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The USAID Oceans and Fisheries Partnership (USAID Oceans)

# IMPLEMENTATION WORKSHOP FOR THE SULU-SULAWESI SEASCAPE ECOSYSTEM APPROACH TO FISHERIES MANAGEMENT PLAN

Activity Report | March 2020, Manila, Philippines



Photos credit: Conservation International

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## ACRONYMS

AMS	ASEAN Member States
CDT	Catch Documentation and Traceability
CIP	Conservation International Philippines
CTI-CFF	Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries, and Food Security
CT-6	Coral Triangle 6 Countries; Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Papua New Guinea, Timor-Leste
DA-BFAR	Department of Agriculture-Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
DENR-BMB	Department of Environment and Natural Resources-Biodiversity Management Bureau
DOFS	Department of Fisheries, Sabah
EAFM	Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management
eCDT	Electronic Catch Documentation and Traceability
FMA	Fisheries Management Area
FMC	Fisheries Management Council
FMP	Fisheries Management Plan
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
IUU	Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (Fishing)
MMAF	Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
MPA	Marine Protected Area
NCCC	National CTI Coordinating Committee
NIPAS	National Integrated Protected Areas System
NFRDI	National Fisheries Research and Development Institute
RPOA	Regional Plan on Action
RSAP	Regional Strategic Action Plan
SEAFDEC	Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center
SOM	Senior Officials Meeting
SOMACORE	Solutions for Marine and Coastal Resilience in the Coral Triangle Programme
SSS/SSME/SCSLME	Sulu-Sulawesi Seascape/ Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion/ Sulu-Celebes Sea Large Marine Ecosystem
SWG	Seascapes Working Group
TWG	Technical Working Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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The CTI-CFF Regional Plan of Action launched in 2009 by the leaders of the CT6 sets forth five long-term goals for regional action. One of these goals is the application of ecosystem approach to fisheries management. This goal is supported by clear sets of regional actions and priority activities identified and coordinated by the CTI-CFF Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management Working Group. One of the regional actions outlined in the plan is “Improve enforcement of IUU fishing through greater collaboration”.

USAID Oceans and Conservation International Philippines formalized a collaborative effort to assist in progressing the implementation of the plan wherein major priorities are to combat IUU fishing, promote sustainable fisheries, and to conserve marine biodiversity in the Sulu-Sulawesi Seascape. This partnership activity is being implemented in coordination with the Regional Secretariat and the EAFM and Seascapes Technical Working Groups of the CTI-CFF. Several decisions made at the 15th Senior Officials’ Meeting at Honiara, Solomon Islands in November 2019 were referenced in the workshop. Apart from encouraging the close collaboration between the Seascope and EAFM Working Groups, they were specifically tasked to take forward the SSS Sub-Regional EAFM Plan from adoption to implementation and to explore possibilities for funding (10.2.5). In line with this decision, SOM also acknowledged the collaboration between USAID Oceans and CI Philippines to conduct a regional planning workshop to identify priority activities to be implemented under the Sub-Regional EAFM plan in SSS and to facilitate the establishment of the sub-regional mechanism for SSS and the development of the TOR (10.2.6).

On March 10-11, 2020, the Oceans and Fisheries Partnership (USAID Oceans), in collaboration with CI Philippines, conducted the *EAFM Implementation Plan Workshop* in Manila, Philippines. The event was attended by a total of 31 participants, with 11 joining remotely online via Microsoft Teams.

### OBJECTIVES

The EAFM Implementation Plan Workshop was held primarily to:

1. Identify priority actions to be implemented by the countries in the next two (2) years based on the SSS Sub-Regional EAFM Plan.
2. Identify priority regional actions to be undertaken by the sub-regional working group in the next two (2) years.
3. Finalize the Terms of Reference for the Sulu-Sulawesi Sub-Regional Working Group as pre-requisite for the implementation of the SSS Sub-Regional EAFM Plan.
4. Agree on the Terms of Reference for the Establishment of Sub-Regional Working Group for Priority Seascapes in the Coral Triangle Region.

### SESSIONS

Key sessions and topics covered during this two-day event were as follows:

- Discussion on the TOR for the Priority Seascape Sub-group and the Sulu-Sulawesi Seascape Sub-group.
- Brief presentations by CTI-CFF RS and USAID Oceans regarding SSS EAFM Plan including the updates and approvals from SOM-15.
- Presentation by GIZ and CI Philippines on the possible avenues, such as SOMACORE and RSAP, for implementing the SSS Sub-regional EAFM Plan.
- Country presentation from Indonesia, Malaysia, and Philippines regarding national level implementation in line with the EAFM Plan.
- Break out group exercise on identifying national priority actions based on the 3 pillars of the SSS EAFM Plan.
- Brief update by USAID Oceans on eCDT Regional Technical Guidance.
- Presentation on regional level implementation in line with the EAFM Plan.
- Group exercise with Indonesia, Malaysia, and Philippines altogether to identify top 3 regional action priorities for EAFM.
- In-depth discussion of the way forward regarding Indonesia's ministerial endorsement and Prof. Peter Mumby (University of Queensland) project proposal.
- Timeline of activities related to the SSS EAFM Implementation.

#### OUTCOMES

The principal workshop outcomes were:

- Final revision of the Terms of Reference for the Priority Seascapes Sub-group and the SSS Sub-group.
- Discussion/feedback from ASEAN member countries including key questions/ concerns.
- Identification of next steps for EAFM Implementation.

Crucial in the workshop was to identify country level EAFM activities, according to the pillars set in the EAFM plan, by Indonesia, Malaysia, and Philippines for the Sulu-Sulawesi Seascape especially those that are in their current fisheries programs that are yet to receive significant headway. Equally important was identifying EAFM activities at the region itself; this included science and economic research to improve data for management, socialization of these information in the EAFM context, and solidifying and harmonizing the EAFM plans for the FMAs of each country embedded in the SSS.

The identified activities have the potential of being supported in upcoming projects and programs for the SSS or the CTI itself. RSAP is heavy on fisheries and can take on the identified EAFM activities per country as well as for the region. Presently, a proposal is expected by the GEF to implement the RSAP in the SSS. GIZ's SOMACORE proposal likewise can take on EAFM activities and with its scope, can replicate the initiative to other seascapes in the CTI, particularly the newly established Lesser Sunda Seascape and the Bismarck-Solomon Seascape.

# Summary of Proceedings

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## Opening Ceremonies

Mr. Napoleon Lamarca of the Department of Agriculture – Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic resources, representing the host country, started the event by welcoming the participants to the Philippines. He was then followed by Dr. Norasma Dacho, the Chair of Seascapes Working Group and the Co-Chair of EAFM Working Group, who formally opened the workshop and emphasized the importance of implementing the EAFM plan and the need for it to be done in urgency if we are to move forward.



*Chair of Seascapes Working Group, Dr. Norasma Dacho, emphasizing the importance of EAFM implementation in her opening remarks. Beside her is Philippine NCCC head of delegation, Ms. Nilda Baling.  
Photo Credit: C. Amarillo*

Dr. Gregory Bennett, on behalf of the CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat, provided his message stating the critical need to safeguard marine and coastal resources of the CT-6 countries, and expressing his hopes for the workshop’s fruitful interaction. This was followed by another opening message from Enrique Nuñez Jr., the Country Executive Director of Conservation International Philippines. Dr. Rex Montebon gave the final speech during the opening ceremony by stating the rationale and specific objectives of the 2-day workshop.



*Conservation International Philippines Marine Program Director, Dr. Rex Montebon, providing the setting of the workshop.  
Photo credit: C. Amarillo*

## I. Discussion on the TOR for the establishment of Sub-groups for CTI Priority Seascapes

Session I started off with the discussion of comments from Solomon Islands on the Terms of Reference for the establishment of Sub-Groups for Priority Seascapes in the Coral Triangle region. Ms. Agnetha sent the comments in advance and joined the meeting remotely via Microsoft Teams. Ms. Astrid Lim facilitated and clarified that the term *sub-group* be used instead of *sub-regional working group* following the Seascapes General Model Framework that was produced by the Seascapes Working Group. All amendments were included only with consensus from the delegates of Malaysia, Indonesia, and Philippines. Under section I, the amendment to “include a paragraph in section I emphasizing the Seascapes General Model and Framework” was approved. The amendment suggested by USAID Oceans to “include the insertion of a link to the CTI-CFF website” was considered and then resolved and agreed by the body as a footnote instead. This is to put emphasis on embedding references or

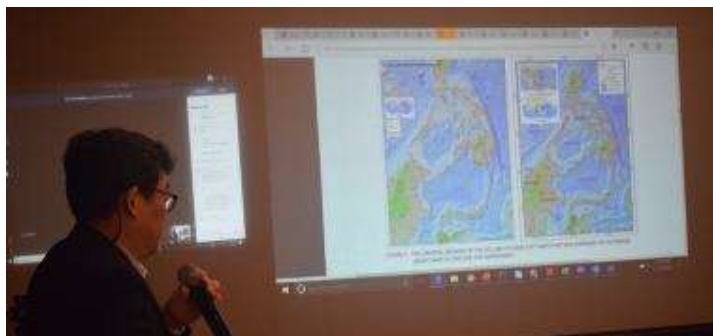
authoritative resources in any documentation to be able to track back while being concise. This resulted to the sentence; “Based on SOM15 Decision 10.1.5 where the Senior Officials tasked the Seascapes sub-group to develop its Terms of Reference, it is imperative that once an area is designated as a CTI priority seascape, then a sub-group shall be established to ensure the proper management and protection of the area”, being omitted in the text body and cited as a footnote. Under section 2, the use of *seascape* instead of *country* was approved as well as the revision of *can* to *shall*. Revisions in the whole document in terms of word usage and grammar were made to clarify vague terms while keeping the document open, suggestive, and non-restrictive as a general guideline in establishing a sub-group. The final TOR can be accessed at:

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=IzoaiZ3HNrO3v7lqvOOPc738QID0BxewC>



*Ms. Agnetha Vave-Karami of Solomon Islands over Microsoft Teams, significantly contributing to the TOR discussion.  
Photo Credit: C. Amarillo*

## 2. Discussion on the TOR for the SSS sub-group



*CI Philippines Country Executive Director, Enrique Nuñez Jr., explaining the extended bounds of the Sulu-Sulawesi Seascape as described in the RSAP.  
Photo Credit: C. Amarillo*

Session 2 started with the presentation of the 3<sup>rd</sup> version of the TOR draft, which was then opened up for amendments. Similar to session 1, the amendment under section 1 that was suggested to include the insertion of a link to the CTI-CFF website in the footnote was followed. The SSS map in the document was particularly discussed and the body agreed, as justified by Dr. Mudjie Santos of NFRDI, to use the map in the RSAP document since that was

worked on and agreed already by Indonesia, Malaysia, and Philippines. Under section 2 article 3, the amendment to specify the technical and financial support of development partners and collaborators in existing and future plans and programs, was approved. “With the assistance of the Regional Secretariat, development partners, and collaborators, develop proposals to fund sub-regional level activities such as capacity building activities, planning sessions, meetings, among others” was also added. These changes, to specify the kind of support to be provided, were also applied to the whole document especially to section 3 article 5. Under section 3 article 6, it was noted that the existence of a Convenor is necessary while a Coordinator is on a case to case basis depending on the need and budget of the specific sub-group. Lastly, under section 4 article 14, which was previously section 5 article 14, the amendment to omit the organizational chart was approved. The TOR workshop output can be accessed at: [https://drive.google.com/open?id=1VcYOER-sXxEMLUV\\_JbNhgROTE8VtngO](https://drive.google.com/open?id=1VcYOER-sXxEMLUV_JbNhgROTE8VtngO)

### 3. Overview of the SSS sub-regional EAFM plan

#### 3.1. SOMI5 outcomes and decisions



*Dr. Gregory Bennett of CTI-CFF RS relaying SOM-15 decisions and new budget approval.  
Photo Credit: C. Amarillo*

Dr. Gregory Bennett, Technical Coordinator of the CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat, gave a presentation on the updates and outcomes from the 15<sup>th</sup> Senior Officials’ Meeting that had impacts on both the EAFM Working Group and the SSS Working Group (see Annex IIIA for the presentation). He presented the focal points, enumerated the partners and their specific roles, the respective working group’s 2020 workplan, and the SOM-15 decisions that needed to be worked on. On a positive note, he highlighted that the approved budget which was previously identified as 25,000 USD had been increased to 40,000 USD each for the 5 TWGs.

