



WWF MATCHING GRANT ANNUAL REPORT

**Sulu Sulawesi Seas Marine Ecoregion Program
CA Number HFP-A-00-02-00028-00**

**Reporting Period: March 2005 – February 2006
Date: 6 April 2006**

Country Sites: Indonesia and Philippines

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ACRONYMS

ARNP APBD ASEAN	Apo Reef Natural Park <i>Anggaran Pendapatan Belanja Daerah</i> , Budget of the District government Association of Southeast Asian Nations
<i>Bantay Dagat</i> BFAR BFARMC BIO BMS BOA <i>Bupati</i> BU	“Guardian of the Sea” – title of local organizations vested with powers to implement fishing regulations Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Barangay Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Council Boat Interaction Officer Biodiversity Monitoring System Boat Operators Association Head of Regency Bicol University
CADT CENRO CEO CMB CMP CRM CRMP-2	Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title Community Environment and Natural Resources Chief Executive Officer Collaborative Management Board, a group that represents various agencies and groups Conservation Measures Program Coastal Resources Management Coastal Resources Management Project Phase-2
DENR <i>DepHut</i> <i>Desa</i> DG PHKA DKP DIP DLSU DOT DPRD	Department of Environment and Natural Resources <i>Departemen Kehutanan</i> , the Ministry of Forestry Village <i>Direktorat-Genderal Perlindungan Hutan dan Konservasi Alam</i> , Directorate- General for Forest Protection and Nature Conservation (under the Ministry of Forestry) <i>Departemen Kelautan dan Perikanan</i> , the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Detailed Implementation Plan De La Salle University Department of Tourism Regional Parliament or Regional Legislative Council
ECP ERBC ESWM	Ecoregion Conservation Plan Ecoregion based-Conservation Ecological Solid Waste Management
FARMC FCM FIDA	Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Council Fish Catch Monitoring Fiber Industry Development Authority
GAA	General Appropriation Act
HARIBON HQ	Philippine environmental NGO WWF-US

ICC ICRAN IEC IFARMC IOSEA IP IPAF IRA	International Coastal Clean-up International Coral Reef Action Network Information, Education, Communication Integrated Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Council Indian Ocean – Southeast Asia Marine Turtle Memorandum of Understanding Indigenous Peoples Integrated Protected Area Fund Internal Revenue Appropriation
<i>Kabupaten</i> <i>Kecamatan</i> KEHATI <i>KomNasKoLaut</i>	District or regency Municipality Indonesian Biodiversity Foundation National Committee for Marine Conservation
LGU	Local Government Unit
MAO MARLEN MENRO MFARMC MG MGP MIMAROPA MOA MOU MPDC MPA MTA MTO	Municipal Agriculture Officer Marine and Apo Reef Law Enforcement for Nature Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Municipal Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Council Matching Grant Matching Grants Program Mindoro, Marinduque, Romblon, Palawan Memorandum of Agreement Memorandum of Understanding Municipal Planning and Development Coordinator Marine Protected Area Muelle Traders' Association Municipal Tourism Office
<i>Naskah Akademik</i> NFWF NCIP NGO NIPAS NO	Academic Draft, background information attached to a decree or law National Fish and Wildlife Foundation National Commission on Indigenous People Non-Governmental Organization National Integrated Protected Areas WWF National Organization
OPA	Office of the Provincial Agriculturist
PA PAMB PAO PASU PCG PCGA PCRA PEMDA/PEMKAB PENRO <i>PerDa</i> or <i>PerKab</i> PG PGDA PGYC PIA	Philippine Army Protected Area Management Board Protected Area Office Protected Area Superintendent Philippine Coast Guard Philippine Coast Guard Auxiliary Participatory Coastal Resources Assessment District government Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Officer District Regulation Puerto Galera Puerto Galera Tricycle Drivers Association Puerto Galera Yacht Club Program Implementation Agreement

PN	Philippine Navy
PNP	Philippine National Police
Pos	Peoples Organization
PPDO	Provincial Planning and Development Officer
PREPCOM	Preparatory Committee for the Ecoregion Conservation Plan
PTO	Provincial Tourism Office
PVC	Private and Volunteer Cooperation
RED	Regional Executive Director
RA	Republic Act
SB	<i>Sangguniang Bayan</i> – provincial government
SEACMPA	Southeast Asia Center for Marine Protected Areas of TNC
SHARKS	An organization of fisherfolk in Sablayan, Mindoro, Occidental
SAC	Social Action Center
<i>SekBer</i>	<i>Sekretariat Berau</i> , a joint facility of the TNC / WWF / CRMP partnership with two local NGOs supported by Kehati and government agencies.
SK	<i>Surat Keputusan</i> , decree
SPAG	Spawning Aggregation area/zone
SSME	Sulu Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion
SWAG	Special Warfare Group
TDP	Target Driven Program
TK	Tanggol Kalikasan
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
TOSCA	Tourism Sector Coordinating Association
TWG	Technical Working Group
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
UTC	Upland Tourism Council
WTPS	Willingness to Pay Survey
WWF	World Wildlife Fund (For USA) and World Wide Fund for Nature (outside USA)

Section 1

Narrative

I. Background

A. History of the Project

The mission of World Wildlife Fund (WWF) is to conserve and protect the abundance and diversity of life on earth. In 1998 WWF launched ecoregion-based conservation (ERBC) as our primary approach for achieving conservation in endangered ecosystems around the world. As defined by WWF, ecoregions are large units of land or water, containing geographically distinct assemblages of natural communities and sharing a large majority of their species, dynamics, and environmental conditions. WWF produced a set of guidelines on conducting ERBC through a series of successive steps. The guidelines outline a “reconnaissance” process or preliminary overview of the socio-economic and biodiversity status of the ecoregion. Next a multidisciplinary assessment is carried out during which information is compiled about the region’s biodiversity, ongoing conservation issues, stakeholders and root causes of threats to biodiversity. The reconnaissance and assessment phases lead to development of a “Biodiversity Vision” – a stakeholder-driven, science-based expression of how the ecoregion should look in 50 years. This forms the basis of a subsequent ecoregion conservation plan (ECP) for the ecoregion. Particular emphasis is placed on consultation, stakeholder involvement and development of partnerships. The overall plan is followed by identification of the particular role that WWF might play, and elaboration of a corresponding WWF action program.

In 2002 PVC approved the WWF Matching Grant proposal to support our ecoregion-based work in the Sulu Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion. At that point, the SSME program had progressed through the visioning process, and was about to embark on development of the ECP. WWF signed a contract with PVC in February 2003; the Detailed Implementation Plan (DIP) was submitted to PVC October 2003. PVC reviewed the DIP with WWF in December 2003, and requested revisions were submitted to PVC in March 2004. The DIP was approved on September 30, 2004. The first annual report was submitted to PVC in April 2004 and the second in April 2005.

The Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion (SSME) is located in the heart of the ‘coral triangle’ in South East Asia - the global epicenter of coral biodiversity. The Sulu and Sulawesi Seas are surrounded by the Philippines, Indonesia, and Malaysia. Field sites selected for the Matching Grant program include several seascapes established as top priorities in the SSME Biodiversity Vision - Verde Passage, Mindoro Strait, and Ragay Gulf to San Bernardino Strait in the Philippines, and the Derawan Islands in East Kalimantan, Indonesia. [See Map in Appendix 1.] In addition to biodiversity values, key criteria for selection of sites included strong working relationships with local stakeholders and interest on their part in further support from WWF, the

urgency of the conservation threats and poverty/development needs in the sites, and the existence of other conservation and development service providers as partners in the program.

The Matching Grant (MG) program was designed in response to constraints affecting WWF's efforts to scale up conservation implementation from the traditional site level to the ecoregion level. Ecoregional program models, especially for marine ecosystems, have not yet been comprehensively systematized or widely disseminated, and field programs often find ecoregional management principles difficult to conceptualize and implement. The MG program will enable WWF headquarters and field staff, as well as our ecoregional partners, to develop the organizational capacities, skills and field methods/tools required to incorporate ecoregional principles into both our site-based and ecoregion-wide conservation programming.

B. Program Logframe

The program goal, objectives and strategies proposed by WWF in the original application were reviewed during a series of workshops in the field to finalize the Detailed Implementation Plan (DIP). The final logical framework was approved by USAID on September 30, 2004. Since their approved, the goal, objectives, indicators and strategies have not been revised. They will be reviewed again, however, during the mid-term evaluation scheduled for April and May, 2006.

SSME PROGRAM GOAL:

A SSME program with the skills and ability to provide catalytic leadership and capacity building to the multi-stakeholder coalitions implementing ecoregion conservation.

OBJECTIVE 1

Enhanced SSME management and technical capacity for long-term leadership to guide and support scaling up to multi-stakeholder ecoregion conservation planning and programming in the SSME.

Key Strategies: Corresponding activities for this objective are designed to strengthen organizational capacity for natural resource management, including governance and multi-stakeholder coalition building, strengthening planning for MPA development, assessing fisheries and species status to support MPA planning and gazettement, and facilitating collaborative conservation management mechanisms.

OBJECTIVE 2

A SSME multi-stakeholder conservation coalition actively helping to provide technical assistance and shape policies/regulations promoting biodiversity protection at the local, national, regional, and ecoregional levels.

Key Strategies: Technical interventions include enforcement and monitoring, education and communication, as well as policy consultation and advocacy. We will be developing a comprehensive, ecoregion-level monitoring and evaluation (M&E) protocol. One challenge SSME is addressing in this program will be to capture ecological, social, economic and political parameters at the ecoregion level, while ensuring a robust M&E program specifically for biological parameters at the seascape level.

OBJECTIVE 3

Enhanced SSME contribution to WWF and partner organizational learning in ecoregion conservation.

Key Strategies: We are organizing and participating in peer learning networks that allow partners to learn and share with counterparts from other key sites in the areas of strategic development and management, use of technical skills in monitoring and enforcement, and financial and political sustainability. We share lessons learned with the broader conservation community regionally and internationally through documentation in position papers and journal articles on program interventions and adaptive management resulting from monitoring and evaluation. In addition, we utilize various SSME-related communication tools and strategies to share lessons learned, and actively engage in ecoregion standardization processes within WWF and the broader conservation peer community.

OBJECTIVE 4

Sustainable financing mechanisms help support costs of coalition facilitation and biodiversity protection.

Key Strategies: We assist partners to conceptualize and capture opportunities and costs for undertaking ecoregion level conservation. We research potential options for private sector involvement in long-term financing, particularly in the tourism sector, and seek to obtain institutional agreements that detail partnerships between government and the private sector and/or local communities to institutionalize trust funds, revolving funds, conservation fees or commissions. In addition, capacity building activities address the ability to develop and manage realistic ecoregion level budgets and the ability of local level partners to develop project proposals to fund conservation at local project sites.

C. Target Beneficiary Groups

At the site level, the primary beneficiaries of the project are the local populations. The 1995 National Statistics Census in the Philippines reported the populations as 19,485, 55,573, and 36,013 in the municipalities of Puerto Galera, Sablayan, and Donsol, respectively. Women comprised 48-49 per cent of the populations in these provinces. The average income in the anchor sites is USD 1,382 per year, which is below the Philippine annual average of USD 2,369. For the anchor sites in the East Kalimantan area, the total population is 188,457 based on 1995 statistics (106,715 in the Derawan Islands and 81,742 in the district of Nunukan). The total population in the five MG anchor sites is 299,528 based on 1995 statistics. [NB: Nunukan was dropped as an anchor site during the finalization of the project design.]

The field programs have further characterized beneficiary groups as follows:

- In the Philippines, at least 1,146 fisherfolk in the nine coastal 'barangays' (districts) in the municipality of Sablayan are MG target beneficiaries (the data on the number of fisherfolk for Donsol and Puerto Galera are currently being updated);

- Indigenous peoples, including the Mangyans of Puerto Galera (approximately 10% of the population), the Agta Cimarron of Donsol, and the Badjaos in the Nunukan and Derawan Islands.
- Malay and Bugis immigrants, mostly Muslims, are a majority in the southern part of the province and in most coastal areas of East Kalimantan.
- The Indonesian Biodiversity Foundation (KEHATI) and local NGOs – BIKAL and Proyek Pesisir; the Locsin Foundation in Puerto Galera, an NGO;
- University of Mulawarman (Samarinda), Indonesia;
- The Protected Area Office, Apo Reef Natural Park;
- Local government units, particularly the municipal governments of Donsol, Sablayan, and Puerto Galera in the Philippines and Berau in East Kalimantan;
- Philippines government agencies such as the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, Philippine Coast Guard, Department of Tourism, and the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples; the Philippine National Police (PNP);
- Indonesian government agencies such as the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine affairs and the Ministry of Forestry;
- The Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Council in 9 coastal barangays in Sablayan, 11 in Donsol and 12 in Puerto Galera; and 61 Butanding (Whale shark) Interaction Officers in Donsol in the Philippines
- The Derawan Island Turtle Monitoring Task Force in Indonesia;
- The Donsol Boat Operators Association; Puerto Galera Tourism Association; the Puerto Galera Yacht Club, and tourism operators and resorts in Donsol and Apo Reef; and
- The Donsol women and senior citizens group.

The primary beneficiaries of the Derawan Islands Team's support are the Joint Program's policy and legal staff and staff of implementing partners. Implementing partners include government officials of the Pemkab Berau (BAPPEDA, Dinas KP, DPRD, Biro Hukum Pemkab) and concerned community leaders. This group comprises ca. 100 people. Other key stakeholders such as tourism industry, local university, and interest groups wherever appropriate will be involved as well.

Partners/beneficiaries in the Philippines added during 2005 program implementation:

Apo Reef Natural Park/ Municipality of Sablayan	Donsol	Puerto Galera
Municipal Ecotourism Office Philippine Army BFAR-Provincial level Rotary Club of Manila Rotary Club of Sablayan Community Radio Station	Office of the Provincial Agriculturist Local Government: Sangguniang Panlalawigan	Local Government; Sangguniang Panlalawigan Provincial Land Use Committee Provincial Planning and Development Office Provincial Tourism Office Office of the Governor Provincial Agriculture Office

II. Executive Summary of 2005 Results

Midway through this Matching Grant Program, the capacity building and partnership development support provided since 2003 has led to some exciting results in 2005. In December, The District Government of Berau in Indonesia issued a decree declaring the establishment of a new 1.2 million hectare marine protected area (MPA) in East Kalimantan. The 'Berau MPA' encompasses the Derawan Archipelago, a biological priority seascape in the Sulu Sulawesi Seas Ecoregion. This extraordinary outcome was achieved through a partnership led by WWF, The Nature Conservancy and the Ministry of Fisheries, that joined with several other local organizations to engage communities and their local government in collaborative planning. The delineation of the proposed MPA boundaries and its relevance to other coastal area uses was intensively consulted with communities and various sectors and agencies in the process of developing the consensus required. The Steering Committee of Berau Coastal and Marine Management and the Joint Program facilitated and led the process until its legal endorsement. Training, research and awareness building allowed the communities to understand the benefits of protecting their resources and contribute substantively to the deliberations.

In the Philippines, local governance of natural resources was greatly enhanced this year, improving local livelihoods significantly. The grass-roots enforcement efforts at the foundation of this program have resulted in significant reductions in illegal fishing in all three anchor sites. In some cases, certain destructive fisheries practices have been eliminated all together due to joint operations between local volunteer groups and the Philippines Navy or Police. Training in enforcement methodologies and facilitating partnerships between government and communities has led to a major boost in resource management capacity in these areas. Other communities are now asking for support to build similar programs.

At the Ecoregion scale, a long-term goal of the Sulu Sulawesi Seas Ecoregion Program was reached on March 1 of this year. The three governments, Philippines, Indonesia and Malaysia met and agreed to form an official, government-led 'Trinational Committee' to implement the joint Ecoregion Conservation Plan for the ecoregion. WWF played the central role in facilitating this partnership over the past eight years. The Matching Grant support over the past three has enabled the three countries to deliberate their internal priorities through country workshops in order to build a negotiating position at the tri-national level. The program provided a series of venues where representatives from the three countries could work together to iron out their difference in resource management approaches and other issues. Given the history of tense rivalries among these three countries in the past, this collaborative management body represents a significant achievement that will provide the foundation for national level collaborative management for years to come.

Summary of this year's results and experiences in the Philippines:

The Apo Reef project focused its activities on delivering outputs that contributed in the enhancement of policies, marine enforcement and sustainable financing. The outputs were accomplished through strengthening marine enforcement by demarcating the marine protected area boundary, orientation and training of the enforcement group, provision of basic logistical support for patrol operation, legal advocacy and consultation, information, education and communication, resource assessment, policy advocacy, capacity building and partnership.

The Puerto Galera project pursued its targets for 2005 through organizational development, partnership, technical assistance, and sustainability. The development of the coastal resources management plan provided the blue print of all conservation activities in Puerto Galera. The plan contains the vision of the stakeholders in the area, the impediments in the realization of this vision, and the activities needed and the key players to implement them to attain the vision. The plan also gave rise to the creation of institutional mechanisms necessary in the successful implementation of the activities laid out in it. This includes the Upland Tourism Council which was created through an ordinance and composed of key actors working for the indigenous people; the Tourism Sector Coordinating Association, a confederation of tourism service organizations and corporations; and the Coastal Resources Management Board, a multi-stakeholder committee functioning as an oversight body in the proper implementation of the CRM plan. This partnership between sectors has become an important component for the start-up activities of the integrated conservation program. The board will ensure that activities down the line contribute to a larger vision for Puerto Galera.

