

REGIONAL PLAN OF ACTION

CORAL TRIANGLE INITIATIVE
ON CORAL REEFS, FISHERIES AND FOOD SECURITY (CTI-CFF)



Coral Triangle Initiative

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**Regional Plan Of Action
Coral Triangle Initiative On Coral Reefs,
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FOREWORD

The Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries, and Food Security (CTI-CFF) is a multilateral partnership of six countries (hereinafter referred as CT6 countries), comprising of Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, the Solomon Islands, and Timor-Leste.

The CTI-CFF was launched by the leaders of CT6 countries at CTI Summit in Manado, Indonesia in May 2009 – with a view for sustaining the remarkable marine and coastal biodiversity including fishes, coral reefs, seagrasses, mangrove ecosystems in the coral triangle area.



The CTI-CFF Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) is a living document of the Initiative to give member countries and partners a platform of actions in order to achieve agreed goals, guiding principles, and commitment to action. Adopted in 2009, CTI-CFF RPOA is a 10-year plan organized in a four-level structure including: goals, targets, regional actions, and national actions that excerpted from National CTI plan of action.

It is with utmost pleasure that the Regional Secretariat publishes this CTI-CFF RPOA as mandated by the 11th Senior Officials' Meeting (SOM-11) in Manado, Indonesia on 2-3 December 2015. It may be noted that there is no substantial change made in this CTI-CFF RPOA reprint edition, except inclusion of the foreword from the CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat. The CTI-CFF RPOA book contains six sections including the context of CTI-CFF as a global marine epicenter of marine life abundance and diversity, guiding principles, commitments to action, coordination mechanisms and implementation partners; financial resources; monitoring and evaluation; as well as annexes that includes map of the Coral Triangle and list of national actions.

As CTI-CFF is experiencing a growing number of partnerships and proposed partnership from many initiatives, it is my sincerest will as the first Executive Director of the CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat that potential collaborators and readers may be able to use this CTI-CFF RPOA to embark on successful marine and coastal resources management. It is in our hope that by having this CTI-CFF RPOA book as guidance, we may expect a harmonized nature of collaborative conservation and restoration activities, which will reap the social, economic, and environmental benefits provided by healthy and rich marine resources.

Widi Agoes Pratikto
Executive Director
CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat

General annotations to the Regional Plan of Action

The CTI Regional Plan of Action is a living and non-legally binding document, to conserve and sustainably manage coastal and marine resources within the Coral Triangle region, that takes into consideration laws and policies of each country. At the third Senior Officials Meeting (SOM3) in Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea in March 2009, CT6 governments recognized the possible need to revisit Sections IV-VI in the Plan (Coordination Mechanisms and Implementation Partners, Financial Resources, Monitoring and Evaluation), and tasked the CTI Coordination Committee to continue to advance work on these topics.



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Over-arching Commitments to Action

Goal 1: Priority Seascapes Designated and Effectively Managed

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Goal 4: Climate Change Adaptation Measures Achieved

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

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

Goal 5: Threatened Species Status Improving

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Section I

Context

I. THE GLOBAL EPICENTER OF MARINE LIFE ABUNDANCE AND DIVERSITY

The “The Coral Triangle” (CT) region is located along the equator at the confluence of the Western Pacific and Indian Oceans (see Annex 1). Using coral and reef fish diversity as the two major criteria, the boundaries of this region are defined by scientists as covering all or part of the exclusive economic zones of six countries: Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, the Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste. Covering only 1.6% of the planet’s oceanic area, there is broad scientific consensus that the CT represents the global epicenter of marine life abundance and diversity -- with 76% of all known coral species, 37% of all known coral reef fish species, 53% of the world’s coral reefs, the greatest extent of mangrove forests in the world, and spawning and juvenile growth areas for the world’s largest tuna fishery. Moreover, the biogeographical conditions within the CT may also enable the region to maintain its exceptional productivity in the face of future impacts of climate change, making it potentially the world’s most important “refuge” for marine life.

These unparalleled marine and coastal living resources provide profound benefits to the 363 million people who reside within the six countries that compose the Coral Triangle, along with benefits to many millions more outside the region:

- Fully one- third of the inhabitants within the CT itself – more than 120 million people, particularly those living in coastal communities -- depend directly on local marine and coastal resources for their income, livelihoods, and food security.
- The estimated annual value of the coral reefs, mangroves, and associated natural habitats in the CT totals US \$2.3 billion.
- Healthy reef systems and mangrove belts protect coastal communities from storms and tsunamis, reducing casualties, injuries, future reconstruction costs, and the need for international aid.

- Tuna spawning and nursery grounds support a multi-billion dollar (US) tuna industry, providing an important food source for tens of millions of consumers worldwide, and providing thousands of jobs for inhabitants within the region in the fisheries and fish processing sectors.
- Other wild-caught marine products (e.g., snapper, grouper, beche-de-mer, and shrimp) are sold to local markets and exported worldwide, generating hundreds of millions of dollars (US) in additional annual revenue, as well as important food sources.
- Productive coral reef systems provide for most of the US \$800+ million annual trade in live reef food fish (primarily supplying markets in China).
- Productive coral reef systems also provide for a major share of the US \$100 million+ annual trade in live reef aquarium fish and other ornamentals (supplying markets worldwide).
- Healthy marine resources contribute to a growing nature-based tourism industry in the region (e.g., dive tourism), generating tens of millions of dollars (US) annually and thousands of jobs.

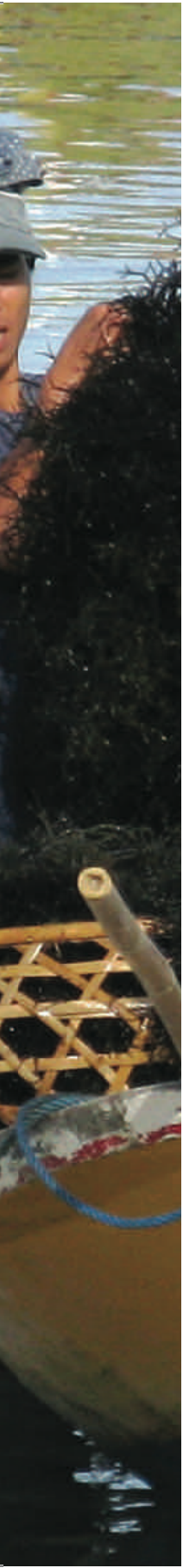
II. THREATS TO MARINE AND COASTAL RESOURCES

These marine and coastal resources are under significant and increasing threat. The Coral Triangle sits at a crossroads of rapidly expanding populations, economic growth and international trade. Fish and other marine resources are a principal source of income, food, livelihoods and export revenues in all of the CT countries. Tuna, live reef fish and shrimp, for example, feed a fast-growing demand in Japan, the US, Europe, China and elsewhere.

These and other factors are generating increased pressures on marine and coastal resources, including: over-fishing, unsustainable fishing practices, land-based sources of marine pollution, coastal habitat conversion, and climate change. The current status of marine and coastal resources across the region, along with future projections, is of great concern. For example:

- Over 80% of the coral reefs across the Southeast Asia portion of the CT are at risk (under medium and high potential threat), and over half are at high risk -- primarily from coastal development and fishing-related pressures.
- Many important coastal fisheries across the region are depleted, with some fisheries already collapsed or heading toward collapse.
- Many of the commercial pelagic fish stocks – particularly species of tuna and mackerel -- are also depleted, with some potentially heading toward collapse.



- 
- Hazards associated with climate change (such as mass coral bleaching, ocean acidification, sea level rise, and flooding) will pose increasing threats in the coming decades to marine and coastal resources.

Marine and coastal resources are a cornerstone for our economies and for our societies. The growing threats to these resources must be taken seriously, and must be acted upon urgently.

III. A STRONG BASIS FOR MULTILATERAL ACTION BY OUR GOVERNMENTS

There is a strong history of multilateral cooperation in the region. Most of the existing multilateral mechanisms were created for *economic* purposes, such as the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN); Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC); Brunei, Indonesia; Malaysia, Philippines – East ASEAN Growth Area (BIMP-EAGA); and the Melanesia Spearhead Group (MSG). Some long-standing multilateral mechanisms have explicitly focused on specific aspects of marine and coastal resources, such as: the South Pacific Regional Environment Program (SPREP), Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA), and Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs).

In more recent years, as awareness of these issues has increased, governments in the region (sometimes with other partners) have established a set of new multilateral cooperation mechanisms focused more sharply on marine and coastal resources, such as: the Tri-national agreements on the Sulu-Sulawesi Seas Marine Ecoregion and the Bismarck Solomon Seas Marine Ecoregion, and the Arafura and Timor Seas Experts Forum (ATSEF). In addition, the 2nd APEC Ocean-related Ministerial Meeting (AOMM2) in Bali (September 2005) resulted in the Bali Plan of Action on Oceans and Coasts (2006), which was signed by most of the CTI governments. Yet, even with the progress under these numerous agreements and processes, it has not been enough to reverse the disturbing trends outlined above.

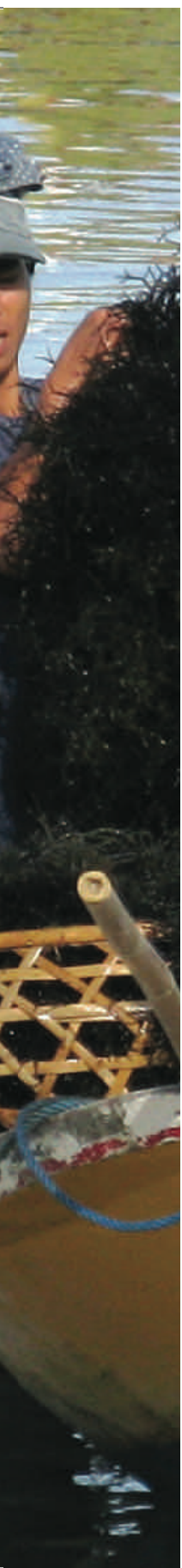
IV. THE CORAL TRIANGLE INITIATIVE ON CORAL REEFS, FISHERIES AND FOOD SECURITY

1. Background

In response to the alarming trends outlined above, in August 2007, President Yudhoyono of Indonesia proposed to other CT leaders a new multilateral partnership to safeguard the region's marine and coastal biological resources: the *Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF)*. This initial proposal set in motion a series of events that has advanced this effort quickly and decisively:

- APEC Summit. At the APEC Summit in September 2007, 21 heads of state from across Asia Pacific welcomed the CTI-CFF in their formal declaration.
- ASEAN and BIMP-EAGA Summits. In November 2007, the CTI-CFF was endorsed by leaders at two other summits: (i) the Third East Asia Summit attended by leaders from ASEAN countries as well as Japan, China and Korea; and (ii) the BIMP-EAGA Summit (Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines East ASEAN Growth Area).
- First CTI Senior Officials Meeting (SOM₁). In Bali in December 2007, the CT6 governments held the first official meeting under CTI, and agreed to:
 - ▶ pursue this new multilateral partnership (the only forum in which these six countries are members);
 - ▶ develop a joint *Regional CTI Plan of Action*, to be adopted at the highest levels;
 - ▶ a set of five over-arching goals for the Plan of Action; and
 - ▶ a *CTI Roadmap* (timeframe and process) for developing the Plan of Action.
- GEF funding. In April 2008, with ADB as the Implementing Agency, the GEF Council approved a \$72 million, five-year CTI Support Program, with over \$300 million in co-financing (loan and grant projects) from various other sources.
- US government funding: In October 2008, the US government committed \$40 million over five years to support the CTI, with funding being channeled through a consortium of NGOs.
- Second CTI Senior Officials Meeting (SOM₂). In Manila in November 2008, the CT6 governments held the second senior officials meeting under CTI, and agreed to the *Manila Resolution* and the near-final *Manila Draft* of the Regional Plan of Action.
- Townsville workshop. In November 2008, the Australian government hosted a major CTI workshop, to facilitate discussions by countries and NGOs on the major constraints, gaps and opportunities around implementation of the CTI goals.
- Meetings of CTI Coordination Committee (CCC). In May, September, and October 2008, and in January 2009, at CCC meetings, the CT6 governments reviewed and recommended drafts of the CTI Plan of Action.
- Third CTI Senior Officials Meeting (SOM₃) and first Ministerial Meeting (MM₁). In March 2009, the CT6 agreed a final draft of the Regional CTI Plan of Action and endorsed a Ministerial Statement.





2. CTI Plan of Action – a bold response to sustain our precious marine resources for future generations

Through the CTI Roadmap process referenced above, our six governments have now developed an ambitious and visionary 10-year Regional Plan of Action. It captures the joint priorities and commitments of all of our governments, and reflects extensive inputs over the past 17 months from many partners. Our Action Plan is intended to serve as a rallying point for collective and parallel action at regional, national, and sub-national levels. This will take many forms. At the *regional* level, multilateral action will be needed by our six governments, along with coordinated action by our partners operating at the regional scale (e.g., funding agencies, international NGOs, and private sector companies). At the *national* level, in each country, broad stakeholder alliances will need to collaborate around a shared national agenda. And at the *sub-national* level, local governments and local stakeholders will need to carry out collaborative efforts to generate needed impacts on-the-ground. A set of coordination mechanisms are being established to help catalyze this collective action, connect key actors, and maintain momentum (see Section IV).

As the commitments in our Plan of Action are implemented, we anticipate achieving tangible and measurable improvements in the health of our marine and coastal ecosystems, in the status of our fisheries, and in the food security and well being of the communities which depend on them. A comprehensive monitoring and evaluation (M&E) program carried out by our countries (see preliminary outline in Section VI) will allow us to monitor such progress over the next decade. As needed, we will make course corrections.

3. Geographic scope for implementation of the Plan of Action

The CTI Plan of Action may be implemented within waters under national jurisdiction of each of the Coral Triangle governments, in accordance with their rights and obligations pursuant to international laws and the prevailing laws, rules and regulations of each country. The scope of application of the CTI is without prejudice to the sovereign rights of the parties over marine resources within national jurisdiction, or the position of the parties on delimitation of maritime boundaries between States with opposite or adjacent coasts. The geographic scope of implementation of the CTI is not intended in any way to redraw the *scientific* boundaries of the Coral Triangle, which would continue to be defined by coral and coral reef fish diversity.





Section II

Guiding Principles

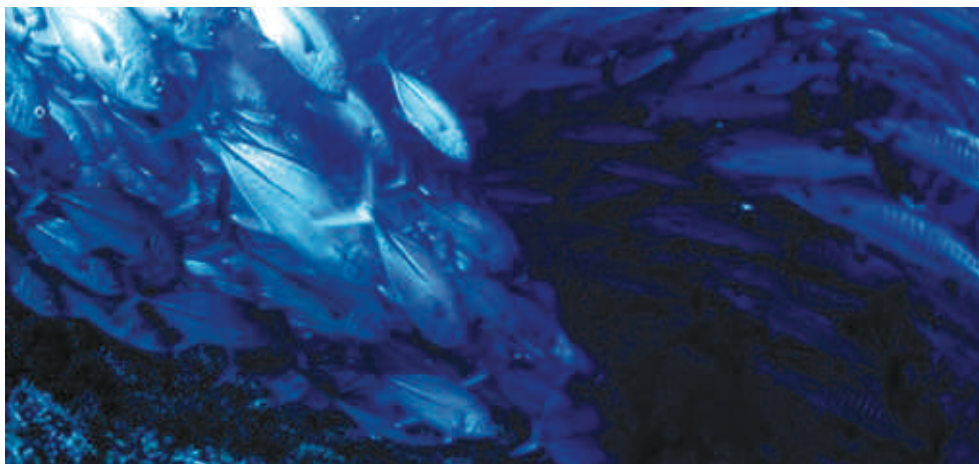
The following principles will guide our actions under the Coral Triangle Initiative process:


- Principle #1: CTI should support people-centered biodiversity conservation, sustainable development, poverty reduction and equitable benefit sharing. CTI goals and actions should address both poverty reduction (e.g. food security, income, and sustainable livelihoods for coastal communities) and biodiversity conservation (e.g. conservation and sustainable use of species, habitats, and ecosystems).
- Principle #2: CTI should be based on solid science. Solid science and data on fisheries, biodiversity, natural resources, and poverty reduction benefits should form a basis for establishing goals and implementation activities. In the absence of conclusive scientific information, the precautionary principle/approach will apply.
- Principle #3: CTI should be centered on quantitative goals and timetables adopted by governments at the highest political levels. Concrete, quantitative goals should be established that are measurable and linked to specific and realistic timetables for achievement. Specific milestones should be adopted that define progress toward achieving these goals. Goals should cover both national and regional levels. Indicators should be adopted for the targets and timeframes.

Principle #4: CTI should use existing and future forums to promote implementation. Relevant existing forums should be used to implement actions under the CTI. These include, for example, tri-national commissions on the Sulu Sulawesi Seas (SSME) and Bismarck Solomon Seas (BSSE); APEC; ASEAN; Secretariat for the South Pacific Regional Environment Program (SPREP); the Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia and Philippines East ASEAN Growth Area (BIMP-EAGA); Arafura and Timor Seas Experts Forum (ATSEF); and Program for the Environmental Management of the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA).

Principle #5: CTI should be aligned with international and regional commitments. Goals and activities should be supportive of international and regional commitments already made under relevant legal instruments and multilateral processes (e.g., SSME, Convention on Biological Diversity, Millennium Development Goals, ASEAN, APEC, Pacific Islands Forum, CITES, UNCLOS, Regional Fisheries Management Organizations, and UNFCCC).

Principle #6: CTI should recognize the transboundary nature of some important marine natural resources. Goals / activities should take into account the transboundary nature of some marine resources and threats (land- and sea-based) to these resources (e.g., shared fish stocks, migratory sea turtles and marine mammals, IUU fishing, live reef fish trade). Trans-boundary activities under CTI should not prejudice recognized boundaries or ongoing negotiations on legal boundaries between nations.





Principle #7: CTI should emphasize priority geographies. Goals / activities should help focus resources and investments on priority geographies (e.g., large-scale “seascapes” requiring prioritized attention, identified through ecoregional assessment processes).

Principle #8: CTI should be inclusive and engage multiple stakeholders. Multiple stakeholder groups should be actively engaged in the CTI, including other national governments, local governments, NGOs, private sector companies, bilateral donor agencies, multilateral agencies, indigenous and local communities, coastal communities, and the academic and research sector.

Principle #9: CTI should recognize the uniqueness, fragility and vulnerability of island ecosystems.





Section III

Commitments To Action

Underpinning the CTI collaboration is our firm conviction on the need to move beyond *incremental* actions, and to agree on and implement *transformational* actions that will be needed over the long-term to ensure the sustainable flow of benefits from marine and coastal resources for this and future generations. In concrete terms, this will require our six governments to address the key *drivers* – economic, social, and ecological – that influence the management and conservation of marine and coastal resources at all scales and institutional levels.

To successfully achieve sustainable management of marine and coastal resources for current and future generations, our countries will collectively and individually commit to:

Over-arching commitments:

- Designate the sustainable management of marine and coastal resources as a high and urgent ongoing priority on our national agendas;
- Mobilize high-level public and private sector leadership;
- Achieve enhanced regional collaboration to address important regional problems;
- Implement needed economic, policy and legal reforms;
- Establish a system of sustainable funding and orient these financial resources toward achievement of the CTI Plan of Action;
- Achieve a rapid improvement in institutional and human capacity;
- Lead effective, highly participatory multi-stakeholder alliances;
- Integrate conservation, management and development; and
- Promote public / private partnerships.