The SOM-15 decisions that were presented by Dr. Bennet included the following:

1. Acknowledged and accepted the report of the Ecosystem Approach of Fisheries Management Technical Working Group;
2. Acknowledged and appreciated funding from the US Department of Interior through the Strengthening Organizational and Administrative Capacity (SOACAP) activities. Part of the funding supported two workshops, namely, the Regional Priorities Workshop (RPW-3) for Renewed Regional Plan of Action held from April 30 until May 2, 2019 and the Institutional Framework and Write-shop in Bali, Indonesia in August 13-15, 2019;
3. Noted the collaborative effort of Indonesia, Malaysia, and Philippines in partnership with USAID Oceans and Fisheries Partnership to finalize and agree on the Sulu-Sulawesi Seascape Sub-Regional EAFM Plan;
4. Endorsed the Sulu Sulawesi Seascape Sub-regional EAFM Plan;



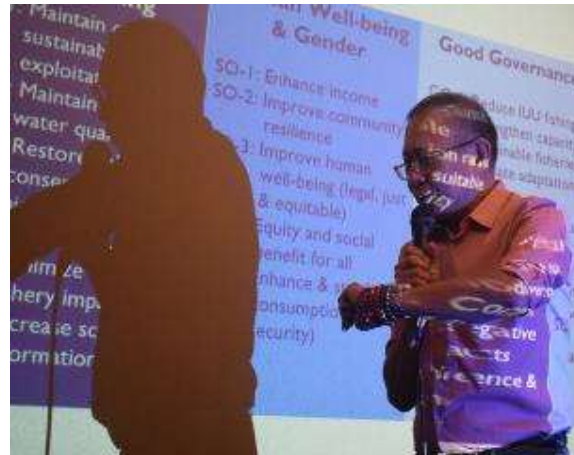
5. Tasked EAFM Working group to take forward the Sulu Sulawesi Seascape Sub-regional EAFM Plan in coordination with Seascape Working group to explore possibilities for funding and its implementation;
6. Acknowledged and appreciated the potential support of USAID Oceans in partnership with Conservation International - Philippines in the following:
  - (a) Conduct of a regional planning workshop to identify priority activities to be implemented under the Sub-Regional EAFM Plan in Sulu-Sulawesi Seascape; and
  - (b) Facilitate the establishment of the Sub-Regional Mechanism for Sulu-Sulawesi Seascape and the development of TOR.
7. Conduct of a regional planning workshop to identify priority activities to be implemented under the Sub-Regional EAFM Plan in Sulu-Sulawesi;
8. Requested for continued support from Development Partners and collaborators to support EAFM Working Group programs for 2020;
9. Encouraged Indonesia to complete the process of Endorsement of the Strategic Action Program for the Sustainable Fisheries Management of the Sulu-Celebes (Sulawesi) Sea Large Marine Ecosystem (SCSLME); and
10. Endorsed the EAFM TWG Workplan for 2020.

Meanwhile, the Seascapes TWG recommendations that were presented by Dr. Bennet included the following:

1. Acknowledged and accepted the report of the Seascape Technical Working Group;
2. Noted the suggestion from the Regional Secretariat to produce a knowledge product, i.e., audio-visual production, infographic with support from Development Partners to highlight the success of the Sulu Sulawesi Seascapes Project as a promotional tool for raising awareness and appreciation among key leaders of CT6 Member Countries and potential donors;
3. Acknowledged and accepted the Project Concept entitled “Transboundary Approach to Securing Coral Reef Fishery and Biodiversity Resources in the Sulu-Sulawesi Seascape” to be implemented in Indonesia, Malaysia, and Philippines in collaboration with University of Queensland, Australia;
4. Agreed that the submission of the Seascape Working Group on its position for the inclusion of the Seascape General Model and Regional Framework for Priority Seascapes in the RPOA 2.0 through the Regional Secretariat;
5. Tasked the Seascapes Sub-Working Group to develop their Term of Reference (TOR);
6. Recognized the recent legislations in the Philippines, i.e., Bangsamoro Organic Law and the Enhanced National Protected Area System (NIPAS), both aimed to protect and guide the management of the coastal and marine environments particularly in the southern Philippines abutting the Sulu Sea of the Sulu-Sulawesi Seascape;
7. Endorsed the Solutions for Marine and Coastal Resilience in the Coral Triangle (SOMACORE) Project proposal to be supported by BMU International Climate Initiative; and
8. Endorsed the Seascape TWG Workplan for 2020.

### 3.2. Development of the SSS EAFM plan (2015 – 2019) and Future Vision (2020 and onward)

Mr. Len Garces, Fisheries Management Specialist of USAID Oceans, presented the history and development of the Sulu-Sulawesi Seascape (SSS) Sub-regional EAFM Plan. He expounded on the document development, and stated that its timeline started with the CTI support program planning in June 2015. From the draft of 2015, a broader workshop in Bangkok together with 10 ASEAN member countries was organized to talk about Sub-regional EAFM plan on the Sulu-Sulawesi Sea, the Andaman Sea, the Gulf of Thailand and the South China Sea. USAID then worked with GIZ for Sulu-Sulawesi in Cebu in 2018 to review the document and produce a more advanced draft which was presented during SOM-14. The meeting last September 2019 finalized the draft. (Presentation can be found in Annex IIIB).



Len Garces, Fisheries Management Specialist of USAID Oceans, presenting updates on the SSS EAFM Plan.  
Photo Credit: C. Amarillo

Mr. Garces then presented the Vision Statement for the SSS EAFM Plan; “By 2030, the small pelagic, large pelagic (including neritic tuna) fisheries of the Sulu-Sulawesi Seas are ecologically healthy and deliver ecosystem services that provide equitable benefits to our people through collaborative, safe, and legal regional fisheries management”, which meant initial focus on small pelagic species that will be followed by expanded focus on transboundary large pelagic/neritic tuna species and demersal fisheries. Not neglecting the inclusion of socio-economic, livelihoods, and cultural benefits. (For the overview of the SSS EAFM Plan with comprehensive vision, specific goals, and objectives, please see Annex IIIC).

#### Q and A discussion after Mr. Garces’ presentations

**Dr. Norasma:** Tomorrow, we’re going to prioritize a few activities. My question is, will there be funding to implement those? Oceans is ending, but GIZ and CI, other development partners still exists.

**USAID Oceans:** What I know is that what we will prioritize tomorrow will be part of the final workshop report to USAID. It is important that when the opportunity comes, we have existing priority actions that can be funded. Second part, when we were developing the sub-con with CIP, we were looking at RSAP as the vehicle to implement some parts of the EAFM Plan. We are looking forward at CI for the RSAP implementation.

**CI:** It’s a good point, what are we supposed to do after identifying? We could prioritize a few projects before Oceans end. Another is we can do it through the RSAP. We will submit the report, then to see if there will be any interest in implementing it. The issue about NCOVID-19 is a looming threat. What we are looking at is 1) we want to make sure, and UNDP will be discussing later on, to pursue the RSAP project since it’s been there since 2014, and GEF has never lost interest in the implementation of the RSAP.

However, we really need the ministerial endorsement from Indonesia. The 2<sup>nd</sup> opportunity we have is to look for opportunities through the GIZ.

**GIZ:** We're preparing the project proposal for the CTI to convince the German government to give us money to fund projects. If you have priority issues and it fits, then we can include them in the proposal. What we want to do is take the lessons learned from Sunda and Solomons and maybe to make it a bit quicker. SSS took a long time to develop. It's not us, it's the ministry in Germany. At the moment, money is there. So you can try that, keep your eyes open. Your RS can apply so that would be the recommendation from us.

**USAID Oceans:** We are also aware that there might be a follow up to Oceans that's being prepared by USAID. There's also a Pacific program, and proposals might be requested.

## 4. SSS sub-regional EAFM plan implementation through GIZ project and the RSAP

### 4.1. Solutions for Marine and Coastal Resilience in the Coral Triangle Programme



*Franca Sprong-Wijnreder and Ronja Schmidt representing GIZ in the workshop.*

*Photo Credit: C. Amarillo*

Franca Sprong-Wijnreder, the Cluster Coordinator Biodiversity and Marine Protection of GIZ, gave a presentation overview and update on the SOMACORE in the Coral Triangle Programme. She informed the body that GIZ wanted to do in country dialogues, but the virus outbreak has hampered the timeline. According to their timeline that was shown, GIZ is now filling the proposal by leveling up the planned regional workshops while at the same time targeting community-level empowerment. She stated that the program proposal does not embody the interest and priorities of GIZ, but that

of the Ministry of Environment in Germany. She ended the presentation with a good news update that GIZ can now work at full capacity with the Philippine government.

After the presentation, it was brought up that Indonesia has reservation with the use of the term 'transboundary', and the need for its replacement in the document. As another comment, SWG Chair and EAFM Co-chair Dr. Norasma opened the discussion topic on how the lead agency should be from government, especially since during implementation it will be the government that will be in forefront of everything. She shared an experience about WWF Malaysia's improper communication and event handling, that she hoped would not be repeated by new and incoming projects. Franca explained that the NGO is doing the work of the actual project, but yes, the country should be the lead in steering it. She clarified that using the term *lead* in consortium partner lead in countries does not mean that they are the decision-maker, but only the task coordinator. (For the presentation, please see annex III letter D.)

## 4.2. Regional Strategic Action Program

Dr. Rex Montebon, opened the session with a question regarding the Ministerial Endorsement from Indonesia. After communicating this with UNDP, he was informed that the minister's signature for RSAP was truly required. He further inquired, "If the minister actually authorized the Director General on his behalf, will this be acceptable to UNDP or the Global Environmental Facility?" He followed this up by questioning Indonesia if there was an existing Letter of Authority.



*The participants raise a glass to Dr. Jose Padilla and themselves after a very lively discussion regarding the RSAP project.  
Photo Credit: C. Amarillo*

Dr. Jose Padilla, Regional Technical Adviser of the United Nations Development Programme, served as the speaker for this session through remote participation via Microsoft Teams. He gave a run through on the issues that were faced as they prepare a project identification form for the next phase of the Sulu-Sulawesi EAFM Plan Implementation. He shared the information that there was a suggestion from the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) Secretariat to combine

the two concepts submitted through the Philippine government. One is on the second phase of the SSS EAFM project which was completed in 2014 and the other is the proposal that was drafted by the University of Queensland. He relayed that there is a possibility of integrating these two proposals concerning Indonesia, Malaysia, and Philippines. Dr. Padilla then proceeded to clarify the expectations from GEF. For the implementation or the second phase of the RSAP, that would require the ministerial endorsement of the 3 countries. So far, with the efforts of UNDP and CI, the endorsement from Malaysia and Philippines have been secured. What is pending now is the one from Indonesia. He regrets to inform that UNDP has tried to negotiate with the GEF secretariat with an endorsement that is lower than the minister, but the clear feedback is that GEF will not entertain such a proposal.

When asked if the Director General would be authorized by the minister to sign the endorsement on his behalf, Dr. Padilla responded, "if the minister is able to sign a letter of authorization, why can't the minister sign the endorsement himself?" Indonesia clarified that the minister has already signed the authorization letter but it is in Bahasa language. UNDP then requested for the English translation of this letter and the explanation why the minister signed the authorization letter, but not the endorsement letter.

Dr. Jose Padilla then stated the second concern which is the source of finance. Funds would be coming from the International Waters focal area and the resources from IW is already promised to UNDP by the GEF Secretariat. What GEF wants to see is the country allocations. The Philippines has \$20 million, Indonesia has \$60 million, and Malaysia has \$10 million. He

expressed concern that some of the countries have already exhausted these to other projects, aside from Philippines that allocated about \$1.5 million to the Sulu-Sulawesi Sea project.

Another concern shared by Dr. Norasma is regarding the ever-changing political context of each country. For Malaysia, they have already changed ministers. Her concern is that if we modify anything in the document that was signed, such as removing the term ‘transboundary’, we would need to get a signature again because it will be a different document, legally. Dr. Padilla replied with the suggestion to try with earnest in obtaining the ministerial endorsement from Indonesia to move forward.

(For the RSAP presentation, please see Annex III E.)

## 5. Presentation of national level implementation and opportunities

Session 5 of the workshop started off the second day of the event. Each country was tasked to provide a presentation on what they have done so far, on a national level, in relation to the SSS EAFM plan. Dr. Norasma Dacho, the SSS Working Group Chair and EAFM Working

Group Co-Chair was first to present for Malaysia. She enthusiastically gave a report on the international commitment of Malaysia in promoting the 3 Pillars of EAFM, namely, Ecological Well-being, Human Well-being and Gender Equality, and Good Governance. One of their big projects in the coming 2 years is the banning and permanent exit of trawlers, to follow the footsteps of Indonesia and the Philippines. They also have deployed a total of 1,179 units of artificial coral reefs to rehabilitate the areas destroyed by the trawlers and illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing. The



*Malaysian delegates Charles Francis and Talip Hassan from the Department of Fisheries, Sabah, Malaysia in discussion.  
Photo Credit: C. Amarillo*

country’s successes is rooted on the continuity in the personnel because they are very familiar with the environmental plans and can implement them thoroughly. There is also opportunity in the Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) 2.0. The challenge that can be foreseen right now is in terms of continuity due to retiring personnel. In the spirit of transparency, Dr. Norasma divulged that the allocated budget for fisheries is around 25 million Ringgit, or around 5.7 million USD.