The key results areas of the Community-based Ecotourism and Coastal Resource Management Project in Donsol project for 2005 were: (a) management plans, (b) policies, (c) enforcement, (d) options for sustainable financing, and (e) magnification. The outputs were achieved through consultations, trainings and seminars, peer learning activities, counterpart financial support on enforcement, technical research and policy review. The prevailing partisan politics was a hindering factor for the prompt enactment of important policies and in addressing other important issues. For example, the tourism officer who is highly associated with the mayor of Donsol was caught in the middle of the cross-fire between the opposition and administration blocks. During the whale shark season, the opposition has doubled its efforts for his removal from the tourism office but to no avail. The project team though was successful in engaging them, despite political differences, on project activities such as policy review/legal clinic and focus group discussions for policies. Though difficult, the project was also able to maintain its apolitical and facilitative role in the context of the marine enforcement campaign. Involvement from all parties and sectors was achieved but greater level of collaboration of the sectors on important decision-making processes (i.e. fast tracking of enactment of the municipal fisheries ordinance) is much more desired.

The project was also able to work harmoniously at the provincial level, working closely with the Office of the Provincial Agriculturist to extend assistance to neighboring town on institutional building of the IFARMCs. The project and the OPA, together with two other NGOs, laboriously prepared for the provincial fisheries summit to develop a collaborative mechanism.

Summary of this year's results and experiences in Indonesia:

The turtle task force has been reactivated in East Kalimantan and active patrols have resulted in illegal turtle traders being caught and processed in court, license to fish withdrawn, and an enforcement station in major turtle feeding area created and supported by local community and local government with in-kind staff time. The program expects one of its major goals to be reached in March 2006 when the turtle egg concessions in East Kalimantan will be eradicated. Assessments and research have found important locations for protection of fish spawning aggregation sites in East Kalimantan. National and local governments are preparing to provide a

funding allocation for implementation of new East Kalimantan MPA of at least US 100,000 in first year. Indonesian government supports signing of IOSEA conference based mainly on advocacy work supported by matching grant and is now actively developing realistic and feasible turtle conservation strategy for Indonesia as part of SSME.

WWF and partners have established two long term goals for the protection of the Derawan Islands: (1) develop a large multi-purpose marine protected area in the Derawan Islands and (2) create a resilient network of marine protected areas in the functional seascape of Northeast Borneo, in which the Derawan Islands are located. Within the context of the goal stated above, the main objective for 2005 was to ensure that Derawan Island MPA would be designed to protect biodiversity while sustaining use by local communities. This would be implemented by establishing an effective, co-managed MPA that protects important reef ecosystems, and maintains local fisheries and other resource uses such as tourism. The official declaration of that MPA, as noted above, came out after considerable local parliamentary deliberation in January 2006.

Ecoregion Program:

The program has been generating exciting results over the past several years, but due mainly to initial delays in staffing up the rural project offices, the program is behind in spending. In early May, 2006, the Mid-term evaluation of the Matching Grant program will be completed. Based on the results of this review, and in the spirit of adaptive management, we plan to make readjustments in the project workplan that will get spending back on track while taking the program to a whole new level of productivity. This review will also provide an excellent foundation for the revision of the WWF Ecoregion Action Plan scheduled to coincide with the completion of the evaluation in early May. The results facilitated by the Matching Grant couldn't have come at a better time for the overall SSME Program. The WWF Network is currently reviewing its investment priorities. The outputs of the evaluation and Action Plan revision will be available just in time to help consolidate the position of this ecoregion in the top tier of global priorities for the Network.

III. Activities and Progress on Performance Targets and Indicators

A Comprehensive Overview of Project Progress to Date (March 2003 through February 2006)

The following sections will first provide a summary of progress made on performance targets from the project start date until the beginning of this reporting period to set the context for this year's results. This information will be followed by a more detailed description of progress made during this reporting period. Key or indicative results are highlighted at the beginning of most sections. The following provides information arranged by objective and indicator on progress made at both the field and ecoregion levels.

Program strategies were implemented at the ecoregion level by the Ecoregion Coordinating Unit (CU) based in the Philippines and by WWF/US in Washington, D.C (HQ). Strategies at the site level were implemented by WWF Philippines, based in Manila, and WWF Indonesia, based in Jakarta, along with their respective partners.

Objective 1:

Enhanced SSME management and technical capacity for long term leadership to guide and support scaling up to multi-stakeholder ecoregion conservation planning and programming in the SSME.

Indicator A: National Technical Working Groups (TWG) and WWF Steering Committee develop and adopt operating procedures addressing governance, program implementation, budgets and financial management.

- **March 2003 to February 2005**

Technical Working Groups

Result:

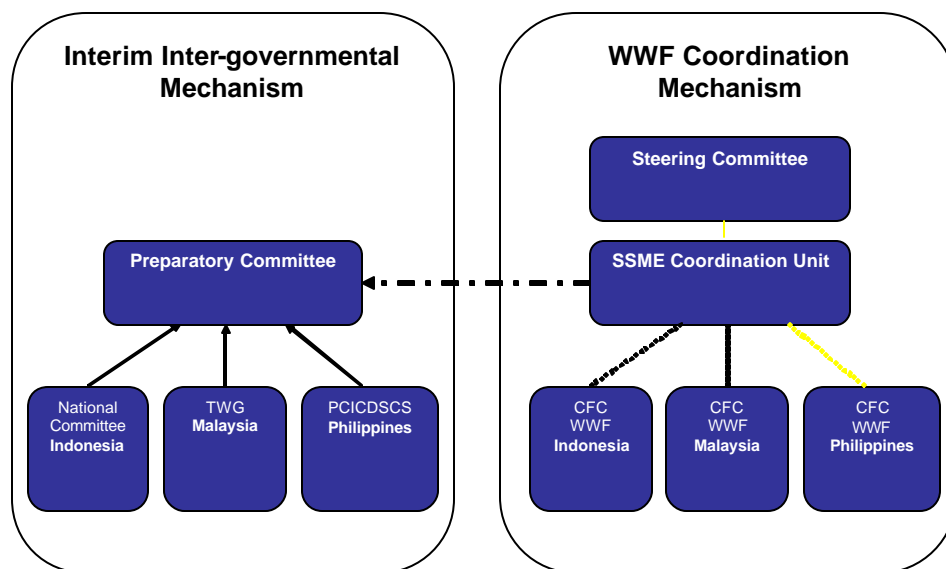
- The National Technical Working groups of Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines with support from WWF SSME succeeded in completing the Ecoregion Conservation Plan and helping realize the development of an intergovernmental governance structure that will take the lead in the implementation of the Plan.

The National Technical Working Groups for each country developed and finalized their respective National Plans of Action for SSME. Thereafter, in June 2003, WWF SSME organized a workshop where the delegates from each TWG met and developed and adopted the SSME Conservation Plan based on the integration of the three country plans.

To ensure that the Plan will be implemented, the delegates also agreed to form an intergovernmental governance structure solely to implement the ECP. Because of its interim nature, a Preparatory Committee (PREPCOM) was formed, which developed and eventually agreed to adopt the Plan and to form a governance structure. The SSME Coordination Unit was to serve as its Secretariat. The lead agencies in the PREPCOM were the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (Indonesia), Department of Fisheries Sabah of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry (Malaysia), and the Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources in the Philippines.

Their goals were realized in February 2004, when the three governments signed an MOU at a side event organized by WWF at the 7th Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity in Kuala Lumpur. Following the MOU signing, each country, through the coordinated effort of the PREPCOM and the three WWF National Organizations, moved to ratify the MOU according to their respective domestic requirements and procedures.

Governance Structures during Planning Phase of SSME



Steering Committee:

Result:

- The WWF SSME Program Steering Committee was formed and a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the three WWF National Organizations in the Ecoregion was signed and made operational.

The governance and management structure of the SSME Program was established through the formal MOA agreed to by the CEOs of the implementing WWF National Organizations (NOs) in June 2003. The purpose of the MOA is to clearly articulate the commitment WWF will make to

implement a 10-year WWF Ecoregion Action Program (EAP) for SSME. As a member of the SSME Steering Committee HQ participated in governance issues such as the recruitment of the ecoregion coordinator and strategic planning for transition from an ecoregional planning phase to an implementation phase.

- **Reporting period: March 2005 to February 2006**

Tri-National Committee:

Success Story:

Result:

- The Tri-National Committee for SSME was officially declared and formally endorsed by the three governments.

On March 1, 2006 the Tri-National Committee for SSME was formally created. During a three-day workshop from February 28 to March 1, five delegates from the governments of Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines met and organized the Tri-National Committee for SSME, as mandated by the MOU signed in 2004 at the CBD in Kuala Lumpur. It took two years for each country (with assistance from WWF) to fulfill the domestic requirements for the ratification of the MOU that would allow the committee to be formed. Malaysia and the Philippines ratified the MOU in December 2004 and June 2005 respectively and Indonesia in February 2006.

The Tri-National Committee will lead the implementation of the Ecoregion Conservation Plan for SSME over the next 10 years and will encourage key stakeholders and Asian neighbors to join hands in fulfilling the Plan's objectives supporting biodiversity conservation, sustainable development and collaborative management of transboundary initiatives. It is important to note that the creation of this committee officially makes SSME a government program. The SSME office and secretariat of the Tri-National Committee has been set up at the Indonesian Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries.

Now that the program has officially entered the implementation phase, WWF's role with the Committee will change. Programmatically, WWF will work with the TriNational Committee at the two levels: first as invited members of country delegations of the TriNational Committee and its sub-committees, and second, at the national levels through the SSME country committees.

The Tri-National Committee, whose first Chair is Indonesia, selected several target issues for initial implementation, forming three permanent sub-committees. The first addresses MPAs and Networks (lead- Philippines), the second, Sustainable Fisheries, Aquaculture and Livelihoods (lead- Malaysia) and the third, Endangered, Exotic and Migratory Species (Indonesia). They also created two subgroups; one tasked with providing the directory of stakeholders and expertise on SSME (lead Malaysia) and the other for reporting, data storage and retrieval (lead

Philippines). The Philippine government (as lead) has suggested that the existing WWF SSME website be the official website of the SSME Tri-National Committee's work.

Meanwhile, the PREPCOM and WWF had elevated the profile of the SSME tri-national initiative to ASEAN, which in turn recognized it as a significant sub-regional initiative. At the Meeting of the ASEAN Senior Officials for the Environment (ASOEN) in August 2005, the ASEAN Working Group for Coastal and Marine Environment and the ASEAN Working Group on Nature Conservation and Biodiversity were asked to extend assistance to realize the implementation of the ECP for SSME.

Steering Committee:

Success Story

Result:

- The Steering Committee-commissioned Management Review resulted in a significant restructuring of the governance and management structure of the WWF SSME Program.

In October 2004, the Steering Committee commissioned a review of the structure and function of the WWF SSME Program operations and management. The review was designed to provide recommendations for an improved strategic and coordinated approach to SSME operations and a transition from ecoregion planning to implementation. It was carried out by an organizational development specialist seconded to SSME from WWF Australia.

The specific objectives of the review were to: 1) Assess governance and management structures and provide recommendations to improve function and processes. 2) Review and assess existing skills (within the SSME CU) and identify core skills necessary to support the achievement of the WWF Action Plan targets. 3) Identify staff development/capacity building needs and/or recruitment of skills within the unit. 4) Review and assess working relationships and communications between the Coordination Unit, Focal Country Coordinators, the Steering Committee, donors/partners, and the WWF Network.

Based on recommendations from the review, the Steering Committee made significant changes in the management and operational structure of the ecoregion program. The Chair of the Steering Committee had rotated from the Philippines to Indonesia last year, so WWF Indonesia took the lead in spearheading the changes in early 2005. In terms of governance, decision-making was passed from the CEO level to the Conservation Director level, where a more detailed understanding of field operations should contribute to effective management guidance. At the operational level, the Ecoregion Coordinator now reports to the Conservation Director in Indonesia. The Coordinating Unit (CU) in the Philippines has been disbanded and a Program Implementation Team formed consisting of the former CU staff and the SSME coordinator from each of the three countries (usually the Director of the marine program). A communications strategy was designed and plans for revising the WWF Action Plan after the Matching Grant mid-term evaluation were set in motion.

Result:

- The ecoregion action program priorities were modified based on an interim review of the program.

Based on two ecoregion-wide planning meetings, the team agreed to focus on one or two important issues that are transboundary, highly significant to the three countries and have a global impact. The group selected the Live Reef Fish Trade (LRFT) and tuna fishing in that order of importance. For LRFT, solutions occur at all level – from site to country to international. To address the demand side of the trade, we plan to engage WWF offices in key consumer countries as partners in this program. This year, discussions were initiated with WWF Hong Kong, China, and Fiji. Other international organizations will be engaged in the coming year, such as the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) Secretariat and IUCN.

Indicator B: National and local governments implementing marine protected area (MPA) network framework.

Philippines:

- **March 2003 to February 2005**

MPA Network Framework

Result:

- Development of a Framework for Networks of Marine Protected Areas.

In November 2003, WWF SSME invited world experts on MPAs to develop a framework to biologically link MPAs. The result is a publication entitled “Framework for Network of MPAs in the SSME”, published in 2004. Sets of decision rules governing site selection, use and measures of indicators are given. The WWF SSME has been promoting this framework.

Protected Area Management and Enforcement capacity

Result:

- Partner organizations identified at the three sites and comprehensive training in enforcement capacity undertaken.

Donsol:

The first outcome of the partnership program initiated under the Matching Grant was the approval by the Municipal Council of an ordinance allocating a municipal budget of USD 2,727 for the reforestation of a 10-hectare mangrove forest in 2004. The project also supported the political initiative of the local chief executive to reduce, and eventually eliminate, illegal fishing activities within her jurisdiction. The specialized services of the Special Warfare Group (SWAG) of the Philippine Navy (PN) were engaged to provide training to a composite team, which resulted in a partnership with PN for the conduct of patrols and apprehensions. The

trainings were undertaken as a strategy to build strong cooperation between the two municipalities in the area and as entry point for magnification of conservation efforts and results.

Puerto Galera:

MFARMC and community members received policy and paralegal training, respectively. Twelve participants from paralegal training were deputized by the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR). These activities led to the formation of Bantay Dagat Task Force legally supported by a municipal ordinance and composed of members trained by the project. To strengthen the capacity for enforcement and policy advocacy, the project supported the LGU-led policy development training for 24 MFARMC members.

Apo Reef:

A multi-sectoral law enforcement group was organized to serve as a composite team to address illegal fishing activities within the PA. The enforcement group, the Marine and Apo Reef Law Enforcement for Nature (MARLEN) Task Force, is composed of members coming from MAO, MENRO, Philippine Coast Guard (PCG), PCG Auxiliary, Protected Area Office (PAO), Community Environment and Natural Resources Office (CENRO) and a peoples' organization.

The project was successful in enhancing and intensifying the conduct of patrol operations (resulting in 144 seaborne patrols) and protected area management through counter-parting of protected area (PA) personnel, provision of enforcement hardware, enhancement of existing structure for law enforcement and capacity building. Regular patrols within the municipal waters of Sablayan are a challenge to the LGU and among the problems encountered by the project were political and religious interventions. The available logistical resources were still inadequate to cover a large area of operation.

The MOA executed by the DENR and the LGU provided for mutual cooperation in the management of the ARNP. The MOA extended a mandate to the LGU for patrol operations within ARNP and they can now take active part in policy development on the management of the protected area.

• Reporting period: March 2005 to February 2006

Protected Area Management and Enforcement capacity:

Results:

- Illegal activities such as muro-ami, dynamite and cyanide fishing are no longer operating in the Apo Reef area due to enforcement success, and illegal commercial boat encroachment is down by 40% in Donsol.
- Political support for new fisheries management plan in Donsol.

Donsol:

Resource assessments:

The capture fishery study for the one-year cycle was completed. The results show that capture fisheries remain the larger sector, contributing around Php 54 million from the annual yield of 1,350.89 metric tons to the local economy and employing around 3,000 fishers. Fishing in

Donsol is characterized as multi-gear and multi-species with 607 units belonging to 6 gear types. The sector is already experiencing overfishing and overinvestment. Results of the surplus production analysis also point to decreasing returns to scale and low input elasticities. This indicates that the fishery is moving towards a condition of economic overfishing. The study corroborates earlier results of the PCRA conducted in year 2004 concluding that the marine environment has deteriorated over the years, maintaining that their catch has tremendously declined to the point that sometimes they could no longer cover their operational costs. Commercial fishers (*pangulong or purse-seiners*) have been blamed for the tremendous decline in municipal catch. Municipal fishers articulate that the continued encroachment of commercial fishers in municipal waters have led to the depletion of municipal fishery, thereby making their lives more miserable.