Our countries will promote agreed approaches to managing marine and coastal ecosystems and resources, including the ecosystem approach and the precautionary principle. The commitments to action outlined in this section form the heart of the Coral Triangle Initiative. These commitments to action are organized around a four-level structure:

- Goals. There are five overall goals, originally agreed at the SOM1 meeting in December 2007, covering: (i) priority seascapes; (ii) ecosystem approach to managing fisheries and other marine resources; (iii) marine protected areas; (iv) climate change adaptation; and (v) threatened species.
- Targets (with associated timetables). Under each goal are one or more time-bound targets. There are a total of 10 targets in this Plan of Action.
- Regional actions. Under each target are one or more time-bound *regional-level* actions. There are a total of 38 regional actions described below.
- National actions. Annex 2 contains a partial list of more specific, prioritized *national* actions that will be taken over the coming years in each country. This list is *indicative* and not intended to be comprehensive in scope. These national actions have been extracted from National CTI Plans of Action that have been developed in each country -- designed to translate the Regional Plan of Action into specific, country-relevant actions.





GOAL 1

“PRIORITY SEASCAPES” DESIGNATED AND EFFECTIVELY MANAGED

Large-scale geographies prioritized for investments and action, where best practices are demonstrated and expanded

TARGET 1

“PRIORITY SEASCAPES” DESIGNATED, WITH INVESTMENT PLANS COMPLETED AND SEQUENCED

A set of priority seascapes across the Coral Triangle are designated, to serve as the geographic focus of major investments and action during 2010 – 2020. Comprehensive *Seascape Investment Plans* for each priority seascape are completed, along with an overall scheme for the sequencing of investments across the 10-year timeframe of the CTI Plan of Action.

2012

Annotations explaining Target 1

- Collaborative efforts under this target will emphasize trans-boundary seascapes, but will also include single-country seascapes. These efforts will be without prejudice to the sovereign rights of the parties over their resources or the position of the parties on the agreed border or on the negotiations of the delimitation of common maritime boundaries.
- Extensive consultations among our governments and key partners will be required to delineate and designate these priority seascapes.
- *Existing* seascape programs (e.g., SSME, BSSE) will be emphasized, with some *new* programs likely to be initiated around additional seascapes.
- Boundaries of seascapes that have already been delineated (e.g. SSME) will generally be recognized.
- Priority Seascapes can cover areas *outside* the Coral Triangle Initiative boundary as long as the major portion of the seascape is within the CT countries.
- Priority seascape designations will help guide (i) funding (international and domestic); (ii) establishment of partnerships; and (iii) governmental policy actions.
- Priority seascape designations and seascape investment plans will need to be regularly reviewed, and potentially updated, based on relevant developments.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This Target and associated Regional Actions (below) will entail particularly close collaboration with established partners working to support <i>existing</i> Seascape Programs. 	
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REGIONAL ACTION 1

<p>Through regional collaboration, conduct Rapid Seascape Assessments for the entire region, in order to delineate seascapes and identify priority seascapes for investment</p> <p>Collaborate around completing Rapid Seascape Assessments covering the entire region, examining ecological, economic, social, and political factors. These assessments will be designed to identify which Seascapes should be designated as priorities.</p>	2010
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REGIONAL ACTION 2

<p>Develop investment plans for all identified priority seascapes, including joint investments plans for those seascapes involving two or more countries</p> <p>For each seascape, identify goals and key actions needed, and outline required financial investments and potential investment sources (Investment Plans). Develop an overall scheme for sequencing investments over the 10-year timeframe of the CTI Plan of Action. [Note: One action to be explored for each seascape will be designation of Particularly Sensitive Sea Areas (PSSAs)].</p>	2012
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TARGET 2

<p>MARINE AND COASTAL RESOURCES WITHIN ALL “PRIORITY SEASCAPES” ARE BEING SUSTAINABLY MANAGED</p> <p>The marine and coastal resources within all identified priority seascapes are being sustainably managed (as measured by agreed criteria and progress toward established quantitative targets), and are contributing significantly to environmentally sustainable development benefitting coastal communities and broader economies dependent upon these resources.</p>	2020
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Annotations explaining Target 2

- Our six governments will jointly develop a set of “Key Elements” (general criteria) that characterize sustainably managed seascapes, drawing on experiences and lessons learned from current seascape programs and on the other Goals and Targets in the *CTI Plan of Action*.
- The general “model” referenced under REGIONAL ACTION 1 below will draw upon experience, best practices, and lessons learned to date on key elements of seascape programs, such as (but not limited to): (i) governance through appropriate institutions; (ii) marine protected area (MPA) networks; (iii) ecosystem-based management, including an ecosystem approach to fisheries management; (iv) integrated coastal management; (v) private sector engagement; (vi) enabling legal framework (conventions, laws, regulations, and policies); (vii) social and political support/commitment; (viii) sustainable financing; (ix) communications program; and (x) scientific research and monitoring.
- For each seascape, more specific quantitative targets for sustainable management will be established, and indicators of progress will be periodically measured. These more specific targets will also be designed to contribute to the other Goals and Targets in the *CTI Plan of Action*.
- This Target and related Regional Actions will entail particularly close collaboration with established partners associated with *existing* Seascape Programs.
- This target, and the programs organized around Priority Seascapes, will serve as one key approach for achieving the other Goals in the CTI Plan of Action.

REGIONAL ACTION 1

Adopt a general “model” for the sustainable management of seascapes

Working closely with existing seascape partners (e.g., associated with Tri-national SSME and BSSE processes), jointly adopt a set of “Key Elements for Sustainably Managed Seascapes”, describing a general “model” for a successful Seascape Program, addressing economic, social, political, and ecological characteristics, public/private partnerships, and Particularly Sensitive Sea Areas, with more specific elements developed for each Seascape based on local conditions.

2010

REGIONAL ACTION 2

Establish seascape capacity-building and learning mechanisms

Within and between seascape programs, and across countries, develop and strengthen capacity building activities (including learning mechanisms) designed to (i) share best practices and “on-the-ground” lessons learned; (ii) develop critical skills and knowledge; and (iii) strengthen technical and institutional capacity. Capacity delivery mechanisms could include, for example: Tri-national Committees and Working Groups of the SSME and BSSE processes; periodic Coral Triangle Seascape Conferences; regional, national and seascape-scale training and learning centers; and a network of seascape and MPA practitioners.

2011

REGIONAL ACTION 3

Through joint and single-country efforts, start to mobilize the financial resources necessary to support “priority seascape” programs (based on Seascape Investment Plans).

Jointly and individually mobilize the financial resources necessary (including new and additional funding) to support designated priority seascape programs across the region, generated from both domestic and international funding sources.

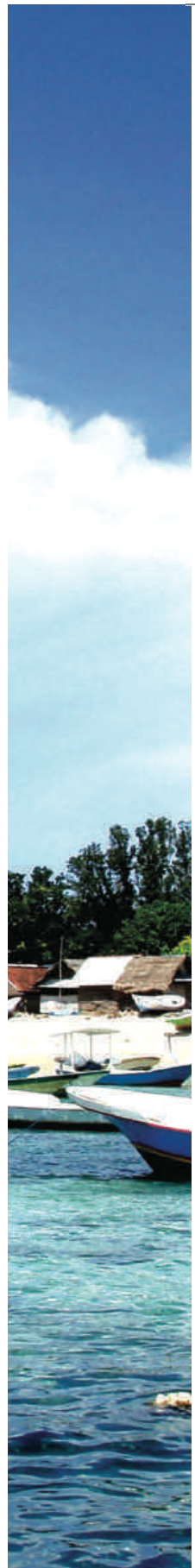
2013

REGIONAL ACTION 4

Conduct periodic monitoring and evaluation of priority seascape programs

Periodically monitor and evaluate the progress of priority seascape programs, based on agreed “Key Elements for Sustainably Managed Seascapes” and quantitative targets established for each seascape.

Periodic





GOAL 2

ECOSYSTEM APPROACH TO MANAGEMENT OF FISHERIES (EAFM) AND OTHER MARINE RESOURCES FULLY APPLIED

TARGET 1

STRONG LEGISLATIVE, POLICY AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS IN PLACE FOR ACHIEVING AN ECOSYSTEM APPROACH TO FISHERIES MANAGEMENT (EAFM)

At the national and regional levels, a strong legislative, policy, and regulatory framework is in place for achieving an Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM), designed to plan, develop and manage fisheries in a manner that addresses the multiple needs and desires of societies, without jeopardizing the options for the future generations to benefit from the full range of goods and services provided by marine ecosystems (in accordance with the UN FAO 2003 definition of EAFM).

2012

EAFM is a key approach toward addressing common trans-boundary policy and regulatory concerns, such as (i) over-fishing of shared pelagic fish stocks; (ii) illegal cross-border fishing by small-scale fishers (stimulated by depletion of local coastal fisheries), commercial-scale fishing operations, and trans-shipment; (iii) fishing overcapacity; and (iv) by-catch of protected and endangered species.

Annotations explaining Target 1

- EAFM strives to balance diverse societal objectives by taking account of the knowledge and uncertainties of biotic, abiotic and human components of ecosystems and their interactions and applying an integrated approach to fisheries within ecological meaningful boundaries. EAFM principles are the following; (i) fisheries should be managed to limit their impact on the ecosystem to the extent possible; (ii) ecological relationships between harvested, dependent and associated species should be maintained; (iii) management measures should be compatible across the entire distribution of the resource (across jurisdictions and management plans); (iv) the precautionary approach should be applied because the knowledge on ecosystems is incomplete; and (v) governance should ensure both human and ecosystem well-being and equity.
- In each CT6 country, adoption and strengthening of laws, policies, and regulations will help stimulate and achieve an EAFM.

- Specific legislative, policy, and regulatory frameworks will vary by country, but will include some common elements across all CT6 countries.
- Information on country-level legislative, policy and regulatory reform efforts will be actively shared across the CT6 countries, to help promote harmonization and effective action.
- An ecosystem approach to fisheries management requires greater data availability and data sharing among countries.
- Solid scientific information will be needed to serve as a basis for the formulation of EAFM policies; expanded scientific research, data management and monitoring programs will be needed to help craft national as well as regional management measures.


REGIONAL ACTION 1

Collaborate to develop a “common regional framework for legislation and policy” that would support EAFM; drawing on this, strengthen regional and national legislation, policies, and regulations.

Jointly develop a “common framework for legislation and policy” that would support EAFM. At the regional and national levels, conduct reviews of existing laws, policies and regulations, and identify and implement needed reforms and actions across all relevant sectors. At a broad level, a common framework could include (but not be limited to) the following elements:

- Incorporation of *internationally recognized definitions, principles and elements* of EAFM into legislation, policies, and regulations;
- Incorporation of the *precautionary approach* into legislation, policies, and regulations, and greater recognition of data gaps and ways to operate in this environment;
- Integration of EAFM into relevant *sectoral plans / policies* (e.g., fisheries management plans) and *cross-sectoral plans / policies* (e.g., integrated coastal zone management plans, poverty reduction strategies) and strengthened capacities (e.g., technical, scientific, enforcement) to effectively implement such plans;
- *“Institutionalizing” EAFM within the government*, including (i) building EAFM into corporate and strategic plans of relevant ministries; (ii) annual reporting of progress toward applying the EAFM; (iii) requiring the use of EAFM projection models that incorporate an EAFM as part of fishery





stock assessment processes; and (iv) establishing fisheries management committees (or other appropriate bodies) to provide expert advice and analysis on the implementation of EAFM;

- Adoption of *market-based and other economic instruments and incentives* that promote the sustainable management of fisheries and an EAFM, including reforms, as needed, of *perverse economic subsidies* and other economic barriers impeding sustainable fisheries and EAFM;
- Establishment of national and sub-national *stakeholder forums* to promote dialogue on sustainable fisheries management and EAFM;
- Action to address identified *fishing over-capacity, including transitioning measures* as appropriate (e.g., economic compensation, alternative livelihood support programs);
- Greater *collaboration between national fishery management, environmental management and enforcement authorities*;
- Improved *bilateral and multilateral communications* among CT governments concerning fishery issues;
- Efforts to explore and advance standards for *certification, eco-labeling and other market-based incentive schemes* (such as Marine Stewardship Council certification) that promote improved management standards;
- *Regulation of fishing industry activities* and promotion and engagement of *private sector collaboration* around EAFM;
- Enforcement and other steps to reduce *destructive fishing practices* (e.g., cyanide, blast fishing);
- Incorporation of best practices, approaches and technologies aimed at *rebuilding depleted fish stocks*;
- Incorporation of science-based requirements for *“no-take replenishment zones” in marine protected areas*, needed to ensure sustainable fisheries supplies;
- Criminalization and enforcement to combat *IUU fishing* as “transnational organized crime”; and
- Monitoring and evaluation of established, time-bound objectives.

2012

REGIONAL ACTION 2

Improve enforcement of IUU fishing through greater collaboration

In accordance with the U.N. FAO International Plan of Action to Deter, Prevent and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing, accelerate collaborative efforts through:

- greater collaboration between national fishery management agencies, environmental management agencies, and enforcement authorities (e.g., police and navies), with stepped up efforts on prosecutions;
- joint enforcement programs among CT countries;
- independent on-board observer programs, in addition to national observer programs;
- greater sharing of data, information and knowledge;
- periodic intergovernmental meetings focusing specifically on IUU in the Coral Triangle region;
- recognition of IUU fishing as transnational organized crime;
- addressing illegal, cross-border fishing by small-scale, large-scale, and trans-boundary fishing operations; and
- encouragement of Vessel Monitoring Systems (VMS) in monitoring fishing activities of large-scale and transboundary fishing fleets.

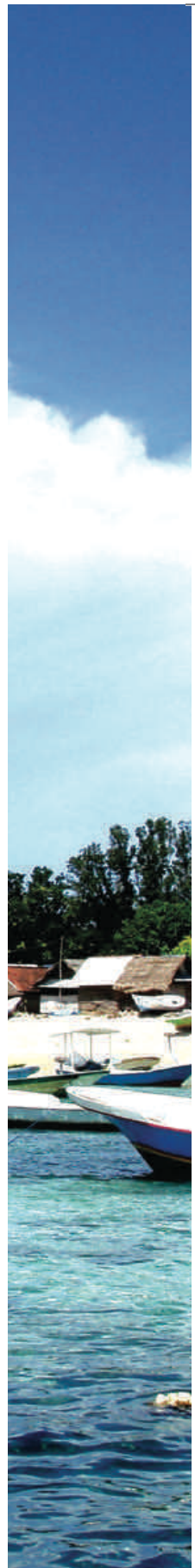
Ongoing

REGIONAL ACTION 3

Incorporate EAFM and payments for environmental services (PES) in bilateral and regional commitments on fisheries management

Incorporate EAFM and payments for environmental services (PES) in bilateral and regional commitments on fisheries management, as well as other governmental agreements. (The principle of PES may be considered for future fisheries management agreements where relevant. For example, future agreements could build in compensation and other mechanisms that recognize the spawning and nursery ground services provided by specific areas.)

Ongoing





TARGET 2

<p>IMPROVED INCOME, LIVELIHOODS AND FOOD SECURITY IN AN INCREASINGLY SIGNIFICANT NUMBER OF COASTAL COMMUNITIES ACROSS THE REGION THROUGH A NEW SUSTAINABLE COASTAL FISHERIES AND POVERTY REDUCTION INITIATIVE (“COASTFISH”)</p> <p>Through a new, collaborative <i>Sustainable Coastal Fisheries and Poverty Reduction Initiative</i> (“COASTFISH”) designed to apply an EAFM, a significant improvement has been achieved in the incomes, livelihoods and food security of millions of people living in targeted coastal communities. (<u>Note</u>: In each CT6 country, quantitative targets for COASTFISH will be established.)</p>	<p>2020</p>
<p><u>Annotations explaining Target 2</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The overall goal of this Initiative will be to enhance food security, income, and sustainable livelihoods of targeted coastal communities, through application of an EAFM. As such, COASTFISH has the potential to contribute significantly to achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in all six CT countries. This will require well-informed, customized, and sophisticated strategies and programs, supported by large-scale levels of investments in targeted coastal regions particularly dependent on coastal fisheries. Such investments will need to include both domestic and external sources of funding. • Numerous coastal fisheries projects and programs are already underway in our countries, designed to promote more sustainable fisheries. Building on these activities, COASTFISH will be designed to demonstrate successful models and significantly “scale up” and expand proven models. • In each country, specific “COASTFISH Sites” will be identified and targeted for investment and action, based on poverty and biodiversity criteria. • In each country, COASTFISH programs will need to be highly customized for specific local contexts. • Coastal communities should be a primary participant in and beneficiary of this initiative. 	

REGIONAL ACTION 1

Design and launch a region-wide CTI COASTFISH Initiative

Collaborate on designing a “common regional framework for the CTI COASTFISH Initiative”. Drawing on this framework, complete the design of national COASTFISH Programs in each CT6 country, and launch the CTI COASTFISH Initiative. Key elements of the CTI COASTFISH Initiative could include:

- Guidelines for EAFM and coastal fisheries. Draw on, and adapt as needed, existing guidelines for the implementation of EAFM for coastal fisheries.
- Maps of COASTFISH Sites / Regions. Produce maps denoting locations of COASTFISH Sites or Regions, as well as other relevant spatially-referenced data. These sites will generally be large in scale, and linked to other goals in the CTI Plan of Action – e.g., “priority seascapes” (GOAL 1) and sites / networks included in the Coral Triangle MPA System (CTMPAS) (GOAL 3).
- COASTFISH Investment Plans. Develop COASTFISH Investment Plans in each country defining and costing a set of strategic actions identified through a range of studies (e.g., covering fisheries status; alternative livelihood, enterprise, and industry growth options; market analyses; legal analyses; future climate change impacts; and options for applying an EAFM). Information on how these COASTFISH Investment Plans are being developed, and the contents of these plans, will be shared across CT6 countries. Drawing on these national investment plans, develop a regional investment plan. (Note: Investments will vary based on country and local contexts; livelihood strategies will be customized for local resource conditions to achieve EAFM.)

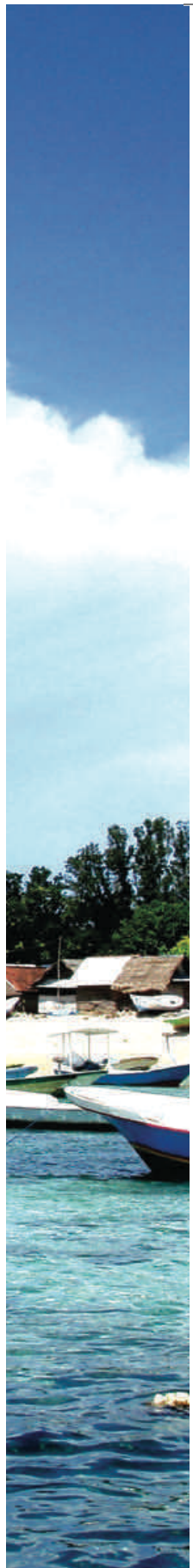
2012

REGIONAL ACTION 2

Collaborate around the mobilization of significant new financial investments to support COASTFISH

To complement country-specific financing sources, mobilize multi-country financing through such actions as:

- Investor Forums. Organize jointly sponsored Investor Forums to present the COASTFISH Initiative to groups of potential public and private investors.