*Sri Atmini, NCCC Coordinator of Indonesia, doing the country presentation through Microsoft Teams.  
Photo Credit: C. Amarillo*

Due to some technical difficulties, Indonesia's presentation became second instead of first. Sri Atmini, the NCCC Coordinator of Indonesia, did the presentation remotely. She gave an overview of the country's flagship program: Area-Based (FMA) Fisheries Management (RPJMN 2020-2024) for the sustainability of fish resources. The last 5 years has shown the improvement of the Fisheries Management Plan (FMP) and Harvest Strategy through Fisheries Management Council (FMC) via the promotion of eco-fishing ports, increasing compliance in catch report

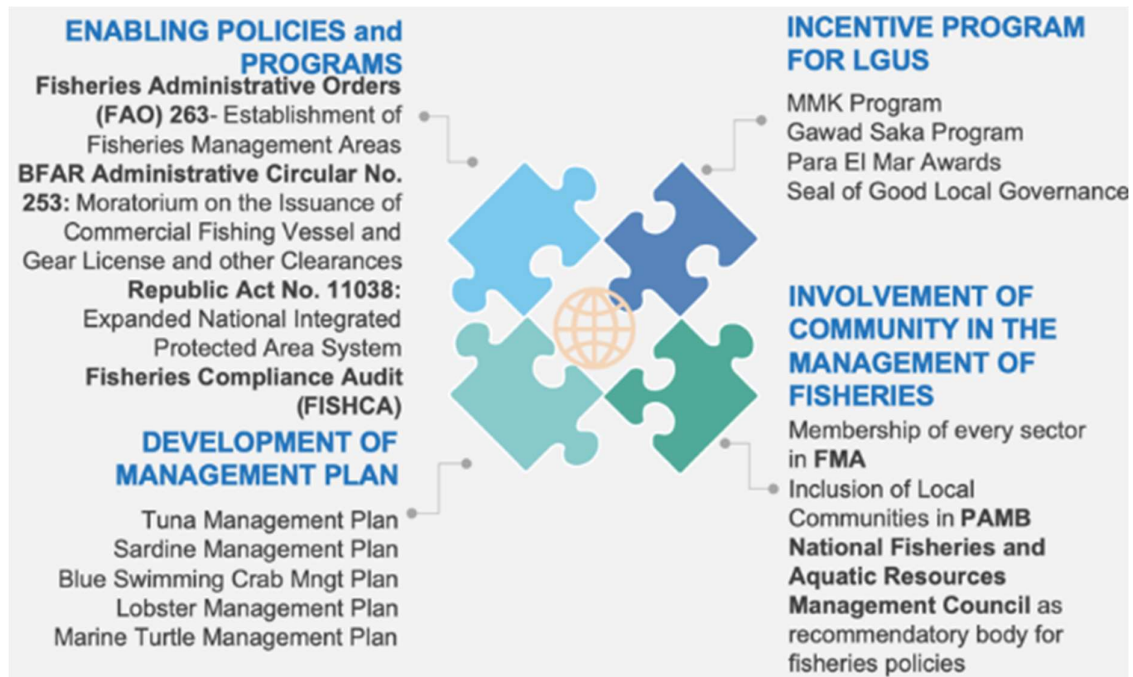
through e-logbook, good handling practices of fish products for the on-board and fishing port, and simplifying the affairs of permits in just 1 hour. Just last year, a law was enacted, Ministerial Law Number 33/PERMEN-KP/2019 regarding Governance and Organization of FMC in FMAs. In terms of challenges and factors of successes, she enumerated the following;

- Regular communication and coordination among NWG members and stakeholders
- Synergize program/activities between other Directorate General within MMAF and also with other institutions
- Local community support, participation and compliance, and co-management
- Public awareness towards threatened species remains low, particularly in (some) remote area
- Synergize program/activities between thematic WG
- Population increase in coastal areas
- Harmonize regulations and authorities among sectors and government levels
- Marine debris and pollution (i.e., plastic, oil spill)
- Support from research findings in CTI issues
- CTI CFF contributions to other International Initiatives (e.g. UNFCCC, UNEA, ICRI)
- Alternative financing to support implementation of NPOA.



*Aquaculturist of DA-BFAR, Janice Cubo, leading the Philippine presentation.  
Photo Credit: C. Amarillo*

The third country presentation was given by Janice Cubo, Junior Aquaculturist of the Department of Agriculture-Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources. She started off the presentation by giving a glimpse of the Philippines' fisheries management through graphs and numbers of aquatic resources, amount of production, and the overview of the country's flagship program given in the Fisheries Administrative Order No. 263, also known as, Fisheries Management Areas (FMAs). She shared the recent successes in fisheries management in terms of good governance, which is depicted in the following diagram:



As for the challenges and opportunities, it is mostly the usual paradox of the decreasing production from capture fisheries paired with an increasing demand for quality fish, overlapping and redundant policies and plans, and limited personnel capacity. (See Annex III F for the full country presentations).

## 6. Presentation of national level priority actions based on the three (3) Pillars.

During the workshop, all 3 member countries were given 30 minutes to go into break out groups and were asked to formulate national priority actions based on the 3 EAFM Pillars; Ecological Well-being, Human Well-being and Gender Equality, and Good Governance. After which, they were asked to present these outputs.

## Indonesia's Priority Actions

### DRAFT PROPOSED MANAGEMENT ACTION FOR NATIONAL LEVEL

#### NOTE :

This priority action is still draft and need to be discuss because The Strategic Plans of 2020-2024 for MMAF have not enacted / still draft process. And also we are waiting for the new RPOA 2.0 and NPOA CTI-CFF.

#### ECOLOGICAL OBJECTIVES :

1. EO 4. Control and maintain fishery by catch at an ecologically acceptable level.  
MA. Placement (location) and sizing of FADs to minimize by-catch and catch of undersized
2. EO 5. Minimize the negative impacts of fishing practices and technologies on the environment  
MA. Develop limitation and determination of the amount of fishing efforts allocation in FMA 716
3. EO 3. Restore critical fish habitat and conserve in situ marine biodiversity  
MA. Strengthen the management effectiveness of existing MPAs

#### SOCIAL OBJECTIVES :

1. SO 2. Improve community resilience through livelihood diversification (including biodiversity-friendly enterprise)  
MA. Financial support by providing access to credit/financial institutions
2. SO 4. Strengthen equity and social benefit, to ensure access, participation, and decision-making  
MA. Incorporate gender components in program cycle from planning stage
3. SO 5. Enhance and stabilize household dietary consumption for improved local food security  
MA. Good handling practices certificate on board and the fishing port

#### GOVERNMENT OBJECTIVES :

1. GO 2. Strengthen local capacity to engage in and successfully undertake sustainable livelihoods, responsible fishing practices  
MA. Strengthen and including local community in fisheries management especially for surveillance program.
2. GO 6. Enhance stakeholder participation in nation fishery management process and decision-making, integrating local wisdom and traditional knowledge, as applicable.  
MA. Implementation of Fisheries Management Plans through Fisheries Management Council in FMA 716
3. GO 7. Coordinate fisheries management plans at various levels of governance (national, local, sub-regional)  
MA. Implementation and Monitoring of Zoning Plans



### Malaysia's Priority Actions

Ecological	Human Well-being	Governance
EO3. Malaysia Reefs Program	SO1. Develop capacity program focus on marine conservation	GO1. Learn on initiation on traceability implementation
EO1. Closed season for pelagic	SO2. Additional incentive program	GO2. Develop capacity program focus on marine conservation
EO1. Total ban on trawlers	SO4. Share information on EAFM (stakeholder cross-visit)	GO5. Cross-visit on enforcement

### Philippines' Priority Actions

Ecological	Human Well-being	Governance
EO1. Research Expansion of National Stocks Assessment Program to include monitoring of Reference Points	SO4. Enhancement of Registration Systems to include provision of Insurance and other Benefits (FishR and BoatR)	GO6. Establishment and Strengthening of FMA Management Board including Capacity Building on Coordination Mechanism and Organizational Development (with consideration to BARMM implementation*)
EO3. Establishment and Strengthening of Marine Protected Area (MPA) Network	SO1&2: Provision of Livelihood Enterprise (Fishery and Non-Fishery Enterprises, BDFE)	GO6. Establishment of Scientific Advisory Group per FMA
EO6. Knowledge Management (i.e. Feedback Mechanism, Repository of Fisheries Information)	SO1. Capacity Building on Organizational and Business Development	GO7. Development of EAFM Plan include Marine Spatial Planning



Delegates during the workshop breakout group meeting where they were tasked to gather by country, and brainstorm national priority actions based on the EAFM pillars (Philippine delegation on the left; Malaysian delegation on the right).  
Photo Credit: C. Amarillo

## 7. Presentation to Socialize the ASEAN eCDT Regional Technical Guidance

Mr. Len Garces, again gave a presentation to socialize the ASEAN Electronic Catch Documentation and Traceability System (eCDT) Regional Technical Guidance, a major output of the USAID Oceans and Fisheries Partnership. As USAID Oceans is ending this May 13, 2020, this document will be given to SEAFDEC so that they can utilize it as reference especially in Philippines and Indonesia. This technical guidance document is intended to provide a practical guide to developing and implementing electronic catch documentation and traceability (eCDT) systems that can be aligned to the different capacities, circumstances, and needs of ASEAN member states (AMS). It is also meant to complement the existing ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme (ACDS) for use by AMS governments, their national fisheries departments, and their respective private sector stakeholders. Mr. Garces then gave a peak into the content and the document's development process. (For the presentation, please see Annex III G.)

## 8. Presentation on regional level implementation and opportunities

### 8.1. Transboundary Resilience Project for SSS

Dr. Gregory Bennett, the representative from the CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat, gave a presentation on the updates of the Transboundary Resilience Project proposed by the University of Queensland for the Sulu-Sulawesi Seascape. He presented the rationale for the existence of this project as it is important, timely, aligns well with the RPOA 2.0, and would serve as a good reference for the Lesser Sunda Seascape and the Bismarck Solomon Seascape. (For the presentation, please see Annex III H.)

### 8.2. Updates on RPOA 2.0

Session 8 of the workshop centered on the issue of moving forward. The main concern is brought about by the lack of a signed ministerial endorsement from Indonesia, which is a prerequisite for the approval of RPOA 2.0. All three countries expressed their commitment to the following decision points;

Whether Indonesia is going to get an RSAP endorsement signed by the minister
Whether GEF will accept an RSAP endorsement signed by the DG, with a Letter of Authorization from the minister
Whether Indonesia is able to provide an English translation of the Letter of Authorization, and an explanation why the minister cannot sign it, when Philippines and Malaysia has already done so
Whether Philippines and Malaysia will need to sign again as a result of the revisions suggested by Indonesia
Whether RSAP will be merged with the project of the University of Queensland
Whether the University of Queensland's project proposal will no longer need ministerial endorsement
Whether the whole of RSAP will be scrapped and the countries will adopt the project proposal of the University of Queensland instead

(Please refer to the way forward timeline found in session 10 for specific deadlines.)

## 9. Plenary workshop: identification of top 3 regional level activities

Dr. Rex Montebon, the Marine Program Director of Conservation International Philippines, started session 9 plenary workshop with a presentation of the history of the RSAP. Following the previous session's discussion on the possible abandonment of the RSAP, he cleared up that the identified priority regional actions can be implemented through other projects, so it is still relevant to perform the task of identifying them. With that, the output, as agreed by the three countries, was as follows;

### Top 3 Regional Activity Priorities

1. **Communications Plan** – under theme 4 and 6, to develop a communications plan or strategy on the regional level which will serve as a guide for communicating with different stakeholders and target audiences in terms of fisheries management and marine ecology. For example, relating the comment “why do we save this species of shark?” to the bigger picture of the sub-regional EAFM.
2. **National EAFM Management Plans** for each country's FMA – under theme 1, to come up with a management plan using the EAFM framework for small pelagic fish (SPF) stocks found in its own FMA whose waters are included within the Sulu-Sulawesi Seascape. This will include the total economic value of the small pelagic fisheries.
3. **Resource Valuation Document** – under theme 2, to provide economic information that can justify and further strengthen the management of SPF stocks. “Are we investing enough in conservation in relation to the value of the resources?” This will be included in the EAFM Management Plan for each country's FMA.

## 10. Next steps and wrap up



Delegates after workshop day 2, session 10, closing remarks. (From left to right, seated: Ronja Schmidt, Rex Montebon, Ricky Nuñez Jr., Nilda Baling, Norasma Dacho, Greg Bennett, Len Garces, Talip Hasan; Standing: Joey Pedrajas, Astrid Lim, Janice Cubo, Napoleon Lamarca, Pablo de los Reyes, Marion Daclan, Charles Francis).

Photo Credit: C. Amarillo

Timeline of Proposed Activities (following conclusion of the workshop):

Activities	Dates
CTI-CFF RS to circulate both TORs	Mar 17, 2020
Get feedback from member countries	Mar 24, 2020
Integrate comments and finalize TOR	
Next discussion	SWG Annual Meeting
English letter and explanation from Indonesia	March 25, 2020
Decision on ways forward	March 2020
eCDT doc to be circulated thru RS	April 2020
Process and output documentation	March 20, 2020
Renew and approval by CI & Oceans Submit to RS for circulation	April 15, 2020

## GIZ proposed Seascape Workshops

Sulu-Sulawesi Seascape (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines)	
<b>Date (tentative)</b>	April 20-21, 2020
<b>Location</b>	virtual; in-country venues TBD
<b>Lead</b>	GIZ
<b>Partners</b>	CI, IUCN, WWF Malaysia, WCS
Lesser Sunda Seascape (Indonesia, Timor-Leste)	
<b>Date</b>	April 22-24, 2020
<b>Location</b>	virtual; in-country venues TBD
<b>Lead</b>	CI
<b>Partners</b>	IUCN, WCS, TNC
Bismarck Solomon Seascape (Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands)	
<b>Date</b>	April 27-29, 2020
<b>Location</b>	virtual; in-country venues TBD
<b>Lead</b>	TNC (TBC)
<b>Partners</b>	IUCN, WWF Pacific, WCS, TNC, ILLMA, ECA

# Annex I: Workshop Agenda

## **Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security**

### **Provisional Agenda**

#### **Sulu-Sulawesi Sub-Regional EAFM Plan Implementation Workshop**

*March 10-11, 2020*

*Diamond Hotel, Metro Manila, Philippines*

The CTI-CFF Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) launched in 2009 by the leaders of the CT6 sets forth five long-term goals for regional action. One of these goals is the application of ecosystem approach to fisheries management. This goal is supported by clear sets of regional actions and priority activities identified and coordinated by the CTI-CFF Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management Working Group. One of the regional actions outlined in the plan is “Improve enforcement of illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing through greater collaboration”.

In June 2015, a Sulu-Sulawesi Seascape Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) Implementation Planning Meeting was held to develop operational plans to implement transboundary EAFM. The meeting defined a Fisheries Management Unit that covers the transboundary area of the Sulu-Sulawesi Seascape shared by Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines. The participants applied the EAFM planning process to develop a draft EAFM plan that identified a common vision to address prioritized issues in the Fisheries Management Unit (FMU). Unfortunately, Malaysia was unable to attend the meeting, hence, the plan could not be finalized and implemented.