The exploitation status of fisheries in Donsol based on the study was the technical point of advocacy of the project to pursue for a fisheries management plan that will promote sustainable fish harvest. A fisheries management plan was eventually developed by the interim planning group with members coming from the MAO, SB, local academe, M/B/FARMC, women's group, MPDO, and local commercial fishers. The plan contains key result areas on (a) law enforcement, (b) fisherfolk registration and vessel licensing, (c) information and education program, (d) supplemental livelihood, (e) fishing effort regulation, (f) management zoning, (g) coastal rehabilitation, and (h) fish catch monitoring. In principle, the plan is already approved by the SB through a ceremonial signing of manifesto by the SB members and other stakeholders. The local chief executive also expressed full support for the management plan and encouraged the SB members to fast track the passing of local laws that will support the plan. As the fisheries management plan was developed only on the latter part of 2005, the plan is yet to be legally adopted by the SB in year 2006.

A fish catch monitoring (FCM) system has been formalized, developed and made operational, through a consultative process, with the collaboration of its 11 coastal barangay councils and support from the Municipal Agricultural Office (MAO) and FARMC. The 11 coastal barangay leaders passed a unified resolution spelling out support, financially and administratively, to sustain the activity. The monitor from each coastal barangay is now able to conduct fish catch survey, fish landing monitoring and length-frequency measurement under the administrative support of the barangay LGU, in collaboration with BFARMC. The data generated are reported to the barangay council and are submitted to the MAO for data management and for future analysis. During the first 5 months of operation, the project assisted in the collation and organization of the raw data. The results of the monitoring system seek to generate quantifiable bases in evaluating the outcome/impacts of fisheries management activities (e.g. law enforcement, mangrove management) and in adopting policies to enforce fisheries management.

Sustaining the FCM would depend on several critical factors. Integral to its sustainability is the continuing skills enhancement and peer learning among local fish catch monitors. The commitment and engagement of the barangay and municipal local government units to support the FCM financially and administratively should be maintained at high level. The continuum between monitoring and reporting must be kept working strong and open among the management entities, including fisherfolk, to continually provide information to guide fisheries

management actions. Fishers' cooperation is being strengthened with information circulation strategies that should allow wider reach of dissemination and build up of support for the activity.

Enforcement:

WWF-Philippines, through its Donsol project, and the LGU entered into a 3-year memorandum of agreement (MOA) to formalize the campaign against illegal activities. The MOA spelled out the resources to be shared by each party and the mechanism by which to implement law enforcement. The MOA resulted to improvements of marine enforcement initiative in Donsol. A total of forty seven (47) out of the targeted ninety (90) patrol days were achieved by the task force for the year 2005 which resulted to six (6) apprehension and arrest of Twenty One (41) fishers for the use of fine mesh net, super light, explosives, and cyanide and muro-ami type of fishing. The apprehended illegal fishers are non-residents of Donsol. The perpetrators on the use of explosives were convicted under RA 8550 while the violators on fine mesh net were fined Php 5,000 (\$100) and the 40 tubs of fish were confiscated. The PNP-Donsol and the Philippine Navy either through actual patrol operations or information sharing supported the efforts of the Task Force Sagip Kalikasan. The incidence of *pangulong* encroachment was reported to have decreased from 20 vessels to as low 8 vessels.

During the first part of project implementation in 2005, the marine enforcement gains were downplayed by some political personalities. The project suffered some drawbacks in engaging the support and participation of the butanding interaction officers group. Two members of the group are known to have personal resentments to the team leader of the project. This resentment influenced other members of the group not to participate in one of the capacity building activities for tourism. The project was able to discuss the matter and trouble shoot the situation with the concerned parties.

A misinformation campaign directed to the local chief executive was felt. This political situation gave an opportunity for the mayor to evaluate the enforcement composite team, especially the quick response team. The composition of the quick response team was reorganized, replacing members who didn't earn the confidence of the mayor. The sustainability of the enforcement program remains less certain due to some factors. For one, the Sangguniang Bayan demonstrated little cooperation in terms of local law enactment that will strengthen the institutional arrangement of the task force within the framework of the LGU. Critical to this concern is the passing of the municipal fisheries ordinance, which in one of the articles defines the creation of an enforcement group. As it is now, the task force still draws its mandate from the executive order, which is co-terminus with her mayoral term until the next election in 2007. Funds for the operations of patrol came from the discretionary fund of the office of the mayor. In recent months, improvements have been observed as the project team worked harmoniously with the butanding interactions officers on policy development, upgrading of tourism services (with DOT-Manila) and the eventual accreditation of community-based tourism organizations under the Department of Labor

Puerto Galera:

Resource Assessments:

The fisheries monitoring at the project site will be completed in two months from this writing. The objective of the study is to provide a description of the fisheries of Puerto Galera, including

the number of fishers and fishing boats, types of fishing gears, major targeted species, temporal and spatial patterns of fishing effort, yield and economic value; and the status of the fisheries. The study will also upgrade the information on catch rates and mean sizes of major targeted species, which can be used on policy development for sustainable use of the fisheries resources of the project site. This policy support will include ordinances enacted to increase income opportunities and address inequities against fishing communities.

Enforcement:

The Bantay-Dagat Task Force was launched in March 2005, which was in time for the high tourist arrival. The Bantay-Dagat also took part in the monitoring of tourism activities. Approximately 70 patrol days were achieved. The coastal communities perceived the patrol operations as beneficial to their fishing activities because of the reported increased fish catches following patrol operations. These reports need to be validated. The institutional weakness of this component is the absence of logistical support from the local government unit, which committed Php 400,000 last year for the operations. However, private sector actors, such as the Puerto Galera Business Development Association, had pledged support for the fuel worth Php 8,000 per month and insurances (life and accident) worth Php 8,000, to be bound by a formal agreement. For 2006, the local government had once again allocated Php 500,000 support in its annual investment plan to the operations of the task force for honoraria of the personnel and food allowances.

Apo Reef/ Sablayan:

Resource Assessments:

The project has started the assessment of fisheries resources of Apo Reef and Sablayan. The objective of the study is to characterize the types of local fishing gears, the major targeted species and the spatial and temporal patterns of fishing effort, yield and catch rates. Initial results of the study show clear signs of over-fishing and these include: 1) declining catch rates for a range of fishing gears that target a wide array of species, 2) decreasing average sizes and weights of common targeted fishes and 3) increasing rarity or even disappearance of large, vulnerable species and high-value commercial species. The initial results indicated that these trends may have started in the 1970s, if not earlier. The study will be completed in February of 2006.

Suitability assessments for the proposed Marine Fish Sanctuaries in Barangays Burgos and Sta. Lucia have already been completed by DENR and the LGU. Fifty-four (54) temporary boundary markers were established upon the request of the community folk for them to visualize the area to be covered. The positive results of the assessment prompted the barangay FARMCs and councils to pass a resolution requesting for the establishment of marine sanctuaries in the areas.

Enforcement:

The project facilitated the deputation of eighteen members of the Solidong Hanay para sa Apo Reef at Karagatan ng Sablayan (SHARKS) as Bantay-Dagat by the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR). SHARKS is the organization of local fishers that volunteered support for enforcement operations. The FARMC, as discussed above, was also an active partner in law enforcement. The support of SHARKS, FARMC and Task Force MARLEN led to the conduct of 117 seaborne patrols in the protected area and 33 seaborne patrol operations in the municipal waters. The operations resulted in 58 apprehensions of individual illegal fishers, 20

fishing boats, filing of 2 cases in court, and collection of fines from two boats operating in the municipal waters. The bases for the legal actions were the PAMB Ordinance No. 001, series of 1998, NIPAS Act and Republic Act 8550. The intensified operations in the protected area and the municipal waters neutralized the encroachment of commercial fishing vessels within the protected area and the municipal waters. Illegal activities such as muro-ami, dynamite and cyanide fishing are no longer operating in the areas. Among the biggest threats to law enforcement in Apo Reef is the perceived connivance of some park rangers with illegal fishers. In October, the project initiated the dismissal of six (6) park rangers who were known to be connected with some illegal fishers.

Indonesia

- **March 2003 to February 2005**

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Protected Area Management and Enforcement capacity:

Results:

- The initiation of a formal and practical collaborative partnership with other conservation organizations and local government to design and establish the Derawan MPA.
- Stakeholder-led National Marine Conservation Committee formed and endorsed by the National government to shape the development of a national MPA Network and improve policy related to fisheries and trade in marine species.

National Level:

An MPA working group/task force was formed in May 2003, following a seminar on sustainable fisheries management and marine protected areas jointly sponsored by USAID's NRM II, WWF, TNC and DKP. This task force had the intention of dealing with sustainable fisheries management through improving the national strategies for Marine Protected Area design and implementation. The task force then changed into the National Marine Conservation Committee, endorsed through a Directorate General decree and comprised of government agencies and conservation NGOs. The priority activities of this Committee are to review the existing network of MPAs in Indonesia and to improve it by applying state-of-the art scientific criteria. Additionally, policy is reviewed and recommendations are given for policy reform to improve management of fisheries and to reduce negative impacts of trade in marine species and products.

This committee has three sub-groups dealing with MPAs, fisheries, and endangered species conservation. It is through this committee that conservation NGOs now direct input into policy reform. WWF's SSME program, particularly through the Indonesian MPA taskforce, has introduced eco-regional conservation strategies to a larger audience in Indonesia by providing examples from the SSME planning and implementation processes to Indonesian government officials at the national level. Additional impacts of this collaboration are the alignment of strategies between the ministries of fisheries and marine affairs, forestry and nature conservation and environment.

Local Level:

The design and establishment of the new Derawan large-scale multipurpose MPA was one of the first priority areas for Indonesia MPA Task Force to consider as part of establishing an SSME

MPA network. One fundamental step towards development of a formal marine protected area (MPA) in the Derawan Island region was the initiation of a formal and practical collaborative partnership with other conservation organizations and partners. Collaborating with others, we built a conservation alliance consisting of WWF, local NGOs Bestari and Kalbu, Mitra Pesisir (a coastal management project), The Nature Conservancy (TNC), and the local government. The alliance partners developed a joint vision that strongly supports the overall SSME vision. To achieve this vision, the alliance has developed a collaborative work plan that specifies individual and shared roles. A joint conservation alliance secretariat office including WWF, TNC, Mitra Pesisir and Bestari and Kalbu, was established in 2004.

At the local level, it was determined that our role would be to provide skills, technical advice and resources in MPA design. In particular, WWF provides technical support for turtle and fisheries criteria in the MPA design. Additionally, WWF provides logistical support for improvement of effective surveillance and patrol against turtle egg poaching and destructive fishing practices. Furthermore, the individual partners in the alliance have started to coordinate their field activities, leading to increased efficiencies, and magnified conservation impacts. For example, WWF provided biological survey information we collected in the past to TNC who integrated our findings into planning for a Rapid Ecological Assessment (REA) of the area. The combined WWF and TNC ecological data will be integrated into the alliance secretariat strategic planning and MPA design.

Towards the end of 2004 local government became actively involved and is now contributing in-kind resources to the joint work plan. There are strong indications that further and more significant collaboration and contribution of resources by local and even provincial government will be forthcoming in future. Some of the difficulties of achieving local government and community support for MLS-MPA in the Derawan Islands, stems from a limited understanding of MPA benefits. We are now undertaking steps to ensure participation and support from local senior government representatives. As such, we included government membership in the joint secretariat to help build local capacity for the government technical team that will have eventual management oversight of the MLS-MPA.

The program created a framework to manage the marine resources around the Derawan Islands by building a supportive local constituency comprising government, local communities (especially resource users), local NGOs and local businesses. In 2004, the partnership initiated a comprehensive outreach and constituency-building program to establish a co-management authority for a District-level Marine Protected Area and see that the District Government terminates issuance of turtle egg collection concessions. The program also seeks to reserve government funding for MPA establishment and management and ensure that 90% of all key stakeholders understand issues and concepts related to establishment of the MPA.

In September 2004 the Berau government supported establishment of a Steering Committee for coordinating the marine and coastal management programs in Berau District. In early 2005 the steering committee received support funding (approximately USD 5000) from the local government. The outreach program was launched with a large local stakeholder workshop in September 2004 aimed at discussing concepts of MPA management and MPA benefits.

The partnership coalition initiated a zoning design process based on spatial data on resource status (including distribution of biodiversity and of exploited species), resource use, resource users and existing management schemes. The partnership during this period worked to produce zoning alternatives and a draft site management plan and developed a joint monitoring program. Kakaban Island within the larger Archipelago was declared a marine protected area at the district level by the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries and is now used as one point of entry for initiating the larger marine protected area at Berau District.

- **March 2005 -February 2006**

Success Story

Result:

- **A new district marine protected area around the Derawan Islands was formally declared in December 2005, protecting more than 1.2 million hectares of district coastal area.**

As a result of a multi-year process and joint collaboration, the District Government of Berau in East Kalimantan formally declared a new 1.2 million hectare marine protected area in December 2005, issuing the final decree that established what is now called the 'Berau Marine Protected Area'.

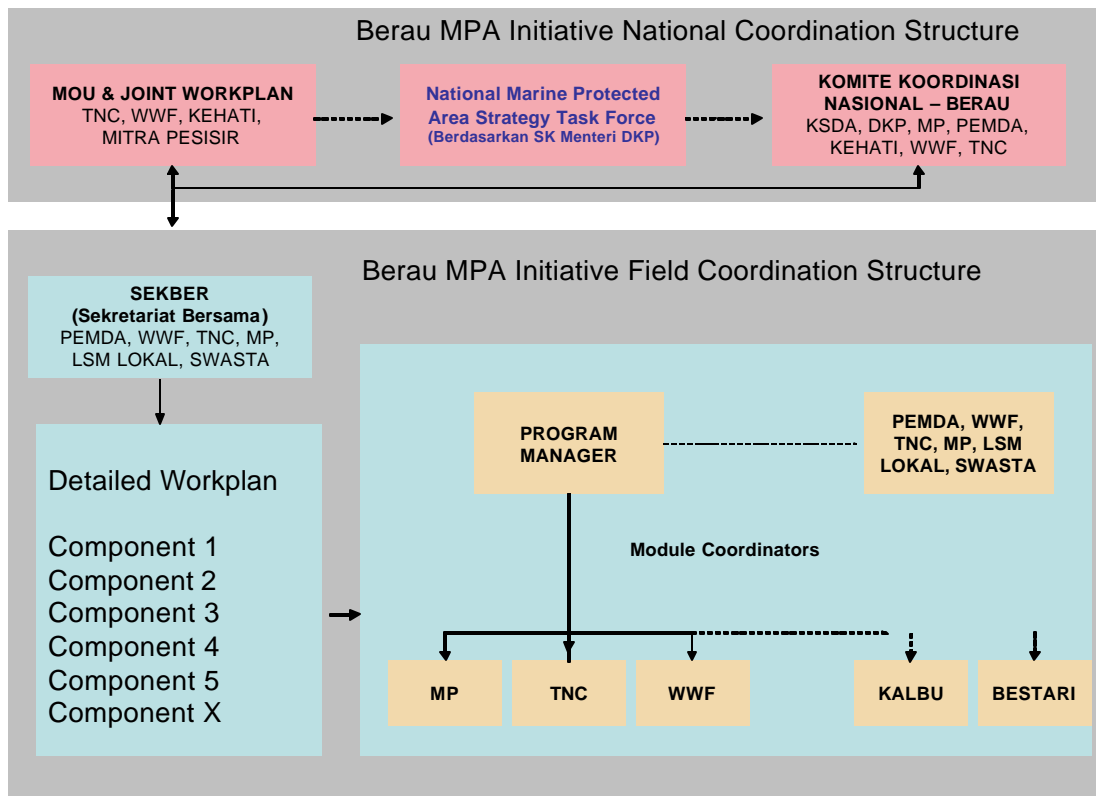
The operational strategy of the Derawan Program was to consolidate a fully integrated joint management team, comprised of several partners (mainly TNC, WWF-Indonesia and DKP). The partnership further collaborates with national and local conservation organizations (mainly Kehati, Bestari and Kalbu) under the joint secretariat in the field called the Joint Program. This set up was designed to enhance the development and the management of a MPA system in Berau District containing the Derawan Islands. WWF and partners established two long-term goals for the protection of the Derawan Islands. 1) Develop a large multi-purpose marine protected area in the Derawan Islands and (2) create a resilient network of marine protected areas in the functional seascape of Northeast Borneo, in which the Derawan Islands are located.

The main objective for 2005 was to establish an effective, co-managed MPA that protects important reef ecosystems and maintains local fisheries and other resource uses, such as tourism. To support the creation of a district MPA system, the Joint Program implemented technical assistance activities at the local and national level to enhance the development of local regulations for designation and management of the MPA.

The delineation of the proposed MPA boundaries and its matching with other coastal area uses was intensively consulted with communities and various sectors and agencies in the process of developing the consensus required. The Steering Committee of Berau Coastal and Marine Management and the Joint Program facilitated and led the process until its legal endorsement. The MPA map required and approved or amended district spatial documents were both achieved in this time frame. MPA training for community and sub-district staff was conducted in early 2005.