<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Joint approaches to individual public funding agencies.</u> Collaborate on joint approaches to select public funding agencies that have multi-country interests in COASTFISH. • <u>Regional COASTFISH Fund.</u> Jointly explore the need for and feasibility of a regional fund to support the CTI COASTFISH Initiative. • <u>Small-scale funding mechanisms for fishers.</u> Develop and share information on small-scale funding mechanisms for fishers. 	Ongoing
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REGIONAL ACTION 3

<p>Collaborate around technology and information sharing, lessons learned, and joint marketing of common products</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Technical support.</u> As appropriate, collaborate around mobilizing significant technical support by scientific institutions, NGOs, private sector actors, and others, particularly those interested in supporting COASTFISH at the multi-country and regional levels. • <u>Share technologies, information and approaches.</u> Among the CT6, share technologies, techniques, methodologies, and approaches through such activities as: seminars, workshops, exchange visits, internet list serves, and lessons learned documents. This could cover: mariculture, sustainable livelihoods, fishing pressures, the role of “no-take replenishment zones” in MPAs, fishing gear selectivity and substitution, export marketing approaches, fish storage techniques, value-added processing, and methods for applying EAFM. • <u>Joint marketing.</u> As appropriate, collaborate around joint marketing by CT6 countries of common products (e.g., tuna, seaweed, certified products for the live reef food fish and ornamentals trade). 	Ongoing
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TARGET 3

<p>EFFECTIVE MEASURES IN PLACE TO HELP ENSURE EXPLOITATION OF SHARED TUNA STOCKS IS SUSTAINABLE, WITH TUNA SPAWNING AREAS AND JUVENILE GROWTH STAGES ADEQUATELY PROTECTED</p>	
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<p>Effective national and regional measures -- developed using an ecosystem approach to fisheries management -- will be in place to help ensure (through appropriate mechanisms) that exploitation of shared stocks for all species of tuna is sustainable and that, in particular, tuna spawning areas and juvenile growth stages are adequately protected. Such measures will help ensure long-term contributions of tuna fisheries to economic growth, incomes, employment, and food security.</p>	<p>2020</p>
<p><u>Annotations explaining Target 3</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ocean areas under the jurisdiction of CT6 countries are considered to be particularly important as spawning and juvenile growth areas for highly migratory tuna species that underpin both domestic fisheries and the globally-significant tuna fisheries of the wider Indian and Pacific Oceans. • A series of regional actions (e.g., joint research and data sharing) are proposed which are intended to improve understanding of the tuna fisheries across the CTI Implementation Area, and to examine ways to increase the local flows of benefits, to improve understanding of the importance of the area in the life history of the commercially-important tuna species, and to strengthen the capacity in national agencies, industry bodies, and the wider community in achieving effective ecosystem-based management. • Strengthened collaborative governance for conservation of shared tuna stocks will be at the center of actions to achieve this target. There are existing treaty-level commitments and formal consultative processes though membership or involvement of CT6 countries such as, but not limited to, the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC), the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) and the Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT). • Support and strengthen national capacity of CT countries to contribute effectively to any recognized international cooperation as they may apply to waters under national jurisdiction • Actions under this target will contribute to, coordinate closely with, and complement the work under Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs) and other relevant intergovernmental organizations (e.g., SPC and FFA). Under this target, CT6 governments will also establish a new, more informal and multi-stakeholder CTI Tuna Forum to (i) advance a more in-depth discussion of tuna governance issues specific to the Coral Triangle region; 	





<p>(ii) provide for a more active dialogue between the private sector and governments of the region; and (iii) create a more informal dialogue process that involves a broader range of stakeholders and addresses a broader range of issues related to tuna governance. During the establishment phase of this new tuna governance forum, participants will decide on the most effective ways to structure discussions, given the diversity and complexity of issues and interests associated with this topic. This new CTI Tuna Forum will consider establishing formal linkages to the RFMOs and other relevant intergovernmental organizations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To make significant progress toward this target, all of the major relevant stakeholder groups will need to be engaged, including: (i) intergovernmental agencies and national governments; (ii) the private sector (tuna fishing industry, seafood buyers and traders, etc.); (iii) fishing communities (including women and marginalized groups); and (iv) NGOs and scientific / academic institutions. • To achieve significant progress toward this target, holistic “systems-level” solutions to the highly complex problems associated with the management of shared tuna stocks will need to be forged. Systems-level solutions will need to consider such issues as: (i) adequate protection of critical spawning and juvenile growth life stages, and financial mechanisms that reward this “ecosystem service”; (ii) fundamental actions needed to address IUU fishing; (iii) steps for addressing fishing over-capacity; and (iv) strategies that address the supply and demand sides of the “equation”. 	
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REGIONAL ACTION 1

<p>Develop a collaborative work program on this topic that covers a wide range of activities, such as jointly supported research, information-sharing, strategies for protection of spawning and juvenile growth areas, and financing mechanisms. More specific activities could include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve understanding of the contribution of tuna which spawn in the waters of the CTI Implementation Area to the commercially-important tuna stocks harvested in this area and more widely across the Indian and Pacific Oceans. Develop national and trans-boundary measures to minimize impacts on critical spawning and juvenile growth areas, such as collaborative tagging programs, and possible transnational cooperation between adjacent MPAs straddling borders of two or more CT states 	
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in the framework of MPAs and MPA networks scientifically selected to protect particularly critical spawning and juvenile growth areas for tuna. (Under such transnational cooperation, each MPA is individually located in the waters under national jurisdiction of respective CT countries which shall be operated pursuant to their respective state laws and regulations.)

2. Improve understanding of biological and ecological parameters, including trophic interactions and how such interactions relate to the protection of juvenile tuna, including yellowfin and bigeye which are currently under threat.
3. Develop and update assessments of (i) the status of tuna stocks and the catch of tuna in subsistence, artisanal and commercial fisheries in the CTI Implementation Area; and (ii) the contribution of tuna fisheries to local economies, employment of men and women, and food security.
4. Develop approaches to maximize the flow of economic and other benefits to CT6 countries from sustainable catches of tuna in their waters, including development of domestic industries, product branding and certification, value adding, and value chain and market analyses.
5. Strengthen and maintain national capacity to implement effective EAFM for tuna and associated pelagic species, and to establish national tuna management plans and effective national and trans-boundary controls to ensure long-term sustainability, including: (i) national and regional catch limits or other input and output controls; (ii) by-catch reduction programs; and (iii) new surveillance, enforcement, and judicial cooperation measures to address IUU.
6. Assess and develop mechanisms (including regulatory and financial measures) to address the potential effects on subsistence and small scale, near-shore fisheries of conservation measures required to ensure long-term sustainability of commercial tuna species. These could include new financial mechanisms to compensate fishers and to support conservation measures to reduce fishing pressures on tuna spawning and juvenile growth areas within the CT.

2010





REGIONAL ACTION 2

<p>Establish an informal CTI Forum on Tuna Governance</p> <p>Establish a <i>CTI Forum on Tuna Governance</i>, to serve as an informal dialogue and partnership mechanism to share information, advance the above work program, and develop and promote practical solutions toward sustainable management of shared tuna stocks, including through public-private partnerships (PPP). Provisional elements of this Forum (to be refined) could include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Host institution</u>. A host institution could be designated for a pilot phase. • <u>Membership</u>. Membership in the Forum could include CT6 governments and select partners, such as NGOs, multilateral agencies, and private sector companies that are early adopters of best industry practices (e.g., seafood retailers, fishing industry leaders in the area of by-catch reduction). • <u>Pilot phase</u>. A pilot phase could be carried out for the first three years. A provisional agenda for this pilot phase could incorporate the key activities and topics in the work program described above. 	2010
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TARGET 4

<p>A MORE EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT AND MORE SUSTAINABLE TRADE IN LIVE-REEF FISH AND REEF-BASED ORNAMENTALS ACHIEVED</p> <p>A more effective management and more sustainable trade in live reef fish and reef-based ornamentals achieved, with the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a substantial reduction -- across the CTI Implementation Area -- of destructive fishing practices linked to the live-reef food fish (LRF) and ornamentals trade compared to an agreed baseline year; and • for identified “LRF and ornamentals priority areas” that provide significant supply for international trade, an increasing number of these priority areas will achieve viable population levels for selected targeted species (species to be determined). 	2020
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Annotations explaining Target 4

- Many activities are already underway to address important aspects of the international trade in live reef fish and reef-based ornamentals. Actions under this target will build on these existing activities, including establishment of new multi-stakeholder forums to (i) advance a more in-depth and comprehensive discussion of problems and solutions; (ii) provide for a more active dialogue between the private sector and governments of the region; and (iii) create a dialogue process that involves a broad range of stakeholders.
- To make significant progress toward this target, all of the major relevant stakeholder groups will need to be engaged, and a vertically integrated, comprehensive approach will need to be forged. Such solutions will need to consider: (i) demand-side strategies, including assessment of opportunities to promote consumer demand for certified sustainable fish and ornamental supplies; and (ii) supply-side strategies, such as assessments of opportunities to expand full cycle mariculture of reef fish (to reduce pressures on wild-caught fish and associated reefs).
- To help advance and measure progress toward achievement of this target, CT6 and other scientists will work together toward agreed definitions of key terminology, agreed principles, and other technical issues covering:
 - baseline years to use for measurement;
 - identification of target species; and,
 - Methodology for monitoring population levels.

REGIONAL ACTION 1

Develop a collaborative work program on management of and international trade in coral reef-based fish and ornamentals.

The work program would cover a wide range of activities, such as jointly supported research, information-sharing, and strategies for addressing the supply and demand sides of the trade. More specific activities could include:

1. Develop a “common regional framework for management plans and policies on live reef fish and ornamentals” that can be used to develop national management plans and policies, addressing EAFM and livelihood issues.





<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Share information on and assess past and current efforts to address issues related to the sustainable management and trade of live reef food fish and ornamentals, identifying concrete lessons learned and success factors from these experiences. 3. Jointly analyze and develop demand-side strategies, including assessment of opportunities to promote consumer demand for certified sustainable fish supplies. 4. Jointly analyze and develop supply-side strategies, such as assessments of opportunities to (i) expand mariculture of targeted reef fish and ornamentals (in order to reduce pressures on wild-caught organisms and associated reefs); (ii) introduce certification schemes and standards at the local level; (iii) reduce the use of destructive fishing practices; and (iv) increase capacity to meet existing sustainability standards. 5. Jointly analyze and develop strategies around cross-cutting issues, such as capacity building and sustainable livelihoods. 	2010
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REGIONAL ACTION 2

<p>Establish an informal CTI Forum on Management of and International Trade in Coral Reef-Based Organisms</p> <p>Establish a <i>CTI Forum on Management of and International Trade in Coral Reef-Based Organisms</i>, to serve as an informal dialogue and partnership mechanism to share information, advance the above work program, and develop and promote practical solutions for a more sustainable trade, including through public-private partnerships (PPP). <i>Provisional</i> elements of this Forum (to be refined) could include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Host institution</u>. A host institution could be designated for a pilot phase. • <u>Membership</u>. Membership in the Forum could include CT6 governments and select partners, such as: intergovernmental agencies; other national governments (both supply and demand countries); the private sector (fishing companies, traders, buyers, and restaurant and aquarium industries in consumer markets); representatives of fishing communities; and NGOs and scientific / academic institutions. • <u>Pilot phase agenda</u>. A pilot phase could be carried out for the first three years. A provisional agenda for this pilot phase could incorporate the key activities and topics in the work program described above. 	2010
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GOAL 3

MARINE PROTECTED AREAS (MPAs) ESTABLISHED AND EFFECTIVELY MANAGED

(including community-based resource utilization and management)

TARGET 1

REGION-WIDE CORAL TRIANGLE MPA SYSTEM (CTMPAS) IN PLACE AND FULLY FUNCTIONAL

A comprehensive, ecologically representative and well-managed region-wide *Coral Triangle MPA System (CTMPAS)* in place -- composed of prioritized individual MPAs and networks of MPAs that are connected, resilient, and sustainably financed, and designed in ways that (i) generate significant income, livelihoods, and food security benefits for coastal communities; and (ii) conserve the region’s rich biological diversity. In accordance with emerging scientific consensus, *CTMPAS* will include the following aspirational targets for the region as a whole:

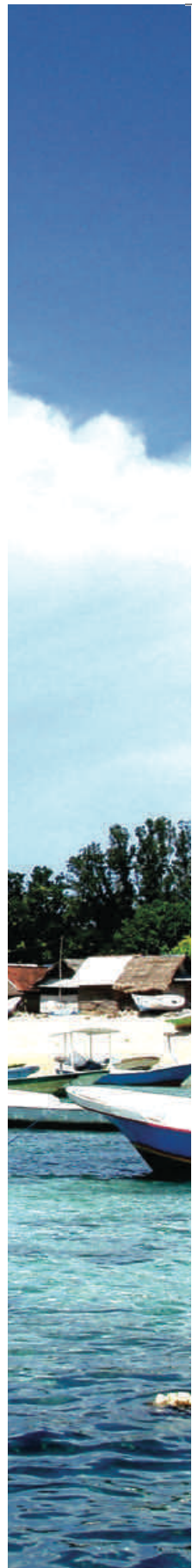
- Ultimate targets: Significant percentage of total area of each major near-shore habitat type within the Coral Triangle region (e.g., coral reefs, seagrass beds, mangroves, beach forests, wetland areas and marine/offshore habitat) will be in some form of designated protected status, with 20% of each major marine and coastal habitat type in strictly protected “no-take replenishment zones” (to ensure long-term, sustainable supplies of fisheries).
- Interim targets for 2020: At least X* hectares of total marine areas across the region in some form of designated protected status, and at least Y* percent of each major marine and coastal habitat type across the region in strictly protected “no-take replenishment zones”.

* Note: still to be determined

2020

Annotations explaining Target 1

- The CTMPAS may include all designated MPAs in our countries, and will help protect the *most critical* marine and coastal biological resources across the CTI Implementation Area. The CTMPAS will include the broad range of MPA categories: strictly protected, multiple use, government-managed, locally managed marine areas (LMMAs), etc. The “total marine area” targets will include the full range of MPA *use* categories, from strict protection to resource utilization. Coastal and marine habitat types will include coral reefs, seagrass beds, mangroves, beach forests, wetland areas and others.



- Significant discussions and in-depth consideration will be given to how the CTMPAS relates to other systems and international designations, such as World Heritage Sites, ASEAN Heritage Sites, and RAMSAR sites. The CTMPAS could include all of these sites, and go beyond these systems by also incorporating -- as central features -- key innovations such as:
 - ecologically connected “*networks*” of MPAs, rather than just isolated individual MPAs;
 - new approaches to achieve effective data management to support MPAs;
 - an emphasis on *climate change resilience* principles; and
 - an emphasis on *trans-national* MPAs, where trans-national activities under CTI should not prejudice recognized boundaries or ongoing negotiations on legal boundaries between nations.
- To be fully functional, the CTMPAS will need to: (i) promote co-management arrangements that contribute towards securing sustainable livelihoods for coastal communities; (ii) be ecologically representative (covering marine habitat types as well as coastal forests and coastal wetlands); (iii) be sustainably financed; (iv) be resilient to climate change and other impacts; and (v) be effectively managed. A more rigorous definition of “fully functional” will be further developed and agreed by the CTI governments.
- It is assumed that most sites within the CTMPAS could include both *resource utilization zones* as well as appropriately sized *no-take replenishment zones* required for replenishing / sustaining fisheries resources.
- The above “ultimate goal” of 20% of each major marine / coastal habitat type in strictly protected “no-take replenishment zones” recognizes an emerging scientific consensus that at least 20%-30% of all such habitat types need to be strictly protected in order to ensure long-term, sustainable fisheries benefits. (This has been recognized by governments at the 2003 World Parks Congress and the 2004 COP-7 meeting under the Convention on Biological Diversity.) The interim targets (by 2020) recognize the complex socio-economic issues that need to be considered, and are viewed as realistic within a 10-year timeframe.



REGIONAL ACTION 1

Jointly establish overall goals, objectives, principles, and operational design elements for a CTMPAS centered around priority MPA networks

Jointly agree on goals, objectives, principles, and other operational design elements of a region-wide CTMPAS, drawing on relevant existing processes, networks and institutions (e.g., national MPA systems, SSME and BSSE tri-national processes, World Heritage Sites Network, ASEAN Heritage Sites Network, RAMSAR Sites Network, and UNESCO Man and Biosphere Reserve Network). CTMPAS should take into account solid scientific information, enforcement, financing, livelihood, networking, monitoring and evaluation, and other elements.

2010

REGIONAL ACTION 2

Complete and endorse a comprehensive map of MPA networks to be included in CTMPAS

Jointly complete and endorse a comprehensive map and corresponding geo-referenced database delineating a region-wide CTMPAS, based on (i) extensive biophysical and socio-economic data analysis and geographic prioritization; and (ii) extensive consultation processes (including local community and stakeholder consultations within each country, and consultations among CT governments). Special collaboration and external assistance from leading institutions will be required to analyze key information not addressed in previous spatial analysis exercises, such as spatial mapping of (i) areas with climate change resilience characteristics; (ii) fisheries-based food-security data; and (ii) poverty data overlaid with data on climate change vulnerability of marine ecosystems.

2012

REGIONAL ACTION 3

Build capacity for effective management of the CTMPAS

Collaborate (within the CTI grouping of governments and with other partners) to build capacity of MPA managers through the following types of actions:





<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Capacity building programs and institutions.</u> Establish, strengthen, and support long-term capacity building programs and institutions, designed to achieve a dramatic leap forward in the capacity to manage MPAs in the CTMPAS. Such programs and institutions will be designed to have long-term viability and impacts on broad geographical scales, servicing both government and non-governmental actors, with a primary focus on practical, field-level management needs. One option to be explored will be the need for a <i>Coral Triangle Center for Marine Protected Areas</i>, providing regional capacity services (such as targeted training modules and technical assistance) to a range of institutions and individuals across the region. • <u>MPA Learning Network.</u> Establish a regional MPA learning network (possibly linked to a Coral Triangle Center for Marine Protected Areas) to share tools and practical information covering, for example: models in which MPAs serve as economic engines for local economies; new approaches to co-management; “MPA campaigns” to raise awareness; models for sharing benefits with local communities; sustainable finance mechanisms; and programs designed to scale up sustainable livelihoods around MPAs. 	Ongoing
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REGIONAL ACTION 4

<p>Collaborate around mobilizing sustainable financing for the CTMPAS Collaborate (within the CTI grouping of governments and with other partners) to achieve sustainable financing for the CTMPAS. This will include, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Sustainable finance activities in joint funding proposals.</u> For select, multi-country funding proposals to external donors, jointly develop activities designed to generate sustainable financing for the CTMPAS. • <u>Information sharing.</u> Share information, tools, and experience on sustainable financing mechanisms and related issues (e.g., sustainable financing plans for MPA systems, MPA trust funds, MPA tourism-based fees, payments for ecosystem services, efforts to increase domestic budget allocations for MPAs). • <u>Regional MPA Fund.</u> In collaboration with multiple donors and other partners, complete a feasibility study for a large-scale <i>regional Coral Triangle Partnership Fund (CTPF)</i>. 	Ongoing 2010 (feasibility study for CTPF)
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REGIONAL ACTION 5

Establish MPA networks, particularly those involving more than one country

Collaborate around the establishment and achievement of effectively managed MPAs and networks of MPAs – particularly those involving more than one country.