In 2017, the Oceans and Fisheries Partnership, a special project of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) with goals to strengthen regional cooperation to combat IUU fishing and to promote sustainable fisheries to conserve marine biodiversity in the Asia-Pacific region, revisited the sub-regional EAFM plan. Tri-national meetings and regional workshops participated also by other ASEAN-member countries were then conducted to review and refine the vision, goals, and activities spelled out in the plan. After a series of national consultations and discussions, the sub-regional EAFM plan was finally approved and adopted at the 15th Senior Officials’ Meeting in November 2019 in Solomon Islands.

Now that the sub-regional EAFM plan for Sulu-Sulawesi Seas is adopted, USAID Oceans and Conservation International Philippines formalized on December 17, 2019, a collaborative effort to assist in the implementation of the plan. This partnership is based on the common goal of both organizations to combat IUU fishing, promote sustainable fisheries, and to conserve marine biodiversity in the Sulu-Sulawesi Seascape. The collaboration spans a period of five months from 10 December 2019 to 15 April 2020. This partnership activity is being implemented in coordination with the Regional Secretariat and the EAFM and Seascapes Technical Working Groups of the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries, and Food Security (CTI-CFF).

Several TWG decisions were also made at the 15<sup>th</sup> Senior Officials' Meeting at Honiara, Solomon Islands in November 2019. There were decisions that required the collaboration of two working groups, the Seascope and the EAFM Working Group. These WGs were specifically tasked to take forward the SSS Sub-Regional EAFM Plan from adoption to implementation and to explore possibilities for funding (10.2.5). In line with this decision, SOM also acknowledged the collaboration between USAID Oceans and CI Philippines to conduct a regional planning workshop to identify priority activities to be implemented under the Sub-Regional EAFM plan in SSS and to facilitate the establishment of the sub-regional mechanism for SSS and the development of the TOR (10.2.6).

Specifically, this workshop **aims** to:

1. Identify priority actions to be implemented by the countries in the next two (2) years based on the SSS Sub-Regional EAFM Plan.
2. Identify priority regional actions to be undertaken by the sub-regional working group in the next two (2) years.
3. Finalize the Terms of Reference for the Sulu-Sulawesi Sub-Regional Working Group as pre-requisite for the implementation of the SSS Sub-Regional EAFM Plan
4. Agree on the Terms of Reference for the Establishment of Sub-Regional Working Group for Priority Seascapes in the Coral Triangle Region

#### Workshop Flow

Day 1: March 10, Tuesday: Discussion on the Terms of Reference for the Establishment of Sub-Regional Working Groups and Overview of the SSS Sub-Regional EAFM Plan		
8:00 - 8:30	Arrival and Registration	Event Secretariat
8:30 - 9:30	<b>Opening Ceremonies</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Welcome Remarks by the Host Country</li> <li>• Message from the Chair of SWG</li> <li>• Message from the Chair of EAFM</li> <li>• Message from the CTI Regional Secretariat</li> <li>• Introduction of Delegates, Facilitators and Participants</li> <li>• Rationale and Objectives of the workshop</li> <li>• Photo Op</li> </ul>	Host Country  Dr. Norasma Dacho Timor-Leste Dr. Gregory Bennett  Dr. Rex Montebon
9:30 - 9:45	Coffee Break	

9:45 - 10:45	<p><b>Session 1: Discussion on the Terms of Reference for the Establishment of Sub-Regional Working Groups for Priority Seascapes in the Coral Triangle Region</b></p> <p><i>(Arrangements will be made for the Pacific-member countries to join remotely.)</i></p>	Facilitator
10:45 - 11:45	<p><b>Session 2: Discussion on the Terms of Reference for the Sulu-Sulawesi Seascape Sub-Regional Working Group</b></p>	Facilitator
11:45 - 12:15	<p>Next steps of the TORs Wrap up and close the day</p>	Facilitator
12:15 - 1:30	Lunch Break	
1:30 - 3:00	<p><b>Session 3: Overview of the SSS Sub-Regional EAFM Plan</b></p> <p><b>Part 1:</b> SOM15 Outcomes and Approvals</p> <p><b>Part 2:</b> Brief Background on the Development of the SSS EAFM Plan: 2015 - 2019</p> <p><b>Part 3:</b> Overview of the SSS Sub-Regional EAFM Plan: Vision - Goals - Objectives and other salient points of the Plan</p>	<p>Greg Bennett</p> <p>Len Garces,</p>
3:00 - 3:15	Coffee Break	
3:15 - 4:30	<p><b>Session 4: SSS Sub-regional EAFM Plan Implementation through GIZ Project and the RSAP</b></p> <p>1. Solutions for Marine and Coastal Resilience in the Coral Triangle Programme 2. Regional Strategic Action Program</p> <p><i>An open forum will be conducted after the presentation.</i></p>	<p>GIZ</p> <p>Rex Montebon</p>
4:30 - 5:00	Synthesis and close	Facilitator
<b>Day 2: March 11, Wednesday: SSS Sub-Regional EAFM Plan Implementation Workshop</b>		
8:00 - 8:30	Signing of Attendance	Event Secretariat
8:30 - 9:30	<p><b>Session 5: Country Presentation on National Level Implementation and Opportunities</b></p> <p><i>An open forum will be conducted after each presentation</i></p>	<p>Indonesia</p> <p>Malaysia</p> <p>Philippines</p>
9:30 - 9:45	Coffee Break	

9:45 - 10:45	<p><b>Workshop 1: Identification of national level priority actions based on the three (3) Pillars.</b></p> <p><i>Participants will be grouped by country: Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines.</i></p>	<p>Rex Montebon Joey Pedrajas Astrid Lim</p> <p>Overall facilitator: Len Garces</p>
10:45 - 12:00	<p><b>Session 6: Plenary: Presentation of outputs by country</b></p>	<p>Indonesia Malaysia Philippines</p>
12:00 - 1:00	Lunch Break	
1:00 - 1:30	<p><b>Session 7: Presentation to Socialize the ASEAN eCDT Regional Technical Guidance</b></p>	<p>Len Garces</p>
1:30 - 2:30	<p><b>Session 8: Presentation on Regional Level Implementation and Opportunities</b></p> <p>1. Transboundary Resilience Project for SSS (RS) 2. Updates on RPOA 2.0</p> <p><i>An open forum will be conducted after the presentation.</i></p>	<p>Greg Bennett</p>
2:30 - 3:30	<p><b>Session 9: Plenary Workshop: Identification of top 3 Regional Level Activities</b></p> <p><i>This workshop aims to identify 3 priority activities to be implemented at the regional level in the next 3 years.</i></p>	<p>Facilitator</p>
3:30 - 3:45	Coffee Break	
3:45 - 4:15	<p><b>Session 10: Next Steps and Wrap up</b></p> <p><i>Identify the action steps for the group to move the outputs or results of this workshop forward.</i></p>	<p>Facilitator</p>
4:15 - 4:30	<p><b>Closing Ceremonies</b></p>	<p>Host Country</p>



## Annex II: Participants

	First Name	Last Name	Title	Organization	M/F	Government	CSO/NGO	Industry/Private Sector
Indonesia*								
1	Nilfa	Rasyid	Head of Sub-Directorate of National Marine Spatial Planning	Directorate of Marine Spatial Planning, MMAF	F	x		
2	Sri	Atmini	Coordinator	NCC Indonesia	F	x		
3	Mahdan	Mahdan	Jurisdiction Seascapes Analyst	Directorate of Marine Spatial Planning, MMAF	M	x		
4	Yuliadi	Kadarmo	Policy Analyst	Bureau of Public Relations and Foreign Cooperation, MMAF	M	x		
5	Siti Annisa	Mardhatillah	Cooperation Analyst	Bureau of Public Relations and Foreign Cooperation, MMAF	F	x		
6	Andriyanto	Hilmawan	Technical Staff	NCC Indonesia	M	x		
7	Tomy Ganda	Pratama	Technical Staff	NCC Indonesia	M	x		
8	Yaya	Hudaya	Capture Fisheries Production Manager	Directorate of Fish Resources Management, MMAF	M	x		
9	Arinta Dwi	Hapsari	Marine and Fisheries Analyst	Directorate of Fish Resources Management, MMAF	F	x		
Malaysia								
10	Norasma	Dacho	SWG Chair, EAFM Co-chair	DOF Sabah Malaysia	F	x		
11	Talip	Hasan	Sr. Asst. Director	DOF Sabah Malaysia	M	x		
12	Charles	Francis	Fisheries Officer	DOF Sabah Malaysia	M	x		
Philippines								
13	Nilda	Baling	NCCC Chair	DENR-Biodiversity Management Bureau	F	x		
14	Napoleon	Lamarca	Sr. Aquaculturist	DA-Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources	M	x		
15	Pablo	de los Reyes	Sr. EMS	DENR- Biodiversity Management Bureau	M	x		
16	Mudjekeewis	Santos	Scientist II	National Fisheries Research and Development Institute	M	x		
17	Janice	Cubo	Aquaculturist	DA- Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources	F	x		
Solomon Islands*								

	First Name	Last Name	Title	Organization	M/F	Government	CSO/NGO	Industry/Private Sector
18	Agnetha	Vave-Karamui	Chief Conservation Officer	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Management	F	x		
CTI Regional Secretariat								
19	Gregory	Bennett	Technical Programme Sr. Officer	CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat	M		x	
Development Partners								
20*	Jose	Padilla	Regional Technical Adviser	UNDP	M	x		
21	Marion	Daclan	Sr. Adviser	GIZ	F		x	
22	Franca	Sprong-Wijnreder	Cluster Coordinator Biodiversity and Marine Protection	GIZ	F		x	
23	Ronja	Schmidt	Jr. Adviser	GIZ	F		x	
Organizers								
24	Len	Garces	Fisheries Management Specialist	USAID Oceans	M			x
25	Joey	Pedrajas	Fisheries Management Assistant	USAID Oceans	M			x
26	Enrique	Nuñez Jr.	Country Executive Director	Conservation International-Philippines	M		x	
27	Rex	Montebon	Marine Programme Director	Conservation International-Philippines	M		x	
28	Cheryl	Ventura	Marine Coordinator	Conservation International-Philippines	F		x	
29	Jake	Perey	Regional IT	Conservation International-Philippines	M		x	
30	Astrid	Lim	Regional Program Development Specialist	Conservation International-Philippines	F		x	
31	Cristel	Amarillo	Independent Consultant / Workshop Rapporteur	Conservation International-Philippines	F		x	

\* participated via Microsoft Teams

Annex III: Presentations  
 I. SOM-15 outcomes and approvals



**2. PARTNERS**

Institution	Role
USAID Ocean	Technical support and funding
CI	Technical Support
NOAA	Technical Support
WWF	Technical Support
US-DOI	SOACAP

**1. FOCAL POINTS**

Member Country	Focal Points
Indonesia	Mr. Syahri Abd. Raop, Acting Director of Fisheries Resources Management, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Absentee: Mr. Waluyo, Director of Research Center of Fisheries
Malaysia (Co-Chair)	Dr. Norazma Diah, Senior Assistant Director, Department of Fisheries Absentee: -
Papua New Guinea	Ms. Laurel Dandava, Manager for Inshore Fisheries, National Fisheries Authority Absentee: Mr. Rachid Rahi
Philippines	Mr. Eduardo B. Garingona, Director for Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Absentee: Ms. Druela Bayate, Assistant Director for Technical Services, Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
Solomon Islands	Mr. Joseph M. M. Dorey, Director for Inshore Fisheries Division, Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources Absentee: Ms. Rosealie Punda Dr. Jose Lucas da Silva Director of Fisheries and Marine Science Program, National University of Timor Leste Absentee: Mr. Lino de Jesus Martins, Chief of Department of Marine Protected Area, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries

**3. EAFM workplan for 2020**

Planned Activities	Venue	Time Frame	Projected Budget (USD)	Source of Budget
Planning Workshop on Implementation of Sub-Regional Plan in Sulu Sulawesi Seascape (Subject for approval at 15 <sup>th</sup> SOM) by EAFM Working Group Meeting	Manila	Q1 / early Q2 (Jan - April)	TBC	CI Philippines and Oceans partnership
COASTISH / Local Government Network / Woman Leaders Forum	Manila	Q1 / Q2 (Jan - June)	TBC (25,000)	CTI-CIF Regional Secretariat to fund the activity (one person per member countries)

- #### 4. Recommendation for SOM-15 consideration
1. Acknowledged and accepted the report of the Ecosystem Approach of Fisheries Management Technical Working Group (Annex 26);
  2. Acknowledged and appreciated funding from the US Department of Interior through the Strengthening Organizational and Administrative Capacity (SOACAP) activities. Part of the funding supported two workshops namely the Regional Priorities Workshop (RPW-3) for Renewed Regional Plan of Action held from April 30 until May 2, 2019 and the Institutional Framework and Writeshop in Bali, Indonesia in August 13-15, 2019;
  3. Noted the collaborative effort of Indonesia, Malaysia and Philippines in partnership with USAID Oceans and Fisheries Partnership to finalize and agreed on the Sulu-Sulawesi Seascape Sub-Regional EAFM Plan;
  4. Endorsed the Sulu Sulawesi Seascape Sub-regional EAFM Plan;
  5. Tasked EAFM Working group to take forward the Sulu Sulawesi Seascape Sub-regional EAFM Plan in coordination with Seascope Working group to explore possibilities for funding and its implementation;



