



coral triangle initiative

“HONIARA DRAFT”

REGIONAL PLAN OF ACTION

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

*Adopted September 10, 2008
at the second meeting of the CTI Coordination Committee*

(CCC2; Honiara, Solomon Islands)

Notes: This document (*Honiara Draft*) represents the first comprehensive version of the regional *CTI Plan of Action*. It was agreed to at the CCC2 meeting by the governments of Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines and the Solomon Islands. (The government of Timor-Leste was unable to attend CCC2 but will be briefed in-depth shortly, and asked for input on the *Honiara Draft*.) This draft, with some further additions and revisions, will be considered for adoption at the second Senior Officials Meeting under the CTI-CFF (SOM2; Manila, Philippines). Bracketed text in this document (highlighted in yellow) denotes language that was not agreed by consensus and will require further consideration. The numerical portion of the targets throughout Section III of the Plan of Action received significant attention during CCC2. There was agreement to assign a Working Group to further review these targets, and recommend any needed amendments for consideration at the CCC3 meeting.

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- Target #2: Improved income, livelihoods and food security of 50 (?) million people living in coastal communities across the region through a new Sustainable Coastal Fisheries and Poverty Reduction Initiative ("COASTFISH")
- 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
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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 I). 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, 33% 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 total 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 \$?? million annual trades 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 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 sounding alarm bells. 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 agreed to:
 - ⇒ pursue this new multilateral partnership (the only forum in which these six countries are members);
 - ⇒ develop a joint *CTI Plan of Action*, to be adopted at the highest levels;
 - ⇒ five over-arching goals in the CTI 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.
- Meeting of CTI Coordination Committee (CCC). In May and September 2008, the CT6 governments reviewed and recommended drafts of the *CTI Plan of Action*.
- **Fill in other Roadmap events (e.g., SOM2 and Ministerial)**

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 finalized an ambitious and visionary 10-year *Plan of Action*. It captures the joint priorities and commitments of all of our governments, and

reflects extensive inputs over the past year 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 program (see 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 from coasts out to the limits of EEZ areas of each of the Coral Triangle governments, in accordance with relevant international legal obligations. The scope of the Coral Triangle Initiative is without prejudice to the [sovereign rights of the parties over their resources or the position of the parties on the agreed borders or on the negotiation of the delimitation of common maritime boundaries] or [the question of delimitation of maritime jurisdiction 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 trans-boundary nature of some marine resources & 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

The commitments to action outlined in this section form the heart of the Coral Triangle Initiative. There are two major sub-sections. The first sub-section below contains a set of 10 *over-arching commitments to action* that are cross-cutting in nature, spanning multiple sectors and issues. The second sub-section contains more specific commitments to action, 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; several have a *quantitative* dimension, allowing for more objective measurement and monitoring of progress.
- Regional actions. Under each target are one or more time-bound *regional-level* actions. There are a total of 36 regional actions described below.
- National actions. Under each target, for each CT6 government is a partial list of up to five more specific, prioritized *national* actions that will be taken over the next three years. This list is *indicative* and not intended to be comprehensive in scope. These lists of national actions will be further refined in the coming months as countries solidify their *national* CTI Plans of Action.

OVER-ARCHING COMMITMENTS TO ACTION

[Note: At CCC2, a “Friends of the Chair” Working Group developed five proposals regarding the further development and disposition of this sub-section. Delegations were asked to hold further internal consultations on these proposals and submit recommendations to the Secretariat at the earliest possible date.]

Underpinning the CTI collaboration is our firm conviction on the need to move beyond *incremental* actions to *transformational* actions that will be needed 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. This will entail difficult decisions – such as fundamental policy reforms – as well as unprecedented collaborative action. More specifically, our six governments, individually and collectively, will take the following over-arching actions:

Action #1. Designate the sustainable management of marine and coastal resources as a high and urgent ongoing priority on our national agendas. We will ensure that the sustainable management of marine and coastal resources (i) remains high on our national agendas; (ii) remains high on the agendas of other regional multilateral processes (e.g. APEC, ASEAN, Melanesia Spearhead Group, BIMP-EAGA); and (iii) is addressed in an urgent manner, commensurate with the current and projected threats to these resources.

Action #2 Mobilize high-level leadership. We will mobilize the high-level public and private sector leadership needed to address these issues, including by: national government leaders across all relevant sectors, government leaders at other levels (e.g. province, district), industry leaders (e.g. fisheries, seafood, tourism), and local community leaders (e.g. mayors, traditional village chiefs).

Action #3. Achieve a new level of regional collaboration to address important regional problems. We will dramatically accelerate and increase the level of regional collaboration needed to address issues and problems that are regional in scope and of high strategic importance (e.g., shared tuna stocks; live reef food fish trade; illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing; and the lack of sustainable financing to properly manage the system of marine protected areas across the region).

Action #4. Implement needed economic, policy and legal reforms. In each of our countries and at the regional level, we will fundamentally improve the way marine and coastal resources are managed through wide-ranging reforms (as needed) of economic incentives, policies, legislative frameworks, and regulations, to more accurately reflect the long-term socio-economic values and benefits of these resources. These reforms will cover the full range of relevant economic sectors. To lay the basis for such reforms, we will lead and participate in valuation and benefit assessments and studies (to gain a much better understanding of the contributions of these resources to social and economic development within our countries), and communications programs (to raise awareness of these benefits to society). In particular, we will:

- review and reform (as needed) the framework of economic incentives and disincentives, to more effectively support the five goals in the *CTI Plan of Action* (e.g., taxes, resource rents, fees, perverse subsidies, credit);
- revise existing laws and regulations and adopt new laws and regulations as needed to support achievement of the *CTI Plan of Action*; and
- put in place national policies that support achievement of the *CTI Plan of Action*.

Action #5. Adopt an ecosystem approach to managing fisheries and other marine resources. In each of our countries and at the regional level, we will formally adopt an ecosystem approach to managing our fisheries and marine and coastal resources, taking into account international guidelines and principles on the application of an ecosystem approach.

Action #6. Increase domestic budgets, put in place a system of sustainable funding, and orient these financial resources toward achievement of the *CTI Plan of Action*. In each of our countries, we will increase overall levels of domestic budgetary support allocated to the sustainable management of marine and coastal resources, complementing likely increases in external funding. In addition, we will put in place a system of reliable and

sustainable sources of funding, and allocate major domestic and external financial resources in a strategic manner designed to directly support the achievement of the *CTI Plan of Action*.

Action #7. Carry out programs to achieve a quantum leap forward in the capacity to manage marine and coastal resources. We will undertake and institutionalize broad-ranging, long-term programs designed to achieve a quantum leap forward in the capacity of government agencies, NGOs, communities, and other major stakeholders to effectively manage marine and coastal resources.

Action #8. Help to catalyze and lead effective, highly participatory multi-stakeholder alliances to support the sustainable management of marine and coastal resources. We will catalyze and help lead long-term alliances of multiple stakeholders who can work together effectively – at regional, national and other scales – to achieve shared visions.

Action #9. Integrate conservation and development. We will continuously seek to integrate conservation of marine and coastal resources and socio-economic development, in order to achieve poverty reduction, food security, fisheries management, and biodiversity conservation objectives.

Action #10. Promote public / private partnerships. We will actively promote public / private partnerships that support the achievement of the *CTI Plan of Action*.