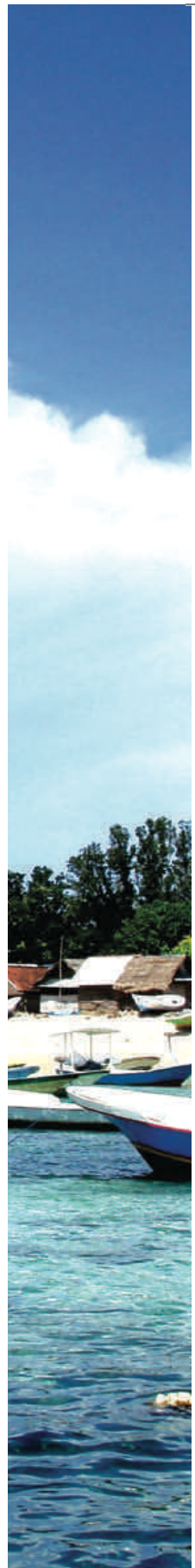
Ongoing

REGIONAL ACTION 6

Establish a public / private partnership or Working Group for engaging relevant industries in supporting CTMPAS

Establish a public / private partnership or Working Group involving major companies in relevant industries (building on existing regional organizations). This partnership or Working Group will be designed to (i) help mobilize new private sector financial and in-kind support for MPAs; as well as (ii) promote industry best practices (e.g., minimizing “footprints” of tourism facilities on nearby MPAs, supporting community-based tourism and community benefits from marine-based tourism around MPAs).

2010





GOAL 4

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION MEASURES ACHIEVED

TARGET 1

REGION-WIDE EARLY ACTION PLAN FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION FOR THE NEAR-SHORE MARINE AND COASTAL ENVIRONMENT AND SMALL ISLAND ECOSYSTEMS DEVELOPED AND IMPLEMENTED

2012
(plan)

A region-wide *Early Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation* for the near-shore marine and coastal environment (including small island ecosystems) is completed, followed by full implementation in each CTI country – addressing economic and livelihood needs of coastal communities heavily dependent on marine and coastal resources, and biodiversity conservation objectives.

2015
(full
implementation)

Annotations explaining Target 1

- The Plan will serve as a major step toward implementing the climate change adaptation obligations (in each country) of the CT governments under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).
- The Plan will draw upon ecological and social resilience models and a series of vulnerability assessments, and define priority climate adaptation steps that need to be taken in the *short-term*, even in the face of scientific uncertainties associated with future climate change impacts.
- The Plan will include *regional collaborative* actions, *general* actions to be taken in each CTI country, and *more specific actions* in each country, covering a range of management scales and frameworks (e.g., trans-boundary seascape management plans; integrated coastal zone management plans for districts, provinces, and single-country seascapes; MPA network plans).
- Two overall objectives of the Plan will be (i) to maintain the *biological diversity* and the *ecosystem services* provided by marine and coastal resources that are particularly critical to income, livelihoods and food security of coastal communities; and (ii) to support *livelihood diversification strategies* that assist coastal communities in adapting to future adverse impacts of climate change on marine-based livelihoods.

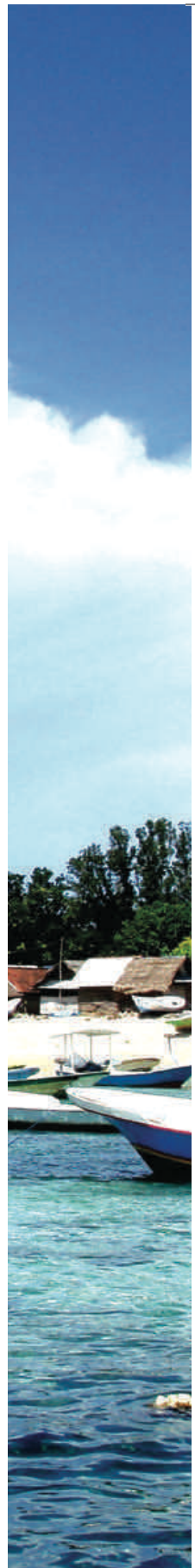
REGIONAL ACTION 1

Identify the most important and immediate adaptation measures that should be taken across all Coral Triangle countries, based primarily on analyses using existing models

Through analyses and expert workshops, identify general adaptation steps that should be taken in all CT countries in the short-term. As a starting point, drawing on existing models, the framework for identifying these short-term steps could include the following:

- Map vulnerability. Produce maps that incorporate information on populations and human settlements, hazard vulnerability, inundation vulnerability, habitats, infrastructure, economic centers, and environmental services – identifying geographic areas and marine/coastal resources most vulnerable to climate change impacts, which would then be prioritized for early adaptation actions.
- Spread risks by protecting multiple habitat examples. Minimize risks to address uncertainties by protecting multiple representatives of resilient habitats covering a range of physiographic conditions.
- Conserve inherently resilient areas. Prioritize areas that have physiographic characteristics that make them inherently resilient to climate change; these areas can serve as refuges to reseed affected areas.
- Maintaining ecological connectivity. Maintain important ecological connectivity linkages, such as “source” / “sink” linkages among associated reefs and other habitats.
- Reduce major non-climate stressors. Reduce other major non-climate stresses on marine, coastal and small islands ecosystems that directly decrease the capacity of these ecosystems to endure climate change.
- Emphasize social resilience. Build “social resilience” into adaptation strategies, with a focus on sustainable management of coastal fisheries and livelihood diversification as responses to anticipated future adverse impacts on marine-based livelihoods.
- Increase awareness and understanding. Increase awareness and understanding of CT stakeholders on climate change impacts and practical adaptation measures that are available.

2011





REGIONAL ACTION 2

<p>Identify the most important and immediate adaptation measures that could be taken in each CT country</p> <p>Drawing on the results of REGIONAL ACTION 1 (above), identify <i>country-specific</i> steps needed in each CT country (as part of national adaptation strategies being developed under UNFCCC obligations). These steps will support the other Goals and Targets in the CTI Plan of Action, and could include, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • finer-scale modeling; • country-tailored vulnerability assessments and monitoring activities; • country-tailored ecosystem protection and livelihood diversification programs; • specific legal and policy reforms; and • specific strategies to communicate climate change impacts and adaptation issues to targeted audiences. 	2011
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REGIONAL ACTION 3

<p>Complete and implement a Region-wide Early Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation</p> <p>Based on the two actions described above, jointly complete a region-wide <i>Early Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation</i> for near-shore marine and coastal environments (including small islands ecosystems), including identification of domestic and international funding to implement the Plan. Fully implement the Plan in each CT country. A multi-sector <i>forum or committee</i> on this topic in each country may be a useful mechanism to support collaborative and well-coordinated action.</p>	2012 (plan) 2015 (full implementation)
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REGIONAL ACTION 4

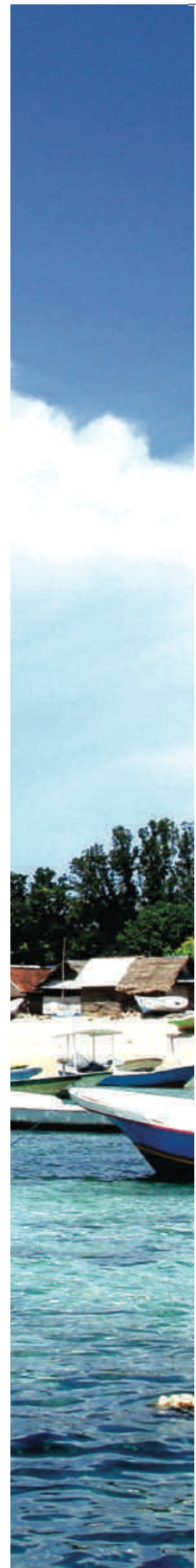
<p>Conduct capacity needs assessments and develop capacity building programs on climate change adaptation measures</p> <p>Based on capacity needs assessments, develop capacity building programs in each country to support climate change adaptation measures.</p>	2011
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REGIONAL ACTION 5

<p>Mobilize financial resources to implement Region-wide Early Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation</p> <p>Mobilize financial resources, including through collaborative efforts, to finance implementation of the measures contained in the Region-wide Early Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation</p>	2011
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TARGET 2

<p>NETWORKED NATIONAL CENTERS OF EXCELLENCE ON CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION FOR MARINE AND COASTAL ENVIRONMENTS ARE ESTABLISHED AND IN FULL OPERATION</p> <p>A regional network of <i>National Centers of Excellence on Climate Change Adaptation for Marine and Coastal Environments</i> is established, with national centers operational in each CT country, designed to (i) improve understanding of future climate change impacts and related issues; and (ii) support comprehensive application of effective adaptation measures to mitigate these impacts, with a focus on biodiversity conservation and economic and livelihood needs of communities heavily dependent on marine and coastal resources.</p>	2013
<p><u>Annotations explaining Target 2</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These national centers of excellence will represent important steps toward fulfilling UNFCCC obligations of CT governments related to climate change adaptation. • These national centers are likely to take a variety of forms, and will build on existing mechanisms and designated focal points. The essential concept is to establish an effective “focal point” in each country for climate change adaptation measures for the marine and coastal environment, to facilitate data and information management (e.g., episodes of coral bleaching, eutrophication and Harmful Algal Bloom) and support 	





coordinated action. For some countries, these centers may need to start quite modestly (e.g., working group, a virtual center, or an existing office or small unit designated within a relevant ministry). For other countries, a more complex and advanced model could be considered, even at the outset.

- These national centers could coordinate the early capacity building activities needed, and coordinate the development of the National Adaptation Plans referenced above.
- Over time, such centers of excellence could be designed to (i) *generate projections* of climate change vulnerabilities and impacts related to coastal communities and marine and coastal resources—for the region as a whole (through collaborative efforts) and for specific geographies, drawing on advanced modeling tools; (ii) commission and support *targeted research* on adaptation strategies; (iii) provide *practical training* and various other forms of technical support for field applications and piloting of adaptation measures and resilience models; (iv) provide *tools, case studies, and technical advice* on ways to incorporate adaptation measures in governmental plans (e.g. spatial plans, poverty reduction strategies); and (v) provide *communications tools* on climate change and adaptation strategies.
- National centers could be networked through a regional coordination mechanism of some kind (to be determined).
- National centers will collaborate with leading scientific institutions working on climate change adaptation issues.

REGIONAL ACTION 1

Collaborate around the design and implementation of a Pilot Phase for *National Centers of Excellence*

Share models, tools and information, and jointly mobilize support around, the pilot phases of national centers in each country, which could include the following types of actions:

- Complete “business plans” for national centers in each country, describing overall design elements of the Centers as well as activities under a pilot phase.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement Pilot Phases for the national centers, emphasizing a practical national work program, as well as a regional networking component (e.g., sharing models, tools and approaches; collaborating around regional assessments). Wherever possible, national centers will build upon existing institutions working on climate change and adaptation issues. Some foundational activities under pilot phases could include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Studies of the economic costs of inaction (and the economic benefits of action). Estimate the economic costs of inaction, and analyze costs and benefits of various actions, to support decision-makers in making sound decisions related to budgeting and planning. - Communications strategies and programs. Develop effective communications strategies and programs, such as: (i) case studies and testimonials of local communities already witnessing and experiencing climate change impacts, to help communicate to other local communities and decision-makers the urgency for action; (ii) user-friendly print and video materials customized for decision-makers; and, (iii) learning networks and other information sharing mechanisms. • Mobilize funding and technical support for pilot phases. This could include, as appropriate, some <i>joint</i> approaches to external funding agencies and technical assistance providers (e.g., scientific institutions). 	<p style="text-align: center;">2012 (design of pilot phase)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2014 (full implementation)</p>
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GOAL 5

THREATENED SPECIES STATUS IMPROVING

TARGET 1

IMPROVED STATUS OF SHARKS, SEA TURTLES, SEABIRDS, MARINE MAMMALS, CORALS, SEAGRASS, MANGROVES AND OTHER IDENTIFIED THREATENED SPECIES

Populations of sharks, sea turtles, marine mammals, corals, seagrass, mangroves and other threatened marine species on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (or listed under CITES) will no longer be declining (2015), followed by a clear trend towards an improved status (2020), as key steps for preventing their extinction and supporting healthier overall marine ecosystems.

2015
(population declines halted)

2020
(toward improved status)

Annotations explaining Target 1

- A list of the marine species to be the *focus* of work under this Target will need to be determined in the early stage of implementation, but is likely to include, in particular: all five species of threatened cetaceans in the CT, all six species of threatened sea turtles in the CT, all groupers and threatened wrasses, and all species of threatened elasmobranchs (i.e., sharks, skates, rays) in the CT. Priority species for conservation action should be continuously revised as more species are assessed under IUCN Red List criteria and added to the IUCN Red List.
- A special focus under this Target will be on the *multilateral* dimensions to improving the threatened status of these species, addressing such issues as: (i) habitat needs for all life-cycle stages of highly migratory species; (ii) international trade impacts; (iii) international sanctuaries; (iv) international shipping and its impacts on cetaceans; (v) by-catch related to foreign fishing fleets and fisheries operations across multiple countries in the CT; and (vi) impacts of non-CTI countries on threatened species when fishing within the CT or in their own waters during migrations.
- Further inventories and targeted surveys/research will help inform early stages of implementation of this Target, including identification of species and geographies requiring priority attention.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional actions described below will include a special emphasis on addressing by-catch of threatened marine species. • For certain threatened species in which human/wildlife conflict is an important issue (e.g. crocodiles, sharks), guidelines will be developed for their management. • Each regional action plan referenced below will specify tangible conservation outcomes (e.g., maintaining viable populations, threat reduction, etc.) and development outcomes (e.g., livelihoods) which will provide input to monitoring and evaluation. 	
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REGIONAL ACTION 1

<p>Assess species status by supporting ongoing and new assessment programs Support completion of assessments of all vertebrates, and selected invertebrates and plants, found in the waters of the CTI Implementation Area, with a focus on targeted marine threatened species using commonly accepted standards such as the IUCN Red List criteria and categories. These assessments (including biodiversity status) will contribute toward the establishment of national and regional lists of priority species for conservation and active recovery. This will support the other actions outlined below and provide an essential baseline of data to inform the other Goals / Targets in the CTI Plan of Action.</p>	2012
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REGIONAL ACTION 2

<p>Complete and implement region-wide Sharks Conservation Action Plan Building on existing regional plans and efforts, and on National Plans of Action for Shark Fisheries (as recommended by FAO for its members), jointly adopt and implement a region-wide <i>Sharks Conservation Action Plan</i> based on solid scientific information that identifies the most important measures needed (at the regional and national levels) to improve the status of sharks across the CT Implementation Area—with a particular focus on the following <i>multilateral</i> dimensions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • standards/mechanisms for reporting and monitoring, to assess levels and extent of shark harvest (i.e., directed catch and bycatch) at the species level; 	
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • finning export industry and needed reforms, including addressing supply side issues (shark finning industry) and demand side issues (consumer markets); • targeted collaborative research; • incidental by-catch in other fisheries (e.g., longline tuna), including legislative reforms and practical modifications of fishing gear; • shark fisheries for broader consumption, particularly spurred by international trade (i.e., establishment of the status of shark fishery and utilization, imports, and exports in CT6 countries); • enforcement legislation and action on shark fishing, including reducing incidence of IUU catch; • support needed to strengthen capacity to implement key policy frameworks across all CT countries; and • science-based management measures for sharks, particularly pelagic and migratory species. 	<p>2012 (complete plan)</p> <p>Ongoing (implementation)</p>
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REGIONAL ACTION 3

<p>Complete and implement region-wide Sea Turtles Conservation Action Plan Building on existing regional plans and efforts, and on national sea turtle conservation efforts, jointly adopt and implement a region-wide <i>Sea Turtles Conservation Action Plan</i> that identifies the most important measures needed (at regional and national levels) to improve the status of sea turtles across the CT Implementation Area –with a particular focus on the following <i>multilateral</i> dimensions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standard monitoring systems among CT6 countries for threatened turtle species; • trans-boundary nature of life-cycle stage requirements, migratory patterns, and related protection strategies; • international trade in turtle meat and parts, including surveillance and enforcement; • incidental by-catch in other fisheries (e.g., longline tuna, purse seine, and small-scale fisheries), including legislative reform and practical modifications of fishing gear; • targeted collaborative research; 	<p>2012 (complete plan)</p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • traditional management and regulation addressing conflict over the use of critical habitats (e.g., nesting beaches, feeding grounds); and • support needed to strengthen the capacity to implement key policy frameworks across all CT countries. <p>(Note: The Action Plan will build on and strengthen existing efforts, such as the Indian Ocean and South East Asia Memorandum of Understanding for Marine Turtles (IOSEA), and the tri-national agreement for conservation of turtles in the Bismarck Solomon Seas Ecoregion, TIHPA, SSME, agreements among Pacific SIDS with Australia and ASEAN/SEAFDEC.)</p>	<p>Ongoing (imple- mentation)</p>
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REGIONAL ACTION 4

<p>Complete and implement region-wide Sea Bird Conservation Action Plan</p> <p>Building on existing regional plans and efforts, and on national sea bird conservation efforts, jointly adopt and implement a region-wide <i>Seabird Conservation Action Plan</i> that identifies the most important measures needed -- at regional and national levels -- to improve the status of sea birds (especially, pelagic species under national, regional and/or global threat such as Petrels, Shearwaters, Tropic birds, Boobies, Frigate birds, Terns and Noddies) across the CT Implementation Area – with particular focus on the following <i>multilateral</i> dimensions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • trans-boundary nature of life-cycle stage requirements, including breeding, feeding and roosting grounds, and related protection strategies; • national and regional sanctuaries and enforcement; • interaction with fisheries activities (i.e., direct and indirect takes); • incidental bycatch and bycatch reduction mechanisms; • invasive species introductions and habitat destruction at feeding and roosting grounds; • science-based targeted collaborative research and management measures; and • support to strengthen the capacity to implement key policy frameworks across all CT countries. 	<p>2012 (complete plan)</p>
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REGIONAL ACTION 5

<p>Complete and implement region-wide Marine Mammals Conservation Action Plan</p> <p>Building on existing regional plans and efforts, and on national marine mammal (i.e., cetaceans and dugong) conservation efforts, jointly adopt and implement a region-wide <i>Marine Mammals Conservation Action Plan</i> based on solid scientific information, that identifies the most important measures needed (at regional and national levels) to improve the status of marine mammals across the CT Implementation Area —with a particular focus on the following <i>multilateral</i> dimensions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • population status and distribution (particularly for threatened cetaceans); • international sanctuaries and enforcement; • impact and management of threats (e.g., from fisheries, international shipping lanes, ship strikes, solid waste, noise pollution, and habitat degradation); • incidental catch or by-catch and mitigation mechanisms; • stranding, monitoring and response; • non-consumptive utilization (e.g., sustainable tourism); • targeted collaborative research; and • support needed to strengthen the capacity to implement key policy frameworks across all CT countries. 	<p style="text-align: center;">2012 (complete plan)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ongoing (implementation)</p>
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REGIONAL ACTION 6

<p>Complete and implement region-wide Conservation Action Plan for Targeted Reef Fish and Invertebrate Species that are threatened</p> <p>Building on the above and other relevant efforts, jointly adopt and implement a comprehensive, region-wide <i>Conservation Action Plan for Targeted Reef Fish and Invertebrate Species</i> that are threatened, identifying the most important measures needed (at regional / national levels) to improve the status of these species, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • implementation of best practices; • completion of non-detrimental findings (NDF); • site protection; 	<p style="text-align: center;">2012 (complete plan)</p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • trade monitoring (living/non-living commodities); • identification of gaps in management (e.g., IUU, exports at sea, quotas on domestic trade); <p>Note: Actions to address marine species of particular importance to the livelihoods and food security of coastal communities will be targeted, specifically: high-priced wrasses and groupers, seahorse and other fish and invertebrate species.</p>	<p>Ongoing (implementation)</p>
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REGIONAL ACTION 7

<p>Complete and implement region-wide <i>Invasives Action Plan on Biosecurity of Marine Species</i></p> <p>Building on existing efforts at regional and national levels, jointly adopt and implement a comprehensive, region-wide <i>Invasives Action Plan on Biosecurity of Marine Species</i> (including Invasive Marine Species) that identifies the most important existing invasive species and actions needed (at regional and national levels) to mitigate their impacts on threatened species, and addresses the prevention of future introductions.</p>	<p>2012 (complete plan)</p> <p>Ongoing (implementation)</p>
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REGIONAL ACTION 8

<p>Adopt and strengthen (i) local and national legislative, policy and regulatory frameworks; and (ii) regional and international agreements on threatened species, and put in place supporting networks and information management systems</p> <p>In each CTI country, and at the regional and international levels, adopt and strengthen effective legislative, policy, regulatory and incentive frameworks to protect threatened marine species, and put in place supporting networks and information management systems. This will entail (i) the sharing of relevant information across CTI governments (e.g., draft and finalized versions of national laws to help enable harmonization of legal and policy frameworks); (ii) recognition and enforcement of laws and regulations to combat IUU fishing and trafficking of threatened marine species as transnational organized crime; and (iii) coordinated efforts to strengthen the protection of threatened marine species through transnational cooperation.</p>	<p>2013</p>
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REGIONAL ACTION 9

Jointly develop and implement capacity building activities that support the above actions on threatened species

Collaborate around development and implementation of capacity building activities designed to support implementation of the regional actions described above (e.g., IUCN Red Listing process, taxonomy, museum archiving) covering practical, hands-on training and/or virtual methods of learning; institutional strengthening; and other activities.