- (1) delineate boundaries and zones of the new marine protected area, accomplished before the December decision-making deadline;
- (2) inform the design of an effective marine protected area management,
- (3) integrate the Derawan marine protected system into the newly formed Berau District's spatial plan and gazettelement of a Marine Protected Area, decreed in December 2005;
- (4) establish commitment for allocation of funds from the district government budget (APBD and others) for MPA establishment and management,
- (5) establishment of a co-management advisory board for the MPA,
- (6) work with the local government to discontinue issuance of turtle egg collection concessions; eradication of collection concessions is expected in March 2006;
- (7) establishment of a process for zoning and management planning,
- (8) establishment of zoning alternatives and preparing for formalization of a zoning and management plan,
- (9) design and initial implementation of a monitoring and surveillance program, and
- (10) gradually reduce incidence of illegal and destructive resource use methods such as blast fishing and fishing with poison.

The Derawan Office moved to a new more strategic site selected to facilitate both coordinating with the cooperating agencies and conducting field works. A new Derawan Joint Program Leader also came on board in 2005. The team has positioned itself as a focal point for MPA development and information in the district as recognized by the Decree of Berau District Mayor. WWF-Indonesia is leading the team as the major contributor to the program. The program management and collaboration structure is illustrated below.



Surveillance and management

An MPA surveillance system and its protocol are instrumental for materializing an effective on site management. A task force (comprising Joint Program, enforcement agencies and community leaders) has been developed to draft the system and its protocol and to consult with the key stakeholders and the relevant agencies and experts. In 2005, the system and its protocol were created and the field surveillance team established to execute the system. By inviting local fisheries authorities and forestry department officers to join the regular resource use monitoring, they started to use the opportunity to check fishers licenses and fishing gear and came across many violations of the laws especially for illegal fishers catching turtles and fishers operating illegal fishing gear. Several cases have been processed in court and a standard operating procedure is being finalized with competent authorities.

The consultative process to terminate turtle egg concessions is underway, facilitated by the turtle team and the policy team of Joint Program. Eradication of the concessions in East Kalimantan is expected in March 2006. Members of the Steering Team for Berau Coastal and Marine and Bappeda GIS section have been discussing the possibility of adjusting the boundary of Berau marine area and proposed boundary of MPA on the Spatial Planning Map (RTRWK) at both the National and Provincial levels. A Thematic Map of Kabupaten and Province Boundary for Berau coastal area has been produced. A two-day workshop entitled 'Surveillance for turtle conservation and initiation of Derawan Islands MPA' organized by Derawan Joint Project and Turtle Program of WWF was conducted and attended by 45 participants from provincial and local institutions. An agreement was made in order to broaden the scope area of monitoring and surveillance to 4 sub-districts. The workplan of the Joint Program and WWF Turtle Program have been combined and disseminated to the workshop participants.

Sustainable resource use through outreach and awareness for community development

MPA trainings for wider stakeholders, especially the key stakeholder groups who did not join the earlier training sessions were continued this year. Three MPA training sessions (for community leaders, related sectors players, DPRD and District executives) and one MPA training session for teachers were organized with the support of SEACMPA training team. The participants were the key group in advocating the adoption and dissemination of MPA system. Participating teachers will align the training materials into their respected environment curricula.

Strengthening the cooperation with local constituents is key to the program. Several groups and local NGOs were identified as priorities for cooperation, especially to support the dissemination of MPA system. They will remain engaged in Joint Program activities such as in organizing stakeholder consultations, meeting and workshops, monitoring, surveillance, trainings and campaign for dissemination of MPA principles.

Small grants have been provided to community groups to conduct activities that will strengthen their support to MPA system. The community action may range from sport event, local school competition, conservation campaign, community cooperatives, public commemoration days, micro enterprise, etc.

Washington, HQ

- **March 2003 to February 2005**

HQ worked with CI, TNC, and WCS to develop a five-year, partially USAID-funded, cross-institutional learning program for resilient and representative networks of tropical MPAs called the 'MPA Network Learning Partnership'. The program focuses on improving conservation practices and tools. HQ is included in the core team managing the learning group, and SSME government partners and WWF staff are participants in the learning group.

HQ worked with a global team including WWF, TNC and CI to influence the direction of the CBD marine and coastal Program of Work, including the development of a global 2012 MPA network goal.

- **Reporting period: March 2005 to February 2006**

The MPA Network Learning Partnership consortium held four workshops in 2005 with 30 representatives from across the four organizations, including a representative from SSME, to identify specific learning activities important to their field sites. The learning partnership members presented their findings at the First International Protected Area Congress in Australia in October 2005. Three learning subgroups were initiated, covering the biophysical aspects of MPA Network design, integrating social resilience into MPA Network design and management, and developing sustainable financing through resource valuation methodologies. The SSME representative is from WWF/Philippines and will be working with the group on the biophysical aspects of MPA Network design. WWF HQ Conservation Science Program has taken the lead on steering that learning sub-group.

Indicator C: Collaborative coastal management plans in place consistent with comprehensive coastal and marine resource management, and implementing partner co-management agreements in place.

Philippines

- **March 2003 to February 2005:**

Collaborative Coastal Management plans in place

Result:

- Twenty nine community members from nine coastal barangays are now able to lead the coastal communities at the barangay level in gathering data using a range of methodologies.

Donsol:

Building the LGU and fisherfolk capacity for resource assessment led to the generation of environmental, social and cultural information through the conduct of Participatory Coastal Resource Assessment (PCRA). Barangay indigenous people (IP) chieftains, LGU officials, coastal barangay leaders and community members acquired the resource assessment skills using standard methods such as resource and transect mapping, calendar and trend diagramming. The PCRA process was not intended to gather accurate data, but rather to mobilize the stakeholders for a participatory learning process using various methods and to increase their ability to assess the status of coastal resources.

Prior to conducting a capture fisheries study, the project was able to train the MFARMC chairman, 1 barangay LGU official and a fisherfolk to conduct fish catch monitoring and fishing gear inventory. The trainees have actively participated in fisheries data gathering. The project also supported the priority agenda and needs of two barangays on solid waste management. The activity led to the development of two barangay-based solid waste management plans.

Puerto Galera:

The project was able to reach community members from at least ten sectors, both from government and the private sector, for PCRA training. The learning exercise was able to build the capacity of community members for resource assessment as demonstrated by their participation in the actual conduct of PCRA. Through the links with Fiber Industry Development Authority (FIDA) and BFAR-Region IV, a total of four livelihood trainings were conducted in Puerto Galera. These trainings were on abaca industry, and seaweed farming.

Apo Reef:

The project was able to foster inter-agency teamwork, commitment and coordination among the participants in a coastal resource management orientation attended by 47 major stakeholders in the site. The CRM orientation sought to influence the knowledge, attitude and behavior of the participants to come up with sound management measures. The CRM training also introduced participants to the different strategies and tools that will be utilized to help bring about the success and effectiveness of CRM efforts highlighting marine enforcement in Apo Reef Protected Areas and Sablayan Municipal Waters. Twenty-nine (29) community members from 9 coastal barangays are now able to lead the coastal communities at the barangay level in gathering data through interviews, diagrams such as calendar, trend, and transects and habitat mapping.

- **Reporting period: from March 2005 to February 2006**

Collaborative Coastal Management plans in place

- Apo Reef National Park, together with private sector actors and representatives from the local community, have identified new ecotourism tour products for the area. Product development activities have been started by the local government.
- The Upland Tourism Council, composed of representatives of indigenous people, the people's organization from the area, the municipal tourism office, and the barangay local government, has become a venue for indigenous people to participate in decision making processes and eventually benefit sharing related to tourism.
- A Department of Tourism (DOT)-facilitated training inspired participants to form a home-stay operator association in Donsol, which is now formally accredited by the DOT

Apo Reef:

The project assisted the Municipal Agriculturist Office (MAO) in institutional strengthening of the Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Council (FARMC), both at the barangay and the municipal levels. Orientations on the mandates and functions of the management councils in each of the nine barangays were conducted resulting to the reorganization of the management councils. The effort has contributed to the improvement of the relationship between the LGU and the MFARMC, which resulted to the allocation of Php 163,000 by the LGU to the FARMC for its operation for year 2006. Though the engagement of the FARMCs on local policy development was limited, the council demonstrated greater level of collaboration on law enforcement. The council has become an active partner on the intelligence operations of the Task Force MARLEN, which contributed to the apprehension of two (2) illegal fishers operating in the municipal waters.

The MOA also extended opportunity for the LGU to develop ecotourism infrastructure at Apo Island such as the re-building of the 4 old and dilapidated hut/kiosks and construction of additional two, repair of the public toilet in the parks playgrounds, repair of the boardwalk going to the lagoon and an ecotourism center.

Together with ARNP PAMB, private sector actors and representatives from the local community, new ecotourism tour products have been identified and initial development activities have been started by the LGU. Inside the protected area, the tour destinations to be developed are the Apo Island, the surrounding shallow reefs, the mangrove and beach areas and the lagoon. Some surrounding shallow reefs will be zoned as part of the multiple use zones where recreation activities like snorkeling and glass-bottom boat tour will be done. In Sablayan mainland, the primary area that will be developed for ecotourism will be the costal zone that includes both the Pandan islands and some reef areas. Initially, the LGU led the development of tourism infrastructure in Apo Island by repairing the four dilapidated visitor kiosks and constructing two new kiosks, installing a water system for the comfort rooms and repair of the boardwalk leading to the lagoon. A technical working group (TWG) for ecotourism was organized by the LGU to come up with a detailed tourism product for Apo Reef and Sablayan based on the newly identified products. The TWG is composed of Sangguniang Bayan Chair on Ecotourism, Municipal Tourism Officer, Planning and Development Officer, MENRO, Municipal Engineer, Resort/Business Owners, PO/PAMB, DENR-CENRO, PCG, WWF, barangay captain of Poblacion and fisherfolk representative.

Puerto Galera:

The project assisted in the organizational strengthening of three important groups in Puerto Galera: the Coastal Resources Management Board (CRMB), the Tourism Sector Coordinating Association (TOSCA) and the Upland Tourism Council (UTC). These organizations form part of the institutional mechanisms through which some of the components of the coastal resource management plan are to be implemented.

The TOSCA was registered at the Securities and Exchange Commission and recognized by the local government unit as one of the existing NGOs with capabilities to upgrade tourism services. TOSCA had already accomplished few small targets on livelihood, infrastructure, transportation

and tourism visitor management, which were also part of the tourism management components in the CRM Plan. The Upland Tourism Council, on the other hand, is composed of representatives of the indigenous people (IP), the people's organization working for the Iraya Mangyan, the municipal tourism office, the barangay local government unit, the municipal local government unit, and other sectors working for them. The group has become a venue for IP to participate on decision-making processes related to tourism. Above all, the CRMB had already started its meetings and laid out its work plan for 2006. The CRMB, created through an ordinance plays an oversight functions for CRM Plan implementation.

Donsol:

The project partnered with the Office of the Provincial Agriculturist (OPA) of Sorsogon and two other non-government agencies to form a collaborative mechanism among the 14 coastal towns of the province. The collaborative mechanism is aimed on strengthening the FARMCs as institutions through peer learning within the network to achieve close collaboration in the management of contiguous resources among LGUs concerned. The mechanism should also strengthen the alliance between the IFARMCs of the province in furtherance of opportunities for greater participation of municipal fishers on policy advocacy in pursuit of coastal resource management. The project partnered with OPA because of its mandate over the IFARMCs for institutional building and its prior initiatives in organizing the IFARMCs. The mechanism was formalized in the provincial fisheries summit, which gathered together members of the SB, MAO, FARMCs, peoples' organizations, local chief executives from the coastal towns. Essentially, under the mechanism, the OPA shall be the focal agency of the collaboration that will convene and facilitate peer learning and capacity building exercises among IFARMCs.

The project also supported the capacity building activities of the Department of Tourism as part of their program on standard-setting on major ecotourism destinations in the Philippines. Three (3) major trainings/seminars were conducted: (a) basic inn-keeping procedures for the home-stay program, (b) front liner seminar for boatmen, and (c) specialized tour guiding technique for interaction officers and firefly guides. The training resulted to the formation of home-stay operator association composed of six (6) members. The members of the association gained accreditation from the DOT. At least 50 community members benefited from the trainings. On the part of the project, life-saving technique training was provided for butanding interaction officers.

The project was also able to map out the potential sites in Donsol for tourism development as part of the tour diversification program. Initially, the destinations recommended for immediate enhancement and development is: 1) river cruising and firefly watching, 2) mangrove eco-tour, and 3) countryside educational walk. Barangay Dancalan has already started the construction of a boardwalk made of bamboo within its managed mangrove forest. The mangrove will be opened this year for tourists.

Indonesia

See Objective 1 above, specifically the indicator on implementing the MPA Network Framework. WWF Indonesia is implementing nearly its entire program in a single protected area, thus most activities fall within that objective.

Indicator D: SSME stays in WWF ‘Track 1’ status

- **March 2003 to February 2005**

SSME maintained Track 1 status within the WWF network and was one of 20 ecoregions chosen for a WWF Network-wide Ecoregion Task Force (ETF) review in 2004.

In 2004, SSME staff from the Coordinating Unit in the Philippines were invited to a ‘Change Makers’ workshop in Australia as resource people with strong experience in implementing ecoregion-based conservation, to help provide advice to staff from other parts of Asia – an indicator of the respect others in the Network hold towards SSME.

- **Reporting period: March 2005 to February 2006**

Result:

- After an extensive one-year review of all of the ‘Global 200’ biologically outstanding ecoregions, SSME came out in the top 12 for consideration as a long-term WWF priority ecoregion.

SSME remains a ‘Tier 1’ Ecoregion Program. In 2005, WWF US carried out a reassessment of our priorities followed by a restructuring of management and reporting lines in order to more affectively address the new priorities. We undertook an extensive one-year review of all of the Global 200 ecoregions using various weighting criteria to come up with 12 top priority places to maintain in our portfolio for the next 10 years. SSME came out in the top 12. Now WWF US is entering the final selection phase. We are developing an integrated program of work in each of the top 12 places that meets a number of criteria to ensure that it remains on the list. These criteria include an Ecoregion Action Plan, solid leadership capacity in the US and the field, an integrated team of technical support addressing key threats, and Program Implementation Agreements (PIA) with other National Organizations in the Network. In May 2006, using feedback from the Matching Grant mid-term Evaluation, the SSME team will revise the Ecoregion Action Plan and update the PIA, scheduled to be signed in June. Thus, by June 2006, SSME should assured of a place in the top 12 priority places for WWF US investment.

Objective 2:

A SSME multi-stakeholder conservation coalition actively helping to provide technical assistance and shape policies/regulations promoting biodiversity protection at the local, national, regional, and ecoregional levels.

Indicator A: Biological monitoring protocols incorporate ER parameters and Ecoregion monitoring and evaluation system tracking changes in SSME.

Philippines:

- **March 2003 to February 2005**

Result:

- Based on biological assessments and working in partnership with the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, the project was able to establish the need for marine sanctuaries at the barangay level to address declining fish biomass.

Donsol

The completion of PCRA-produced outputs will form part of the environmental profile of the 11 coastal barangays. The outputs include: 1) resource maps, 2) transect maps, 3) trend diagrams, and 4) calendar diagrams. The outputs of the learning exercise have enabled the project to situate itself for better understanding of the socio-cultural, ecological and economic situation as perceived by the stakeholders. The results led the project to focus on priority concerns for more technical studies. These concerns are 1) capture fisheries 2) solid waste and 3) mangrove management. Working towards the development of a coastal environmental profile and complementing the results of the PCRA, the project was able to accomplish technical research on mangrove resource assessment in 8 barangays and solid waste characterization in 2 barangays. The study on capture fisheries is still ongoing.

Puerto Galera:

The completion of PCRA in 12 coastal barangays has led to the development of resource maps for each barangay. The resource maps, as well as other outputs such as socio-economic profiles, will be integrated into a more technical resource assessment and will form the basis for the coastal resource management planning. The coastal barangay LGU demonstrated co-ownership over the activity by contributing resources such as transportation and food. Participants included the LGU, businessmen, fisherfolk and community-based organizations. One of the most significant outcomes is the outline for the CRM plan. The participants also identified marine enforcement as a primary tool to effect rehabilitation of depleted fish stocks experienced by the community members.

The completed socio-economic study in 12 coastal barangays established an information base that will formulate short- and long-term action plans to conserve the biodiversity of the area. The study sampled tourism and non-tourism barangays and fishing and non-fishing barangays. The glaring result of the study is the need to address the solid waste problem. The intensified and unchecked tourism development of Puerto Galera has inevitably led to a waste problem. The seagrass study revealed nutrient loading and increasing pressure, such as sedimentation and sewage, in selected study sites. In partnership with the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR), the project was able to establish the need for marine sanctuaries at the barangay level to address declining fish biomass.

Apo Reef:

A coral and fish visual survey was completed in ARNP. In addition, we tested radar in Apo Reef to find out if this can enhance enforcement and deter illegal fishers from entering the restricted area. To date, there have been reported reduced entries of illegal fishers and reduced number of apprehensions within the park. The project and the PASU Office have also made initial modifications on the guidelines for the support of the MGP and the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF) to marine enforcement activities such as fuel, patrol boats, boat repairs and maintenance and food allowances for the rangers.