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	
<p>“PRIORITY SEASCAPES” DESIGNATED, WITH INVESTMENT PLANS COMPLETED AND SEQUENCED</p> <p>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 <i>Seascape Investment Plans</i> for each priority seascape are completed, along with an overall scheme for the sequencing of investments across the 10-year timeframe of the <i>CTI Plan of Action</i>.</p>	2012
<p>Annotations explaining Target #1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • <i>Existing</i> seascape programs (e.g., SSME, BSSE) will be emphasized, with some <i>new</i> 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 <i>outside</i> the Coral Triangle boundary. • 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. • This Target and associated Regional Actions (below) will entail particularly close collaboration with established partners working to support <i>existing</i> Seascape Programs. 	
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
REGIONAL ACTION #2	
<p>Develop investment plans for all identified priority seascapes, including <i>joint</i> 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 <i>CTI Plan of Action</i>. (Note: One action to be explored for each seascape will be designation of Particularly Sensitive Sea Areas (PSSAs) under the International Maritime Organization.)</p>	2012
NATIONAL ACTIONS	
(Partial list of up to 5 indicative, prioritized actions by each country over the next three years)	
Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Action #1</u>: Identify (through scientific characterization and delineation) three new seascapes within national boundaries of Indonesia (e.g. Anambas/Natuna, Sunda-Banda, and Sawu Sea). • <u>Action #2</u>: Identify (through scientific characterization and delineation) potential new trans-boundary seascapes. • <u>Action #3</u>: Assess the potential for PSSA designations within Indonesian waters.
Malaysia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Action #1</u>: TO BE COMPLETED

Papua New Guinea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Action #1</u>: Conduct country-wide assessments to systematically identify large-scale marine areas.
Philippines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Action #1</u>: TO BE COMPLETED
Solomon Islands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Action #1</u>: Promote sustainable rural livelihoods and sustainable management of marine resources in the Western Province. • <u>Action #2</u>: Promote collaborative conservation of the Bismarck-Solomon Seas Marine Ecoregion (through tri-national agreement involving governments of SI, Indonesia and PNG). • <u>Action #3</u>: Promote nature-based tourism and sustainable management of marine resources in the Temotu Province Reef Islands. • <u>Action #4</u>: Complete National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), which will include designation of priority seascapes and development of general investment plans for these seascapes.
Timor-Leste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Action #1</u>: Carry out nationwide coral reef mapping program, to help identify priority seascapes. • <u>Action #2</u>: Complete National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), which will include designation of priority seascapes and development of general investment plans for these seascapes.
TARGET #2	
MARINE AND COASTAL RESOURCES WITHIN ALL “PRIORITY SEASCAPES” ARE BEING SUSTAINABLY MANAGED	
<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
<p>Annotations explaining Target #2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <i>CTI Plan of Action</i>. • The general “model” referenced under Regional Action #1 below will draw upon experience, best practices, and lessons learned to date with 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) private sector engagement; (v) enabling legal framework (conventions, laws, regulations, and policies); (vi) social and political support/commitment; (vii) sustainable financing; (viii) communications program; and (ix) 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 <i>CTI Plan of Action</i>. • This Target and related Regional Actions will entail particularly close collaboration with established partners associated with <i>existing</i> Seascape Programs. • This target, and the programs organized around Priority Seascapes, will serve as one key approach for achieving the other Goals in the <i>CTI Plan of Action</i>. 	
REGIONAL ACTION #1	
<p>Adopt a general “model” for the sustainable management of seascapes</p> <p>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 (PSSAs) under the International Maritime Organization (with more specific elements developed for each Seascape based on local conditions).</p>	2010
REGIONAL ACTION #2	
<p>Establish seascape capacity-building and learning mechanisms</p> <p>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.</p>	2011

REGIONAL ACTION #3	
<p>Through joint and single-country efforts, start to mobilize \$X million of new and additional funding to support “priority seascape” programs (based on Seascape Investment Plans). Jointly and individually mobilize new and additional funding totaling \$X million to support designated priority seascape programs across the region, generated from both domestic and international funding sources.</p>	2013
REGIONAL ACTION #4	
<p>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.</p>	Periodic
NATIONAL ACTIONS (Partial list of up to 5 indicative, prioritized actions by each country over the next three years)	
Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Action #1</u>: Maintain the on-going management of existing seascapes for improved quality of marine and coastal resources in the area. • <u>Action #2</u>: Develop and replicate lessons learned mechanism, drawing on existing seascapes. • <u>Action #3</u>: Mobilize new and additional funding to support priority seascape programs. • <u>Action #4</u>: Conduct periodic monitoring of seascape programs. • <u>Action #5</u>: Implement existing regional seascape programs (SSME and BSSE) within Indonesian jurisdiction.
Malaysia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Action #1</u>: Standard planning for Integrated Coastal Zone Management under Local District Plan
Papua New Guinea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Action #1</u>: TO BE COMPLETED
Philippines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Action #1</u>: Implement Sulu Sulawesi Seas Action Plans on MPAs, fisheries and species.
Solomon Islands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Action #1</u>: Promote sustainable rural livelihoods and sustainable management of marine resources in the Western Province. • <u>Action # 2</u>: Promote collaborative conservation of the Bismarck-Solomon Seas Marine Ecoregion (through tri-national agreement involving governments of SI, Indonesia and PNG). • <u>Action # 3</u>: Promote nature-based tourism and sustainable management of marine resources in the Temotu Province Reef Islands. • <u>Action # 4</u>: Complete National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), which will cover many aspects related effective seascape management.
Timor-Leste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Action #1</u>: TBD

**GOAL #2
ECOSYSTEM APPROACH TO MANAGEMENT OF FISHERIES (EAFM)
AND OTHER MARINE RESOURCES FULLY APPLIED**

TARGET #1	
<p>STRONG LEGISLATIVE, POLICY AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS IN PLACE FOR ACHIEVING AN ECOSYSTEM APPROACH TO FISHERIES MANAGEMENT (EAFM)</p>	2012
<p>At the national and regional levels, a strong legislative, policy, and regulatory framework is in place for achieving an EAFM, as a key step toward addressing common trans-boundary 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; and (iii) by-catch of migratory species.</p>	
<p>Annotations explaining Target #1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In each CT6 country, adoption and strengthening of laws, policies, and regulations will stimulate and require a shift from management based on “maximum sustained yield” to an EAFM of pelagic and coastal fisheries. • Specific legislative, policy, and regulatory frameworks will vary by country, but will include some common elements across all CT6 countries (see below). • 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. 	
REGIONAL ACTION #1	
<p>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.</p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporation of <i>internationally recognized definitions, principles and elements</i> of EAFM into legislation, policies, and regulations; • Incorporation of the <i>precautionary approach</i> into legislation, policies, and regulations; • Integration of EAFM into relevant <i>sectoral plans / policies</i> (e.g., fisheries management plans) and <i>cross-sectoral plans / policies</i> (e.g., coastal zone management plans, poverty reduction strategies); • “<i>Institutionalizing</i>” EAFM <i>within the government</i>, 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 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 EAFM; • Adoption of <i>economic incentives</i> that promote the sustainable management of fisheries and an EAFM, including reforms, as needed, of <i>perverse economic subsidies</i> and other economic barriers impeding sustainable fisheries and EAFM; • Establishment of national and sub-national <i>stakeholder forums</i> to promote dialogue on sustainable fisheries management and EAFM; • Action to address identified <i>fishing over-capacity, including transitioning measures</i> as appropriate (e.g., economic compensation, alternative livelihood support programs); • Greater <i>collaboration between national fishery management and enforcement authorities</i>; • Improved <i>bilateral and multilateral communications</i> among CT governments concerning fishery issues; • Efforts to explore and advance <i>certification and other economic incentive schemes</i> (such as Marine Stewardship Council certification) that promote improved management standards; • <i>Regulation of fishing industry activities</i> and promotion of <i>private sector collaboration</i> around EAFM; • Enforcement and other steps to reduce <i>destructive fishing practices</i> (e.g., cyanide, blast fishing); • Incorporation of science-based requirements for “<i>no-take replenishment zones</i>” in marine protected areas, needed to ensure sustainable fisheries supplies; and • Criminalization and enforcement to combat <i>IUU fishing</i> as “transnational organized crime”. 	2012
REGIONAL ACTION #2	