Ongoing





Section IV

Coordination Mechanisms and Implementation Partners

Note: At the SOM₃ meeting, CT6 governments recognized the possible need to revisit this section, and tasked the CTI Coordination Committee to continue to advance work on this topic.

I. GENERAL APPROACH

Successful implementation of the CTI Plan of Action – with its wide-ranging and ambitious scope – will require a set of well-structured and highly effective *coordination mechanisms* across multiple levels of organization. In addition, it will require a large and diverse group of *implementation partners* from within and outside the region including local governments, local communities, NGOs, major funding institutions, multilateral and bilateral organizations, private sector companies, and others.

In short, CTI-CFF must become a “large tent” under which major stakeholder groups and related initiatives can combine and coordinate their actions to achieve shared visions for communities, large-scale seascapes, entire countries, markets and the CTI Implementation Area as a whole.

In particular, our six governments will establish, catalyze, and strengthen coordination mechanisms and implementation partnerships at two key levels: (i) regional / sub-regional; and (ii) country. These will be designed to accelerate needed action and investments by the full range of stakeholders, and to bring greater coordination and integration to such action.

Initially, the number of coordination and partnership mechanisms will be relatively limited, to avoid creating unnecessary infrastructure under the CTI-CFF. In addition, a flexible and adaptive approach will be taken, since all issues cannot be anticipated at this time. Initial terms of reference may need to be refined following formal adoption of the CTI Regional and National Plans of Action.

The final framework and architecture of the regional secretariat will evolve from being first based in a government agency while options are being identified and analyzed with the objective of setting up a semi-autonomous organization that will still be linked to government agencies to ensure political support, relevance and high-level engagement. In developing the options, lessons learned from around the world will be examined with assistance from a ‘friends of the secretariat’ group and partners made up of interested parties.

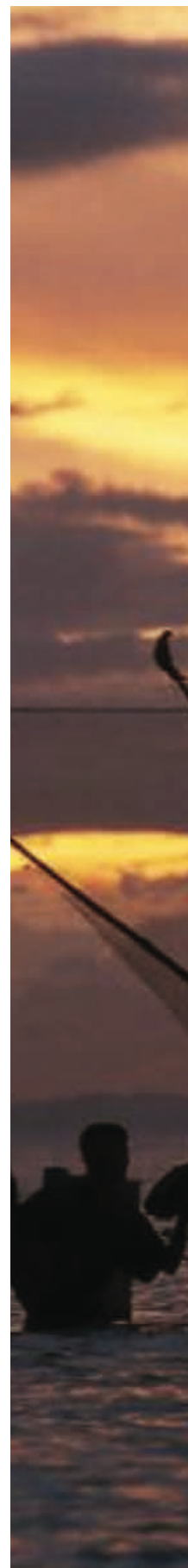
II. COORDINATION AT THE REGIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL LEVELS

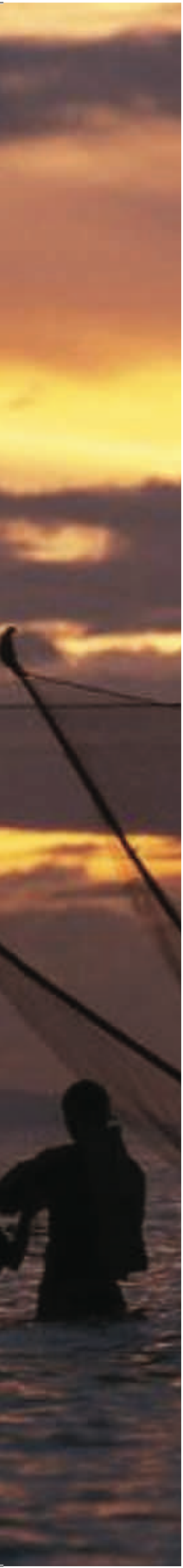
Coordination at the regional and sub-regional levels will require a range of mechanisms, such as: electronic communications; (ii) institutional structures; (iii) outreach activities; and (iv) regularly scheduled meetings. As emphasized in the Guiding Principles (Section II above), the CTI will utilize *existing* institutions wherever feasible, and link to other related events or activities, in order to achieve efficiency and integration. A set of coordination mechanisms at the regional and sub-regional levels will be developed further as a supporting document to the Plan of Action

III. COORDINATION AT THE COUNTRY LEVEL

National Coordination Committees (NCCs) in each country will lead multi-stakeholder processes to coordinate and promote country-level implementation of the National and Regional Plans of Action. These NCCs will take various forms, depending on country-specific conditions. In general, NCCs will be composed of multiple stakeholders from the public, NGO and private sectors, and will be facilitated by a designated CTI Coordinator, typically based in a lead government ministry. In some cases, these Committees already exist in some form and the CTI will simply be a new responsibility and resource for implementation. In broad terms, the NCCs will serve the following types of functions:

- Jointly develop, update and support implementation of *National* CTI Plans of Action;
- Identify national priorities, and coordinate action and funding around priorities;



- 
- Support / coordinate joint activities of NCC members, and serve as coordination points for external partners and stakeholders;
 - Provide input to and participate in regional CTI processes and decisions; and
 - Organize national CTI Stakeholder Forums.

IV. SHORT-TERM NEXT STEPS

1. Indonesia will chair a Coordination Mechanisms Working Group (CWG), supported by the partners, that will set a schedule for and facilitate development of draft guidance and working papers on coordination. This working group will consist mostly of the CT6 countries and partners.
2. Immediately start to expand the CTI website that will link CTI related activities, plans and partner activities and provide a source of information on CTI implementation.
3. Establish and link a CTI Information Management System to the CTI website.
4. Draft the terms of reference and operating plan for the CTI Council of Ministers, and facilitate the formation and operation of the Council.
5. Coordinate and facilitate formation of the formal CTI Regional Secretariat and CTI Coordination Committee.
6. As per the agreed upon operational guidance, facilitate sub-regional, multi-lateral and bi-lateral process with partners.
7. Form and set up operational procedures for the CTI Regional Secretariat.
8. Form and set up the CTI Partnership and Forum.





Section V

Financial Resources

Note: At the SOM3 meeting, CT6 governments recognized the possible need to revisit this section, and tasked the CTI Coordination Committee to continue to advance work on this topic.

I. GENERAL APPROACH

1. Context

The implementation of the CTI will be complex, encompassing:

- Actions by national governments. Broad-ranging actions by six national governments, organized around five over-arching goals, 10 macro-level targets, 37 regional actions, and national actions in each country.
- Actions by other key stakeholders. Broad-ranging actions by hundreds of sub-national governmental entities, local communities, non-governmental organizations, and private sector actors.
- Projects and funding programs. Hundreds of discreet projects and funding programs over the 10-year timeframe of the Plan of Action.
- External funding support. A group of external funding institutions investing in the Plan of Action, likely to be significant in size.

2. Elements of general approach to financial resources

Given this highly complex context, we are committed to a strong collaboration and a systematic approach to financial resource issues. At the broadest level, this will entail collaboration around two activities: (i) mobilization of funding; and (ii) creation of the “financial architecture” needed to structure and coordinate funding flows to effectively support priority activities and programs. Our general approach to collaboration in this area will cover the four major elements outlined below.

Element 1: Engagement by external funding institutions

- Promote engagement by funding institutions. We will promote the early and active engagement in CTI by a range of external funding institutions, including through their participation in key CTI events and coordination mechanisms, and through effective outreach and communications.
- Help establish institutionalized donor coordination process. We will encourage and help catalyze an ongoing donor coordination process to promote regular dialogue on key issues related to funding mobilization, funding coordination, and financial architecture (see Section IV above).
- Help ensure donor funding is driven by CT country needs. We will take steps to help ensure that donor funding programs are structured to meet the needs of CT countries in the context of implementing the Regional and National Plans of Action.

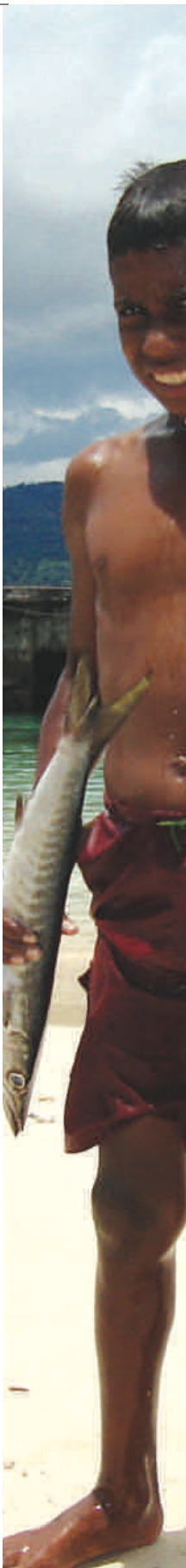
Element 2: Information and assessments

- Assess “big picture” funding needs, gaps and options. Early in the implementation phase, we will prepare general estimates for total funding (and funding gaps) covering the entire CTI Plan of Action, followed by more in-depth refinement of estimates over time. This will be combined with feasibility assessments of various funding options.
- Assess finer-scale funding needs, gaps and options. We will also conduct finer-scale financial assessments of needs and gaps -- along with feasibility assessments of various funding options. These finer-scale assessments will be performed (i) at scales that are relevant to specific commitments in the Plan of Action (e.g., site, seascape, national); and (ii) on specific themes emphasized in the Plan of Action (e.g. marine protected area networks, ecosystem approach to coastal fisheries). Such finer-scale assessments may require development of detailed “business plans”.
- Assess and manage information on funding. We will establish and maintain information management systems that help to manage and track information on funding programs and funding flows.

Element 3: Mobilization of funding

- Link funding directly to CTI Plan of Action. Our individual and collaborative efforts to mobilize funding will be organized around and linked directly to the Plan of Action, with specific funding programs created to achieve its goals and targets.





- Mobilize total funding needed. We will take the necessary steps to mobilize the level of total funding needed to achieve the goals and targets in the CTI Plan of Action.
- Emphasize contributions to Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and national development plans. As part of our efforts to mobilize funding, we will assess and communicate the contributions of marine and coastal resources to the achievement of the MDGs and national development plans in our countries, and inject this information into domestic budget discussions and dialogues with external funders.
- Mobilize domestic and international funding. We will mobilize large-scale domestic and international funding. (For some of our countries, domestic funding increases may need to start modestly, growing over time.)
- Achieve a solid diversification of funding sources. We will mobilize funding through a diverse array of sources, including: national budget allocations, trust funds, tourism-based fees, grants and loans by international funding institutions, and private sector sources.
- Promote sustainable funding. We will put in place sustainable finance mechanisms designed to provide a significant portion of the reliable, long-term funding needed (e.g. trust funds, tourism fees, fishery license fees).
- Joint efforts to mobilize external funding. We will undertake joint efforts to mobilize support by external funding institutions for those targets in the Plan of Action where such joint efforts are needed.

Element 4: Financial architecture - financial mechanisms and fund distribution

- Create well-structured, large-scale funding distribution mechanisms. We will encourage and help to establish large-scale funding distribution mechanisms as needed, structured in ways that effectively attract and pool funds, and then efficiently distribute such funding (e.g. world class standards of financial management, transparency, grant performance standards, monitoring and evaluation, etc.). The geographic scope of such fund distribution mechanisms will be an important consideration, determined by funding needs, efficiencies, practicalities, and other factors.
- Ensure alignment of funding channeled through NGOs. For funding by public donor agencies that will be channeled through NGOs, work closely in partnership with these NGOs to help ensure alignment of this funding with CT country needs in the context of the Plan of Action.

- Distribute funding to relevant stakeholders at a range of scales. We will create a set of financial mechanisms that can distribute funding to a range of relevant stakeholders, covering the public sector and civil society, and covering entities operating at all major scales of action (e.g., MPA network, seascape, national, sub-regional, region-wide).
- Implement innovative financing mechanisms. We will consider and implement as appropriate innovative financing mechanisms such as: pooled regional funds, trust funds (endowments, sinking and revolving funds, and combinations), micro-finance facilities, and alternative livelihood investment funds.

II. SPECIFIC COLLABORATIVE ACTIONS BY CT6 GOVERNMENTS AROUND FINANCIAL RESOURCES

Under some of the goals and targets in Section III above, a number of specific collaborative actions related to financial resources are described. These are highlighted in Table 1 below:

TABLE 1. SPECIFIC COLLABORATIVE ACTIONS AROUND FINANCIAL RESOURCES	
TARGETS	COLLABORATIVE ACTIONS
Goal 1: Priority Seascapes Designated and Effectively Managed	
Target 1 “Priority Seascapes” designated, with investment plans completed and sequenced	Regional Action 2 Develop investment plans for all identified priority seascapes, including joint investments plans for those seascapes involving two or more countries.
Target 2 Marine and coastal resources within all “Priority Seascapes” are being sustainably managed	Regional Action 3 Through joint and single-country efforts, start to mobilize the financial resources necessary to support “priority seascape” programs (based on Seascape Investment Plans).





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

<p>Target 2 Improved income, livelihoods and food security of coastal communities through a new Sustainable Coastal Fisheries and Poverty Reduction Initiative (“COASTFISH”)</p>	<p>Regional Action 2 Collaborate around the mobilization of significant new financial investments to support COASTFISH.</p>
<p>Target 3 Sustainable management of shared tuna stocks achieved for all species of tuna exploited in the region, with special attention to spawning areas and juvenile growth stages</p>	<p>Regional Action 2 Develop a collaborative work program on this topic that covers a wide range of activities, which could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and update assessments of the contribution of tuna fisheries to local economies, employment of men and women, and food security. • Develop approaches to maximize the flow of economic and other benefits to CT6 countries from sustainable catches of tuna in their waters, including development of domestic industries, product branding and certification, value adding, and value chain and market analyses. • Assess and develop mechanisms (including regulatory and financial measures) to address the potential effects on subsistence and small scale, near-shore fisheries of conservation measures required to ensure long-term sustainability of commercial tuna species. These could include new financial mechanisms to compensate fishers and to support conservation measures to reduce fishing pressures on tuna spawning and juvenile growth areas within the CT.

Goal 3:

Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) Established and Effectively Managed

Target 1

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

Regional Action 4

Collaborate around mobilizing sustainable financing for the CTMPAS.

Collaborate (within the CTI grouping of governments and with other partners) to achieve sustainable financing for the CTMPAS.

Regional Action 6

Establish a public / private partnership or Working Group for engaging the tourism and travel industry in supporting CTMPAS.

(This partnership or Working Group will be designed to help mobilize new private sector financial and in-kind support for MPAs.)

Goal 4:

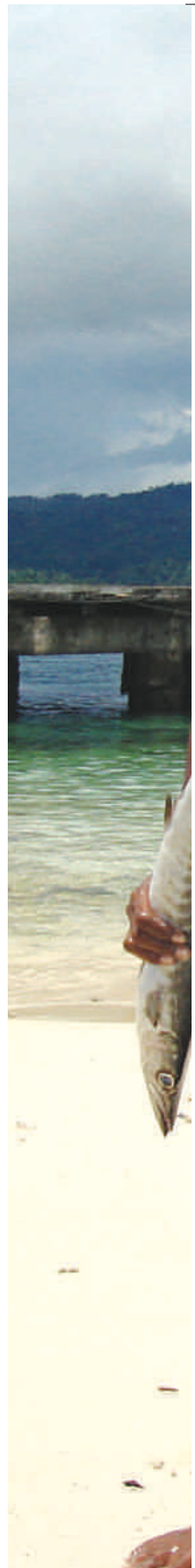
Climate Change Adaptation Measures Achieved

Target 1

Region-wide Early Action Climate Change Adaption Plan for the near-shore marine and coastal environment

Regional Action 3

Jointly complete a region-wide Early Action Plan for Climate Adaptation for near-shore marine and coastal environments (including identification of domestic and international funding to implement the Plan).



A vertical photograph on the left side of the page shows a young boy from the waist up. He is shirtless, wearing a red wrap around his waist, and is smiling. He is holding a large, silver fish vertically in front of him. The background shows a body of water and a cloudy sky.