- #### 4. Recommendation for SOM-15 consideration
6. Acknowledged and appreciated the potential support of USAID Oceans in partnership with Conservation International - Philippines in the following:
    - a. Conduct of a regional planning workshop to identify priority activities to be implemented under the Sub-Regional EAFM Plan in Sulu-Sulawesi Seascope; and
    - b. Facilitate the establishment of the Sub-Regional Mechanism for Sulu-Sulawesi Seascope and the development of TOR.
  7. Conduct of a regional planning workshop to identify priority activities to be implemented under the Sub-Regional EAFM Plan in Sulu-Sulawesi;
  8. Requested for continued support from Development Partners and collaborators to support EAFM Working Group programs for 2020;
  9. Encouraged Indonesia to complete the process of Endorsement of the Strategic Action Program for the Sustainable Fisheries Management of the Sulu-Celebes (Sulawesi) Sea Large Marine Ecosystem (SCLME); and



### 1. Focal Points

Member Country	Focal Points
<b>Indonesia</b>	Focal Point: Suharyanto, Director of Marine Spatial Planning, MMAF Alternate: Okto Irianto, Deputy Assistant for Marine Service, Coordinating Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Investments Focal Point: Asep Ricardo L. Calderon, Director of Biodiversity Management Bureau, DENR Alternate: Mr. Eduardo B. Gongora, Director Bureau Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Support to Focal Point: Ms. Janice Tuantie, BFAR and Nilda Baling, Biodiversity Management Bureau, DENR
<b>Philippines</b>	Focal Point: Dr. Norasna Dacbo, Senior Assistant Director for Conservation and International Office, DOF-Sabah
<b>Malaysia (Chair)</b>	Yvonne Tio, Executive Manageress, CEPA Alternate: Ms. Lovel Dandava, NFA
<b>Papua New Guinea</b>	Agnetha Vave-Karantui, Chief Conservation Officer, MECDM Alternate: Rosalie Masui, Deputy Director Inshore Fisheries, MFAR
<b>Solomon Islands (Co-Chair)</b>	Ms. Gladys Luanih, Chief Desk Officer of Ocean and Climate Change, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and External Trade Sabino Leto Adonia, Senior Fisheries Officer, MAF Alternate: Ms. Junissa M. Da Costa, National Institute Fisheries and Aquaculture, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
<b>Timor-Leste</b>	

## 2. Proposed workplan and Budget for 2020

Planned Activities	Time Frame	Venue	Proposed Budget	Source of Budget
Regional Planning and Consultative Workshop for Priority Seascape (in conjunction with the EAFM SSS Planning and the Regional Strategic Action Plan)	Q1 (January – March)	Manila, Philippines	25,000	(USAID Oceans and UNDP)
Priority Seascape Workshop 1. Sulu Sulawesi 2. Bismarck Solomon Sea 3. Lesser Sunda	Q1 (Jan – Mar)	TBC	TBC	GIZ is a leading a consortium of development partners and collaborators, working in close coordination with the Seascape Working Group, planning to develop the solutions to Marine and Coastal Resilience Project proposal, aiming to requests support from the German Federal Government
7th Seascape Working Group Meeting TOR back to back with Seascope Working Group Regional Exchange for CT6	Q3 (Jul – Sep)	Manila, Philippines	50,000	CTI/CTF Regional Secretariat and Partners (WAVF)

## 3. Recommendations for SOM 15 Consideration

1. Acknowledged and accepted the report of the Seascope Technical Working Group (Annex 23);
2. Noted the suggestion from the Regional Secretariat to produce a knowledge product i.e. audio-visual production, infographic with support from Development Partners to highlight the success of the Sulu Sulawesi Seascope Project as a promotional tool for raising awareness and appreciation among key leaders of CT6 Member Countries and potential donors;
3. Acknowledged and accepted the Project Concept entitled "Transboundary Approach to Securing Coral Reef Fishery and Biodiversity Resources in the Sulu-Sulawesi Seascope" to be implemented in Indonesia, Malaysia, and Philippines in collaboration with University of Queensland, Australia.;
4. Agreed that the submission of the Seascope Working Group on its position for the inclusion of the Seascope General Model and Regional Framework for Priority Seascapes in the RPOA 2.0 through the Regional Secretariat;
5. Tasked the Seascope Sub-Working Group to develop their 'Term of Reference' (ToR);
6. Recognized the recent legislations in the Philippines i.e. Bangsamoro Organic Law and the Enhanced National Protected Area System (NIPAS), both aimed to protect and guide the management of the coastal and marine environments particularly in the southern Philippines about the Sulu Sea of the Sulu Sulawesi Seascope; and
7. Endorsed the Solutions for Marine and Coastal Resilience in the Coral Triangle (SOMACORE) Project proposal to be supported by BMU International Climate Initiative (Annex 24); and

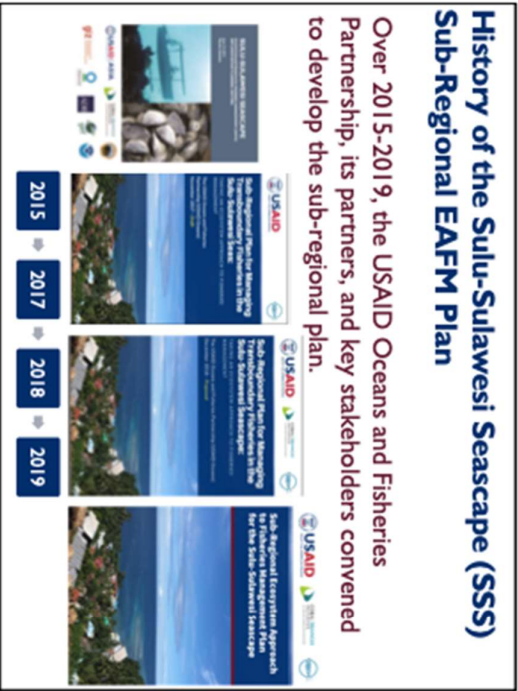
8. Endorsed the Seascope 'Terms of Reference' for 2020. (Annex 25)



Thank you | Terima kasih | Maraming salamat  
Tagio tumas | Tank iu | Obrigado



## 2. Development of the SSS EAFM plan: 2015 – 2019



## Review Meetings & Finalization:

- Oct/Nov 2018:** Socialization with CTI NCCCs + CTI RS to circulate updated draft plan for final review
  - 9-10 Oct: Sabah, Malaysia
  - 16 Oct: Manila, Philippines
  - 2 Nov: Putra Jaya, Malaysia + WorldFish (Penang)
  - 12, 13 & 15 Nov: Jakarta & Manado, Indonesia
- Nov 2018:** Finalization and submission of sub-regional plan to CTI RS
- Dec 2018:** sub-regional plan presentation (pre SOM) and adoption (SOM 14)
- Sep 2019:** review based on Mar 2019 inputs from Indonesia NCCC in advance of presentation (pre SOM) and adoption (SOM 15)

Key related documents used to guide the sub-regional plan

## Review and Socialization Meetings (2018)

Socialization with CTI Regional Secretariat and National Coordinating Committees, other partners to review and secure buy-in.



## Vision Statement for the SSS EAFM Plan

“By 2030, the **small pelagic, large pelagic (including neritic tuna) fisheries** of the Sulu-Sulawesi Seas are **ecologically healthy and deliver ecosystem services that provide equitable benefits to our people through collaborative, safe, and legal regional fisheries management.**”

- Initial focus on small pelagic species.
- Expanded focus later on transboundary large pelagics/neritic tunas and demersal (soft-bottom, hard/coral reef) fisheries.
- Includes socio-economic, livelihoods, and cultural “Benefits”

## EAFM Pillars and Goals:

Ecological Well-being	Human Well-being	Good Governance
<p>"Improved long-term health of living marine resources and their habitats through responsible regional fisheries management for optimal benefits to our communities."</p>	<p>"Resilient, self-reliant, and empowered communities who benefit from inclusive, just, responsible, and economically- and socially-equitable fisheries management."</p>	<p>"Improved governance and transboundary fishery policy capacity through a coordinated regional framework that is effectively implemented through a participatory, responsive, transparent, and adaptive process."</p>

## Activities to advance to Sub-regional EAFM Plan Implementation

Activities	Dates
✓ CTI CFF EAFM & SEASCAPE Meeting (Manila)	3 – 5 Sep 2019
✓ Sub –contract pre-award process	Aug – Sep 2019
✓ Final review of Sub-regional EAFM plan - CTI SOM15 (Solomon Is)	Nov 2019
✓ Start-up + Inception Workshop (CI Philippines Sub-contract)	Dec 2019
✓ Coordination support to CTI CFF & workshop preparations	Dec 2019 – Feb 2020
<b>SSS Implementation Planning Workshop (Manila)</b>	<b>Mar 2020</b>

## EAFM Objectives (18):

Ecological Well-being	Human Well-being & Gender	Good Governance
<p>EO-1: Maintain optimal/ sustainable exploitation rates</p> <p>EO-2: Maintain suitable water quality</p> <p>EO-3: Restore habitat &amp; conserve marine biodiversity</p> <p>EO-4: Control by-catch</p> <p>EO-5: Minimize negative fishery impacts</p> <p>EO-6: Increase science &amp; information</p>	<p>SO-1: Enhance income</p> <p>SO-2: Improve community resilience</p> <p>SO-3: Improve human well-being (legal, just &amp; equitable)</p> <p>SO-4: Equity and social benefit for all</p> <p>SO-5: Enhance &amp; stabilize consumption (food security)</p>	<p>GO-1: Reduce IUU fishing</p> <p>GO-2: Strengthen capacity (sustainable fisheries)</p> <p>GO-3: Climate adaptation &amp; mitigation</p> <p>GO-4: Strengthen regional MCS</p> <p>GO-5: Improve judicial &amp; enforcement capacity</p> <p>GO-6: Enhance stakeholder participation</p> <p>GO-7: Strengthen regional coordination</p>

## Opportunities for Replication in other Priority Seascapes in the Coral Triangle





### 3. Overview of the SSS sub-regional EAFM plan



## The Sulu-Sulawesi Seascape Sub-Regional Plan: Taking an Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management

### Background

The *Sub-Regional Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management Plan for the Sulu-Sulawesi Seascape* was designed to enable the Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion (SSME) to achieve a common fisheries management vision by 2030. The plan is the first known sub-regional ecosystem approach to fisheries management (EAFM) plan in fisheries management literature; it includes specific management goals, objectives, and management actions to be undertaken by relevant governmental agencies, non-governmental partners, and multi-lateral/regional organizations focused on fisheries management and biodiversity conservation in Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines. The plan is an entirely voluntary agreement and all proposed management actions are 'offered' (i.e., contributed) and 'maintained' at the discretion of each participating nation implementing the plan.

The plan was developed through a collaborative process led by the USAID Oceans and Fisheries Partnership (USAID Oceans), with its partner the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC), and in participation with relevant national fisheries agencies, fisheries management experts, and non-governmental partners. As a priority for the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security's (CTI-CFF) seascape, the Sub-Regional Plan was finalized and presented to CTI-CFF member countries and their EAFM and Seascape Working Groups in December 2018. During the CTI-CFF Senior Officials Meeting (SOM) on November 2019, the Sub-regional EAFM plan was endorsed and approved.



### Vision, Goals and Objectives

The vision guiding EAFM within the Sulu-Sulawesi Seascape sub-region states that:

*“By 2030, the small and large pelagic (including neritic tuna) fisheries of the Sulu Sulawesi Seas are ecologically healthy and deliver ecosystem services that provide equitable benefits to our people through collaborative, safe, and legal regional fisheries management.”*

The Plan has an immediate focus on five species of economically-important, transboundary small pelagic fisheries and a longer-term focus on seven target species of economically-important, transboundary large pelagic and neritic tuna fisheries, as well as six target species of coral reef-associated transboundary fish species. Following the EAFM framework, the Plan includes three goals:

*Ecological - Goal #1: Improved long-term health of living marine resources and their habitats through responsible regional fisheries management for optimal benefits to our communities.*

*Human Wellbeing - Goal #2: Resilient, self-reliant, and empowered communities who benefit from inclusive, just, responsible, and economically- and socially-equitable fisheries management in the Sulu Sulawesi Seascape.*

*Governance - Goal #3: Improved governance and transboundary fishery policy capacity through a coordinated regional framework that is effectively implemented through a participatory, responsive, transparent, and adaptive process in the Sulu Sulawesi Seascape.*

Under each goal, associated objectives have been identified for completion within the specified timeframe (i.e., 2018 through 2025).

**Goal 1 - Associated ecological objectives (EO):**

- EO-1: Establish and maintain optimal sustainable exploitation rates for the specified transboundary fisheries/species
- EO-2: Establish and maintain suitable water quality parameters
- EO-3: Restore critical fish habitat and conserve *in situ* marine biodiversity
- EO-4: Control and maintain fishery by-catch at an ecologically-acceptable level
- EO-5: Minimize the negative impacts of fishing practices and technologies on the environment
- EO-6: Create new scientific data and knowledge and improve regional information sharing

**Goal 2 - Associated socioeconomic objectives (SO):**

- SO-1: Enhance and stabilize income generation from regional fisheries
- SO-2: Improve community resilience through livelihood diversification (including biodiversity-friendly enterprises)
- SO-3: Improve (fishers) human well-being characterized by legal, just, and equitable conditions
- SO-4: Strengthen equity and social benefit, to ensure access, participation, and decision-making
- SO-5: Enhance and stabilize household dietary consumption for improved local food security

**Goal 3 - Associated governance objectives (GO):**

- GO-1: Combat IUU/illegal fishing
- GO-2: Strengthen local capacity to engage in and successfully undertake sustainable livelihoods, responsible fishing practices
- GO-3: Develop resilient fisheries framework to address climate change impacts
- GO-4: Strengthen regional monitoring, control, and surveillance efforts associated with fisheries
- GO-5: Improve judicial and enforcement capacity associated with fisheries
- GO-6: Enhance stakeholder participation in regional fishery management processes and decision-making, integrating local wisdom and traditional knowledge, as applicable.
- GO-7: Coordinate fisheries management plans at various levels of governance (national, local, transboundary)

The Plan outlines a set of proposed management actions to be fully completed at the sub-regional level. The plan is linked "upwards" to several existing regional fisheries organizations and legal and policy instruments; linked "downward" to relevant national, provincial, and local fisheries management actions currently being implemented by a participating country or regional/multinational agreement (e.g., CTI-CFF); and is linked to actions being newly proposed for future implementation by at least one plan within each of the three countries.

