



# **CORAL TRIANGLE INITIATIVE**

ON CORAL REEFS, FISHERIES  
AND FOOD SECURITY

## **Annex 10.3**

**Decision Document on**

**Session 10.3**

**Local Government Network (LGN)**

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**The 13<sup>th</sup> CTI-CFF SENIOR OFFICIALS' MEETING (SOM-13)**

**29 – 30 November 2017  
Dusit Thani Manila Hotel  
Makati City, Philippines**

**Adopted on 30 November 2017**

**by**

**the Governments of Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea,  
the Philippines, Solomon Islands, and Timor-Leste**

## **I. Background**

The Maritime Local Government Network (LGN) is a product of regional planning meetings among local government peers in the region. The Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) of the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF) recognizes the importance of Local Governments (LG) and communities in coastal and marine management and protection. For this reason, there has been, from the outset, an ongoing effort to engage local governments in the CTI-CFF process. These LGs share the common challenge of facing the front lines of marine and coastal management with local constituents. They are critical stakeholders in the CTI-CFF process for they are expected, or mandated, to conduct community level planning, adopt and implemented fisheries management strategy, establish and manage marine protected area, and to implemented climate change adaptation measures. Hence, the key to achieving the goals of CTI-CFF, in general, involves the Local Governments.

Members of CTI-CFF Maritime Local Governments have successfully advocated for environment policy in their respective countries and they have also supported and implemented various coastal and marine management programs. However, looking at the profile of the Local Governments across CTI, there is still much work to do in terms of expanding membership and participation. Currently, there are only a few members of the CTI-CFF Maritime Local Governments in CT-6. The local government have potential to scale up and magnify CTI-CFF impacts if tapped, engaged, and mobilized. But they can only do this if they have knowledge and skills of how to develop and implemented conservation plans, enforce policies, rules, and regulations, promote marine conservation and protection, and establish MPAs and other fisheries management programs.

The Maritime LGN was established in 2009 to mainly support the implementation of the CTI-CFF Goals and Plans. By 2020, Maritime LGN targets to be innovative, informed and effective Local Governments collaborating and sharing information on resource management and common experiences, and advocating policies to achieve the goal of CTI-CFF.

The 12th SOM in November 2016 in Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea made a couple of decisions which included among others: acknowledged the Maritime LGN activities; Endorsed the adoption of the Maritime LGN General Assembly recommendation as presented in SOM-12; and Endorsed the CTI-CFF Maritime LGN Roadmap as presented during SOM-12, which will be implemented with the support of USAID-DOI. The roadmap will enable the network to become an effective and self-reliant CTI-CFF Maritime LGN.

To facilitate the accomplishment and targets of the Maritime LGN, the CTC, with funding from the USAID-DOI, hired a LGN program development specialist effective October 25, 2017 and a secretariat coordinator effective on December 1, 2017

## **II. Decision**

Referring to the discussion and consideration among the SOM-13, under Cross cutting themes on Local Government Network (LGN), (*Attachment 10.3.a*) the Senior Officials hereby:

1. Endorsed the Maritime Local Government Network's Work Plan 2018 funded by USAI-DOI to be aligned with the CTI-CFF;
2. Endorsed the LGN to increase the membership from LG members (as full member) and partners (as associate member);
3. Agreed to include Maritime LGN as part of the review of the RPOA process;
4. Regional Secretariat to provide support in strengthening the position the position of LGN in CT6 countries;
5. The NCCs recommended local government champions to promote LGN in CT6 countries; and
6. Recommended TWGs to involve LGN in program development and activities.

### **Attachment:**

10.3.a. SOM-13 LGN presentation