III. SHORT-TERM NEXT STEPS

To advance progress on the general approach and specific actions outlined above, in the short-term, our six governments will:

- Establish Financial Resources Working Group. Under the CTI Steering Committee (see Section IV above), we will establish a Financial Resources Working Group to help organize collaborative efforts on this topic.
- Carry out “getting started” activities. During the first year of the CTI implementation phase, the Financial Resources Working Group (with assistance from the Secretariat and outside expertise) will focus on a set of “getting started” activities. These will be solidified at future meetings of the Working Group, and could include, for example: (i) collection and analysis of relevant information; (ii) preliminary assessments and feasibility studies; (iii) development of information management tools to assist decision-making on financial resources; and (iv) outreach to key funding partners (e.g., donor roundtable).
- Convene a Roundtable on Financial Resources. Drawing on the “getting started” activities described above, we will convene a special Roundtable on Financial Resources at the end of the first year of the CTI-CFF implementation phase.





Section VI

Monitoring and Evaluation

Note: At the SOM3 meeting, CT6 governments recognized the possible need to revisit this section, and tasked the CTI Coordination Committee to continue to advance work on this topic.

The CTI Secretariat has established a Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group (MEWG) to finalize the monitoring and evaluation plan and to develop a set of measurable indicators (with tentative numerical targets) for each indicator. Under this Working Group, indicators have been devised for each target in the Regional Plan of Action (RPoA). The process to develop the Monitoring and Evaluation (M and E) System through the Working Group was carried out between November 2008 and May 2009, and based on the following steps:

1. Formulate one or more measurable indicators for each target in the RPoA.
2. Determine the means of measurement for each indicator.
3. Determine the extent to which a baseline of information exists for each indicator.
4. Determine reasonable numerical targets for each indicator by country.
5. Decide on frequency of monitoring for each indicator.
6. Develop a system for collecting the information needed to measure the indicators.
7. Engage national agencies responsible to collect the information towards indicators.
8. Formulate the process for reporting data on indicators towards planned targets.

The draft M and E System as devised by the Working Group will be reviewed and approved by the six Coral Triangle countries. The M and E system will provide information to measure indicative progress towards the 5 goals and 10 targets in the RPoA at a regional and national scale. The indicators selected will only be those that can be measured across the six CT countries but which can be disaggregated by country. Specific and location dependent indicators will be placed within the national action plans or local projects of one or more countries.

I. OVERALL FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM

An overall framework has been developed for the M and E system, designed to organize pertinent information for each indicator in a set of tables (one table for each goal of the RPoA). The tables follow the outline below:

1. Goal (Title and description)
 - a. Target 1-1
 - b. Indicator 1-1-1: (clearly stated indicator)
 - i) Unit of measure (e.g. number of units, percent, etc.)
 - ii) Description (description of the indicator)
 - iii) Relevance to the target (relevance or importance of indicator to the target)
 - iv) Country targets (planned and actual) by year (numerical targets)
 - v) Data collection and analysis methodology (process to measure indicator)
 - vi) Data source(s) (best source and responsible agency)
 - vii) Data verification (how data is confirmed or known to be accurate)
 - viii) Baseline information (source of baseline information and whether it exists)
 - ix) Indicator covers requirements (for what agencies, plans, donors etc.)







ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: MAP OF CORAL TRIANGLE



ANNEX 2: LIST OF NATIONAL ACTIONS EXCERPTED FROM NATIONAL CTI PLANS OF ACTION

(Note: Malaysia will be providing an updated list of national actions)

GOAL 1:

Target 1

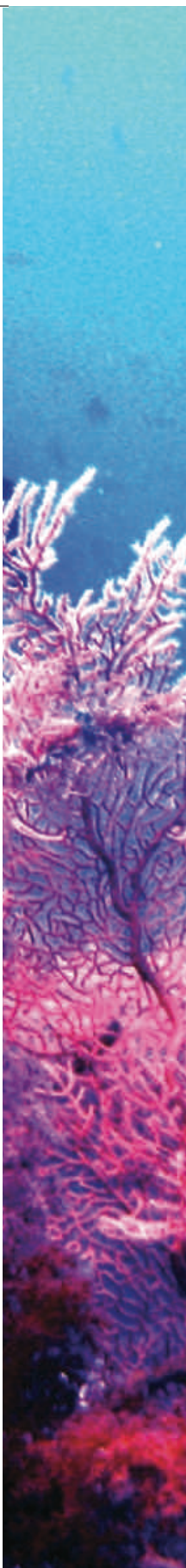
“PRIORITY SEASCAPES” DESIGNATED, WITH INVESTMENT PLANS COMPLETED AND SEQUENCED

NATIONAL ACTIONS

(Partial list of indicative, prioritized actions by each country over the next three years)

Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action 1: By the end of 2014, Indonesia will finish streamlining existing fisheries management areas (wilayah pengelolaan perikanan - WPP) with the seascape approach. By 2009, Indonesia will conduct scientific and management/governance to streamline the fisheries management areas (WPP) with seascape approach. • Action 2: By 2010, Indonesia will finish conducting series of scientific characterizations to identify and delineate three new seascapes within Indonesia’s jurisdiction, for example: Sunda-Banda Seascape, and Sawu Seascape. • Action 3: By 2010, Indonesia will conduct series of scientific characterizations to identify and delineate seascapes with potential trans-boundary issues.
Malaysia	TO BE COMPLETED
Papua New Guinea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action 1: Review existing information available on priority marine areas for inclusion as a seascape (e.g. BSSE vision report 2003). • Action 2: Identify large-scale priority marine areas for management. • Action 3: Systematically prioritize the identified marine areas. • Action 4: Define and map the priority seascapes (determine boundary). • Action 5: Identify stakeholders/resource owners. • Action 6: Do a SWOT/feasibility assessment of establishing seascapes programs. • Action 7: Consultation/engagement/awareness of stakeholders. • Action 8: Development of management plans, governance structure/finance and investment plan.



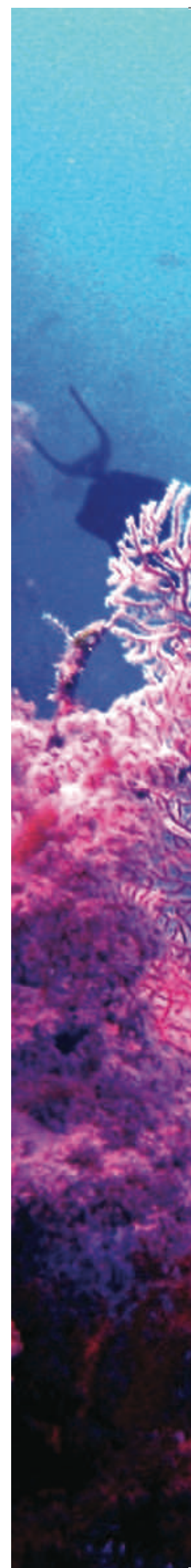


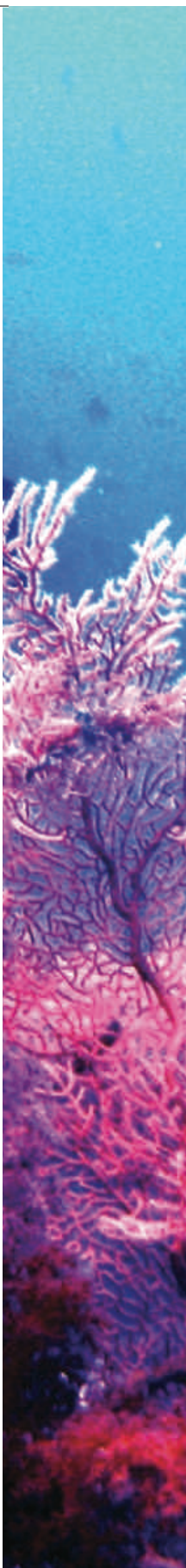
Philippines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action 1: Conduct prioritization exercise in support of selecting a new candidate seascape from South China Sea, Northeast Philippine Pacific Seaboard and Southeast Philippine Pacific Seaboard. • Action 2: Develop a master plan from which an investment plan will be prepared for the priority seascape. • Action 3: Document best practices for sharing with other CT6 countries.
Solomon Islands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action 1: Strengthen the regional BSSE Tri-national agreement between Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands to improve governance of sea turtles and potentially other transboundary resources and issues.
Timor-Leste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action 1: Carry out nationwide coral reef mapping program, to help identify priority seascapes. • Action 2: Complete National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), which will include designation of priority seascapes and development of general investment plans for these seascapes. • Action 3: Strengthen laws and regulations related to coastal spatial planning. • Action 4: Define priority seascapes in Timor Leste waters (2009). • Action 5. Strengthen existing program to combat IUU fishing (through Arafura Timor Sea Expert Forum and Partnership in Environmental Management of Seas of East Asia/PEMSEA programs).

GOAL 1:**Target 2****MARINE AND COASTAL RESOURCES WITHIN ALL “PRIORITY SEASCAPES” ARE BEING SUSTAINABLY MANAGED****NATIONAL ACTIONS**

(Partial list of indicative, prioritized actions by each country over the next three years)

Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action 1: Indonesia will maintain the on-going management of existing seascapes for improved quality of marine and coastal resources. • Action 2: By 2010, lesson learned mechanism from existing seascape for replication in Indonesia will be in place. • Action 3: Mobilize new and additional funding to support priority seascape program. • Action 4: Implementation of existing regional seascapes (SSME and BSSE) program within Indonesian jurisdiction. • Action 5: Conduct periodic monitoring and evaluation on the effectiveness of seascapes.
Malaysia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action 1: Standard planning for Integrated Coastal Zone Management under Local District Plan.
Papua New Guinea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action 1: Develop a BSSE governance mechanism which broadens the existing structure to include priority marine resources and marine/coastal habitats. • Action 2: Develop management plans for priority species and habitats (in line with Goal 2 & 5). • Action 3: Develop budgets for the management plans • Action 4: Identify potential donor and investment funds. • Action 5: Establish sustainable finance mechanism for the BSSE.
Philippines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action 1: Align existing seascape models with policy and legal framework of the Philippines, such as the NIPAS Act. • Action 2: Implement Executive Order 533, integrating the following (i) Sustainable marine resource management objectives into regional and sectoral planning; (ii) Land and water use





	<p>plans and programs; (iii) Population and reproductive health issues; (iv) Vulnerability assessment and adaptive management strategies on climate change; (v) Tourism impacts; and (vi) Delineation of municipal waters nationwide.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action 4: Support the coordination and joint implementation of the SSME Conservation Plan (CP) and other priority seascape plans. • Action 5: Promote multi-sectoral participation in the development, adoption and implementation of the Seascape Management and Investment Plans at varying levels of governance. • Action 6: Promote and market seascape plans and component activities to draw support and funding.
Solomon Islands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actions To be addressed under Goals 2-5
Timor-Leste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action 1: Development of coastal spatial plan. • Action 2. Studies on river catchment to identify the impact of upstream activities to coastal and marine areas.. • Action 3. Megafauna surveys to identify the most productive areas for breeding ground and distribution patterns. • Actions 4. Implementation of coastal spatial plan.

GOAL 2:

Target 1

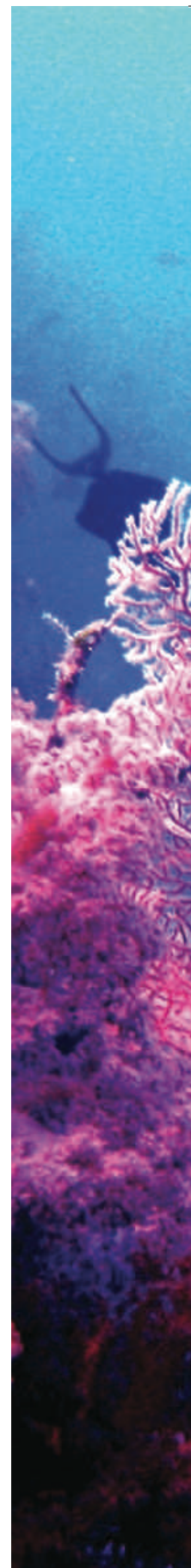
STRONG LEGISLATIVE, POLICY AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS IN PLACE FOR ACHIEVING AN ECOSYSTEM APPROACH TO FISHERIES MANAGEMENT (EAFM)

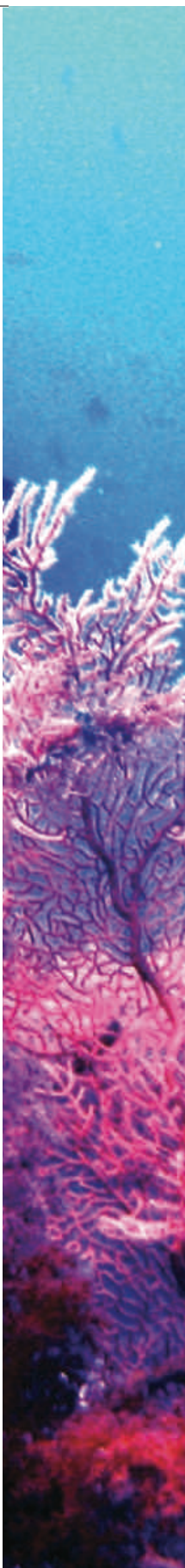
NATIONAL ACTIONS

(Partial list of indicative, prioritized actions by each country over the next three years)

Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action 1: Develop regulations related to the EAFM supporting Law No. 27/2007 on coastal and small island management and Law No. 31/2004 on Fisheries. • Action 2: Address and enforce legislation and regulations in combating IUU fishing. • Action 3: Adoption of various international commitments (such as Resolution and Management Measures adopted by RFMOs). • Action 4: Implementation of NPoA derived from International Plan of Actions such as IPOA on Fishing Capacity.
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Malaysia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action 1: Established the Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency (MMEA). • Action 2: Expand the mandate of the Philippine-Malaysia joint border patrol to include IUU fishing and illegal wildlife trade issues. • Action 3: Establish a policy dialogue on turtle poaching issues.
Papua New Guinea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action 1: Pass the Amendments (CFMDP) to the Fisheries Management Act 2000. • Action 2: Provide clarity in decentralization arrangement to coastal fisheries management. • Action 3: Create linkages between national and local level government laws, in line with MTDS, LTDS & MDGs. • Action 4: Improve capacity to ensure legal framework is effective at the provincial and local levels. • Action 5: Conduct diagnosis and analysis of current situation and opportunities. • Action 6: Create a learning network group to lead the analysis and define partner roles with greater civil society involvement (e.g., church, development agencies, etc.). • Action 7: Explore opportunities to re-invest portion of tuna revenue in the small grant and loan funds for local fishermen.
Philippines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action 1: Review and update existing policies, e.g. Republic Act 8550 (Fisheries Code of the Philippines), RA 7586 (National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS) Act), RA 7160 (Local Government Code), National Marine Policy taking into consideration the Archipelagic Development Framework (ArcDev) and Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) to achieve EAFM. • Action 2: Adopt and Implement Comprehensive National Fisheries Industry Development Plan (CNFIDP). • Action 3: Undertake relevant research that will feed into EAFM policy processes, such as (i) Studies on carrying capacity of the ecosystem and rate of acceptable change; (ii) Biological and socio-economic and critical threat assessments to determine baseline conditions; and (iii) Resource valuation studies. • Action 4: Formulate appropriate strategies or enabling mechanisms to address critical threats and implement viable fisheries management mechanisms by working closely with municipal





	<p>and commercial fishers, local government units, national government agencies and other key stakeholders.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action 5: Finalize, adopt and implement the National Plan of Action for IUU fishing and contribute to regional efforts addressing IUU fishing, including formulation of laws to address IUU fishing. • Action 6: Conduct an IEC campaign and disseminate lessons learned, e.g. best aquaculture practices, green technologies, etc. • Action 7: Adopt and enforce pertinent fishery and environmental policies (e.g., fast track the implementation of Monitoring, Control and Surveillance as provided under RA 8550, against e.g. poaching, destructive fishing, etc.; Finalize the Commercial and Municipal Fishing Vessel Licensing Systems).
Solomon Islands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action 1: Define policy and institutional commitments to a harmonized and collaborative work programme and outline implementation strategy. • Action 2: Consolidate enabling environment: Finalize review of Fisheries Act (1998) and adopt Coastal Community Strategy. Produce protected areas legislation (as committed to under CBD PoWPA) which specifically calls for protected areas and resource management to be achieved under Community Based Fisheries Management contemplated in the revised Fisheries Act. • Action 3: Develop best practice guidance and model for implementation of community-based approaches to fisheries management and protected areas which includes ecosystem approaches and community strategies for adaptation to climate change and early warning of locally threatened species. • Action 4: Develop and implement data sharing protocols and guidelines between government, NGO and community partners, collate available information on natural resources stocks and inventories, MPAs and traditional closed areas, threatened species, climate change, vulnerability, traditional knowledge and governance. Develop and manage simple and accessible joint database and Geographic Information System. • Action 5: Incorporate feedback from trial strategy for joint implementation and harmonization of traditional and recent community management and protected areas under national, provincial and traditional governance/management (including ordinance, bylaws and customary processes).

