIRO Australia (2008)

TABLE 3: BREAK UP OF CURRENT SURFACE WATER USE

Irrigation	Rural stock & domestic	Urban	Channel Losses	GW Use Stflow loss	Total
9511 (84%)	80 (<1%)	318 (3%)	1238 (11%)	181 (<2%)	11327 (100%)