<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • greater collaboration between national fishery 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; • greater sharing of data, information and intelligence; • periodic intergovernmental meetings focusing specifically on IUU in the Coral Triangle region; • recognition of IUU fishing as <i>transnational organized crime</i>; and • addressing illegal, cross-border fishing by small-scale, large-scale, and trans-boundary fishing operations. 		Ongoing
REGIONAL ACTION #3		
<p>Collaborate around fisheries access agreements Building on existing bilateral and multilateral fisheries access agreements, as well as other governmental agreements, pursue opportunities for increased collaboration among the CT6 countries around incorporating EAFM and equitable benefit sharing into future access agreements.</p>		Ongoing
NATIONAL ACTIONS (Partial list of up to 5 indicative, prioritized actions by each country over the next three years)		
Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Action #1</u>: Develop a series of regulations related to the EAFM supporting Law No. 27/2007 on coastal and small island management and Law No. 31/2004 on Fisheries • <u>Action #2</u>: Develop and enforce legislation and regulations pertaining to trans-boundary issues (e.g. Ministerial Regulation on Foreign Fishing Vessel limitations, Government Regulation No. 66/2007 on IUU Fishing) • <u>Action #3</u>: Join the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) through a Ministerial Regulation [CHECK THIS] • <u>Action #4</u>: Develop a National Plan of Action on regional issues such as IUU fishing and fishing capacity • <u>Action # 5</u>: Strengthen and enforce laws and regulations of particular importance to achieving EAFM • <u>Action# 6</u>: Ratify the UN Convention on Transnational Organized Crime • <u>Action# 7</u>: Participate in coordinated enforcement patrols with other countries 	
Malaysia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Action #1</u>: Established the Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency (MMEA) • <u>Action # 2</u>: Expand the mandate of the Philippine-Malaysia joint border patrol to include IUU fishing and illegal wildlife trade issues • <u>Action # 3</u>: Establish a policy dialogue on turtle poaching issues 	
Papua New Guinea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Action #1</u>: Revise the Fisheries Management Act 	
Philippines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Action #1</u>: Implement the EcoGov Project (Phase 2) 	
Solomon Islands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Action #1</u>: Revise the Fisheries Act • <u>Action #2</u>: Develop a National Beche-de-Mer Management Plan • <u>Action #3</u>: Develop national management plans for trochus and exported live corals • <u>Action # 4</u>: Assess the “ecological footprint” of coastal fisheries in Gizo / Western Province 	
Timor-Leste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Action #1</u>: Enforce existing laws and regulations of particular importance to achieving EAFM 	
TARGET #2		
<p>IMPROVED INCOME, LIVELIHOODS AND FOOD SECURITY OF 50 (?) MILLION PEOPLE IN COASTAL COMMUNITIES ACROSS THE REGION THROUGH A NEW SUSTAINABLE COASTAL FISHERIES AND POVERTY REDUCTION INITIATIVE (“COASTFISH”)</p>		2020
<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 50 million (?) people living in targeted coastal communities. (<u>Note</u>: In each CT6 country, quantitative targets for COASTFISH will be established.)</p>		
<p>Annotations explaining Target #1</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, 		

<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	
<p>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 will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Guidelines for EAFM and coastal fisheries.</u> Develop detailed guidelines for the implementation of EAFM for coastal fisheries through workshops and expert consultations. <u>Maps of COASTFISH Sites / Regions.</u> 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 <i>CTI Plan of Action</i> – e.g., “priority seascapes” (Goal #1) and sites / networks included in the Coral Triangle MPA System (CTMPAS) (Goal #3). <u>COASTFISH Investment Plans.</u> 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 actively shared across the CT6 countries. Drawing on these national investment plans, develop a regional investment plan. (<u>Note:</u> Investments will vary based on country contexts and local settings; livelihood strategies will be customized for local resource conditions to achieve EAFM.) 	2012
REGIONAL ACTION #2	
<p>Collaborate around the mobilization of significant new financial investments to support COASTFISH To complement country-specific financing sources, mobilize multi-country grant and loan financing through the following types of actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Investor Forums.</u> Organize jointly sponsored Investor Forums to present the COASTFISH Initiative to groups of potential public and private investors. <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
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, for example: mariculture, alternative livelihoods to reduce fishing pressures, the role of “no-take replenishment zones” in MPAs, fishing gear 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
NATIONAL ACTIONS (Partial list of up to 5 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 programs,

	<p>including capacity building and support for small-scale enterprises at the community level (e.g., marketing)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Action #2</u>: Develop certification schemes for fisheries products • <u>Action #3</u>: Allocate or raise additional funds and/or capital for small-scale enterprise at the community level • <u>Action #4</u>: Develop integrated coastal villages to achieve sustainable fisheries • <u>Action #5</u>: Continue to implement sustainable aquaculture for poverty reduction
Malaysia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Action #1</u>: TO BE COMPLETED
Papua New Guinea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Action #1</u>: Implement Coastal Fisheries Management and Development Project (Milne Bay, Morobe, New Ireland) • <u>Action #2</u>: Implement community-based fisheries management (CBFM) models. • <u>Action #3</u>: Through National Fisheries Authority, channel funding to National Development Bank targeted for promoting micro- and small-scale fisheries • <u>Action #4</u>: Develop Kavieng Fisheries College • <u>Action #5</u>: Build Mariculture Research Station in Kavieng • <u>Action #6</u>: Improve marketing of marine products, including diversifying and expanding markets • <u>Action #7</u>: Conduct quantitative assessment of by-catch (prawn, tuna, others)
Philippines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Action #1</u>: Implement FISH Project • <u>Action #2</u>: Implement Mindanao Rural Development Project • <u>Action #3</u>: Implement Sustainable Management of Coastal Resources in the Bicol and Caraga Regions (SUMACORE) • <u>Action #4</u>: Implement Integrated Coastal Resource Management Project (ICRMP) • <u>Action #5</u>: Implement Population, Health and Environment Project in Roxas, Palawan
Solomon Islands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Action #1</u>: Implement Community-based Fisheries Management Program and Aquaculture Program • <u>Action #2</u>: Implement Rural Fishing Enterprise Program (grants program) • <u>Action #3</u>: Assess the “ecological footprint” of coastal fisheries in Gizo / Western Province
Timor-Leste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Action #1</u>: Identify fish production and poverty areas in coastal zones • <u>Action #2</u>: Implement community based fisheries management scheme

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

2020

Effective national and regional measures -- developed using an ecosystem approach to fisheries management -- will be in place to help ensure 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.

Annotations explaining Target #1

- 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 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 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 through membership or involvement of CT6 countries in 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), which also involve countries outside the CTI Implementation Area. There are also bilateral arrangements for consultation, such as that between PNG and Indonesia.
- Actions under this target will contribute to, coordinate closely with, and complement the work under these 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 forum to (i) advance a more in-depth discussion of tuna governance issues specific to the Coral Triangle region; (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.
- 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, “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”.