## Process and Next Steps

The Sub-Regional Plan was developed through a four-year, collaborative, multi-national, multi-stakeholder process, beginning with the U.S. Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI) Sulu-Sulawesi Seascape EAFM Planning Meeting held in June 2015, in Manado, Indonesia; followed by the SEAFDEC/USAID Oceans Regional Fisheries Planning Workshop in Southeast Asia held in August 2017, in Bangkok, Thailand; and concluding with the CTI/GIZ/USAID Oceans Sulu-Sulawesi Seascape Regional Convergence Meeting held in July 2018, in Cebu City, Philippines. Out of the workshops, the Sub-Regional Plan was also distributed for peer review.

**USAID Oceans works with its regional partners to apply this sub-regional planning framework to other priority areas in Southeast Asia.**

Learn more about the sub-regional planning approach used by USAID Oceans and its partners at [www.bit.ly/subregionalplanning](http://www.bit.ly/subregionalplanning).

During October and November 2018, on behalf of the CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat, USAID Oceans socialized the plan with National CTI Coordinating Committees and stakeholders in Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines. USAID Oceans presented the plan to the six Coral Triangle member countries at the 14<sup>th</sup> CTI-CFF Senior Officials' Meeting in December 2018, where it was initially endorsed. An updated version of the plan was reviewed during the joint meeting of the CTI-CFF EAFM and Seascope Working Groups, and the revised final version was presented and endorsed by the six Coral Triangle member countries at the 15<sup>th</sup> CTI-CFF Senior Officials' Meeting in November 2019.


Learn more about USAID Oceans at [www.seafdec-oceanspartnership.org](http://www.seafdec-oceanspartnership.org).

SEAFDEC-OCEANSPARTNERSHIP.ORG

THE USAID OCEANS AND FISHERIES PARTNERSHIP

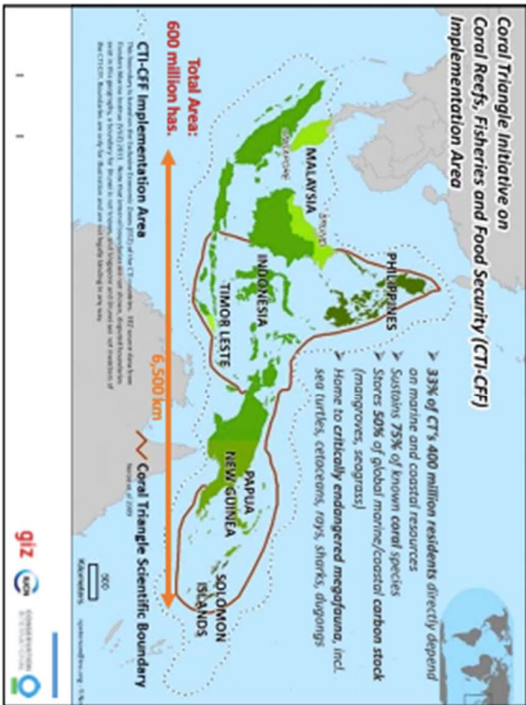
#### 4. Solutions for Marine and Coastal Resilience in the Coral Triangle Programme

**Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs,  
Fisheries and Food Security**




**Solutions for Marine and Coastal Resilience  
in the Coral Triangle – In Country Dialogues**  
Indonesia, Malaysia, PNG, Philippines, Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste





**Content**

- Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security
- Programme Overview
- Programme Pillars and Outputs
- Steering Structure and Consortium Partners
- Funding and Appraisal Mission
- Partnerships



## Initial solutions: Integrated management at scale -- Seascapes in the Coral Triangle

Seascapes are large, multiple-use marine areas, scientifically and strategically defined, in order to coordinate and integrate marine and coastal resource management, and coordinate to manage for sustainable development, biodiversity conservation and human well-being.

Regional Plan of Action for the CT Identifies Seascapes as a tool for large-scale marine management and conservation – Goal 1: "Priority Seascapes Designated, with Investment Plans Completed and Sequenced".

### PROGRESS TO DATE

- Sulu-Sulawesi Seascape was the first Priority Seascape endorsed (was established as Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion in 2004 through MOU by 3 countries) – MPA network designed – Serving as a model for larger regional Seascape development
- General model and regional framework for Seascapes adopted in 2017.
- In 2018 the six ministers of the Coral Triangle Counciler designated the Lesser Sunda Seascape and Bismarck-Solomon Sea Ecoregion (BSSEI) as the newest CTT-CFF Priority Seascapes.



## Solutions for Marine and Coastal Resilience in the Coral Triangle

**Outcome:** Strengthened resilience of ecosystems and communities in transboundary seascapes of the Coral Triangle through protection, good governance and effective management of coastal and marine biodiversity.

### Outputs (Pillars):

- I. Revised regional and national action plans, legislation, and policies to balance protection and sustainable use of marine and coastal resources.
- II. Up-scaled successful approaches on integrated ecosystem-based resource management which ensure that ecosystem services are sustained, livelihoods are diversified and carbon is stored.
- III. Policy recommendations based on regional experiences and which inform international processes such as the post 2020 CBD agenda, SDG and NDC commitments.



## Programme Overview



### Approach

The project will combine **local knowledge and international experience** to support stakeholders to sustainably manage their marine and coastal ecosystems, by scaling successful approaches.

Participatory **spatial planning and management**, incl. coordination amongst different sectors, leads to equitable action plans for three selected seascapes.

Combined with **knowledge exchange and capacity building**, these plans form the basis for implementation of adapted solutions.



## Appraisal and Proposal Scope

The appraisal period will result in the **development of a technically feasible and politically-supported strategic approach and implementation plan** comprising local, national, regional and global levels to achieve the overall programme objective (Outcome).

The proposal covers the three seascapes, namely Sulu-Sulawesi, Bismark-Solomon and Lesser-Sunda Ecoregions.

The specific outputs of the appraisal activities include:

- The programme proposal, based on the results of the country visits and workshops.
- Clear roadmap with responsibilities to implement the programme.
- A brief appraisal mission report and debriefing to the commissioning party (BMU/ZUG).
- Memorandum of Understanding / Letter of Intent (as applicable in respective countries) for each country, signed by the respective and relevant authorities.
- Partnership Agreement on the programme governance structure for joint coordination and steering, defining roles, responsibilities and contributions covering all programme activities.
- Gender analysis, peace and conflict, as well as human rights assessments will be carried out during the appraisal mission.

29/03/20

Solutions for Marine and Coastal Resilience in  
the Coral Triangle

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## Pillar I - Integrated ecosystem management in three transboundary seascapes

Envisioned type of activities :

- Review and development of action plans on for example small-scale fisheries, species protection, MPA etc., within each Seascape
- Development of policies aligned with the CTI-CFF
- In line with ongoing developments in the region develop interventions to address transboundary issues such as marine litter, shipping and invasive species
- Assessment of carbon stocks or adaptation value of conservation where appropriate Seascape oriented
- Capacity building and participatory stakeholder dialogues for cooperation across sectors at local and regional (CTI-CFF) level
- Initiate the establishment of legal agreements between Seascape countries on transboundary issues such as migratory species
- Establish partnerships with the private sector (e.g. shipping, energy) to balance competing uses

1

1



## Programme Pillars and Outputs

### Pillar II. Community-level resilience through scaled approaches

Envisioned type of activities :

- Scaling up to result in 2500 new communities implementing community-based natural resource management (CBNRM)
- Training (expert advice) for improved biodiversity-based livelihoods of women and men (incl. sustainable tourism, blue carbon, Eba, fisheries)
- Participatory community consultation for seascape-level planning – specifically related to EBA efforts, MPA management and governance, and MSP
- Awareness and education program which includes peer-to-peer mentoring, learning exchanges, production of new guidance and information materials
- Establishing regional practitioner network which brings together members from communities, academia, NGOs, government, and other
- Connect with other sectors important to community resilience (i.e. health, education, local business, etc.)
- Establish systems to track and and report on CBNRM to government, key international platforms, donors and others

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1



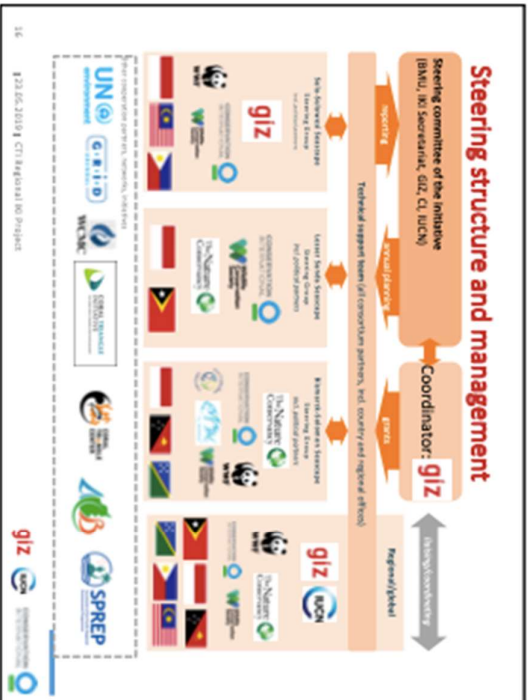
### Pillar III. Policy and outreach

Envisioned type of activities :

- Identification, documentation and publication of "solution" case studies from the region to inform project interventions e.g. at community level (solution scaling)
- Thematic solution peer exchange events and fora across seascapes
- Targeted exchange visits between solution providers and –seekers (co-development of solutions)
- Development and dissemination of outreach materials: Incl. policy briefs and information documents, showing policy relevance of (local level) conservation and its contribution to "mainstreaming" agenda
- Experiences and solutions as well as regional specific issues will be fed into global discussions such as CBD
- Capacity building for woman leaders through the Woman Leaders Forum of CTI-CFF



### Steering structure and management:



16

## Steering Structure and Consortium Partners



### Consortium Structure

A consortium workshop was held last November 13-15, 2019 to revisit the concept note and further develop the programme and concretize the planning for the appraisal mission



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# Funding and Appraisal Mission



## General Process Outline



## Funding



The Federal Minister for the Environment, Nature Conservation, and Nuclear Safety, abbreviated BMU, is a cabinet-level ministry of the Federal Republic of Germany



### International Climate Initiative

Since 2008, the International Climate Initiative (ICI) of the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) has been financing climate and biodiversity projects in developing and newly industrialising countries, as well as in countries in transition.



## Seascope Workshops

Date	Sulu-Sulawesi Seascope (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines) April 20-21, 2020
(tentative) Location	virtual; in-country venues TBD
Lead	GIZ
Partners	CI, IUCN, WWF Malaysia, WCS
Date	Lesser Sunda Seascope (Indonesia, Timor-Leste) April 22-24, 2020
Location	virtual; in-country venues TBD
Lead	CI
Partners	IUCN, WCS, TNC
Date	Bismarck Solomon Seascope (Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands) April 27-29, 2020
Location	virtual; in-country venues TBD
Lead	TNC (TBC)
Partners	IUCN, WWF Pacific, WCS, TNC, IILMA, ECA

22 Jan 2018

Total of the presentation

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# Partnerships



## Considerations for partners

- What are your priorities in the national/regional framework regarding Seascapes and CTI CFF?
- Does this programme align with your goals and/or projects as an organization? What would be most important?
- Do you have baseline information that can be used and support possible indicators



## Stakeholders

The programme is aiming to work with the CTI CFF partners as well as with other relevant stakeholders such as small GO, Peoples organizations etc.

Stakeholders will have the opportunity to

- Integrate activities in the framework of the CTI Seascapes
- Learn from knowledge exchange and best practices across the Seascapes
- Cross boundary cooperation and exchange opportunities
- Support regional/national policies towards marine protection
- Forward priority areas for their respective regional/national framework
- Replicate and scale the impact of the partner's projects and activities



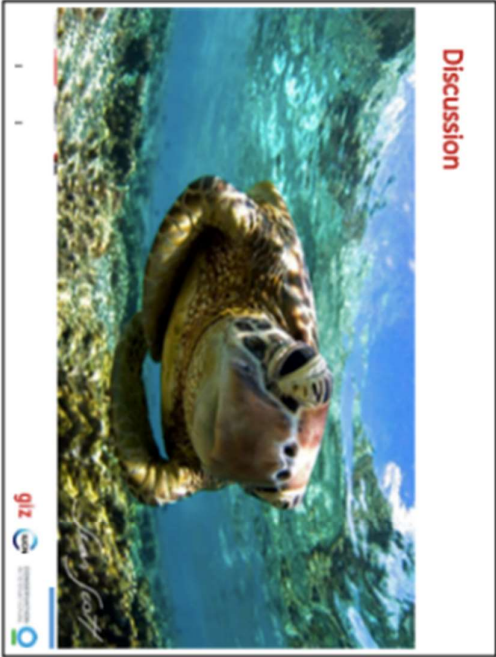
## Country Focal Points

Consortium Partner Lead	Country
GIZ	Philippines & Indonesia
CI	Timor-Leste
TNC*	Solomon Islands
WCS	Papua New Guinea
WWF	Malaysia

\*To be confirmed







A. Regional Strategic Action Program (over MS Teams with Dr. J. Padilla)

B. Country presentations on national level implementations and opportunities

I. Indonesia



**[Indonesia]**

Sulu-Sulawesi Sub-regional EAFM Plan Implementation Workshop  
March 10-11, 2020 | Manila, Philippines  
[?/Hadoop]

**THE OCEANS AND FISHERIES PARTNERSHIP  
(USAID OCEANS)**



**What are your recent success in fisheries management (ECOLOGICAL)**

**In managing fisheries, Indonesia have implement various action plan, such as:**

- Harvest Strategy species priority (Blue Swimming Crab, Snapper and Grouper, and Tuna);
- Harvest Strategy (HS) Framework for Yellowfin Tuna, Bigeye Tuna and Skipjack in FMA 713, 714 and 71
- Develop Limitation and determination of the amount of fishing efforts allocation in all fisheries management areas (NPPNRII).
- Increasing the number and management of MPAs

**Control mechanisms in place on by-catch :**

- By-catch for protected species (ex: sea mammals, sharks, and others) that caught alive have to release;
- By-catch for protected species that caught dead must be wholly carried out, recorded and reported to the fishing port;
- Juvenile and the other species that caught alive must be recorded and reported to the fishing port.