The baseline information for fisheries and corals were established. The results revealed a decrease in fish biomass from 107.39 tons/square km in 1994 to 66.13 tons/square km in 2004; while a slight increase coral cover from 34.34 per cent in 2001 to 37.13 in 2004. A comparison of live coral cover and algal component in the established management zones of the park showed a significant increase in hard coral cover in the strict protection zone and a slight increase in the restoration zone from a mean average of 34.34 in 2001 to a mean average of 37.13 in 2004.

- **Reporting period: March 2005 to February 2006**

Result:

- The study on social conditions of the Iraya Mangyan people in Puerto Galera points to the critical role indigenous people play in resource management. These results were integrated into the Coastal Resource Management plan for the area, giving strength to their participation in community development and resource management decision making.

Apo Reef/ Sablayan:

The biodiversity monitoring system (BMS) was continued by the Protected Area Office after almost a year of non-monitoring. The BMS aimed to improve the information available for decision-makers in the protected areas through the regular collection of data on natural biological resources and their utilization. The project has already completed the socio-economic survey in nine coastal barangays. Results of the finding will be reported in the next reporting period.

Puerto Galera:

A study on the social conditions of the Iraya Mangyan in Puerto Galera was conducted by the project. The study points to the critical roles the IP play in resources management. The results of the study were integrated to the upland management component of the CRM plan which gives strength to the participation of IPs on community development and resource management. The control of the Iraya Mangyan of the upland area is critical to CRM program because of the influence exerted by anthropogenic activities in the upland to the coastal areas. The Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title (CADT) gives them sole ownership and possession of the 5007 hectares of the upland area.

*Shaping Policies***Apo Reef/ Sablayan:**

It was reported last year that the Apo Reef Natural Park Protected Area Bill was submitted to the House of Representatives in 2004 for deliberation. In 2005, the bill, known as Bill No. 03425-2004 - *An Act Establishing the Apo Reef in Sablayan, Occidental Mindoro as a Protected Area Under the Classification of Natural Park and its Peripheral Waters as Buffer Zones, Providing for its Management, Funds, and for other Purposes*, had undergone second reading. The bill seeks the institutionalization as Protected Area. The project continues to work closely with the PAMB in monitoring the progress at the lower house up to the senate.

Puerto Galera:

The Environment and Fisheries Code for Puerto Galera has reached the final stage of the legislative process at the Sangguniang Bayan. This policy instrument provides updated listing of prohibitive activities and penal sanctions for illegal fishers in the area. All fisheries and environment related laws was compiled and turned into a code because of voluminous listings of all 44 ordinances relevant to fisheries and environment within the site. The new code has been designed for easy reading and understanding of the end users. Also the CRM Board was duly created through an ordinance as mentioned earlier.

Donsol:

A total of Three (3) policy reviews were undertaken by the project with the members of the SB to evaluate the existing local laws pertaining to coastal resource management and to identify policy gaps. Initially, it was diagnosed that the existing municipal fishery ordinance was lifted verbatim from RA 8550 and doesn't directly address the local needs of the fisherfolk. The ordinance also failed to meet publication and, technically, has become void. It has become apparent to the LGU, especially the MAO, the need for a new municipal ordinance. Given the current initiatives of the local chief executive on marine enforcement, a fisheries ordinance was also deemed urgent. The MAO, together with the FARMC, developed a framework that will guide the efforts of the Sangguniang Bayan in drafting a municipal fisheries ordinance. The drafted ordinance carries provisions on municipal boundary, licensing and registration of fisherfolk, levies on fish landing, and regulation of fishing harvest, among others. The SB, however, failed to fast track the deliberation of the ordinance due to inactivity of the body as four (4) consecutive sessions were deliberately missed on the month of October. Before the year ended, the ordinance reached second reading on committee deliberation.

The project also facilitated the development of a tourism operations manual with members of the butanding interaction officers (BIO), boat operators association (BOA), municipal tourism office, home-stay operators and fire fly guides. A two-day workshop was undertaken to review the evaluation based on the willingness to pay survey and the ecotourism standard development workshop held in 2004. Likewise, good and bad tourism practices were identified to guide the development of the manual. The manual is intended to be covered by the amendments to Ordinance No. 12, S-1999 which empowers the LGU to operate, control and manage the community-based ecotourism project and activities in Donsol. The amendments will also cover the new price structure of the whale shark tours and improves policies on the operations of tourism.

Education and communication

Apo Reef/ Sablayan:

A total of 2,000 protected area information brochures were distributed to visitors through the Protected Area Office of the park. Another set of 2,000 copies of coastal resource management primer was also disseminated to local communities. The primer was intended to provide an understanding of the framework of resource management. The project also sponsored a total of 37 hours radio shows, aired on a weekly one/1-hour segment known as the “Sagip Kalikasan, Sagip, Buhay sa Sablayan”. This was aired at the local radio station called Radyo Natin FM 103.3 MHz, a member of the more than 100 Rural Radio Network of the Manila Broadcasting Company. Two billboards were installed by the project at Apo Island, which describe the basic rules and regulations being implemented within the protected area. Coastal clean-ups in celebration of special events such as Month of the Ocean, Earth Day, and International Coastal Clean-Up Day were likewise conducted.

Puerto Galera:

The project produced and distributed a CRM primer, which was specifically designed for Puerto Galera communities and stakeholders. This material laid out the process needed to fulfill a comprehensive CRM program in Puerto Galera. Also, the poster on solid waste management was produced and distributed in all the elementary and high schools in Puerto Galera. This particular IEC material presented the process of proper solid waste management at the school level indicating the need for implementation of this national legislation. The production of posters on fishery also inscribed the laws fully enforced in the area. The poster also informs the communities on several laws enforced. Another material produced was the video on coastal resources management and the WWF's role in the program.

Donsol:

A total of two thousand copies of Kaakibat, the official newsletter of the Philippine Matching Grant Program were distributed in the anchor and magnification sites of the project. The newsletter shared stories on the gains and challenges of the 3 projects under the program. Two thousand more copies of Sagip, the local newsletter of the Donsol project, were likewise disseminated. Sagip is distinguished from the other newsletter as written in Bicol dialect and more focused on local events, particularly on project activities and accomplishments. The project also partnered with the local radio station to expand the reach of information campaign on marine enforcement.

Indonesia:

- **March 2003 to February 2005**

Result:

- Trials linked with the monitoring of resource use patterns resulted in enhanced involvement of the fisheries department in checking fishing licenses, consequently reducing illegal fisheries.

Monitoring provides inputs for adaptive MPA management as well as feed-back on management success. Monitoring will result in more efficient management of the MPA, ensuring that the MPA's objectives are achieved. Surveillance (here understood as a type of monitoring) aims to assess the incidence of illegal and legal resource uses in the MPA. The partnership will implement the following monitoring programs once the area is declared an MPA. Led by TNC, protocols for monitoring were developed for:

- Reef health monitoring
- Monitoring of Spawning Aggregation Sites of three grouper species that are indicators for high-valued reef fish.
- *In situ* monitoring of resource use (notably extractive use and tourism)
- A perception baseline survey and monitoring program that will assess how stakeholders perceive the present status of the marine resources in Berau District as well as their perception on MPA management practices. This perception monitoring program will provide indicators for the success of outreach programs implemented in Berau.
- Collection of occasional observations on conspicuous features such as Cetaceans, dugong and manta rays during regular field work (i.e., this monitoring program will not require additional field work).

In addition, the partnership (with WWF in the lead) continued its implementation of an intensive turtle nesting beach monitoring and surveillance program. A workshop was held at the province level to discuss roles and responsibilities and linking the turtle enforcement activities into a larger program for fisheries surveillance. Trials linked with the monitoring of resource use patterns resulted in enhanced involvement of the fisheries department in checking fishing licenses and so reducing illegal fisheries.

- **Reporting period: March 2005 to February 2006**

Regular monitoring on marine resource uses is underway to provide information and data on the level of the uses. The data is being analyzed to inform management measures. The data collection has been combined with the regular surveillance activity where feasible and community members are involved in the field monitoring. TNC SEACMPA Science Team are supporting the activity, especially in its set up, training and analyzing. Regular monitoring on spawning aggregations of grouper species, turtle breeding, manta populations, and coral habitat are being carried out to provide information and data on the level of the uses. Local authorities and partners have received training and are actively involved in monitoring of management impact, even while at this stage this means establishing baseline values. The same monitoring methods are used as in the other MPA projects where the both partners WWF and TNC work. The Joint Program staff have been interviewing fishermen of Maratua Island seeking information on potential spawning Aggregation (SPAG) sites for Derawan Islands. The biophysical information gathered during 2003-2004, has been brought to SEACMPA workshop of spatial analysis using Marxan software

To strengthen capacity of our technical staff, the Monitoring and Surveillance Coordinator participated in Resources Use Monitoring Training, conducted in cooperation among SEACMPA/WWF Marine and Bunaken National Park. A protocol for resources use monitoring has resulted from this training, as well as field experiences and agreement within the Bunaken

stakeholders to conduct regular monitoring in the future. For the turtle monitoring program, a series of intensive discussions concerning the Turtle Workplan between WWF and the Joint Program has been conducted, in order to synchronize activities in the field.

Washington: HQ

March 2003 to February 2005

Working with WWF Indonesia and WWF Philippines SSME team, WWF-US HQ completed the Detailed Implementation Plan (DIP) as the first phase of project implementation. We held a three day DIP workshop in the Philippines in July 2003 in order to collectively undertake a situation analysis and assess the changes that have occurred since the proposal was first developed, and update the MG objectives. In addition, roles and responsibilities for field offices and HQ were discussed and more clearly articulated.

HQ organized a regional marine collaboration meeting with WWF network partners from WWF international Asia Pacific and Species program resulting in joint commitment and plans to work together on: 1) regional MPA networks, 2) fisheries; 3) communications to achieve conservation results; 4) learning and capacity building, 5) regional marine sea turtle conservation and 5) joint fund raising where appropriate. As a result, the SSME team is developing a program to address the live reef fish food trade with other Asia-based organizations, and additional technical support for sea turtle conservation has been sourced from resource personnel based in Bangkok. The Asia Pacific Director has also agreed to promote SSME with European donor organizations.

HQ is working with WWF-US, WWF Germany, and WWF Canada colleagues to develop a WWF tourism strategy and position paper document for marine and coastal areas. The policy position will assist with technical advice to SSME for ecotourism development and management.

HQ represented SSME and WWF-US in the CBD COP 7 process for the marine and coastal program of work, and the ecosystem approach. HQ provided technical assistance to WWF team participating in the Subsidiary Body on Science, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) meeting prior to COP7. HQ published an information paper on the use of ecoregion-based conservation as a method for implementing the ecoregion approach.

HQ worked with TNC and CI in preparation for meeting of the CEOs of 8 international conservation NGOs to include a 75-minute discussion dedicated to collaboration on marine conservation.

HQ participated in the IUCN World Conservation Congress November 2004 as a cosponsor of the opening Marine Workshop with TNC and CI. HQ also was on a panel with TNC on Ecoregions and CBD Goals, and tracked the Ecosystem Management Theme.

- **Reporting period: March 2005 to February 2006**

HQ is working with other offices within the WWF Network to develop a global initiative on integrating sustainable fisheries into the development strategies of major multilateral

development institutions to address poverty and food security objectives. Primary targets include the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank and the European Union's African, Caribbean, Pacific Cotonou Agreement Fund.

HQ is continuing to collaborate with a number of international NGOs in the 'CEO's Forum' to develop a collaborative program of work to help countries meet their CBD and WSSD obligations to create MPA Networks by 2012. Activities being designed to capture the value added of working together include a global communications initiative on the value of MPAs for local communities and governments, a global fund for marine conservation, improved science for MPA networks, and collaborative approaches in key areas where our work overlaps.

Objective 3:

Enhanced SSME contribution to WWF and partner organizational learning in ecoregion conservation.

Indicator: SSME-convened workshops, peer reviewed publications, and toolkits devoted to SSME experience, partnership, program strategies, etc. for proxy indication of learning process. Other ecoregion programs reflecting influence of SSME program model.

Ecoregion:

- **March 2003 to February 2005**

Results:

- Lessons learned in SSME Ecoregion Planning have been shared with the WWF network, contributing immensely to the development of the Ecoregion Manual.
- The SSME Tri National Fisheries Program has been adopted by the BIMP-EAGA, an economic and trade body of Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia and Philippines as its priority program in October 2003 and has since then continued to help its Technical Working Group in Fisheries to identify business opportunities in the BIMP-EAGA area.
- The Global International Water Assessment (GIWA), a GEF-UNDP Project, has utilized the technical expertise and data generated by WWF SSME to assess the waters of the Sulu and Sulawesi Seas. An article appeared in a peer-review journal Ambio.
- SSME CU helped the WWF International in developing the Big Win Concept and served as a resource person in ER conservation workshop in Sydney, Australia in March 2004.
- SSME CU organized an expert's workshop for MPA practitioners in the Philippines in March 2003 to standardize the terminologies used in Marine Protected Areas. Since then, the suggested names have been adopted by the academe (Philippine Association of

Marine Scientists), and the government through the National Strategy for Marine Protected Area in the Philippines.

- **Reporting Period: March 2005 –February 2006**

Result:

- The Bismarck Solomon Seas Ecoregion has adopted the governance structure similar to that of SSME. A lot of ecoregions are looking into the experiences, approaches and lessons learned from SSME on how to engage the governments at the national and ecoregional levels and develop a multi-lateral agreement.
- The Heart of Borneo Program has adopted the Tri-National MOU approach to get the buy-in from the three governments, Indonesia, Malaysia and Brunei. The SSME has help facilitate link with the Malaysian government for HOB through our SSME government partners in Malaysia. Also through SSME partners in the government, we assisted HOB in getting invited to make a presentation and getting support for the program from the BIMP-EAGA in mid-2005.
- The Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix developed for SSME with the cooperation of CSP of WWFUS was presented and elicited a lot of discussion during the Ecoregion Workshop in Antalya, Turkey in February 2005. The matrix and the lessons learned was disseminated to all the ecoregions. The matrix has likewise generated a lot of discussion in relation to the current M&E template developed and implemented by WWF International.

Washington, HQ

- **March 2003 to February 2005:**

HQ is participating in the Conservation Measures Partnership (CMP) program development. CMP is a joint venture of WWF, TNC, CI, WCS, African Wildlife Foundation, Enterprise Works, and Foundations of Success. CMP is developing and promoting common standards for planning, implementation and measuring conservation impact. CMP has potential to inform the SSME ecoregional monitoring and evaluation, and SSME can at the same time contribute to development of standards based on our lessons learned.

HQ is participating on the WWF coral reef team to inform WWF involvement with the International Coral Reef Action Network (ICRAN) sharing lessons learned and challenges facing marine ecoregion program development and international partnerships.

HQ is participating with CI, TNC, and WCS in a five year USAID sponsored cross institutional learning program and consortium for resilient and representative networks of tropical MPAs mentioned above. Lessons from SSME will be analyzed along side other cases around the world. Staff from WWF in SSME as well as field staff from the other organizations will learn through site visits, collaborative research, literature searches, and information networking.

HQ is participating in the development of a WWF Conservation Measures and Audit Program, to serve as an internal audit to measure what works, what doesn't and what a difference WWF as an organization is making. As a result, SSME informed the program regarding financial planning and management requirements for ecoregion level programming.

WWFUS conducted training on financial management with special training for implementing USAID funded projects for the SSME Coordination team and finance persons from the three NOs in October 2003. A few days later, the SSME underwent training by WWF International on project management with basic skills in budget and reporting.

- **Reporting period: March 2005 - February 2006**

HQ is participating in the Conservation Measures Partnership (CMP) program development. CMP is a joint venture of WWF, TNC, CI, WCS, African Wildlife Foundation, Enterprise Works, and Foundations of Success. CMP is developing and promoting common standards for planning, implementation and measuring conservation impact. CMP participants are helping WWF HQ staff with the development to of the TORs for the revision of the SSME Action Plan and the Matching Grant mid-term evaluation.

HQ is participating on the WWF coral reef team to inform WWF involvement with the International Coral Reef Action Network (ICRAN) sharing lessons learned and challenges facing marine ecoregion program development and international partnerships.

HQ is participating with CI, TNC, and WCS in a five year USAID sponsored cross institutional learning program and consortium for resilient and representative networks of tropical MPAs mentioned above. In October, 2005, HQ and partners hosted a global capacity building and planning workshop for the 30 participants from the four organizations (including one from SSME) to finalize the research questions that they will pursue as a group in the coming year. Afterwards, the participants attended the International Marine Protected Area Congress where many gave posters on their work and two sessions were held to publicize the collaboration and seek input on the research questions.

HQ made a presentation at WWF's annual Marine Advisory Group meeting on the relationship between species conservation and international trade in SSME, particularly in relation to the Live Reef Fish Trade. This prompted a side meeting with WWF representatives from Japan, Hong Kong and China to determine future collaborative mechanism for addressing consumption issues around rare species in SSME.

Objective 4:

Sustainable financing mechanisms help support costs of coalition facilitation and biodiversity protection.

Indicator: Coalition and WWF seascape level budget determined and percentage of operating costs recovered by diversified sustainable financing.