REGIONAL ACTION #1

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:

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 the possibility of [**“transboundary marine peace parks” designed to protect particularly critical spawning and juvenile growth areas for tuna.]**
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. Support and strengthen national capacity of CT6 countries to contribute effectively to the IOTC, CCSBT, and WCPFC, as well as relevant bilateral fora, and to implement and monitor compliance with conservation and other measures at the national level. This could include a collaborative approach to possible agreements on tuna management that could be pursued under formal RFMO intergovernmental processes.
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

Establish a CTI Forum on Tuna Governance
 Establish a *CTI Forum on Tuna Governance*, to serve as a 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) will include the following:

- Host institution. A host institution will be designated for a pilot phase.
- Membership. Membership in the Forum will 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).
- Pilot phase. A pilot phase will be carried out for the first three years. A provisional agenda for this pilot phase will incorporate the key activities and topics in the work program described above.

2010

NATIONAL ACTIONS
 (Partial list of up to 5 indicative, prioritized actions by each country over the next three years)

Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Action #1:</u> Review status of Indian Ocean tuna fisheries and extend catch monitoring to the key loading ports • <u>Action #2:</u> Revitalize tuna fisheries through increasing capital, technical capacity of actors at different levels, marketing, field monitoring, processing, and cold chain system.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Action #3</u>: Intensify and monitor the on-board observer program • <u>Action #4</u>: Conduct new and continue existing surveys on tuna fisheries (to determine general profile, biological aspects, fishing grounds, and allowable catch limits)
Malaysia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Action #1</u>: TO BE COMPLETED
Papua New Guinea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Action #1</u>: Build a sustainable tuna industry and maximize economic benefits • <u>Action #2</u>: Conduct tuna stock assessments • <u>Action #3</u>: Implement Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) for tuna fisheries
Philippines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Action #1</u>: TO BE COMPLETED
Solomon Islands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Action #1</u>: Implement stock assessments for big eye and yellow fin tuna • <u>Action #2</u>: Develop large-scale tuna cannery in Noro (Western Province) • <u>Action #3</u>: Promote restructuring of tuna fishing "industry" (including establishment of tuna loin factories) • <u>Action #4</u>: Promote use of fish aggregation devices (FADs) • <u>Action #5</u>: Implement Rural Fishing Enterprise Program
Timor-Leste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Action #1</u>: Identify fish production centers • <u>Action #2</u>: Continue cooperation with existing multilateral processes addressing tuna issues (e.g., ATSEF, PEMSEA)
TARGET #4	
A MORE EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT AND MORE SUSTAINABLE TRADE IN LIVE-REEF FISH AND REEF-BASED ORNAMENTALS ACHIEVED	
<p>A more effective management and more sustainable trade in live reef fish and reef-based ornamentals, with the following objectives achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a 50% (?) reduction -- across the CTI Implementation Area -- in the level of destructive fishing practices linked to the live-reef food fish (LRF) and ornamentals trade • for identified "LRF and ornamental hotspots" that provide significant sources for international trade, 50% (?) of these hotspots will achieve viable population levels for select targeted species (species to be determined). <p>[Note: A working group has been established to review and refine these quantitative targets.]</p>	2020
<p>Annotations explaining Target #4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many activities are already underway to address important <i>aspects</i> 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 "systems-level" solutions 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 mariculture of targeted 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ baseline years to use for measurement; ⇒ identification of target species; and, ⇒ methodologies for monitoring population levels. 	
REGIONAL ACTION #1	
<p>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:</p>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. 	2010

<p>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.</p> <p>⇒ Jointly analyze and develop strategies around cross-cutting issues, such as capacity building and sustainable livelihoods.</p>	
REGIONAL ACTION #2	
<p>Establish a CTI Forum on International Trade in Coral Reef-Based Organisms</p> <p>Establish a <i>CTI Forum on International Trade in Coral Reef-Based Organisms</i>, to serve as a 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) will include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Host institution</u>. A host institution will be designated for a pilot phase. • <u>Membership</u>. Membership in the Forum will 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 will be carried out for the first three years. A provisional agenda for this pilot phase will incorporate the key activities and topics in the work program described above: 	2010
NATIONAL ACTIONS (Partial list of up to 5 indicative, prioritized actions by each country over the next three years)	
Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Action #1</u>: Develop baseline data and promote standards for marine aquarium fish • <u>Action #2</u>: Develop strategic sustainable fisheries for the live reef fish trade • <u>Action #3</u>: Amplify enforcement of CITES through relevant management and scientific authorities (Ministry of Forestry and LIPI respectively) • <u>Action #4</u>: Develop a comprehensive management plan for the Banggai cardinal fish • <u>Action #5</u>: Establish and enforce no-take replenishment zones for grouper and snapper spawning aggregation sites within marine protected areas
Malaysia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Action #1</u>: For the Sulu Sulawesi Seas Marine Ecoregion, regulate the trade for live reef fish
Papua New Guinea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Action #1</u>: Develop national management plan for the ornamentals fishery (currently in trial phase). • <u>Action #2</u>: Update (strengthen) national Live Reef Food Fish management plan
Philippines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Action #1</u>: TO BE COMPLETED
Solomon Islands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Action #1</u>: Assess the “ecological footprint” of coastal fisheries in Gizo / Western Province • <u>Action #2</u>: Develop National Live Reef Fish Management Plan
Timor-Leste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Action #1</u>: TO BE COMPLETED

GOAL #3
MARINE PROTECTED AREAS (MPAs) ESTABLISHED AND EFFECTIVELY MANAGED

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, the *CTMPAS* will include the following aspirational quantitative targets for the region as a whole:

2020

- **Ultimate targets:** At least 20% of total marine areas 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% of each major marine and coastal habitat type across the region in strictly protected “no-take replenishment zones”.

[Note: CT6 governments will be analyzing these numerical target issues for their countries, and bringing some preliminary country-specific figures to the CCC3 meeting]

Annotations explaining Target #1

- The CTMPAS will not include all designated MPAs in our countries, but rather a substantial subset protecting 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 above will include the full range of MPA *use* categories, from strict protection to resource utilization.
- 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 and ASEAN Heritage Sites. The CTMPAS could include all World Heritage and ASEAN sites, and go beyond these systems by also incorporating -- as central features -- key innovations such as:
 - ⇒ ecologically connected “*networks*”¹ of MPAs, rather than just isolated individual MPAs;
 - ⇒ an emphasis on *climate change resilience* principles; and
 - ⇒ an emphasis on *trans-boundary* MPAs.
- To be fully functional, the CTMPAS will need to: (i) provide for some of the critical needs of 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, (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, UNESCO Man and

2010

¹ MPA networks refer to ecologically connected clusters of MPAs with a self-replenishing function. For example, MPAs that are resilient to climate change and other types of threats (having strong recruitment of coral larvae, fish and other organisms) can serve as “sources” that promote the recovery of damaged or depleted MPAs (“sinks”) in other parts of the network. As another example, MPAs within a specific network can meet the needs of various life-stages of highly migratory species.