**The fisheries data and research recently :**

- Estimation potential MSY and TAC for nine group of fish in FMA (Ministerial Decree Number 50/KEP/MBN-KP/2017 on Estimation potensial MSY, TAC and fish resources utilization in FMA)

**Quick Overview of your National Capture Fisheries Programs**

**Flagship program :** Area-Based (FMA) Fisheries Management (RPJMN 2020-2024) for the sustainability of fish resources

**The capture fisheries programs in recent 5 years :** Implementation of Fisheries Management Plan (FMP) and Harvest Strategy through Fisheries Management Council (FMC) in FMAs; Promote eco-fishing ports; increasing compliance in catch report through e-logbook; Good handling practices of fish products for the on-board and fishing port; and simplify the affairs of permits in just 1 hour


**Programs or activities that have been adopted to improve the health and status of marine fisheries in Indonesia :**

- Implement action plan in Fisheries Management Plan in all fisheries management areas (FMAs);
- Develop Harvest strategy for species priority (ex: Snapper, Grouper, Blue Swimming Crab, and Tuna);
- To enhance Eco Fishing Port (Implementation ISO 14001); and
- To increase electronic log book (e-logbook) user

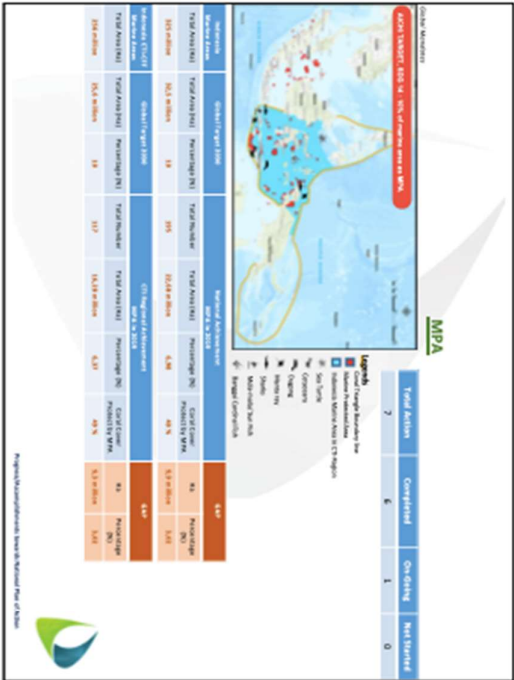
**The laws or policies of fishery enacted in the last year :** Ministerial Law Number 33/PERMEN-KP/2019 regarding Governance and Organization of FMC in FMAs

**Summary**

1. The achievement of 22 Item 14 Proposed MP
2. The achievement of 22 Item 14 Proposed MP
3. Development of 20 Item-Kategori MP
4. The achievement of 4 Item 111 Prinsipal National Strategic Area MP
5. Development of 47 Item 111 Prinsipal National Strategic Area MP
6. Development of 14 Item 14 National Strategic Area MP
7. Identification and support indigenous people
8. Supporting four district of indigenous people regulation primary services
9. Build management structure for each sub working group on primary services
10. Supporting for integration data working group data cross calling layer by BCCA (class used in Integrated such as: fisheries management, their economy, etc).
11. Support for integration data working group data cross calling layer by BCCA (class used in Integrated such as: fisheries management, their economy, etc).
12. Connection TOR each WCC
13. Connection TOR each WCC
14. Support for integration data working group data cross calling layer by BCCA (class used in Integrated such as: fisheries management, their economy, etc).
15. Revised Rules of Procedure
16. Agree leading about CDF 75
17. Revised Rules of Procedure
18. Agree leading about CDF 75
19. Revised Rules of Procedure
20. Agree leading about CDF 75
21. Revised Rules of Procedure
22. Connection TOR each WCC



Year	Completed	On-Going	Next Steps
2014	8	5	1



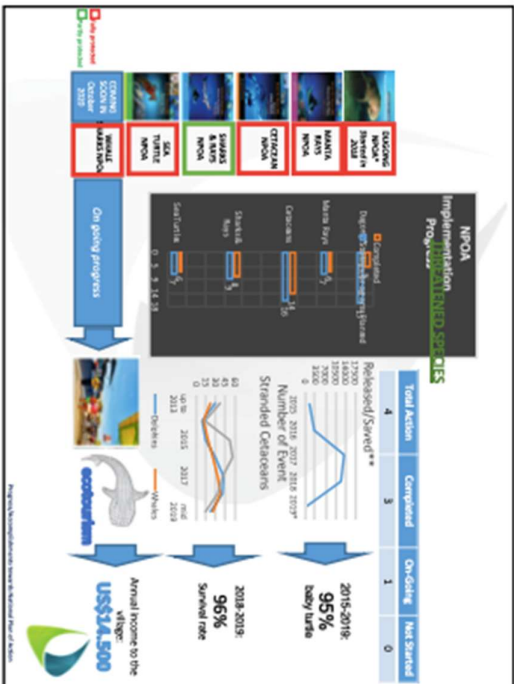
**What are your recent success in fisheries management (HUMAN WELL-BEING)?**

**Program or project currently implemented to improve income of fishers:**

- Diversification fishing business and livelihood alternative (ex: handicraft of fisheries, fish processing);
- Strengthen the fishers business through groups / cooperatives / corporations;
- Certification of land rights (Sethat) for fishers;
- Develop fishers villages through the collaboration of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and the Partnership and Community Development Program (PKBU).

**Approaches or programs to ensure food security:**

- Good handling practices certificate (CPIB) on board and the fishing port;
- Implementation traceability data through catch certificate system (SHTI)



**What are your recent success in fisheries management (GOOD GOVERNANCE)?**

**Achievements in Managing Fisheries in FMAs:**

- Establishment of Fisheries management Council (FMC) in 11 FMAs;
- Involvement of the coastal community (POKMASWAS) in monitoring and surveillance marine and fisheries resources;
- Support from all stakeholders in formulating management action through FMC;
- Improvement of Indonesia's compliance, specifically in the past 2 years and improvement of the quotas of South Bluefin Tuna of 750 tons in 2014-2017 to approximately 1 thousand tons for 2018-2020;
- RFMOs have been recognized the implementation of our electronic system and observer on-board program (e-CDS & e-Logbook);
- More than 50% of fishing vessels that used illegal fishing methods have been reduced through socialization and monitoring operations that have been carried out as well as an inventory of fishing gear in accordance with applicable laws

## Challenges and Factors of Success

- Regular communication and coordination among NMG members and stakeholders
- Synergize program activities between other Directorate General within MWA and also with other institutions
- Local community support, participation and compliance, and co-management
- Public awareness towards threatened species remains low, particularly in (some) remote area
- Synergize program activities between thematic WG
- Population increase in coastal areas
- Harmonize regulations and authorities among sectors and government levels
- Marine debris and pollution (i.e. plastic, oil spill)
- Support from research findings in CTI issues
- CTI OFF contributions to other International Initiatives (eg. UNFCCC, UNEA, ICFI, etc)
- Alternative financing to support implementation of NPOA

## Opportunities

- Improving governance and fishery policy capacity through a coordinated regional framework that is effectively implemented through a participatory, responsive, transparent, and adaptive process;
- Improving bilateral or multilateral coordination to help catalyze action plan at all levels;
- Strengthening the institutional management of Fisheries Management Areas (FMA) so that provincial/local fisheries can be involved;
- Accelerating completion of the ongoing Fisheries Improvement Program (FIP)
- Strengthening the implementation of the e-Logbook and Observer On Board Program;
- Promoting the gender equity and food diversification to empower fisheries communities and improve community resilience; and

## Opportunities

- Continues to develop Fisheries Management Plan for **grouper and snapper** (11 FMA) and Harvest Strategy for **grouper and snapper** (FMA 713);
- EAFM indicator Assessment for **blue swimming crab** (FMA 712), **grouper and snapper** (FMA 712 & 713), **lobster** (FMA 713 & 573), and **mud crab** (FMA 713);
- Fisheries Improvement Program for **blue swimming crab** (FMA 712), **grouper and snapper** (FMA 712 & 713), **lobster** (FMA 713 & 573), and **mud crab** (FMA 713);
- EAFM Training for Government Officer (Target: 30 participants from Provincial Fisheries Office in **FMA 712, 713, 714** and **573**);
- Implementation of e-Logbook for small scale fisheries (target: **500** small scale fishing fleets in FMA 712, 713, 714 and 573);
- Continues Community Development Program for Coastal Community: Fisherman protection program through Insurance for fisherman; Facilitation of land rights certificates; facilitation of access on funding support; small scale enterprises development and diversification for fisherman/fisherman family; Revamping of fisherman village







**Presenter Name**

**Title, Email**

## 2. Malaysia



### Introduction

- ❑ Malaysia is committed in improving its management of marine capture fisheries in line with Convention of Biodiversity (CBD), Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and the Guidelines of Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and its Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF)
- ❑ Malaysia also joins the global efforts in reducing the by-catch, the Endangered, Threaten and Protected (ETP) species and in combating the Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) fishing.



### Introduction

- ❑ We acknowledge, many developed nations have been able to properly manage their fisheries through proper development and implementation of their FMPs based on the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM).
- ❑ DOF Sabah joined forces with colleagues from DOFM to fully implement EAFM and identify several key areas for improvement. Among others is developed a plan to decentralize the present structure of the fisheries management system (FMS) to facilitate a proper development and implementation of various fisheries management plans (FMP).
- ❑ This presentation will cover recent success stories and opportunities on implementation of EAFM in the scientific boundary of CTT in Malaysia.

## FAO TGRF FM Guidelines



In 2011 DOF Sabah started to mainstream the EAFM in fisheries management

### Fisheries Management (ECOLOGICAL) Minimize the negative impacts of fishing practices & technologies on the environment

1. **Exit Plan for Trawlers**  
1. **Exit Plan:** 2020 – 2021 – extend restricted zone for trawlers to 6 nm from the current 3 nm from shoreline. 2022 – 2023 – No trawlers within 12 nm from shoreline. By 2024 – No more trawl license in Sabah by 2024.
2. **Precautionary and Scientific Approach** – Risk assessment on ban implications will be conducted in 2021 – 2022 and mitigation. Tangible and intangible benefits.
3. **Engagements/ Consultation** – with key stakeholders will be conducted 2020 – 2024. Alternative livelihood. Change of Trawler Usage (recreational fishing, ecotourism), Approaches and consideration (eg Buy Back Scheme, Diesel incentives can be used for other fishing gears).
4. **No transfer of license** – Transfer of ownership for trawlers will be frozen during the exit plan
5. **Offences** – Licenses shall be revoked for 1<sup>st</sup> offenders if any breach of conditions committed within the exit plan period

Source: Sabah Agriculture Blueprint 2021 – 2030 (Fisheries Sector)

### Recent up dates Fisheries Management (ECOLOGICAL)

- 1) In 2013-2016 (Fisheries Resources Survey in Malaysian Waters).
- 2) In 2017 started Fisheries Management Plan (FMP) – Maintain fish stocks at sustainable levels and maximize net economic returns. Base on the EAFM & open/close season.
- 3) Fisheries (Control of Endangered Species of Fish) (Amendment) Regulations 2019 (4 Shark group, 2 Ray group)

### Fisheries Management (ECOLOGICAL) Create new scientific data & knowledge & improve regional information sharing

- Sulu Celebes Sea Sustainable Fisheries Management (SCS SFM) UNDP GEF**
- Output 4.4 – Better understanding of stocks of small pelagic fish in the SCS (Collection of Fish Samples for Tissue Collection for Genetic Stock Structure)
- Coral Triangle Initiative - (CTI SEA ADB RETA 7813)**
- Completion of scientific studies on LRFFT in Semporna and drafting of the Semporna Fisheries Management Plan
- 1) Genetic structure of the *Plectropomus leopardus* population in the SSME area.
  - 2) Abundance of groupers and hard coral cover in the waters of Semporna.