Philippines:

- **March 2003 to February 2005**

Result:

- The project secured a Php 6M development loan for each of the two barangays. The proposal developed by the project and approved by Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP) is projected to benefit 700 households in both barangays through the development of water facilities

Donsol:

In Donsol, Sorsogon, one of the remarkable accomplishments of the initial months of the project in the area is the visible support local stakeholders contributed in the implementation of the project. The Cooperative Development Authority (CDA) and the private and business sectors are extending logistical and financial counterpart/ support for the development and enhancement of the Boat Operators' Association.

The whale shark ecotourism remained one of the major local income generation activities of Donsol. Though the revenue goes into the general fund of the municipal treasury, the LGU continues to commit budget support for conservation-linked activities. Based on the records of the MPDO, tourism revenue accounts for 9% of the total local income generation.

The project has worked closely with community-based organizations in increasing their capacity to access external resources. Project proposal development training was conducted for senior citizens group and for FARMC and Butanding Interaction Officer (BIO). SMART Telecommunications Company granted the proposal of BIO and donated units of communication devices. The FARMC was able to submit the proposal to MAO to access the Php 100,000 budget that has been allocated for livelihoods.

In order to identify options in improving the long-term financing structure in Donsol, an economic study on the whale shark ecotourism and coastal resource management was developed. The document seeks to guide the efforts of LGU in finding opportunities to improve its local income generation capacity and in allocating resources for improved conservation of whale shark and its habitat. The first part of the study outlined the following: (a) generation of revenues, (b) improvements and redistribution in income, (c) employment and creation of new economic opportunities, (d) accumulation of investments and establishment of local infrastructures, (e)

ownership of investments and access to ecotourism-related livelihood and income sources, and (f) environmental protection and conservation. The second part delved more in the development of a working business plan to determine how much visitors interacting with the whale sharks are additionally willing to pay to support the development and implementation of the Ecotourism Master Plan and CRM Plan of Donsol.

The salient results of the study are: It is estimated that whale shark ecotourism has directly employed 328 people as tourism front liners in 2005 though the said employment is supplemental and anecdotal in nature. The provision of the whale shark interaction tour and home stay services remains a monopoly of local residents. Out of the estimated 3,000 fishers in the municipality, 200 or 7% have gained seasonal employment as service providers. The study estimated that whale shark ecotourism has contributed Php 35, 654, 331 or US\$ 648, 261 to the Philippine economy in 2005. Out of this figure, only around Php 7 million or US\$ 127,272 (20%) has been retained by the local economy of Donsol.

Puerto Galera:

The close collaboration between a barangay LGU and the municipal legislative body, which the project facilitated, opened opportunities to discuss the enhancement of local income generation of the LGU. The project has successfully advocated the enhancement of the mooring fee from Php 10 to Php 20. As committed by the municipal and barangay LGUs, part of the collection from this scheme will be used for development projects in the barangay.

The project was also able to secure Php 6M worth of development loan for each of the two barangays. The proposal developed by the project and approved by Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP) is projected to benefit 700 households in both barangays from the development of water facilities.

Apo Reef/Sabluyan:

Sustainable financing mechanism was initiated through various means such as increasing divers' fees, collecting fees on boats using the mooring buoys at Apo Reef during diving operation. Current diving fee is PhP. 400 (USD 8) per visit of 48 hours per visit. One fourth of this collection goes to the local government. Initial discussion with the divers and resort operator (Pandan Resort) are willing to pay as much as PhP. 600 (USD 10) per visit of 48 hours. The mooring buoys near and around Apo Island are for free to all tourist boats.

Reporting period: March 2005 - February 2006

Apo Reef/ Sablayan:

Three important policies in support of sustainable financing mechanism were enacted. The DENR Administrative Order No. 2005-21 is a revised guideline on the establishment of Integrated Protected Areas Fund (IPAF). It provides for the retention of the 75% of the revenues generated by the protected area for the development and maintenance of the area in accordance with the existing guidelines and budgetary policy on the use of income. This very appropriate policy initiated by the DENR however was found to be not consistent with the existing General Appropriations Act (GAA) of 2005, thus the DENR is working with the Department of Budget to amend the GAA to make retention of fees legal for the incoming year.

At the local level, PAMB Ordinance No. 001, series of 2005 of the Apo Reef Natural Park (ARNP) prescribes the procedures and guidelines for the conduct of tourism activities in ARNP in order to ensure attainment of its objectives. It also provides for the 80% increase in diving fee from Php 500 per dive to Php 900. Objections to this ordinance were initially received because of lack of consultations before the ordinance was enacted by the SB. The third policy is the Municipal Ordinance Amending Tax Ordinance No. 2003-02. The ordinance is aimed at generating fund for the protection, preservation, maintenance and development of tourist attractions in the municipality of Sablayan including Apo Reef Natural Park. In terms of collection, the PAO was able to collect about Php 870,000 in 2005 compared to about Php 590,000 in 2004.

Puerto Galera:

No sustainable financing mechanism had been done for the area although initial discussion was made with the local government unit on the establishment of environmental users' fee which is expected to take off this year by the coastal resources management board through the CRM plan that was developed.

Donsol:

To develop a well-designed user fee that will augment the revenue center for coastal resource management in Donsol, it is important to provide information to local governments as to what particular services their tourism clients want and how much they are actually willing to pay and to ensure that what the local government provides is appropriately valued (at least at marginal cost) by those who benefit. Thus, a willingness to pay survey (WTPS) with tourists was undertaken during the months of April and May of 2005. WTPS is part of the study mentioned under Objective 2. The results of the WTPS seeks to find opportunity in improving the current pricing structure, enhance the quality of services, and further encourage the support of various stakeholders for the conservation of whale sharks and their habitats.

As it is now, that CRM activities in Donsol are significantly under-funded. Average actual and annual expenditures only amounted to Php 793,644 while necessary annual expenditures are estimated at Php 4,579,216. Only about 17% of ideal expenditures for CRM have obtained actual funding. In view of the financing gap, the study was able to identify possible income sources for the coming years: (a) increase in registration fees; (b) increase in 5% tax base; (c) imposition of a conservation fee for firefly viewing and river cruising; (d) imposition of 5% tax for boat rental and tour guiding for firefly viewing and river cruising; and, (e) imposition of fisheries registration and licensing fees.

Assuming that all ecotourism revenues are allocated fully to CRM activities, the financial situation may improve substantially although it would still be way below the financial requirement for sustainable ecotourism and CRM activities. This is because revenues from ecotourism would only provide around 30% of the required annual budget for overall CRM. This entails that the LGU must be more aggressive in finding other sources of income in order for ecotourism and CRM activities to improve its financial status. Given the results of the WTPS, the LGU, particularly the municipal tourism office led the initiatives in improving the pricing structure of ecotourism through a series of consultations with other direct service providers. The

proposed new price structure is also supported by the Department of Tourism. Moves by the LGU to amend Ordinance No. 12, S-99 are now underway to affect the new price structure for 2006. To date with the existing tourism fees collected in 2005 reached about Php 1.3 M, however this fund goes directly to the general fund of the LGU.

Indonesia:

- **March 2003 to February 2005**

The Joint Program participated in proposal writing and fund raising for Derawan Island socio-economic analysis project and the national marine conservation trust fund development.

The strategy for motivating local government to provide financing of activities related to site priorities, the strategy is two-fold: 1) Motivate local, provincial and national government to allocate government budgets to support management activities; 2) Motivate local and provincial government to establish a link between tourism revenue generated from turtle tourism for enforcement and other turtle conservation activities.

The Joint Program steering committee is starting to provide in-kind resources (staff time) to the project and has promised financial support for a number of practical issues, such as the radio license for enforcement and surveillance purposes and the waiving of per diems for participation of government staff in monitoring activities.

- **Reporting period - March 2005 - February 2006**

The development of a cost estimate for MPA management of the new MPA was postponed because the declaration of the new MPA took longer than expected. This target will be continued for 2006.

Washington, HQ

March 2003 to February 2005

HQ developed successful funding proposals to support SSME for multiple donors including NOAA, the Homeland Foundation and the Henry Foundation. HQ also coordinated with WWF Philippines for a successful USAID mission grant for \$ 950,000 over three years for coastal resource and fisheries conservation for several sites in the Philippines portion of SSME.

HQ worked with WWF International, TNC, and ICRAN on a roundtable discussion addressing sustainable finance for MPAs as a CBD side event in Kuala Lumpur. The round table discussion was designed to demonstrate the positive correlation between government commitments and creative funding options. Over 80 guests attended the discussion, representing governments from 20 countries, donor organizations, inter-government organizations and NGOs.

HQ also assisted the Center for Conservation Finance to launch a new publication “Financing Marine Conservation: a Menu of Options”.

HQ held ‘Marine Ecoregion Week’ in May 2005 to raise awareness of SSME and other ecoregion programs within the Development and Communications departments of WWF US. The ecoregion program was presented and new fact sheets were distributed.

HQ is working with WWF-US, Germany, and Canada colleagues to develop a WWF tourism strategy document for marine and coastal areas. The strategy will inform HQ work with UNDP to develop an Asia-Pacific regional marine tourism initiative that will be designed to transform the marine tourism sector, including tourism financial contributions to MPAs and marine conservation activities.

HQ is working to enroll the SSME in the Large Conservation Program Management project portfolio in order to enlist business expertise to craft a SSME business plan.

Reporting period: March 2005 to February 2006

HQ is working with WWF-US Center for Conservation Finance to respond to the Indonesia Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries request for assistance with operationalizing the Indonesia marine conservation trust fund.

HQ successfully applied for new sources of funding from the Tiffany Foundation and continued funding from the Henry Foundation.

IV. Review of Changes in Human Resources, Financial and Administrative Management in 2005

Human Resources:

Apo Reef/ Sablayan:

The Coastal Biodiversity and Resource Conservation for Apo Reef and Sablayan Project was manned by four personnel: a Project Manager, a Project Administrative Assistant, a Community Coordinator and a Coastal Resources Management (CRM) Specialist. The Project Manager was on board in September 2003, the Community Coordinator and the Project Administrative Assistant started from November 2003. In January of 2004, the project was manned by a Project Manager, a CRM Specialist and an Administrative Assistant and the staff was complete on May 11, 2004 upon recruitment and hiring of a Community Coordinator. The same team implemented the project in 2005 and will be maintained in 2006.

Donsol:

The Donsol project is composed of 4 staff: Project Manager, Coastal Resource Management Officer, Community Development Officer and Field Administration Assistant. The same team structure will be maintained in 2006.

Indonesia:

A new Joint Program field director was hired in 2005.

Washington, HQ:

The technical director for the project shifted from Anita Van Breda to Kate Newman, due to Anita's reassignment to another position in WWF. Kate Newman had been Anita's supervisor, so was generally up to speed on the project's activities.

Financial issues:

In both Philippines and Indonesia, spending is behind schedule due to various factors noted below. One critical outcome of the up-coming Mid-term evaluation is a review of project operations and ultimate restructuring of the program to address any remaining constraints to spending at the appropriate rate.

WWF Philippines had encountered start up problems in the Matching Grants Program. They experience difficulties in finding and hiring staff for all three field sites, as well as setting up field offices. Drawing up and waiting for the approval of the Detailed Implementation Plan also caused implementation delays. Working with stakeholders in designing activity plans and generating baseline information through participatory coastal resource assessment (PCRA) was slower than expected. However, the participatory methodologies used have helped generate important counterpart funding and in-kind contributions to the process due to a strong sense of co-ownership of the activities.

The project has given less attention than what we are expected to do, in building capacity of the program staff by way of sending them to trainings and providing avenues for organizational capacity building on CRM. Now that the involvement of local stakeholders is evident, the program will take a closer look at building the capacity of the program staff, especially those who are resident to the site where the Matching Grants Program is being implemented. In like manner, capacity building for local stakeholders, like sea patrol watch teams, management and policy bodies is underway.

In recent months, the MG program in the Philippines also identified other activities that will enhance work in the coastal areas. For example, the Puerto Galera field site is working with the indigenous peoples in developing tourism and in establishing users' fee system for the sustainable management of the uplands. The Donsol field site is also geared to start extending assistance to another coastal municipality (Pilar) which has expressed interest in replicating the Coastal Resource Management process they saw working in Donsol. In the case of Apo Reef where enforcement has remained an active component of the project, the heightened awareness and involvement of the local stakeholders has now given the window for more work on coastal resource management planning especially in Sablayan coastal town.

WWF Indonesia had been underspending due to staff leaving for studies and the long process it has taken to hire staff. With the unique partnership with TNC and another project (which has ended now) spending has picked up and is now on par for the past year and a half.

Spending in Washington has had the opposite problem. Due to higher costs than expected for developing the DIP, WWF Washington is slightly overspent at the moment.

V. Lessons Learned

- Maintaining an apolitical position and facilitative role in project implementation was critical in engaging the greater participation of stakeholders from different sectors. To a certain extent, the progress of the project was dragged and hindered by political scenarios which the project has no control over. For example, the policy support needed for the enactment of the municipal fisheries ordinance experienced bottleneck at the Sangguniang Bayan. Political antagonists to the local chief executive have hindered the prompt deliberations of the proposed ordinance. The project has also experienced some drawbacks on ecotourism because the designated Tourism Office is a close ally of the local chief executive. The apolitical position of WWF, however, amidst these scenarios was contributory to the sustained confidence of stakeholders over the project while providing direction for the conservation agenda beyond political interest.
- The strength of credible technical studies to influence policy change was demonstrated through the economic valuation of the whale shark ecotourism undertaken by the project. One of key findings of the study is the losses incurred by the boatmen during the tourism season. The study also pointed to and validated the observed weaknesses of tourism management. These results were used as point of advocacy for the improvement of pricing structure of ecotourism and in the development of the ecotourism operations manual. The results generated by the fisheries assessment also resulted to the drafting of the municipal fisheries ordinance and the fisheries management plan.
- Donsol has demonstrated that a successful ecotourism can be an effective entry point to coastal resource management. The whale shark ecotourism in the site has contributed Php 35 million to the national economy, Php 7 million of which was retained in Donsol. This indicates that ecotourism can be a potential revenue center to cover the cost of resource management. The willingness-to-pay survey also provides encouraging basis for increasing the amount of registration fees both for local and foreign visitors. The results not only show the willingness of visitors to pay for additional fee to support ecotourism and CRM activities but also the approximate amount of revenues that can be generated. With the proposed increase in boat rental, the base for the 5% service tax will also increase. Additional revenues for CRM activities can also be generated if the local government will charge a conservation fee to visitors who want to experience firefly viewing and river cruising along the Ogod and/or Kipyra Rivers. With the absence of resource capacity estimates of Donsol's fishing grounds, fisheries registration and licensing fees may also be imposed targeting full cost recovery of the administrative expenditures associated with the activity.
- Engaging local government in management does not necessary depend on the strategy taken to involve them in the projects. However, it is critical to invest significantly in the beginning of a government partnership, both in terms of actual staff on the ground on a daily basis as well as financially in support of joined activities with local government and park authorities. As a result WWF-Indonesia marine program refocused its field

engagement, made available more senior staff on a daily basis to core field locations and invested in logistics to allow for fluent communications of field site with support offices in Bali and Jakarta.

- The local stakeholders hold vital positions in the decision making processes locally and are thus critical to get on-board. They understand and ask for integration of local policy mechanisms in the larger process. More time needs to be invested in awareness and communication of the objective of this program and its long-term benefits for the stakeholders. This was clear during the final stages of declaring Berau Marine Protected Area. The mayor had changed in recent elections and some of the political discussion needed to start again. A solid base built with the communities over the years made this process go smoothly and ensure that the park was declared.
- Comparing datasets is essential to validate if conservation intervention in the site has been effective. The use of specific parameters and indicators is necessary to provide a basis for judging the success of the project.
- Because of the history of failed attempts on self-regulation, particularly in Puerto Galera, the project experienced difficulties in gaining the support of the various sectors to submit to a confederated organization to institute self-regulatory measures. Careful communication campaigns and consistent goals are necessary to achieve a coherent response. Since there is also mistrust in the competence of the local government to institute conservation activities in the area, even the CRMB's effectiveness is put into question.
- It is essential that the public is engaged in policy development. The case of establishing sustainable financing mechanisms in Apo Reef and Sablayan put into test the validity of laws and ordinances the local government enacted.
- The centralized decision making and power concentration in the local chief executive challenged the delivery of essential outputs. Even if the institutions and sectors around him pursue relentless conservation measures, the game is still played by the mayor. This has resulted in the lack of local government support for the operation, brought about by the low priorities invested in conservation related activities. Unless these sectors mobilize their own capacity to pursue such important undertakings, even if the power is concentrated at this seat, successes can be ensured, thus it is essential that institutional mechanisms are formalized and put into policies to mainstream the CRM agenda at the local level.
- The involvement of park rangers in illegal activities was realized to have stemmed from the gaps in some policies instituted regarding recruitment, compensation, institutional and management effectiveness. Such gaps need to be addressed at all levels. If these mechanisms are not put in place, the issues concerning park rangers involved in illegal activities will be a recurring problem.