Biosphere Reserve Network). Design elements should take into account, for example, IEC?, enforcement, financing, livelihood, networking, and monitoring and evaluation.		
REGIONAL ACTION #2		
<p>Complete and endorse a comprehensive map of MPA networks to be included in CTMPAS</p> <p>Jointly complete and endorse a map delineating a region-wide Coral Triangle MPA System, based on (i) extensive biophysical and socio-economic data analysis and geographic prioritization; and (ii) extensive consultation processes (including extensive local community and stakeholder consultations within each country, as well as consultations among Coral Triangle 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.</p>		2012
REGIONAL ACTION #3		
<p>Collaborate to build capacity for effective management of the CTMPAS</p> <p>Collaborate (within the CTI grouping of governments and with other partners) to build capacity of MPA managers through the following types of actions:</p> <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> Create an MPA Learning Network 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
REGIONAL ACTION #4		
<p>Collaborate around mobilizing sustainable financing for the CTMPAS</p> <p>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>. Potentially, such a Fund could provide a significant percentage of the recurrent annual costs to effectively manage the region-wide CTMPAS. 		Ongoing 2010 (feasibility study)
REGIONAL ACTION #5		
<p>Collaborate on the establishment of MPA networks, particularly those involving more than 1 country.</p> <p>Collaboratively identify MPA networks – particularly those involving more than one country – and collaborate around their effective management.</p>		Ongoing
REGIONAL ACTION #6		
<p>Establish a public / private partnership or Working Group for engaging the tourism and travel industry in supporting CTMPAS</p> <p>Establish a public / private partnership or Working Group involving major companies in the tourism and travel industry (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).</p>		2010
NATIONAL ACTIONS		
(Partial list of up to 5 indicative, prioritized actions by each country over the next three years)		
Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Action #1:</u> Implement capacity building programs (including strengthening of institutional capacity) covering: MPA management needs, development of MPA management plans (including zoning 	

	<p>system), and development of alternative livelihood with sustainable resource utilization (such as ecotourism development and environmentally-friendly fisheries activities)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Action #2:</u> Establish new MPAs and MPA networks, based on a rigorous scientific approach, to ensure sustainable fisheries management and contribute to the overall national MPA strategy • <u>Action #3:</u> Develop nationwide MPA mapping and MPA database system • <u>Action #4:</u> Establish sustainable funding mechanisms to ensure sustainable financing for MPAs
Malaysia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Action #1:</u> Implement Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan (ICZM), and update Marine Park Management Plan. • <u>Action #2:</u> 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 two new Class V Mangrove Forest Reserves • <u>Action #3:</u> Recently conducted the first symposium on developing a business plan for sustainable financing of conservation activities • <u>Action #4:</u> Implement public awareness programs in SSME • <u>Action #5:</u> Update National-level Marine Park Management Plan, along with related policy and strategic direction
Papua New Guinea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Action #1:</u> Review legislative framework for MPAs and implement legislative action based on this review • <u>Action #2:</u> Implement joint program with the University of PNG on protected areas capacity building, including community engagement, fundraising, etc. • <u>Action #3:</u> Support expanded and strengthened Locally Managed Marine Areas (LMMA) network • <u>Action #4:</u> Complete assessments to provide data that can guide MPA establishment / effective management (e.g., Bismarck Sea assessment currently underway) • <u>Action #5:</u> Establish new RAMSAR site for turtle protection (Kamiali)
Philippines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Action #1:</u> Implement effective management of Tubbataha Reef National Park and Cagayancillo • <u>Action #2:</u> Promote MPA networks in the SSME through Matching Grants Program and Seascape Project • <u>Action #3:</u> Implement the Coastal Resources and Fisheries Conservation Project (CRFC) • <u>Action #4:</u> Implement the Sustainable Coastal Tourism Project in Asia (SCOTIA) (2003-2008)
Solomon Islands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Action #1:</u> Support expanded and strengthened national network of locally managed marine areas (LMMAs) / community-managed marine protected areas • <u>Action #2:</u> Implement the actions under the Program of Work on Protected Areas under the Convention on Biological Diversity
Timor-Leste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Action #1:</u> Advance core foundational activities needed to support MPAs in the future, such as education and public awareness, law enforcement, networking, and broader co-management • <u>Action #2:</u> Implement capacity building activities targeting MPA managers and fisheries staff • <u>Action #3:</u> Strengthen tourism sector's contributions to MPAs and sustainable management of marine and coastal resources

GOAL #4
CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION MEASURES ACHIEVED

TARGET #1	
REGION-WIDE <i>EARLY ACTION FOR CLIMATE ADAPTATION PLAN</i> FOR THE NEAR-SHORE MARINE AND COASTAL ENVIRONMENT DEVELOPED AND IMPLEMENTED	2012 (plan)
A region-wide <i>Early Action for Climate Adaptation Plan</i> for the near-shore marine and coastal environment 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 implemt)
<p>Annotations explaining Target #1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Plan will serve as a major step toward implementing the climate change adaptation obligations 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 <i>short-term</i>, even in the face of scientific uncertainties associated with future climate change impacts. • The Plan will include <i>regional collaborative</i> actions, <i>general</i> actions to be taken in each CTI country, and <i>more specific actions</i> 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 <i>biological diversity</i> and the <i>ecological services</i> provided by marine and coastal resources that are particularly critical to income, livelihoods and food security of coastal communities; and (ii) to support <i>livelihood diversification strategies</i> that assist coastal communities in adapting to future adverse impacts of climate change on marine-based livelihoods. 	
REGIONAL ACTION #1	
<p>Identify the most important <i>general</i> short-term adaptation steps that should be taken across all Coral Triangle countries, based primarily on analyses using existing models</p> <p>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, our frame for identifying these short-terms steps will include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Map vulnerability</u>. Map populations, habitats, infrastructure, economic centers, human settlements, and environmental services most vulnerable to climate change, which are then, prioritized for early adaptation actions. • <u>Spread risks by protecting multiple habitat examples</u>. Spread risks to address uncertainties by protecting multiple examples of the most resilient habitats covering a range of physiographic conditions. • <u>Conserve inherently resilient areas</u>. Prioritize areas that have physiographic characteristics that make them inherently resilient to climate change; these areas can serve as refuges to reseed affected areas. • <u>Maintaining ecological connectivity</u>. Maintain important ecological connectivity linkages, such as “source” / “sink” linkages among associated reefs and other habitats. • <u>Reduce major non-climate stressors</u>. Reduce other major non-climate change stresses on marine and coastal ecosystems that directly decrease the capacity of these ecosystems to endure climate change. • <u>Emphasize social resilience</u>. 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. 	2011
REGIONAL ACTION #2	
<p>Identify the most important <i>country-specific</i> short-term adaptation steps that should be taken in each Coral Triangle 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 <i>CTI Plan of Action</i>, and include, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • finer-scale modeling; • country-tailored vulnerability assessments and monitoring activities; 	2011