Timor-Leste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action 1: Enforce existing laws and regulations of particular importance to achieving EAFM. • Action 2. Finalize the regulation on fish quarantine. • Action 3. Finalize the regulation on fishing ports. • Action 4. Develop regulations on marine resource conservation. • Action 5. Develop fisheries statistics to serve as a basis for EAFM, total allowable catch, and issuance of fishing permits. • Action 6. Harmonize existing regulations on marine resources use with customary law (Tara Bandu). • Action 7. Enforce regulations on fishing zones, fishing gears and IUU fishing.
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GOAL 2:

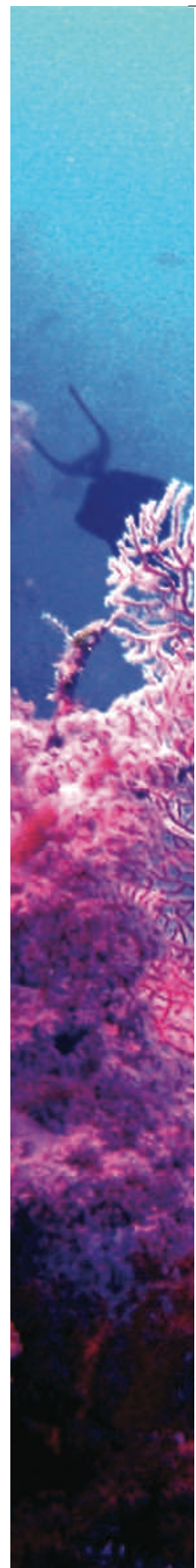
Target 2

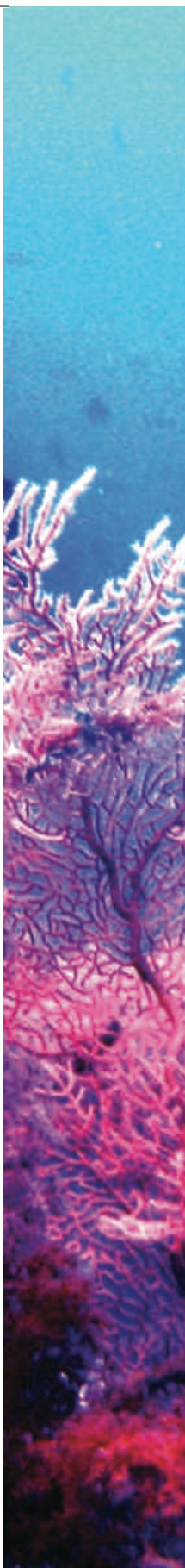
IMPROVED INCOME, LIVELIHOODS AND FOOD SECURITY OF AN INCREASINGLY SIGNIFICANT NUMBER (TREND) OF COASTAL COMMUNITIES ACROSS THE REGION THROUGH A SUSTAINABLE COASTAL FISHERIES AND POVERTY REDUCTION INITIATIVE (“COASTFISH”)

NATIONAL ACTIONS

(Partial list of indicative, prioritized actions by each country over the next three years)

Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action 1: Continue existing and, as needed, develop alternative income generating program, including capacity building and support for small-scale enterprises at the community level (e.g., marketing). • Action 2: Additional funds and/or capital for small-scale enterprise at the community level. • Action 3: Develop integrated, community-based coastal fisheries to achieve sustainable fisheries. • Action 4: Develop certification schemes for fisheries, and best fisheries practices and products.
Malaysia	TO BE COMPLETED





Papua New Guinea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action 1: Implement Coastal Fisheries Management and Development Project (Milne Bay, Morobe, New Ireland). • Action 2: Implement community-based fisheries management (CBFM) models. • Action 3: Through National Fisheries Authority, channel funding to National Development Bank targeted for promoting micro- and small-scale fisheries. • Action 4: Develop Kavieng Fisheries College. • Action 5: Build Mariculture Research Station in Kavieng. • Action 6: Improve marketing of marine products, including diversifying and expanding markets. • Action 7: Conduct quantitative assessment of by-catch (prawn, tuna, others).
Philippines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action 1: Document and review lessons learned from past and current projects on coastal and marine resources management. • Action 2: Conduct value chain analysis of fishery products, e.g. tuna, reef fish and small pelagics. • Action 3: Design and implement programs contributing to the COASTFISH initiatives, such as (i) Develop sustainable coastal livelihoods; (ii) Enhance non-resource based livelihoods and income generating opportunities; and (iii) Conduct and update socio-economic assessments covering relevant human, social, gender, financial, and physical assets of communities. • Action 4: Develop and implement capacity building activities on mainstreaming EAFM for local government leagues and community-based organizations.
Solomon Islands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action 1: Prepare appropriate materials and curriculum for community awareness and field staff training in line with the integrated community based approaches to fisheries management and protected areas. • Action 2: Specific training and guidance for community managers, traditional leaders, local enforcement (empowered under acts), police or courts. Capacity building for data management and analysis. • Action 3: Design and initiate programme of institutional strengthening of national and provincial bodies to ensure long-term capacity to sustain environmental management.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action 4: Prepare and deploy appropriate public awareness materials (size limits, restricted gear, community management plans, sale of undersize fish, etc.). • Action 5: Expand and consolidate integrated community based approaches to fisheries management and protected areas in selected provinces and initiate staggered implementation in new provinces.
Timor-Leste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action 1: Identify fish production and poverty areas in coastal zones. • Action 2: Implement community-based fisheries management scheme. • Action 3. Develop marine and brackish water culture (e.g., sea weed, sea cucumber, milk fish and groupers). • Action 4. Develop small-scale (capture) fisheries. • Action 5. Involvement of fisher women together with local communities in fish processing (post-harvest) activities. • Actions 6. Conduct survey on socio-economic conditions in coastal communities.

GOAL 2:

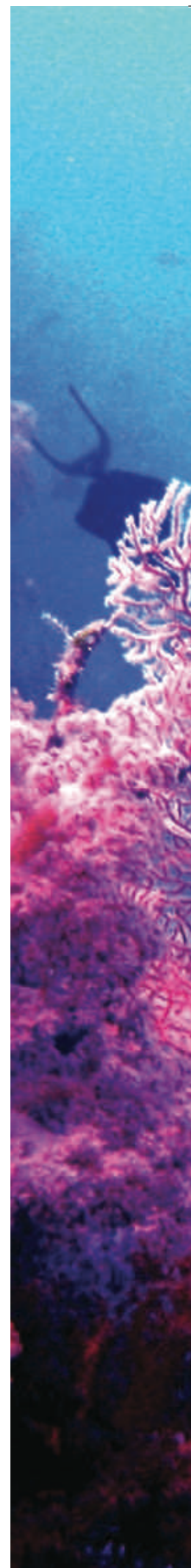
Target 3

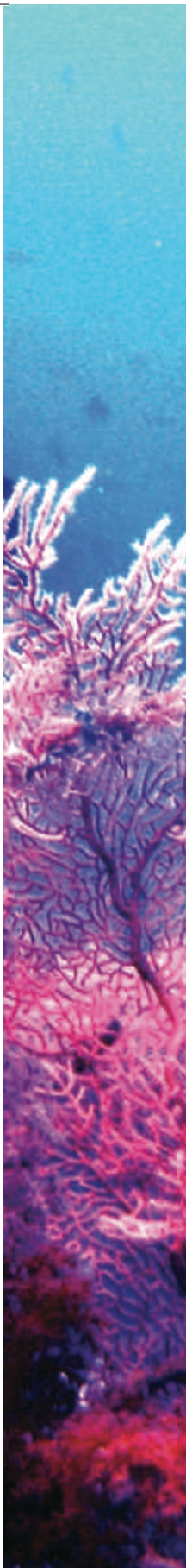
EFFECTIVE MEASURES IN PLACE TO HELP ENSURE EXPLOITATION OF SHARED TUNA STOCKS IS SUSTAINABLE, WITH TUNA SPAWNING AREAS AND JUVENILE GROWTH STAGES ADEQUATELY PROTECTED

NATIONAL ACTIONS

(Partial list of indicative, prioritized actions by each country over the next three years)

Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action 1: Revitalize tuna fisheries through increasing capital, technical capacity of actors at different level, marketing, field monitoring, processing, as well as cold chain system.
Malaysia	TO BE COMPLETED





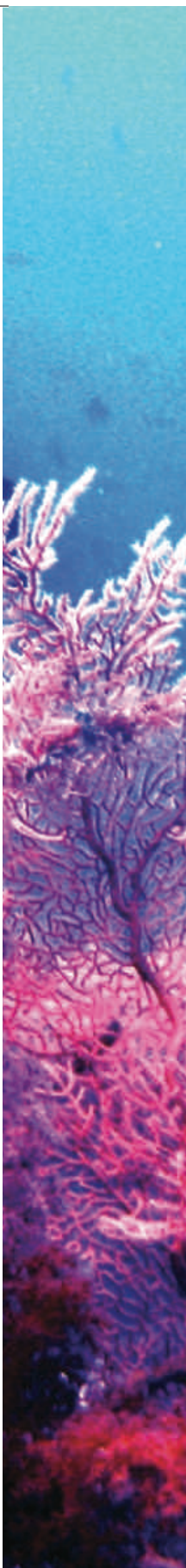
Papua New Guinea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action 1: Build a sustainably managed tuna industry and maximize economic benefits. • Action 2: Conduct tuna stock assessments and research on the socioeconomics of the tuna fishery. • Action 3: Implement Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) for tuna fisheries. • Action 4: Conduct diagnosis and analysis of current situation and opportunities. • Action 5: Create a learning network group to lead the analysis and define partner roles with greater civil society involvement (e.g. church, development agencies, etc.). • Action 6: Build capacity for all local fishermen to understand tuna fishery including protection of juveniles. • Action 7: Promote and encourage protection of key tuna spawning areas. (e.g. Former Mogardo square).
Philippines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action 1: Implement the National Tuna Management Plan and develop management plans for other species e.g. small pelagics, etc. • Action 2: Formulate national implementing rules and regulations on fishing capacity, vessel monitoring system (VMS), fish aggregating device (FAD), observer program, by-catch monitoring, etc. • Action 3: Improve the national vessel registry system. • Action 4: Identify and improve the management and protection of tuna spawning areas and fish refugia. • Action 5: Strengthen the existing National Tuna Industry Council and other tuna industry organizations. • Action 6: Build capacity for tuna stock assessment, e.g. Multi-Frequency Analysis (FAN).
Solomon Islands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action 1: Explore synergies with CT governments through BSSE Tri-national agreement between Indonesia, PNG and Solomon Islands.
Timor-Leste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action 1: Identify fish production centers. • Action 2: Continue cooperation with existing multilateral processes addressing tuna issues (e.g., ATSEF, PEMSEA). • Action 3: Conduct studies on Tuna and Red Snapper (e.g., shared stocks). • Action 4: Develop offshore fisheries management.

GOAL 2:**Target 4****A MORE EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT AND MORE SUSTAINABLE TRADE IN LIVE-REEF FISH AND REEF-BASED ORNAMENTALS ACHIEVED****NATIONAL ACTIONS**

(Partial list of indicative, prioritized actions by each country over the next three years)

Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action 1: Develop baseline data of aquarium fish and promote standard of Marine Aquarium Fish. • Action 2: Develop strategic plan of sustainable fisheries for live reef fish trade. • Action 3: Develop comprehensive management plan for Banggai Cardinal Fish.
Malaysia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action 1: For the Sulu Sulawesi Seas Marine Ecoregion, regulate the trade for live reef fish.
Papua New Guinea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action 1: Develop national management plan for the ornamentals fishery (currently in trial phase). • Action 2: Update (strengthen) national Live Reef Food Fish management plan. • Action 3: Conduct diagnosis and analysis of current situation and opportunities. • Action 4: Create a learning network group to lead the analysis and define partner roles with greater civil society involvement (e.g. church, development agencies, etc.). • Action 5: Build capacity for all local fishermen to understand LRFF trade and ornamental fish. • Action 6: Promote and encourage protection of spawning areas for species target by ornamental and LRFF.
Philippines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action 1: Develop and implement sustainable live reef fish trade (LRFT) management plans particularly in the northwestern Sulu Sea, which includes the island province of Palawan; southeastern Sulu Sea, including the province of Tawi Tawi; and northeastern Mindanao which includes Surigao. • Action 2: Update RA 8550 that will reflect a sustainable live reef fish trade (LRFT) in the Philippines.



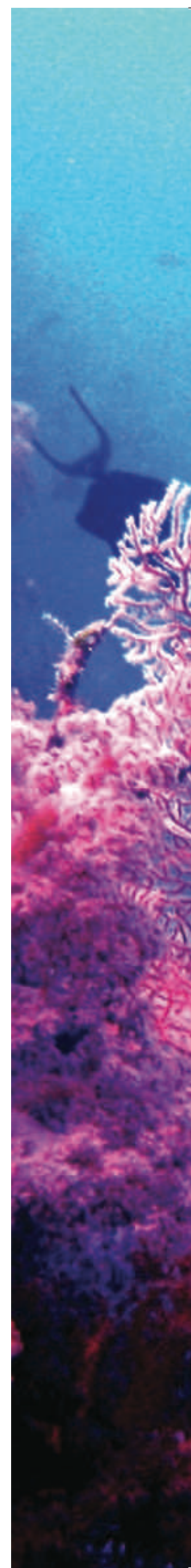


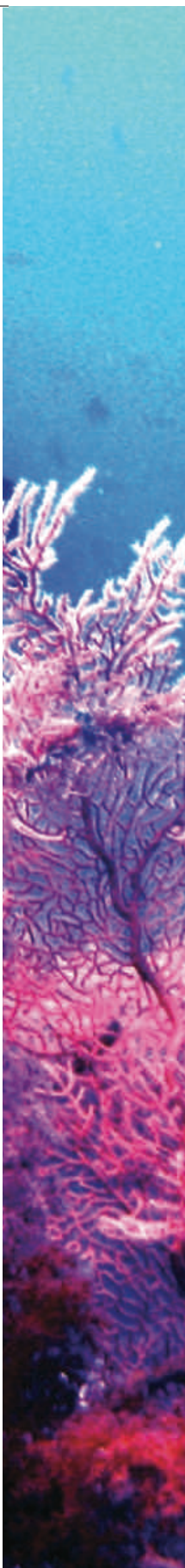
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action 3: Conduct studies on and mapping of reef fish spawning aggregation and implement seasonal closure of spawning areas. • Action 4: Develop full-cycle mariculture projects for live reef fish species, especially high value species. • Action 5: Strictly enforce fishing laws that affect the live reef food fish industry, for example (i) Fully implement policy on establishing Police Environment Desk Officers; (ii) Strengthen local and regional enforcement teams (eg. Fishery Law Enforcement Teams (FLET), Coastal Law Enforcement Teams (CLET) Regional Law Enforcement Coordinating Committee (RLECCs); and (iii) Improve capacity for cyanide detection test laboratories. • Action 6: Create the live reef food fish trade council. • Action 7: Conduct assessment and develop management schemes for reef-based ornamentals.
Solomon Islands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action 1: Finalize and disseminate management plans in consultation with provincial and community stakeholders.
Timor-Leste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actions 1. Update the status of reef fish and ornamental fish stocks from 1986 data. • Action 2. Ratification of CITES (Link to Goal 5). • Action 3. Develop best practice and feasibility of certification system to ensure ecologically responsible trade of live-reef fish and ornamentals. • Action 4. Conduct rapid assessment on the possibilities of coral trade based on coral transplantation procedures. • Action 5. Develop concessions and permit mechanism on coral trade.

GOAL 3:**Target 1****REGION-WIDE CORAL TRIANGLE MPA SYSTEM (CTMPAS) IN PLACE AND FULLY FUNCTIONAL****NATIONAL ACTIONS**

(Partial list of indicative, prioritized actions by each country over the next three years)

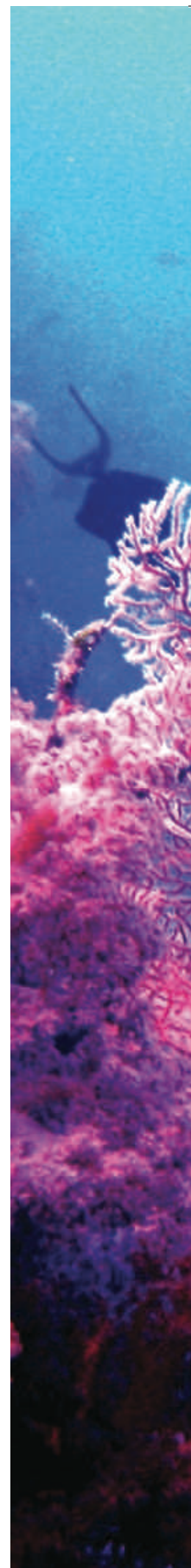
Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action 1: Establish and strengthen national system (grand strategy) of Marine Protected Areas integrated into regional and global networks to contribute to globally agreed goals. • Action 2: Establish and strengthen trans-boundary protected areas and collaboration between neighboring protected areas across national boundaries. • Action 3: Improve MPA planning and management that address key local and global threats to marine resources. • Action 4: Enhance and ensure involvement of local communities and relevant stakeholders in MPA planning and management. • Action 5: Provide an enabling policy and institutional environment for MPAs. • Action 6: Build capacity and strengthen institutions for the planning, establishment and management of MPAs. • Action 7: Ensure funding sustainability for individual MPAs and district and national systems of MPAs. • Action 8: Strengthen communication, education and public awareness on MPAs. • Action 9: Evaluate and improve effective management of national MPA systems. • Action 10: Assess and monitor MPA status and trends.
Malaysia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action 1: Implement Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan (ICZM), and update Marine Park Management Plan. • Action 2: Gazette new MPA sites in Sulu Sulawesi Seas Marine Ecoregion (SSME): Turtle Islands Park and Sugut Island Marine Conservation Area (SIMCA) have been recently gazetted, along with two new Class V Mangrove Forest Reserves.

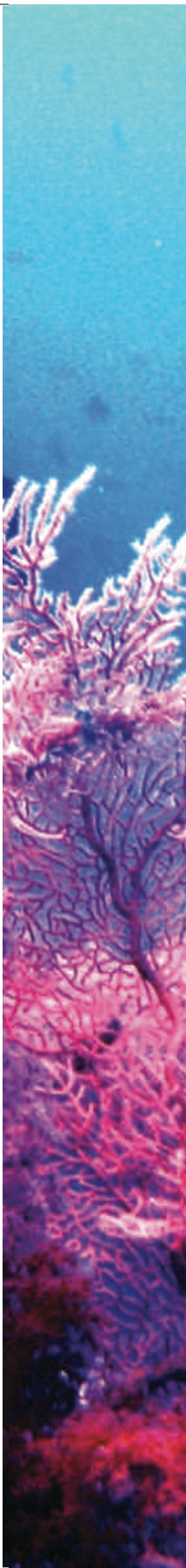




	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action 3: Recently conducted the first symposium on developing a business plan for sustainable financing of conservation activities. • Action 4: Implement public awareness programs in SSME. • Action 5: Update National-level Marine Park Management Plan, along with related policy and strategic direction.
Papua New Guinea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action 1: Review legislative framework for MPAs and implement legislative action based on this review. • Action 2: Implement joint program with the University of PNG on protected areas capacity building, including community engagement, fundraising, etc. • Action 3: Support expanded and strengthened Locally Managed Marine Areas (LMMA) network. • Action 4: Complete assessments to provide data that can guide MPA establishment / effective management (e.g., Bismarck Sea assessment currently underway). • Action 5: Establish new RAMSAR site for turtle protection (Kamiali).
Philippines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action 1: Implement the Philippine marine sanctuary strategy. • Action 2: Implement the SSME MPA Sub- Committee Work Plan. • Action 3: Identify priority marine key biodiversity areas (mKBAs) in the Philippines with at least one operational MPA network in each mKBA. • Action 4: Link, network and develop new National Marine Centers of Excellence. • Action 5: Strengthen capacity of local government units and support services of the national government agencies on MPA management, including (i) Review existing policies, plans and programs and their implication on MPA management; (ii) Promote reciprocal learning and capacity building initiatives among MPAs to gain insights, learn lessons, share best practices including sustainable financing and cost recovery mechanisms; and (iii) Implement tools for assessing management effectiveness.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action 6: Establish appropriate economic instruments for regulatory and revenue generating objectives, including use of economic valuation studies as basis for policies, fines, fiscal and other economic instruments; environmental user fee systems; and incentive systems for good performing sectors and disincentive systems for those that are performing otherwise using valuation study results. • Action 7: Rehabilitate and manage mangrove forests (e.g., reforest and rehabilitate degraded mangrove areas to achieve 4:1 ratio of mangrove-pond based on precautionary principle; revisit the FLA Policies in terms of duration and area through the Fisheries Code; and strictly enforce RA 8550 and PD 705 regarding mangroves conversion and cutting). • Action 8: Develop, adopt and implement the national seagrass strategy.
Solomon Islands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action 1: Preliminary gap analysis, cost-effective and useful to community and local field staff to define conservation targets, socio-economic and poverty gaps and inform research and monitoring strategies. In addition this will provide information to refine Protected Area models and strategies supplementary to the extensive network of community-driven fisheries MPAs. • Action 2: Implement targeted and selected monitoring and research of biological and social parameters based on gap analysis and implementation plan for integrated community based approaches to fisheries management and protected areas. • Action 3: Ensure support for the expansion and consolidation of integrated community based approaches to fisheries management and protected areas in selected provinces and initiate staggered implementation in new provinces. See Goal 2 - Targets 1 and 2. • Action 4: Improve and support networking through national network (SILMMA) and provincial networks where appropriate for information sharing, capacity building, community involvement and ensuring linkages for ecosystem approach. • Action 5: Seek funding for scholarships for professional training of Solomon Islanders and development of national curricula.