- The need to operationalize a strategic plan through the guidance of a management committee that shall be established to ensure that all plans are harmonized. This management mechanism shall ensure that a central multi-sectoral body should act as a focal institution to facilitate the implementation of the CRM plan, including advocacy.
- The lack of coordination within the members of the marine enforcement mechanism resulted in the development of factions. Also there is a need to facilitate a holistic approach to enforcement and not just focus on the patrol team, which has been one of the major factors in the development of factions.

Section 2

DIP Planning Matrix

Objective	Measurement and Data Management Methods	Indicators	Baseline	Targets: Year 2006 (By Indicator)	Activities
Intermediate Objective #1: Enhanced WWF/SSME management and technical capacity to guide and support the transition to multi-stakeholder ecoregion conservation planning and programming in the SSME.	1. Steering Committee reports; 2. Documentation of Assistance by key WWFUS programs to field 3. Semi-annual workplan update	1. # and type of staff trainings 2. operational changes adopted by the WWF/US, WWF SSME Coordination Unit, WWF Indonesia, WWF Philippines 3. Monitoring system in place providing reliable data on activities and impacts 4. SSME Program stays in Track 1 Status	0	2. Operational audit of SSME CU conducted to reflect implementation phase; 2. Operational changes for ER governance being undertaken through Program Implementation Agreement 3. Ecoregion-wide M&E developed	Strengthen organizational capacity for Ecoregion NRM
	1. Government planning documents 2. MPAs complete gazettal process	1. National and local gov'ts implementing MPA network framework 2. Number and type of new MPAs created		1. Tri-National Committee formed a Technical working group on MPA and Network of MPA	Strengthen infrastructure and planning for MPAs
Intermediate Objective #2: An SSME multi-stakeholder conservation coalition actively helping to provide technical assistance and shape policies/regulations promoting sustainable livelihoods and biodiversity protection at the local, regional, national and ecoregion levels	1. Copies of local gov't resolutions, district and inter-district ordinances 2. Multi-level resource use monitoring systems 3. Incorporate participatory community and stakeholder monitoring into regulatory enforcement	1. number and scope of resolutions passed by local councils 2. number of stakeholders who received copies of primers on local laws governing sustainable use 3. number and scope of district/inter-district ordinances and regulations in force 4. Policy position papers produced		.	1. Policy Development and legal enforcement 2. Coordination of regulatory enforcement

Intermediate Objective #3: Enhanced WWF/SSME contribution to WWF and partner organizational learning in ecoregion conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1, Analytic review of monitoring data to generate lessons learned 2, Documentation and dissemination of lessons learned 3. Copy of the inter-municipal ordinance or MOU creating peer network 4. # of peer learning networks and documentation of exchanges, resource support for members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SSME convened workshops and meetings devoted to SSME experience, partnerships, program strategies, etc. 2. Publication of papers on ecoregion program approach, lessons learned 3. Program startups reflecting influence of SSME program model 4. Toolkits and models developed, in used and disseminated to other programs 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. WWF-SSME governance served as model for other ecoregions (e.g. BSSE) 2. Project start up of SSME emulated by HOB 3. Turtle Island Publication on lessons learned a "MUST" read for all conservation practitioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Facilitate links between implementing office with other organizations 2. link country level projects to opportunities for learning experience 3. Strengthening of peer learning networks 4. Link M&E data system to generation of lessons learned 5. Develop manuals and toolkits on ecoregion conservation.
Intermediate Objective #4: Sustainable financing mechanisms help support costs of coalition facilitation and biodiversity protection.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Documentation of partner contribution to ongoing program activities and commitments for post MG contribution 2. Copies of MOU/MOA on sustainable financing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Scope of MOUs on sustainable finance by source 2. Diversified sources of sea-scape scale financing other than program grant funds. 3. Non-grant funding levels 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Work w/ resort operators on establishing user fee system and operational guidelines 2. work with private sector, gov't and other partners to develop sustainable finance mechanisms 3. Strengthen fundraising at national and international levels to stage required for ecoregional impacts Increase leveraging of available resources to attract additional support; create program synergies through optimized roles and responsibilities to maximize impact of resources.

Section 3

Progress against the PVC-ASHA Results Framework

PVC-ASHA PMP Questionnaire: Indonesia Program									
<p>Provide a total (or estimate) for the total number of NGOs being/planned to receive assistance through your PVC grant. Illustratively, defining NGOs assisted as local NGOs that have received technical assistance or participated in trainings funded under the grant. It does not have to be restricted to local NGOs that were baselined as part of the implementation plans.</p>	<p>Current # as of <u>today</u>: For Derawan 4 local Indonesian NGO's: Kalbu, Bestari, Nusa Bahari and LaPerma and 1 turtle task force, which is a group of volunteers not established as NGO yet.</p>			<p>Expected # at the end of the USAID fiscal year: Same</p>		<p>Expected # at the end of the USAID fiscal year 9/30/06: Same as there are no other local NGOs, but in this year the collaborative management body starts receiving assistance.</p>			
	Responses for FY 2004 (Data as of 9/30/04)			Responses for FY 2005 (Data as of 9/30/05)			Responses for FY 2006 (Expected targets as of 9/30/06)		
<p>Number of community-identified activities completed through community participation (e.g., rehabilitate roads, build markets, build playgrounds, etc.) . Targets for 05/06. Specify type of activities completed and examples of success in the box provided.</p>	# of activities	Not yet in Derawan but established guidelines and started to socialize community small grants program to be implemented in 2005		1 activities	At least 1 community grant was implemented and supported community-led visioning process for establishing small-scale eco-tourism		2 activities	1 community grant implemented for alternative livelihood support, skills training for handicraft making and 1 for establishing community representation in the collaborative management stakeholder forum	

Number of communities assisted through USAID. Targets for FY05 and FY 06. Please provide examples of success.	# of communities	In Derawan archipelago indirectly assisted all island communities for sustainable coastal livelihoods approximately 2700		# of communities	Same as in 2004 note: indirect support for sustainable livelihoods		# of communities	Through establishment of new MPA approximately 10-11000 people have indirect assistance through sustainable livelihoods	
Did your program introduce or implement changes that improved efficiency in the legal system? If yes, what improvements were made (automated case tracking, revised court procedures, etc) in FY04; planned for 05 and 06? Specify in box provided.	During this year basic assessment was conducted to compare benefits of applying national legal framework to achieve local conservation, outcome was that detailed legal assessment was required			This year detailed legal assessment of comparison of legal frameworks and legal tools that are existing between national and district legislation was conducted. The outcome contributed greatly to enhance effective legal frameworks for district coastal natural resource management and sustained livelihoods throughout Indonesia as a whole and Derawan archipelago specifically. Also during this year local legal structures for processing cases of violation of fisheries regulations in the area are reviewed and improved. Several legal cases were processed in district court on violation of trawl fishing regulations and this case is currently processed at higher regional courts.			Outcomes of legal assessment are now used to improve national and local legal framework for marine and coastal zone management and –development in Indonesia. For this work, we added an new target at the national policy level Also during this year more successfully enforcement of existing laws and fisheries regulations were processed in local and provincial courts.		
If you answered yes to the previous question, what is the average total time it took to process a case (in days) before USAID assistance and after USAID assistance in 2004? Target for FY05 and FY06?	No successful case ever processed	# days after USAID assistance		No successful case processed	4 months after USAID assistance			60 days after USAID assistance	
Has the organizational capacity of civil society organizations assisted by USAID been improved in the last year? If yes, specify how this was demonstrated and describe improvements targeted for FY05 and FY06.	Yes, for WWF Indonesia, the USAID funding through this grant has allowed additional senior management and technical expertise to the project and marine program as a whole resulting in revised WWF marine program and enhanced systems of capacity building of staff and improved strategies for organizational development particularly for the marine program			Idem			Critically, the organizational capacity of the collaborative management body has been greatly enhanced, trainings and cross visits conducted with USAID assistance resulted in direct implementation in the field of new skills, and of reviewing procedures for monitoring and surveillance.		

Has your mission engaged in private sector growth thru improving the supply response of enterprises in the private sector? Did it have a positive impact? If yes, what was the value in 2004? Specify what aspects improved in 04; planned for 05 and 06.	Not yet	Positive impact?	\$???			???		
Total number and total value of loans by USAID assisted institutions in FY04 (annual); target for FY05 and FY06.	???	#	\$???	#	\$???	#	\$
Did your program provide assistance to non-bank financial institutions (NBFIs) in FY04? If yes, state the value. Specify the type of institution, (e.g. pension funds, credit union, etc) and state a result/impact in 04; planned impact for FY05/06.	No	\$		No	\$		No	\$	
Number of producers' organizations, trade and business associations, and CBOs assisted in FY04; target for FY05 and FY06.	#	???		#	???		#	???	

PVC-ASHA PMP Questionnaire : Philippines

Provide a total (or estimate) for the total number of NGOs being/planned to receive assistance through your PVC grant. Illustratively, defining NGOs assisted as local NGOs that have received technical assistance or participated in trainings funded under the grant. It does not have to be restricted to local NGOs that were baselined as part of the implementation plans.

Note: WWF-Philippines engages other NGOs like Tanggol Kalikasan (environmental lawyers' group) to give trainings and provide technical advice to the CBOs and LGUs we are working with in the project sites.

Current # as of today:

0

Expected # at the end of the USAID fiscal year 9/30/05:

0

Expected # at the end of the USAID fiscal year 9/30/06:

0

Responses for FY 2004

(Data as of 9/30/04)

Responses for FY 2005

(Data as of 9/30/05)

Responses for FY 2006

(Expected targets as of 9/30/06)

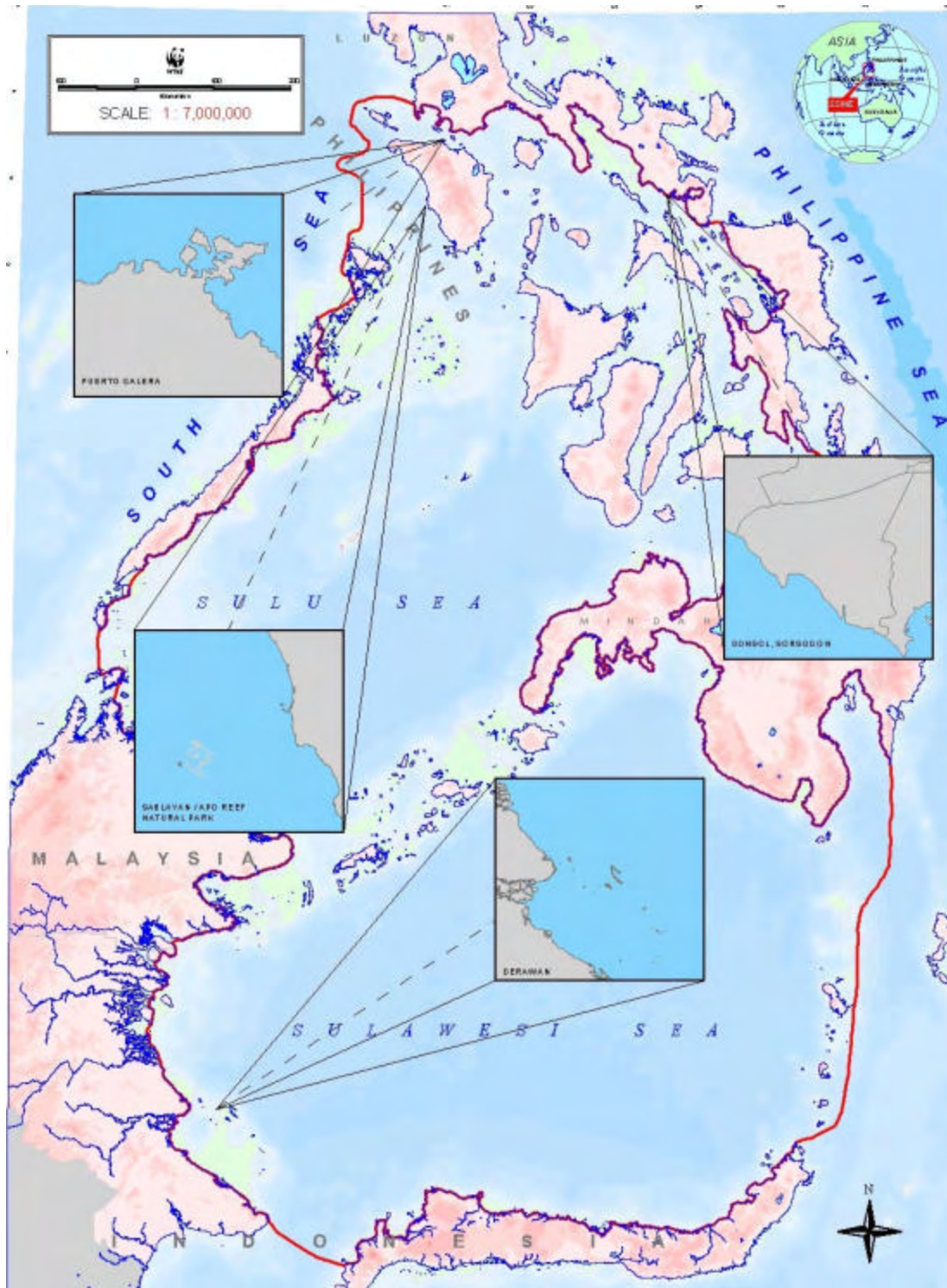
<p>Number of community-identified activities completed through community participation (e.g., rehabilitate roads, build markets, build playgrounds, etc.) . Targets for 05/06. Specify type of activities completed and examples of success in the box provided.</p>	# of activities	5: Creation of sea watch patrol teams;	# of activities	6: Operationalization of sea watch patrol teams;	# of activities	5: CRM Plan Implementation (with local stakeholders taking major responsibility)
		Participatory Coastal Resources Profiling (barangay level)		CRM Plan Development		Marine Environmental Enforcement Program inter-municipal
		CRM planning		Marine Environmental Enforcement Program		Business Plan for Puerto Galera LGU
		Abaca-based industry established in three barangays (Puerto Galera)		Aquasilviculture based livelihood in 3 barangays (Puerto Galera)		Dive (and other types) of Users' system
		Whale Shark		Two marine sanctuaries established in Puerto Galera		Whale Shark Interaction
				(Donsol)Whale Shark Interaction		

		Interaction Tour Program (Donsol)			Tour Program			Tour Program
Number of communities (barangays) assisted through USAID. Targets for FY05 and FY 06. Please provide examples of success.	# of communities	Donsol: 11 Pilar: 14 PG: 12 Total: 37		# of communities	Donsol: 11 Pilar: 14 PG: 13 Total: 38		# of communities	Donsol: 11 Pilar: 14 PG: 13 Total: 38
Did your program introduce or implement changes that improved efficiency in the legal system? If yes, what improvements were made (automated case tracking, revised court procedures, etc) in FY04; planned for 05 and 06? Specify in box provided.	Paralegal trainings			Amendment to existing local ordinance on coastal resources use and management Operations guidelines for the CBOs implementing marine enforcement activities		Amendment to existing local ordinance on coastal resources use and management New local policies on coastal resources management and marine enforcement		
If you answered yes to the previous question, what is the average total time it took to process a case (in days) before USAID assistance and after USAID assistance in 2004? Target for FY05 and FY06? No baseline data yet.		# days after USAID assistance			# days after USAID assistance			# days after USAID assistance
Has the organizational capacity of civil society organizations assisted by USAID been improved in the last year? If yes, specify how this was demonstrated and describe improvements targeted for FY05 and FY06.	CRM Planning and Plan Development following the CRMP approach. CRMP is a project funded by the USAID in the Philippines			Capacity building in assisting LGUs in improving governance and institutional strengthening and cross learning		Capacity building in assisting LGUs in improving governance and institutional strengthening and cross learning		
Has your mission engaged in private sector growth thru improving the supply response of enterprises in the private sector? Did it have a positive impact? If yes, what was the value in 2004? Specify what aspects improved in 04; planned for 05 and 06.	None	Positive impact?	\$	To be worked out, no target define yet			To be worked out, no target define yet	