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> country-tailored ecosystem protection and livelihood diversification programs; specific legal and policy reforms; and specific strategies to communicate climate adaptation issues to targeted audiences in the country. 		
REGIONAL ACTION #3		
<p>Complete and implement a Region-wide Early Action for Climate Adaptation Plan Based on the two actions described above, jointly complete a region-wide <i>Early Action for Climate Adaptation Plan</i> for near-shore marine and coastal environments (including identification of domestic and international funding to implement the Plan), and 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>		<p>2012 (plan complete)</p> <p>2015 (full implem)</p>
REGIONAL ACTION #4		
<p>Conduct capacity assessments and develop capacity building programs on climate change adaptation Based on capacity needs assessments, develop capacity building programs in each country, likely to be centered <i>initially</i> around concrete technical assistance in developing national adaptation plans.</p>		2011
NATIONAL ACTIONS (Partial list of up to 5 indicative, prioritized actions by each country over the next three years)		
Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Action #1</u>: Produce national guidelines on adaptation measures to address potential climate change impacts on marine and coastal ecosystems and communities. <u>Action #2</u>: Identify and map vulnerability levels of geographic areas across Indonesia <u>Action #3</u>: Formulate early warning system and response to coral bleaching (including bleaching monitoring protocol), and formulate immediate strategy / response to address potential impacts of coral bleaching on fishermen <u>Action #4</u>: Implement capacity building activities covering education, research, and information management related to climate change adaptation 	
Malaysia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Action #1</u>: TO BE COMPLETED 	
Papua New Guinea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Action #1</u>: TO BE COMPLETED 	
Philippines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Action #1</u>: TO BE COMPLETED 	
Solomon Islands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Action #1</u>: TO BE COMPLETED 	
Timor-Leste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Action #1</u>: TO BE COMPLETED 	
TARGET #2		
<p style="text-align: center;">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>Annotations explaining Target #2</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. The essential concept is to have some type of “focal point” in each country for climate adaptation measures for the marine and coastal environment. For some countries, these centers may need to start off quite modestly (e.g., a 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) <i>generate projections</i> 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 <i>targeted research</i> on adaptation strategies; (iii) provide <i>practical training</i> and various other forms of technical support for field applications and piloting of adaptation measures and resilience models; (iv) provide <i>tools, case studies, and technical advice</i> on ways to incorporate adaptation measures in governmental plans (e.g. spatial plans, poverty reduction strategies); and (v) provide <i>communications tools</i> on climate change and adaptation strategies. 		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	
<p>Collaborate around the design and implementation of a Pilot Phase for <i>National Centers of Excellence</i> Share models, tools and information and jointly mobilize support around the pilot phases of national centers in each country, which will include the following types of actions:</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Complete “business plans”</u> for national centers in each country, describing overall design elements of the Centers as well as activities under a pilot phase. <u>Implement Pilot Phases</u> 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 <i>existing institutions</i> working on climate change and adaptation issues. Some foundational activities under pilot phases could include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ <i>Studies of the economic costs of inaction (and the economic benefits of action)</i>. Estimate the economic costs of <i>inaction</i>, and analyze costs and benefits of various actions, to support decision-makers in making sound decisions related to budgeting and planning. ⇒ <i>Communications strategies</i>. 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 printed and video materials customized for decision-makers; and, (iii) learning networks and other information sharing mechanisms. <u>Mobilize funding and technical support for pilot phases</u>. This will include, as appropriate, some <i>joint</i> approaches to external funding agencies and technical assistance providers (e.g., scientific institutions). 	<p>2012 (design of pilot phase complete)</p> <p>2014 (full implem of Pilot Phase)</p>
NATIONAL ACTIONS	
(Partial list of up to 5 indicative, prioritized actions by each country over the next three years)	
Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Action #1</u>: Develop and conduct research on select climate change topics (e.g., ecology, oceanographic processes, economic costs for fisheries and tourism industries, and social aspects) <u>Action #2</u>: Develop a National Center of Excellence on Climate Change Adaptation for Marine and Coastal Ecosystems, with potential stations at Bali, Bitun, Ambon, Tual, and Biak <u>Action #3</u>: Develop national network of climate change research stations, and put in place systems for information sharing. <u>Action #4</u>: Develop customized communications strategies
Malaysia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Action #1</u>: TO BE COMPLETED
Papua New Guinea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Action #1</u>: Established a new office on Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability <u>Action #2</u>: Develop policy and legislation on climate mitigation / reduced emissions from deforestation (REDD), and adaptation <u>Action #3</u>: 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"> <u>Action #1</u>: TO BE COMPLETED
Solomon Islands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Action #1</u>: Develop a National Adaptation Plan of Action <u>Action #2</u>: Identify climate change adaptation needs and priorities
Timor-Leste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Action #1</u>: Conduct assessments on climate change vulnerability and adaptation options <u>Action #2</u>: Assess food security and food sovereignty issues related to future climate change impacts.

GOAL #5
THREATENED SPECIES STATUS IMPROVING

TARGET #1	
IMPROVED STATUS OF SHARKS, SEA TURTLES, MARINE MAMMALS AND OTHER IDENTIFIED THREATENED SPECIES	2015 (population declines halted)
Populations of sharks, sea turtles, marine mammals 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 trajectory toward an improved status (2020), as key steps for preventing their extinction and supporting healthier overall marine ecosystems.	2020 (improved status trajectory)
<p>Annotations explaining Target #1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A list of the marine species to be the <i>focus</i> 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 in the CT, and all species of threatened sharks 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 <i>multilateral</i> 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 assessments and targeted research will help inform early stages of implementation of this Target, including identification of species and geographies requiring priority attention. • 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. 	
REGIONAL ACTION #1	
<p>Assess species status by supporting ongoing and new assessment programs</p> <p>Support completion of assessments of all vertebrates, and select invertebrates and plants, found in the waters of the CTI Implementation Area, with a focus on targeted threatened species. 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
REGIONAL ACTION #2	
<p>Complete and implement region-wide Sharks Conservation Action Plan</p> <p>Building on existing regional plans and efforts, and on National Plans of Actions for Shark Fisheries (as recommended by FAO for its members), jointly adopt and implement a region-wide <i>Sharks Conservation Action Plan</i> 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"> • 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; • enforcement legislation and action on shark fishing, including reducing incidence of IUU catch; and • support needed to strengthen the capacity to implement key policy frameworks across all CT countries. 	2012 (complete plan) Ongoing (implem)
REGIONAL ACTION #3	
<p>Complete and implement region-wide Sea Turtles Conservation Action Plan</p> <p>Building on existing regional plans and efforts, and on national sea turtle conservation efforts, jointly adopt and</p>	

<p>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"> • trans-boundary nature of life-cycle stage requirements, migratory patterns, and related protection strategies; • international trade in turtle meat and parts, including 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; 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, and the tri-national agreement for conservation of turtles in the Bismarck Solomon Seas Ecoregion.)</p>	<p>2012 (complete plan)</p> <p>Ongoing (implem)</p>
REGIONAL ACTION #4	
<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 conservation efforts, jointly adopt and implement a region-wide <i>Marine Mammals Conservation Action Plan</i> 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"> • international sanctuaries and enforcement; • international shipping lanes, ship strikes, and noise pollution; • incidental by-catch; • targeted collaborative research; and • support needed to strengthen the capacity to implement key policy frameworks across all CT countries. 	<p>2012 (complete plan)</p> <p>Ongoing (implem)</p>
REGIONAL ACTION #5	
<p>Complete and implement region-wide Conservation Action Plan for Targeted Reef Fish 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 Species</i> that are threatened, identifying the most important measures needed (at regional and national levels) to improve the status of these species. Fish species of particular importance to the livelihoods and food security of coastal communities will be targeted, specifically: humphead wrasse, barramundi cod, grouper, and coral trout.</p>	<p>2012 (complete plan)</p> <p>Ongoing (implem)</p>
REGIONAL ACTION #6	
<p>Complete and implement region-wide Invasive Marine Species Action Plan</p> <p>Building on existing efforts at regional and national levels, jointly adopt and implement a comprehensive, region-wide <i>Invasive Marine Species Action Plan</i> that identifies the most important existing invasive species and actions needed (at regional and national levels) to mitigate their impacts, and addresses the prevention of future introductions.</p>	<p>2012 (complete plan)</p> <p>Ongoing (implem)</p>
REGIONAL ACTION #7	
<p>Adopt and strengthen national legislative, policy and regulatory frameworks 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 and regulatory 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); and (ii) joint efforts to strengthen the protection of threatened marine species through regional and international bodies.</p>	<p>2013</p>
REGIONAL ACTION #8	
<p>Jointly develop and implement capacity building activities that support the above actions on threatened species</p> <p>Collaborate around development and implementation of capacity building activities designed to support implementation of the regional actions described above, covering practical, hands-on training; institutional</p>	<p>On going</p>