Timor-Leste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action 1: Advance core foundational activities needed to support MPAs in the future, such as education and public awareness, law enforcement, networking, and broader co-management. • Action 2: Implement capacity building activities targeting MPA managers and fisheries staff. • Action 3: Strengthen tourism sector’s contributions to MPAs and sustainable management of marine and coastal resources. • Action 4. Declaration and zoning development of MPA within Nino Konis Santana National Park. • Action 5. Establish Atauro, Batugade, Manatutu and Oecuse MPAs. • Action 6. Conduct biological connectivity and socioeconomic studies as a basis for the development of MPA network that provide benefits for fisheries and marine ecotourism. • Action 7. Develop cross-boundary MPA networks.
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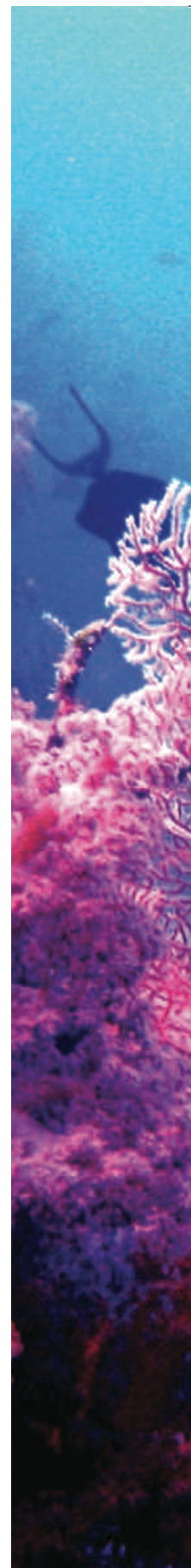
GOAL 4: Target 1

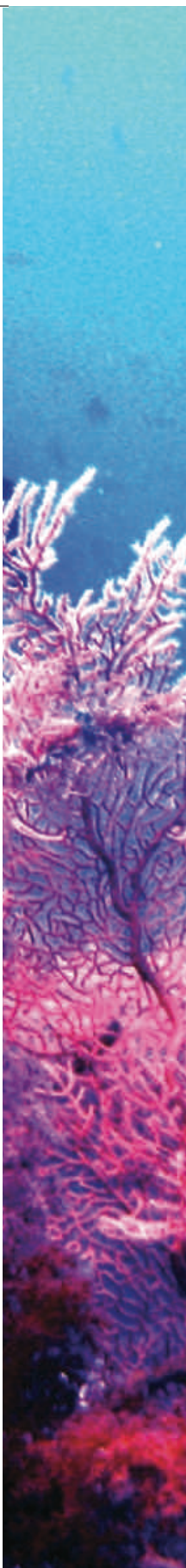
REGION-WIDE EARLY ACTION PLAN FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION FOR THE NEAR-SHORE MARINE AND COASTAL ENVIRONMENT AND SMALL ISLAND ECOSYSTEMS DEVELOPED AND IMPLEMENTED

NATIONAL ACTIONS
(Partial list of indicative, prioritized actions by each country over the next three years)

Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action 1: Identify and map Indonesian CT areas on their susceptibility levels on climate change impacts and link the information to biodiversity and socioeconomic value. • Action 2: Produce national general guideline on adaptation measures on the potential of climate change impacts on marine and coastal ecosystem and communities based on synthesis and understanding of available science, information and knowledge. • Action 3: Formulate early warning system and response to weather variability, temperature variability and to changes in storm phenomenon, including in coral bleaching and formulate
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	<p>immediate strategy or response on potential impacts of climate change on fishermen, such as impact of changes in weather pattern and season, sea temperature and storm.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action 4: Conduct and develop strategic research that provides information critical to reducing key threats to coral reef ecosystems. • Action 5: Capacity building on education, research, and information system on climate change issues, related consequences and adaptation measures.
Malaysia	TO BE COMPLETED
Papua New Guinea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action 1: Assess and map the vulnerability of PNG marine and coastal environment for climate change impacts (storm surges, sea level rise, seawater temperature rises, threats to corals). • Action 2: Prepare adaptation plan for the most vulnerable marine and coastal areas and habitats (inhabited islands, low lying near shore areas, resilient mangroves, fringing reefs).
Philippines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action 1: Conduct vulnerability and risk assessments due to climate change impacts such as extreme weather events, sea level rise, flooding, storm surges, etc. • Action 2: Identify, document and implement immediate climate adaptation measures, for example: document best practices on the conservation of marine and coastal resources in response to climate change pressure, for replication and expansion; establish fisherfolk resettlement areas for those that are most at risk due to climate change; provide alternative livelihood and enterprise development for populations most at risk due to climate change impacts. • Action 3: Mainstream early warning systems for vulnerable coastal settlements as a result of impacts of climate change. • Action 4: Formulate a Climate Change Adaptation Plan consistent with AO 171 (Creating the Presidential Task Force on Climate Change or PTFCC) and EO 774 (Reorganizing the PTFCC) and mobilize resources for implementation. The Plan should be consistent with other national policies on foreshore management, population management, watershed management, ICM, solid waste management, and resettlement of coastal communities. It should likewise contain sustainable financing strategies for climate change adaptation measures.





	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action 5: Engage the private sector in improving disaster risk management and develop economic incentives for entities using climate friendly technologies. • Action 6: Implement laws on prevention of marine pollution by garbage, sewage, oil and other harmful substances and biota from land and ship-based sources. • Action 7: Develop infrastructure designs and technologies to adapt to climate change, in partnership with government instrumentalities (i.e. Phil. Ports Authority, DPWH, HLURB, etc.). • Action 8: Mainstream ICM and climate change in formal educational institutions.
Solomon Islands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action 1: Rapid and preliminary assessment of information availability, priority adaptation issues and areas of particular vulnerability in conjunction with data collection and management under Goals 2 and 3. Includes assessment of coral reefs, fisheries and marine food security adaptation needs and priorities and mapping. • Action 2: Integrate awareness and possible management option advice into integrated community based approaches to fisheries management and livelihoods. Includes promotion of mangrove/ coastal forest planting programs. • Action 3: Identification and implementation of priority adaptation/ mitigation actions identified under Action 1 above. Refer also to National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA 2008).
Timor-Leste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action 1: Conduct assessment on climate change vulnerability and adaptation options. • Action 2: Assess food security and food sovereignty issues related to future climate change impacts. • Action 3: Conduct vulnerability assessment of coastal communities to impacts of climate change through National Adaptation Plan of Action and Initial National Communications (NAPA and INC). • Action 4: Conduct studies on food source availability in coastal areas related to climate change. • Action 5: Conduct studies on water availability (debit/volume) related to climate variability. • Action 6: Conduct studies on coral reef resilience to climate change.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action 7: Develop community awareness and education program on early warning system established by Ministry of Transportation and Communications. • Action 8: Develop coastal rehabilitation program (e.g., mangrove re-plantation, etc.). • Action 9: Implement national commitment to UNFCCC.
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GOAL 4:

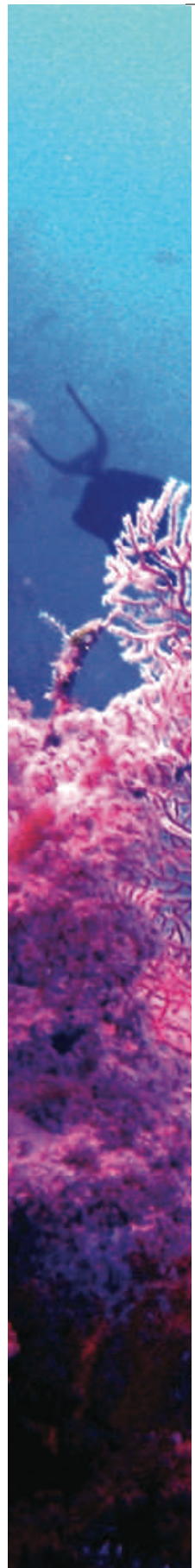
Target 2

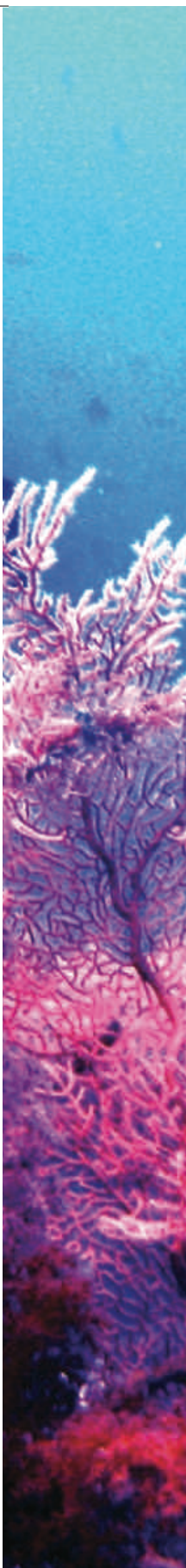
NETWORKED NATIONAL CENTERS OF EXCELLENCE ON CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION FOR MARINE AND COASTAL ENVIRONMENTS ARE ESTABLISHED AND IN FULL OPERATION

NATIONAL ACTIONS

(Partial list of indicative, prioritized actions by each country over the next three years)

Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action 1: Develop and conduct various research on climate change impacts (biodiversity and socioeconomic) cost and benefit of actions and inactions and feed the results into policy processes. • Action 2: Develop National Center of Excellence on Climate Change Adaptation for Marine and Coastal Ecosystems (potential stations: Bali-Bitung-Ambon-Tual-Biak). • Action 3: Develop national network of climate change research stations, sharing information. • Action 4: Develop communication strategies for biodiversity and socioeconomic effects of climate change and synthesize existing information and knowledge (e.g. economic valuation/opportunity, connectivity, etc) to develop recommendations based on information.
Malaysia	TO BE COMPLETED
Papua New Guinea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action 1: Establish a new office on Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability. • Action 2: Develop policy and legislation on climate mitigation / reduced emissions from deforestation (REDD), and adaptation. • Action 3: Designed a climate-resilient MPA network in Kimbe Bay (West New Britain Province), which could serve as a model for replication in other parts of the country.





Philippines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action 1: Identify the appropriate institutional mechanism to coordinate and network activities on climate change adaptation. • Action 2: Mobilize financial and technical resources to support the national center of excellence, if needed. • Action 3: Develop appropriate communication messages on climate change adaptation and incorporate these in formal and non-formal education channels.
Solomon Islands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action 1: Support Institutional Strengthening of the newly established Climate Change Office under MECM and priority research under Goal 3 - Action 2.
Timor-Leste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action 1: Conduct assessments on climate change vulnerability and adaptation options. • Action 2: Assess food security and food sovereignty issues related to future climate change impacts. • Action 3: Establish research center for climate change adaptation. • Action 4: GIS mapping for vulnerability areas.

GOAL 5:

Target 1

IMPROVED STATUS OF SHARKS, SEA TURTLES, SEABIRDS, MARINE MAMMALS, CORALS, SEAGRASS, MANGROVES AND OTHER IDENTIFIED THREATENED SPECIES

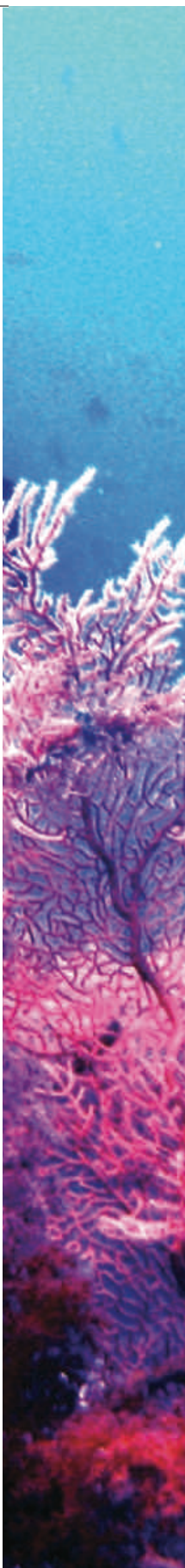
NATIONAL ACTIONS

(Partial list of indicative, prioritized actions by each country over the next three years)

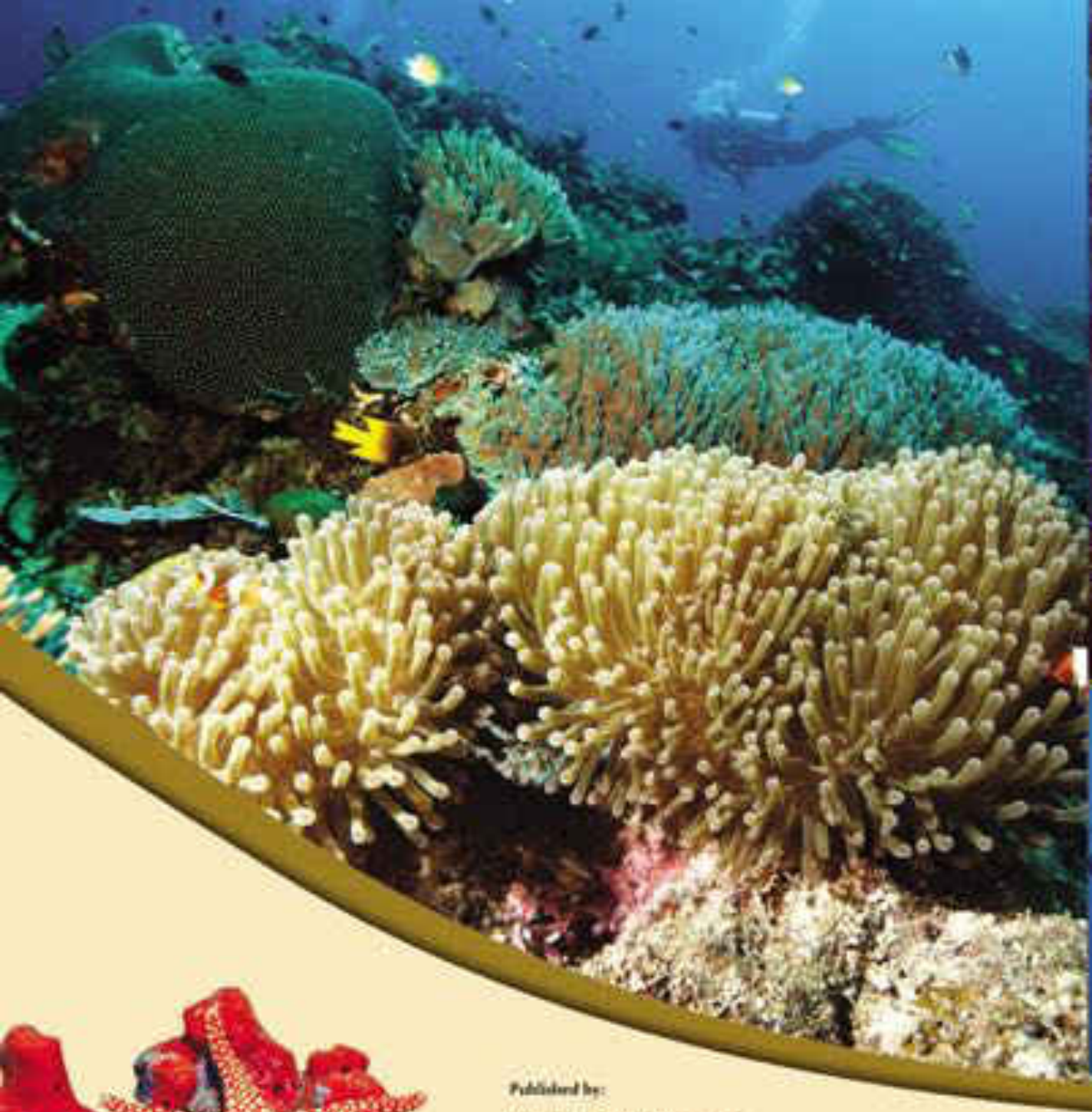
Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action 1: Support assessment of sharks, sea turtles and cetaceans, and selected marine invertebrate and plants. • Action 2: Strengthen implementation of CITES through management and scientific authority (MoF and LIPI respectively). • Action 3: Implement National Plan of Action for Sharks. • Action 4: Implement Ministerial Regulations on Napoleon Wrasse. • Action 5: Implement Government Regulation No. 7/1999 on Marine Mammals. • Action 6: Implement National Plan of Action for Turtles.
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Malaysia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action 1: Promote use of Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) with cooperating fishing operators. • Action 2: Set up Malaysian Marine Mammals and Whale Shark Working Group. • Action 3: Monitor sea turtles nesting sites and develop incubation programs for turtle eggs. • Action 4: Develop a business plan for sustainable financing of conservation activities for the green and hawksbill turtles in the Turtle Islands Park (Sandakan, Sabah).
Papua New Guinea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action 1: Review the National Management Plan for Sharks. • Action 2: Implement BSSE Tri-National Agreement on Leatherback turtles. • Action 3: Follow-up on the Prime Minister’s announcement in 2004 to declare PNG waters as a whale sanctuary. • Action 4: Explore possible legislative protection for dolphins. • Action 5: Promote conservation of dugongs and their habitats and also their migratory routes including cross-border routes. • Action 6: Develop management plans to protect and support the increase of populations of cetaceans, seas birds, and dugongs. • Action 7: Build national, provincial and local level capacity that will enhance the conservation of seagrass meadows, mangrove forest and nationally identified threatened species. • Action 8: Review and monitor the status of coral reefs (covered by the GCRMN). • Action 9: Capacity building, both manpower and institutional, for IUCN Red List.
Philippines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action 1: Conduct red list assessments of priority marine species in the Philippines under Global Marine Species Assessment (GMSA). • Action 2: Endorse and implement the National Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks and other Cartilaginous Fishes. • Action 3: Support the establishment of the National Committee on marine turtles and dugong, and adopt National Plans of Action for the Conservation and Management of Marine Turtles and Dugong (NPOA-MT/D).





	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action 4: Conduct surveys and monitor seabirds in priority marine key biodiversity areas (mKBAs) in the Philippines. • Action 5: Support the establishment of the National Red List Committee on cetaceans and adopt a National Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Cetaceans. • Action 6: Conduct stock assessments, evaluate catch trends of commercially important species, and propose management recommendations for over-exploited fish species/ populations by BFAR/NFRDI/ NSAP. • Action 7: Develop a National Plan of Action on Invasive Alien Species (IAS) through a committee on aquatic IAS. • Action 8: Implement the Wildlife Act and establish the necessary institutional mechanisms to manage wildlife trading.
Solomon Islands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action 1: Support and implement surveys on priority threatened/ target species and habitats as determined above. These may include turtles, dolphins, spawning aggregations and target species. • Action 2: Integrate feedback from Community Fisheries Management plans on local knowledge of threatened or decreasing stocks of species as early warning on status of SI threatened species and critical stocks. • Action 3: Ensure collation of local and national information on threatened species in the joint database and preliminary production of national list of threatened species (National Red List).
Timor-Leste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action 1. Identify species status for three of six components under NBSAP. • Action 2. Establish sustainable activities for species trade in compliance with CITES. • Action 3. Develop crocodile management plan. • Action 4. Conduct studies/inventory of threatened flora and fauna species (Red List) and ratify CITES. • Action 5. Conduct studies/inventory of the status of mangroves. • Action 6. Assessment on capacity required for Timor Leste to implement CTI and conduct on-the-job training for technical staff in related agencies.



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