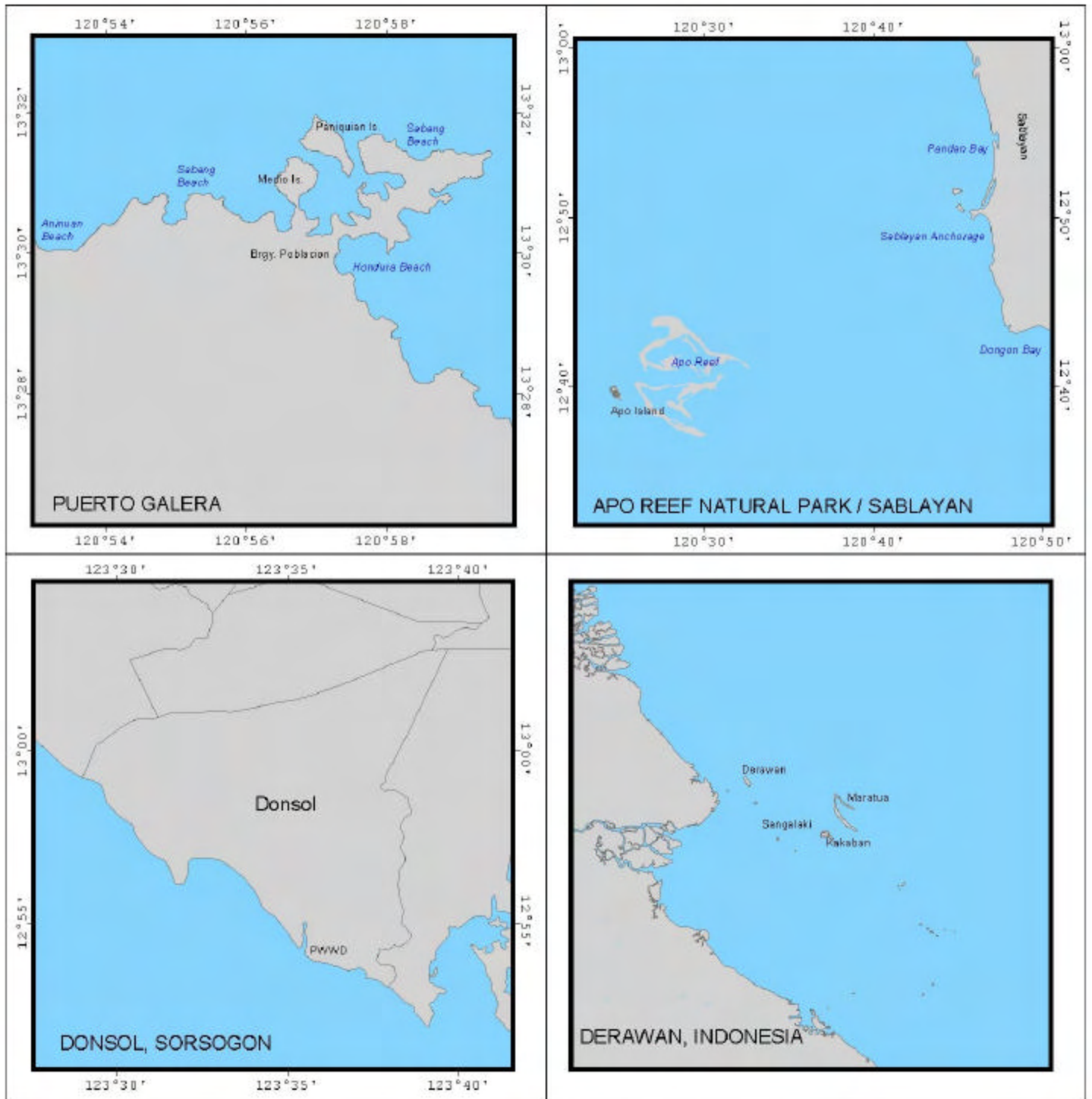
Total number and total value of loans by USAID assisted institutions in FY04 (annual); target for FY05 and FY06.	0	#	\$	0	#	\$	0	#
Did your program provide assistance to non-bank financial institutions (NBFIs) in FY04? If yes, state the value. Specify the type of institution, (e.g. pension funds, credit union, etc) and state a result/impact in 04; planned impact for FY05/06.	0	\$		0	\$		0	\$
Number of producers' organizations, trade and business associations, and CBOs assisted in FY04; target for FY05 and FY06.	#	5		#	7		#	7

Appendix 1

Map of the SSME Ecoregion



Details of Anchor Sites



Appendix 2

SSME Monitoring Matrix

Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion

Feature	time required	Indicators	Baseline (2004)	Activities to Assess or Improve	3-5 year action plan milestones	Conservation Plan 10-year Targets	Success	Historical	% Toward Success at Baseline	Applicable Thematic Target(s)
FOCAL SPECIES										
Green Sea Turtles	1 week/year	# eggs/year @ monitoring sites	PH:1 M average in the last 20 years	improve current monitoring	At least 50% of eggs laid in monitoring sites	75% of eggs laid in protected areas				
	1 week/year	% eggs protected/year @ monitoring sites	PH: 50% of 1 million eggs produced	improve operation of hatchery facilities	PH: To achieve 70% or higher levels of eggs conserved	Total Phase out of egg collection in the Philippine Turtle Islands		PH: almost 100% egg collection prior to 1980; a good 60-70% from 1985-2000; by 2001 - present down to 50% due to break down in management	PH: 20% at the minimum	
	1 mos setup + 1 week/year	km of nesting beaches protected	PH: 1.6 kms	declare of the nesting island as sanctuary	additional 3 Kms of nesting beach protected against collection	additional 10 kms of nesting beaches protected against collection				
HABITAT REPRESENTATION										
coral reefs	2 weeks/year	ha of effectively managed reef	~< 5% of existing Pas	undertake regular (at least 2x per year) monitoring of coral reefs at monitoring sites using standard methods with focus on the identified indicator species	1. Enhance management effectiveness in at least 5 MPAs 2. At least 3-5 new MPAs are established	1. Maintain, enhance and improve the extent and condition of coastal habitats in 6 Priority Conservation Areas (PCAs)		Coral Reefs with 75-90% live coral cover, reef fish biomass 30 mt/km2, sedimentation rate minimal or absent, visibility >20 meters, diversity indices of corals, macro invertebrates, fish very high, marine debris absent, coral reef heads and boulders intact. Philippine SSME has about 25,000 km ² of coral reefs.		
		ratio of live/dead coral @ monitoring sites	~ 50% of all coral reefs							
		% coral cover @ monitoring sites	between 20-90% coral cover							
		Tridacna spp. density @ monitoring sites	0 - 200 individuals / ha							
		Moari wrasse density & bimoass @ monitoring sites	<50 individuals / ha							
		Serranid density & biomass @ monitoring sites	< 200 individuals / ha							
		Scarid density & biomass @ monitoring sites	< 1000 individuals /ha							
		Chaetodontid density & biomass @ monitoring sites	< 100 individuals / ha							
		Fusilier density & biomass @ monitoring sites	< 1000 individuals /ha							
		biomass index @ monitoring sites	5 - 30 tons / km2							
		trophic index @ monitoring sites	not known	compute for the trophic indices at monitoring sites to serve as baseline	improvement of trophic level by 5%			Trophic Index of Coral Reef approaches the value of 1.0		
oves	1 week/year	ha of mangrove	PH: 120,000 km2	improve the estimate of mangrove forest	minimize if not reverse the current degradation of mangrove areas	PH: Increase mangrove forest area by 10% over the next 10 years				

mangr	1 week/year	ha of effectively managed mangrove	< 5% of existing forest	determine the hectarage of effectively manage mangrove areas	improve the management of 50% existing mangrove protected areas	100% of protected mangrove forest effectively managed		PHL: 450,000 km ²			
seagrass beds	1 week/year	ha of seagrass	PH: 450 km2	improve the estimate of seagrass beds	5% of seagrass beds/reef complexes protected; make seagrass bed protection as part of MPA establishment	10% of total SSME seagrass beds particularly those belonging to reef/seagrass complex protected		PH: 920 km ² from 27 sites.			
	1 week/year	ha of effectively managed sea grass	not known but less than 2% of total	assessement study to determine status of seagrass beds							
	1 week/year	species diversity index @ monitoring sites	4-7 species present	continue biological monitoring							
	1 week/year	ha of effectively managed healthy coral reef area									
	1 week/year	% of identified seagrass/reef complexes protected	less than 2% of total MPAs	determine possibility of including adjacent seagrass beds on exsiting MPAs							
offshore/ pelagic	1 mos/year	skipjack tuna catch/effort	20 metric tons/hp/yr	refine estimate of CPUE by fishing sector and gear	policies in place to minimize catch of juveniles, by-catch and IUU fishing	1. Prevent the decline of tuna populations in the SSME		20 mt/hp/yr			
		yellowfin tuna catch/effort	10 metric tons/hp/yr	refine estimate of CPUE by analyzing data from logs of fishing fleet				20 mt/hp/yr			
deep sea	1 week/year	ha trenches protected	none	1. Assessment of biodiversity of the deep seas of the SSME. 2. Identify and undertake	Determine areas for offshore MPA in SSME and establish at least 1 offshore MPA.		data to be determined				
		ha seamounts	none								
		ha vents protected	none								
		ha ridges protected	none								
ECOLOGICAL PROCESSES											
migration corridors	1 week/year	% of known corridors effectively managed	0	undertake research to determine baseline information establish database for marine corridors	Protection of at least 2 marine corridors in the SSME	protection of all the 12 marine corridors		number of SPAGS unknown but many. Preliminary survey last year yielded at least 15 sites, with 3-4 sites still with substantial spawning population			
SPAG S	1 week/year	# of SPAGS protected	0	undertake research to determine baseline information establish database for SPAGS	SPAGS for live fish trade species are identified and protected in at least 4 sites	_number of SPAGS (classified as NTZs) are established, expanded and/or effectively managed					
	1 week/year	abundance of mating pairs	0		Expansion of site protection of existing MPAs to include Spawning sites of live reef fish						
other spawning areas	6 mos setup + 1 week/year	# SPAGS in MPAs	0								
THREATS											
unsustainable Fishing Practices	2 mos/year	reef catch/effort @ rotating monitoring sites	1-3 kg/fisher/day	detailed monitoring of indicators at determined sites that include CPUE, size of fish and abundance of fusiliers and surgeon fishes	1. ___% of resource users that have adverse impact on habitat adopt non-destructive practices. 2. regional and national plans of actions and policy frameworks relevant to fisheries adopted and implemented at various site levels	resource users using unsustainable practices capacitated through using sustainable fishing methods.		catch per effort on reef fishing using traditional fishing gears such as hook and line is 10 kg/hr; trap fishing yield about 200 kg per trap per week;			
	1 year setup + 1 mos/year	avg. size of serranids & lutjanids @ rotating monitoring sites	mainly juveniles and young adults remaining					large groupers >50kg are numerous on the reefs, snappers of 50 cm form large aggregations on the reefs.			
	1 week/year	destructively-targeted fish @ rotating monitoring sites	absence or reduced number of fusiliers and surgeon fishes					At least 10 species of surgeon fishes and 5 species of fusiliers form schools on pristine reefs,			
	1 week/year	skipjack exploitation rate	Exploitation rate ~ 0.5	setting of monitoring scheme to collect specific data sets for indicators for skipjack, sharks and cetaceans	maintain current exploitation rates, address depletion of local population	Develop a management approach (policy, protected areas) for priority straddling stocks (tunas and sharks) in the SSME;		no fishing mortality			
	1 week/year	avg size of skipjacks landed	1.5-2.5 kg / individual		implement national plans of action on sharks and rays to reduce catch			3-4 kg/individual			
	1 week/year	metric tons of shark landed	25,000 mt in the last 5 years					<1000 tons mainly as bycatch			

L	1 week/year	# of cetaceans in bycatch	0.4 % per purse seine operation		decrease in by-catch levels by 20%	reduce by-catch by 50%		No by catch		
	2 mos setup + 1 week/year	attrition of super-efficient fishing methods	unknown number of FADs (~10,000); use of halogen lamps	undertake a study to determine types and quantity of the fishing methods	reduce fishing capacity of these gears by 10%	reduce fishing capacity of super-efficient fishing gears by 50%		No super efficient fishing methods		
destructive fishing practices	1 year setup + 1 mos/year	avg individual size	population consisted mainly of juveniles, sub-adults	determine actual mean sizes of fishes caught by destructive means	elimination of destructive fishing practices and shift to environmental friendly ones			Average size of fish caught are large mature individuals; small fish have no market value		
	1 mos setup + 1 mos/year	volume of catch from destructive fishing methods	volume very significant	determine actual volume of landings from destructive fishing practices	reduce volume of landings from destructive fishing practices by 25%	reduce volume of landings from destructive fishing practices by 75%		Zero volume of catch from destructive fishing methods		
pollution	1 week/year	# of oil spills reported	report of major oil spills < 10/yr; minor spill rampant	collaborate with the Pollution Agency to get actual data	implement the PSSA in the SSME; reduction of oil spills by 25%	reduction of oil spills reduced by 50%		Zero Oil Spills		
	1 week/year	tons/effort of trash during annual beach cleanup	PH: ~ 100 tons of solid trash/day	collection of baseline data from the three countries at specific monitoring areas	education and awareness campaign on solid waste to reduce trash by 50 tons during cleanup day	education and awareness campaign on solid waste to reduce trash by 5 ton during cleanup day		Zero non-biodegradable trash along beaches		
	1 week/year	sedimentation rates @ monitoring sites	values to be determined later	collection of baseline data at monitoring stations	adoption of a strategy and implementation of at least 5 sites to address sedimentation	installation of long-term program to address sedimentation and proper land use		sedimentation rates (<1 gm/l) from natural processes only.		
unregulate d tourism	1 year setup + 1 mos/year	% of popular dive sites with buoys	< 10% of dive sites with diving buoys	monitor presence/ absence of buoys at dive sites	50% of dives sites with buoys	100% of dive sites with buoys		no buoys in use		
climate change	1 week/year	# of PCAs with MPA networks that incorporate bleaching resilience	0	collection of baseline data	at least 3-5 PCAs with MPA network incorporate bleaching resilience	at least 10 PCAs with MPA network that incorporate bleaching resilience		none		

KEY CONDITIONS

policy	1 mos/year	bilateral agreements for PCAs	none	none	work with governments through the Tri-National Committee to support creation of an enabling environment for bilateral and trilateral cooperation between and among Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines	at least 3 PCAs under bilateral agreements		Bilateral agreements for PCAs are non existent and conservation is not part of the agenda		
		trinational turtle agreement - import/export ban	none	none		a tri-national turtle agreement		Bilateral Agreement on the Turtle Islands Heritage Protected area between Malaysia and the Philippines		
		harmonized fishery rules	on process	assist TWG of BIMP-EAGA on drafting common fisheries policy		Maintain and enhance the functionality of the harmonized policies in the SSME using the Tri-National Committee as its platform		The countries of the BIMP EAGA have started to harmonize policies related to environment, trade, fisheries, agriculture, tourism. Specific		
		harmonized quarantine rules	only BIMP-EAGA quarantine rules	test quarantine rules						
		harmonized bans on destructive fishing substances	none	assist TWG of BIMP-EAGA on drafting common fisheries policy						
		% of international LFRT documented/regulated	0	collect baseline information						
		harmonized FADs regulation in all three countries	none	assist TWG of BIMP-EAGA on drafting common fisheries policy						
		harmonized species introduction regulations in all three countries	none	assist TWG of BIMP-EAGA on drafting common fisheries policy						

capacity	1 week/year	% of schools with marine education components	< 10% of schools with marine education components	commission a study to determine schools with marine components in their curriculum	work with Education Agencies to have 25% of schools with marine components in curriculum	work with Education Agencies to have 75% of schools with marine components in curriculum		Marine Conservation is not part of the school curricula and limited only to schools offering marine biology courses.		
	1 week/year	% or ha of PCAs under active comanagement	3 PCAs (Bunaken , Tubbataha, Derawan Group of Islands, Turtle Islands)	determine % of management under co-management	additional 3-5 PCAs under co-management	At least 10 PCAs under co-management		There are no Priority Conservation areas under active comanagement		
sustainable finance	2 mos/year	funds committed to marine conservation by all three governments	<0.1% of GDP committed to conservation	determine a more realistic value for SSME	financial and management arrangements for SSME to support long term implementation of ecoregion conservation and governance are identified and recommended.	Financial arrangement for the long term conservation and governance are achieved. A trust fund of US \$21 million secured.		Very insignificant		
		funds committed to marine conservation by the private sector	<1% of profits of private sector are committed to conservation	determine a more realistic value for SSME				Very insignificant		
		\$ in permanent trust funds (% of MPAs?)	to be determined	commission a study to determine amount in permanent trust funds in SSME				Very insignificant		
ecoregion conservation		trilateral committee for SSME	Preparatory Committee for SSME (interim)	formalize the National Committee linked to higher regional body	TriCom established and operating; NGO represented in TriCom; TriCom reporting to higher regional body (ASEAN)	TriCom effectively coordinates ECP implementation through established strategies	Functional TriCom sustained and recognized as subregional coordinating body for SSME	JCBC (Phil.-Malaysia) JCBC (Phil.-Indonesia) JCBC (Mal-Ind.); JMC Turtle Island (bi-lateral Arrangements)		
		national SSME committees in all three governments	Indonesia National Committee	Policy-development; formalize Malaysian establish for TWG; partnerships collaborative management	Indonesia-organizations capacity for NROI strengthened	Indonesia National Committee establish collaborative management of conservation activities properly supported by national policies				
			Malaysia TWG		Malaysia-National Committee and TWG established and coordination mechanism	Malaysia Management bodies implementing national and state in SSME as well as PCA plans	Malaysia Management bodies implementing national and state in SSME as well as PCA plans			
			Philippines-PCIDSCS		Philippines - PCIDSCS formulates concrete plan of action with stakeholders	PCIDSCS implements ICDP plan through partnerships and inter-LGU arrangements	Functional PCIDSCS a link to TriCom and to local coordinating units in implementing Philippine Action in ECP			
		# of PCAs with coordinating bodies and plans	None	PCA Level Planning	PCA-planning model/design developed, pilot-tested in at least 3 PCAs	PCA plans implemented by stakeholders	PCA coordinating bodies linked to national committees and PCA plan implementation contributes to ECP objectives and goals			