strengthening; and other activities.	
NATIONAL ACTIONS	
(Partial list of up to 5 indicative, prioritized actions by each country over the next three years)	
Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Action #1</u>: Support assessments of sharks, sea turtles, cetaceans, and selected marine invertebrates and plants to identify the most important measures needed for their survival • <u>Action #2</u>: Develop a National Plan of Action for Shark Conservation and Management • <u>Action #3</u>: Conduct a revision of Ministerial Regulations on Napoleon Wrasse • <u>Action #4</u>: Implement and enforce Government Regulation No. 7/1999 on Marine Mammals • <u>Action #5</u>: Finalize and formally adopt a National Plan of Action for Turtle Conservation and Management including an expanded by-catch reduction program (using circle hooks)
Malaysia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Action #1</u>: Promote use of Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) with cooperating fishing operators • <u>Action #2</u>: Set up Malaysian Marine Mammals and Whale Shark Working Group • <u>Action #3</u>: Monitor sea turtles nesting sites and develop incubation programs for turtle eggs • <u>Action #4</u>: 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"> • <u>Action #1</u>: Review the National Management Plan for Sharks • <u>Action #2</u>: Implement BSSE Tri-National Agreement on Leatherback sea turtles • <u>Action #3</u>: Explore possible declaration of PNG waters as a whale sanctuary • <u>Action #4</u>: Explore possible legislative protection for dolphins • <u>Action #5</u>: Implement by-catch reduction efforts for prawn trawlers and tuna long-liners
Philippines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Action #1</u>: Support IUCN Red List training for local/national experts and species specialists (from academia and government agencies) • <u>Action #2</u>: Advance possible additions to National Red list: sharks, corals, sea grasses, mangroves, and other taxocoenes (select invertebrates, commercial and endemic teleost, seasnakes, macro-algae, cetaceans, dugong) (currently in proposal stage) • <u>Action #3</u>: Conduct stock assessments and assess catch trends of commercially important species, and propose management recommendations for over-exploited fish species/populations • <u>Action #4</u>: Implement National Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks • <u>Action #5</u>: Support national committee on sea turtles, and adopt National Action Plan for Sea Turtle Conservation and Protection
Solomon Islands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Action #1</u>: Conduct national surveys and develop national management plans for targeted species • <u>Action #2</u>: Implement dolphin monitoring and assessment program • <u>Action #3</u>: Implement research and protection program for fish spawning aggregation sites • <u>Action #4</u>: Implement National Sea Turtles Action Plan
Timor-Leste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Action #1</u>: Identify species status for six components, and implement joint research and capacity building (?)

SECTION IV: COORDINATION MECHANISMS AND IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS

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: local governments, local communities, NGOs, major funding institutions, multilateral organizations, other national governments, 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, 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 we cannot anticipate all of the issues and needs at this time. For example, some *preliminary* terms of reference for key mechanisms are provided below. These may need to be refined following formal adoption of the CTI Plan of Action.

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) 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 preliminary set of coordination mechanisms at the regional and sub-regional levels are described below:

1. CTI Summits

To sustain high-level political attention and political will, a CTI Summit meeting involving the leaders of the Coral Triangle countries will be held on a periodic basis, at least every five years.

2. CTI Council of Ministers (CTICOM)

To govern implementation of the Regional *CTI Plan of Action*, a Council of Ministers will be established, composed of one or two lead ministers from each of the Coral Triangle governments. The Council will meet, at least initially, on an annual basis. Preliminary terms of reference include:

- Monitor and validate progress. Monitor and validate progress toward achieving the goals and targets of the Regional *CTI Plan of Action*. This will include reviewing periodic reports – such as “State of the Coral Triangle” -- and deciding on any additional or modified actions needed in response to these reports.
- Promote effective implementation. Promote effective implementation of the *CTI Plan of Action*, including:
 - ⇒ *Subsidiary committees.* Establish (as needed) any subsidiary committees under the CTI process, provide guidance to the operations of such committees, and review and act on their recommendations.
 - ⇒ *Cooperation around funding.* Decide on key funding-related issues requiring multilateral cooperation (e.g., regional funds, regional funding programs and commitments, joint approaches to funding institutions).
 - ⇒ *Coordination mechanisms and implementation partnerships.* Decide on key issues related to regional CTI coordination mechanisms and implementation partnerships.
- Summits. Plan periodic Coral Triangle Summit meetings.

As a means of sharing leadership responsibilities, the presidency of the CTICOM will rotate every two years to a different government. At the first meeting, more specific terms of reference for the CTICOM and its presidency will be agreed.

3. CTI Steering Committee (CTISTEER) and Operational Focal Points

The existing CTI Coordination Committee (CCC) was established at SOM1 primarily to develop the *CTI Plan of Action*. Going forward, the CCC will take on a broader coordination and steering role during the implementation phase, and be referred to as the CTI Steering Committee (CTISTEER). Preliminary terms of reference for CTISTEER include:

- Membership and observers. Members of the Committee will include three appointed officials from each CT government and up to two additional experts from within or outside of government. As with the CCC, observers will be invited to participate actively in meetings of the CTISTEER.
- Operational focal points. One CTISTEER member from each country will be designated as the day-to-day *operational focal point* for the CTI, with an alternative focal point also designated.
- Technical inputs. Provide technical inputs and recommendations required by the CTI Council of Ministers for decision-making.
- Collaboration mechanism. Serve as the major “technical body” for ongoing multilateral collaboration to implement the regional *CTI Plan of Action*.
- Reporting. Oversee production of reports mandated by the CTICOM (e.g., “State of the Coral Triangle”) or agreed by CTISTEER (e.g., reports related to specific themes in the Plan of Action).
- Subsidiary working groups. Initiate and oversee results of working groups on themes covered in the regional *CTI Plan of Action*. Individual governments could, on a voluntary basis, take on lead roles for various themes (e.g., climate adaptation, information management, MPAs, capacity building).
- Frequency of meetings and communications. The CTISTEER will meet on at least an annual basis, and possibly more frequently if needed, particularly during the start-up of the CTI Implementation Phase. Also, the Secretariat will organize periodic conference calls of CTISTEER, on at least a quarterly basis.

4. Existing sub-regional multilateral processes

Existing sub-regional processes that are already well established and dedicated to issues of particular relevance will also be utilized as key “implementation mechanisms” for the *CTI Plan of Action*. In particular, these include the following:

- Tri-National Committee on the Sulu Sulawesi Seas Marine Ecoregion (SSME)
- Tri-National Committee on the Bismarck Solomon Seas Marine Ecoregion (BSSE)
- Melanesia Spearhead Group
- Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia and Philippines East ASEAN Growth Area (BIMP-EAGA)
- Arafura Timur Seas Scientific Experts Forum (ATSEF)
- Partnership in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA)

5. CTI Regional Secretariat

Building on the experience of the *interim* regional CTI Secretariat that has been housed within the Indonesian government, a small, *permanent* regional Secretariat will be established to provide long-term support for implementation of the *CTI Plan of Action*. In broad terms, Secretariat functions will include:

- Coordinate and support communications, official meetings, and events linked to the regional CTI process.
- Provide support to regional CTI bodies (e.g. Council of Ministers, CTI Steering Committee).
- Provide an information clearinghouse and referral services to CTI governments (e.g., maintain database of funding agency contacts and experts on specific topics addressed in the *CTI Plan of Action*).
- Provide liaison between CTI governments and implementation partners interested in supporting region-wide or multi-country activities (e.g., see CTI Partnership section below).
- Produce CTI outreach materials.
- Provide support for the production of CTI-related reports (e.g., “State of the Coral Triangle”).
- Raise awareness of the CTI at select international meetings, in close coordination with CTI governments.

In establishing this permanent Secretariat, a number of key issues will need to be decided, such as:

- Geographic base of operations
- Legal status (e.g., independent entity versus a unit housed within a government structure)
- Secretariat staffing (e.g., number and type of staff, supervision of staff)
- Funding for operations of the Secretariat

To help inform decisions on these issues, a set of three potential models are described below:

Model #1. Secretariat permanently based in one government

- This involves one member government putting forward a proposal to the other members to host a Secretariat on a permanent basis. Such a proposal would typically outline the benefits of basing the regional Secretariat in one particular location / government, and what this government is in effect “offering” to the other members.
- Some staffing considerations include the following: How many staff members would the Secretariat employ, and under what employment arrangements? Would the head of the Secretariat have to be from the host government? Would representatives from other member governments be seconded to that government (to work in the Secretariat)? If so, how would salary, benefits, diplomatic status, and other issues be handled?
- There is typically an expectation that the host government would assume the majority of the in-kind costs for operating the Secretariat (office space, computers, internet access, etc.). Other issues that need to be considered include the costs of regional CTI meetings. For example, if such meetings are held in the Secretariat office, would the host government cover these costs?
- Under this arrangement, one government is ultimately responsible for ensuring communications among member governments.
- Only one set of legal arrangements for Secretariat establishment and operations would be needed.
- The permanent location would facilitate efficient logistical arrangements and Secretariat staff continuity. It would lend a sense of real “permanency” amongst the members and a perception of stability to the CTI.
- There could be a risk of lack of ownership amongst the other member governments, as it can be seen as one government “in charge” of the regional initiative.
- There could be a risk of Secretariat staff confusion over whether they are representing the regional Secretariat or national government interests.

Model #2. Secretariat permanently based in one country, but established as a legally independent organization

- This model includes one member government agreeing to host an organization in its country, but not within their government structure. A new international organization is created, with its own legal status, but with a governance body (with oversight responsibilities) composed of the CTI member governments.
- Staff members of such a Secretariat would normally have special status (such as diplomatic or official status) and would be expected to represent a wider membership than just one government.
- Many of the same questions and considerations outlined under Model #1 regarding employment conditions apply to this model, as well as the additional questions of how staff would actually be hired. For example, will the member governments jointly recruit the Head of the Secretariat? What level of authority would be given to the Head of the Secretariat?
- This model has a much greater degree of independence, and could facilitate more easily the placement in the Secretariat of seconded staff from member governments.
- However, such Secretariats can be more vulnerable financially, as their funding base typically depends on the regular contributions of each member government.
- The creation of a new international organization can be a very formal and time-consuming process.

Model #3. Rotating Secretariat

- Some secretariats rotate geographic location among their members, with each country taking turns (usually every few years) to assume the secretariat functions. This involves each government accepting financial and logistical responsibility for their term.
- These rotating secretariats are usually housed within the relevant line agency during the term, and staffed within *existing* resources. The Head of the Secretariat is not usually a full-time position, but is an additional responsibility that a senior official takes on for the duration of their national term.
- One consideration is whether all CT governments have the *capacity* to take on this role when their rotation comes up. Another issue is how to sequence this rotation – e.g., which government starts, who is next?
- This model usually includes some type of formal arrangement among member governments, with flexible provisions built in, such as a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), so that there is at least a lasting basis for agreement.
- Negotiating this arrangement among the CT governments could be time-consuming. Member governments also need to discuss if a separate regional fund will be established to ensure that regional CTI meetings can be organized and travel expenses covered, or if the respective governments will be fully responsible for meeting all logistical expenses (including travel costs) for regional meetings during their term.

- Regional meetings do not necessarily have to be tied to the location of the Secretariat, but then a process needs to be worked out to decide the location of official CTI meetings if they are not to be held in the host country.
- Generally, under this model, the sense of “ownership” is spread evenly amongst the member governments as they are all equally responsible for the continued success of the regional initiative.
- The financial costs of supporting a secretariat are not borne by just one member.
- Employment and legal considerations are manageable, as representatives from one government do not have to move to work in another location.
- The success of the Secretariat during each government’s term is largely dependent on the capacity, interest and capability of the specific individuals within the line agency.
- It could become difficult to maintain continuity as the corporate memory is often “lost” with each transition, and member governments may need to adjust to a new way of working every time the Secretariat rotates.
- The Secretariat’s ability as an entity to enter into contractual and other legal arrangements is limited by its shifting base every few years, which makes it difficult to plan over the long-term.

Model #4. Combination of models

- Some Secretariat arrangements may include a combination of these 3 models to some extent, with various committees (technical, policy, budget, etc.) led by different members. Whereas the Secretariat may be physically based in one permanent location, the agendas of different working committees are chaired by respective member governments and meetings of those committees may be hosted in other countries.
- This can make coordination quite difficult, but establishing a series of committees can also help ensure that the financial and administrative workload is shared amongst members, and help ensure broader ownership.

6. CTI Partnership (CTIP) and CTI Forum

CTI Partnership. A number of major partners have already made significant commitments to support the CTI-CFF at the regional or multi-country level (e.g., US and Australian governments, GEF, ADB, The Nature Conservancy, WWF, Conservation International, and WorldFish Center). CT governments will join with these and other major partners to form a new *CTI Partnership (CTIP)*. The CTIP will be composed of CT governments, funding institutions, multilateral bodies, other national governments, international NGOs, private sector companies / associations, and other stakeholders contributing to implementation of the *CTI Plan of Action* at a multi-country or regional level.

The specific terms of reference and operational design of the CTIP will need to be decided by a larger group of partners. A number of analogous examples – such as the Congo Basin Forest Partnership – could be drawn upon in this regard. In particular, the CTIP can help to (i) align funding and technical assistance with the *CTI Plan of Action*, and coordinate and maximize the impact of such support; and (ii) stimulate public / private partnerships in key sectors (e.g., fisheries and marine-based tourism). As with the Congo Basin Forest Partnership and similar bodies, the CTIP could entail activities / structures designed to directly support the *CTI Plan of Action*, such as working groups targeting specific problems or themes, and coordination mechanisms involving specific stakeholder groups (e.g., Business Roundtable, Funder Coordination Committee, and NGO Consortium).

CTI Forum. For the CTI to succeed, hundreds of stakeholders from across the CTI Implementation Area and from outside the region will need to be engaged. To help connect these stakeholders to the larger regional effort, a CTI Forum will be established. This will primarily be a *virtual* forum of stakeholders that can access and share information through the CTI web site, a CTI list serve and other electronic communications channels. On a periodic basis (e.g., every 2 or 3 years), a large conference will be organized, with the following preliminary objectives:

- Case studies and lessons learned. To feature case studies from around the region and from other parts of the world, including highlights of lessons learned.
- Methodologies. To present and share information on key methodologies.
- Networks of practitioners. To help catalyze networks of practitioners on specific themes.
- Announcements. To provide a venue for announcements of new commitments and achievements.
- Awareness raising. To raise awareness of marine and coastal resource issues in the region, including through generation of media coverage.

7. CT Information Management System (CTIMS)

Building on existing data platforms wherever possible, a region-wide information management system for the CTI will be established to help coordinate data gathering and data management, and to meet overall data needs of

the CTI governments and other stakeholders. In the coming months, specific arrangements and design elements for the CTIMS will need to be developed, including, for example:

- where the data will be housed;
- the meta-data structure;
- key existing data platforms;
- the structure of specific databases; and
- data sharing protocols.

III. COORDINATION AT THE COUNTRY LEVEL

1. National Coordination Committees (NCCs)

In each CTI country, multi-stakeholder National Coordination Committees (NCCs) will be a key mechanism to coordinate and promote country-level implementation of the Plan 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 agenda item and resource for implementation. In broad terms, 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 coordinate with external partners.
- Provide input to and participate in regional CTI processes and decisions.
- Organize national CTI Stakeholder Forums.

VI. FINANCIAL RESOURCES

At CCC2, preliminary discussions were held on this topic and the Secretariat was mandated to prepare a first draft of this section for consideration at CCC3.

VII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The Secretariat will prepare a first draft of this section for consideration at CCC3.

ANNEXES

The Secretariat will compile a draft set of annexes for consideration at CCC3.