Length measuring & tissue sample collection



Data Recording for fish abundance and coral cover after survey

**Fisheries Management (ECOLOGICAL & HUMAN WELL-BEING)**  
**Concrete Artificial Reef in Sabah (2008 – 2019)**

Year	Districts Involved	No. of Artificial reefs Deployed (Unit)
2008	Kuala Penyu	10
2009	Sipitang, Beaufort, Kuala Penyu, Puanan, Kota Belud, Sandakan, Semporna, Lahad Datu	237
2010	Beaufort, Kuala Penyu, Pagar, Kota Kinabalu, Kudat, Sandakan, Tawau, Semporna	157
2011	Puanan	36
2012	Semporna, Tuaran	36
2013	Kuala Penyu, Kota Kinabalu	54
2014	Kuala Penyu, Sipitang, Puanan, Kota Kinabalu, Kota Belud, Tawau, Semporna	136
2015	Kota Marudu, Kudat, Muzunggor, Pitas, Beluran	63
2016	Kota Marudu, Pitas, Lahad Datu, Kunak, Semporna, Beluran	100
2017	Sipitang, Kuala Penyu, Tuaran, Kota Belud, Puanan	110
2018	Semporna, Kunak, Lahad Datu, Pitas, Pagar, Kuala Penyu	110
2019	Semporna, Kunak, Puanan, Lahad Datu, Pitas, Pagar, Kuala Penyu	130
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,179 Unit</b>

Source: DOF Sabah -Marine Development

**Human Well-being**

**SOCIO ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION PROGRAM FOR THE POOR**

**Fisheries Management (HUMAN WELL-BEING)**  
**CTI SEA ADB RETA 7813**  
 Sustainable alternative livelihoods in the Kudat-Marudu-Pitas area

- 1) Mapan-Mapan, Pitas (Sea Cucumber Culture)
- 2) Kg. Bawang Jamal, Kg. Inukiran, Kg. Loro Kecil, Kg. Tajau Laut and Banggi Island of Kudat (Community based Eco-Tourism)
- 3) Capacity building for Women in Semporna – Workshop for Seaweed-based product

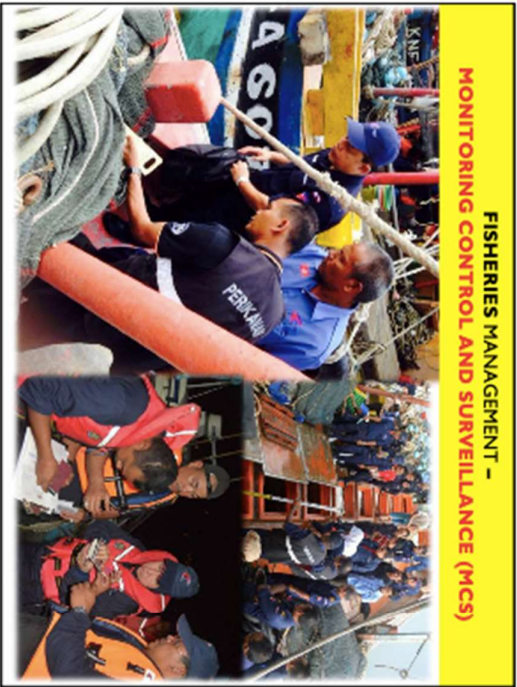
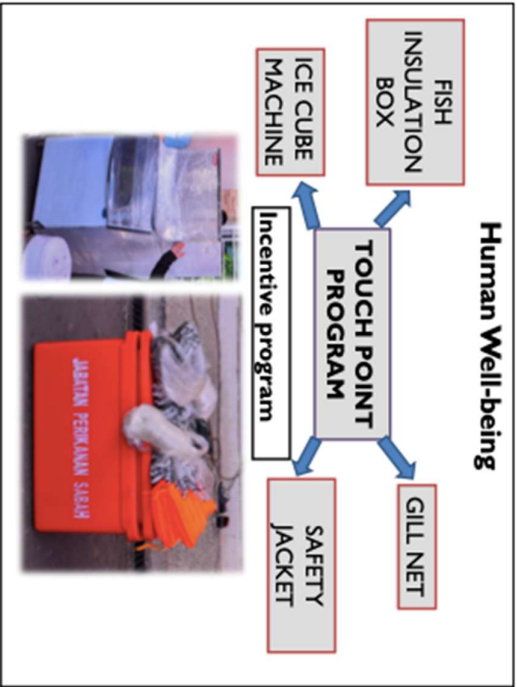
Ms. Anisah and Mr. Murni discussed the price and types of dry sea cucumber with Resource person / Sea Cucumber Specialist, Ms. Sofia Jhatri

**Human Well-being**

**PROVIDED CAPACITY BUILDING AND MATERIALS FOR DOWNSTREAM PROCESSING**

**ARTIFICIAL REEF PROGRAM**

**BASIC COURSE FOR NAVIGATION AND GPS**



### Governance Objective

#### Combat IUU/ Illegal fishing

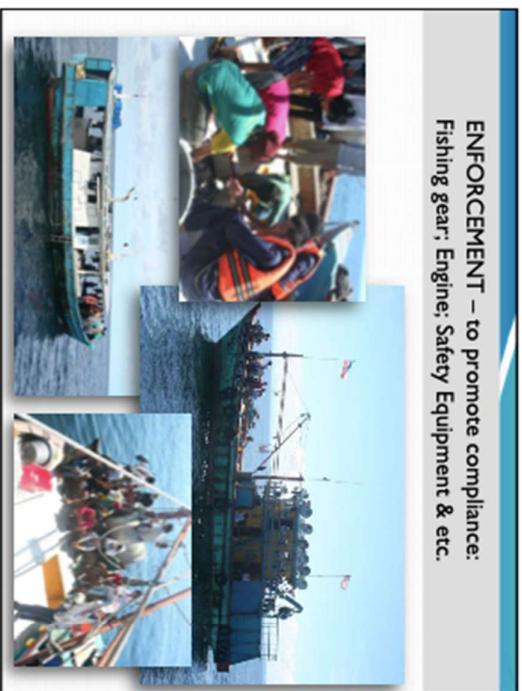
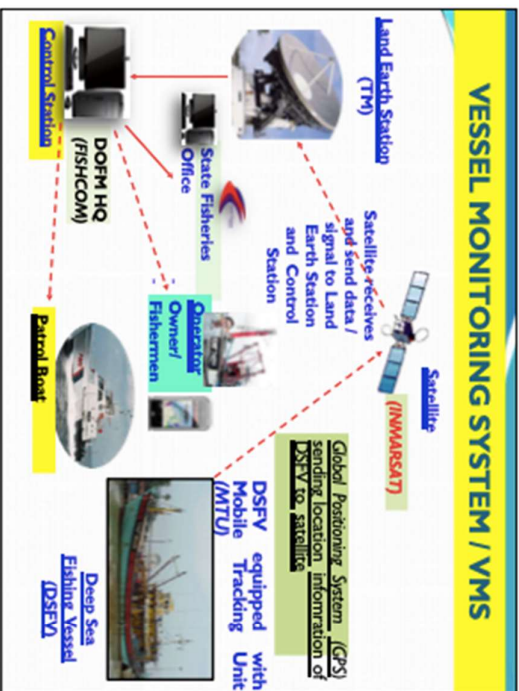
### CONTROL

The regulatory conditions under which the exploitation of the resource may be conducted.

1. Control to fishing effort through licensing;
2. Registration of fishing vessels;
3. Requirement to have permanent markings on fishing vessels;
4. Control and prohibition on fishing gears and methods of fishing;
5. Control on transshipment;
6. Fishermen Registration Programme;
7. Establishment of fishing zones and marine protected areas (MPA).

Reference: Guidelines of Sustainable Fisheries in Southeast Asia (Bismarck National University) and Sustainable Aquaculture in Southeastern Green. Copyright © Jabatan Perikanan Malaysia, 2018.





**SURVEILLANCE**  
“The degree and types of observations required to maintain compliance with the regulatory controls imposed on fishing activities.”

**AIR SURVEILLANCE WITH AIR OPERATIONS FORCE, ROYAL MALAYSIAN POLICE**

**SEA SURVEILLANCE BY DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES MALAYSIA PATROL BOAT**

1. Inspection by Fisheries Officer/ Authorised Officer and other enforcement authorities at sea;  
2. Air, sea and land surveillance  
3. Law Enforcement

**Strengthen regional MCS efforts associated with fisheries**

- Monitoring, Control & Surveillance activities as part of the Fisheries Management System
- Equipped with good legal framework as basis for preventing illegal fishing
- Cooperating with all key maritime enforcement agencies.

**1. VMS**  
VMS is compulsory for Deep Sea Fishing Vessel. Since 2019, in progress to install on Trawlers. Next will focus on Purse Seine.

**2. Licensing**  
Licenses for fishing equipment is under the jurisdiction of DOFS

**3. Community Cooperation**  
DOFS and Maritime agency maintain good rapport with fisheries associations in each district. Fishermen can report illegal fishing activities- real time reporting via Whatsapp, and/or hot lines.

Source: DOFSABAH - Marine Resources Management Office

### Fisheries (Control of Endangered Species of Fish) (Amendment) Regulations 2019

Malaysia Federal Government Gazette July 2019

- 4 Species under Shark group
  - Carcharhinus zygaena
  - Sphyrna mokarran
  - Eusphyrna blochii
- 2 Species under Ray group
  - Mobula birostris
  - Mobula alfredi



<https://www.sabahnews.com/keyword/shark-federal-government-amendment-includes-mobula-and-carcharhinus-in-endangered-list/>  
<http://www.sabahnews.com/keyword/shark-federal-government-amendment-includes-mobula-and-carcharhinus-in-endangered-list/>

### Mainstreaming EAFM in Governance

#### EAFM Workshop (Enforcement) for Stakeholders

Year	District	Fisheries Sector/ Stakeholder	No. of Stakeholders
2016	Sandakan	Marine Shrimps, Soft Shell Crab	40
2017	Semporna	Tuna, Cage Culture	38
2017	Sandakan	Traditional Fishers, Commercial Fishers, Cage Culture Operator	55

#### Conservation Programs for Sharks (CTI-GIZ)

Year	District	Program	No. of Stakeholders
2017	Sandakan	Consultation	39
2017	Sandakan	Consultation	36
2018	Semporna	Consultation	64

### Mainstreaming EAFM in Governance

Strengthen local capacity :EAFM Training for Stakeholders

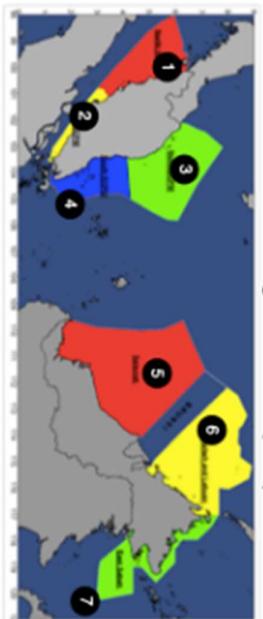
Year	No of Training	No. of stakeholders
2014	1	29
2015	1	15
2016	1	17
2017	2	34
2018	2	37
2019	2	33
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>165</b>



EAFM Stakeholders, Kota Kinabalu, 17 – 19 September 2019

### Enhance stakeholder participation.

#### Fisheries Management Areas (FMA)



1. North WCPM waters
2. South WCPM waters
3. North ECPM waters
4. South ECPM waters
5. Surauk waters
6. West Sabah and Labuan waters
7. East Sabah waters (Sulu Sulawesi) CTI scientific boundary

Source: Proposed Fishery Management Plan and Fishery Management System for Malaysia- DOFM and DOF SABAH

## West Sabah and Labuan waters and East Sabah waters



### Non-target Species Management: to effectively avoid

#### Non-target Species (by-catch)

1. Endangered, Threatened and Protected (ETP) fish species (mainly turtles, sharks and rays)
2. Undersized commercial species
3. Commercial species targeted by other fisheries
4. Non-commercial species (mainly trash fishes)

Source: Proposed Fishery Management Plan and Fishery Management System for Malaysia, DOFM

### Fisheries Management System (FMS)

Target Species Management: to sustainably exploit

#### Target Species

1. Anchovy fishery
2. Small Pelagics fishery
3. Neritic Tuna Large Pelagics fishery (Neritic Tuna fishery)
4. Oceanic Tuna Large Pelagics fishery (Oceanic Tuna fishery)
5. Other Large Pelagics fishery (Large Pelagics fishery)
6. Demersal and Cephalopods fishery
7. Prawn fishery
8. Brackishwater fishery
9. Bivalves fishery
10. Sergestid shrimps fishery
11. Lobsters fishery
12. Sea cucumbers fishery
13. Jellyfishes fishery

Source: Proposed Fishery Management Plan and Fishery Management System for Malaysia, DOFM

### Main challenge in implementing the EAFM programs

- Comprehension and Commitment at highest level.
- Resources.
- Human capacity.
- Rolling up EAFM beyond 2020 at all levels.

### Success led to EAFM programs

- FAO module.
- CT Initiative.
- Continuity.
- Commitment at implementation level.
- Resources (in country and from partners).
- Buy in from stakeholders.

### Acknowledgement:

- DOFM
- CTI ADB RETA 7813
- CTI GIZ SSS Project

### Opportunities

- CTI - RPOA 2.0 (beyond 2020)
- Development partners
- CT colleagues
- Successors
- International and local NGOs



**USAID**  
U.S. Department of State  
OFFICE OF OCEANS AND FISHERIES PARTNERSHIP

**CORAL TRIANGLE**  
INITIATIVE  
FOR THE PACIFIC OCEAN

**GOVERNMENT OF MALAYSIA**  
INTERNATIONAL  
DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

**Dr. Norasma Dachro**  
Senior Assistant Director,  
Department of Fisheries Sabah,  
MALAYSIA  
Norasma.dachro@saboh.gov.my

### 3. Philippines

**PHILIPPINES**

Sulu-Sulawesi Sub-regional EAFM Plan Implementation Workshop  
 March 10-11, 2020 | Manila, Philippines  
**PH NCCC**

**THE OCEANS AND FISHERIES PARTNERSHIP  
 (USAID OCEANS)**

**FISHERIES SUB-SECTORS**

Sustainable harvesting of naturally occurring resources in both marine, brackish water, and freshwater environments

Sustainable farming of aquatic animals and plants

**CAPTURE**

**AQUACULTURE**

**POST-HARVEST**

**MARKETING**

Ensure quality and food safety (e.g., handling, processing, and value adding)

Market Linkage, Product Promotion, Market Information

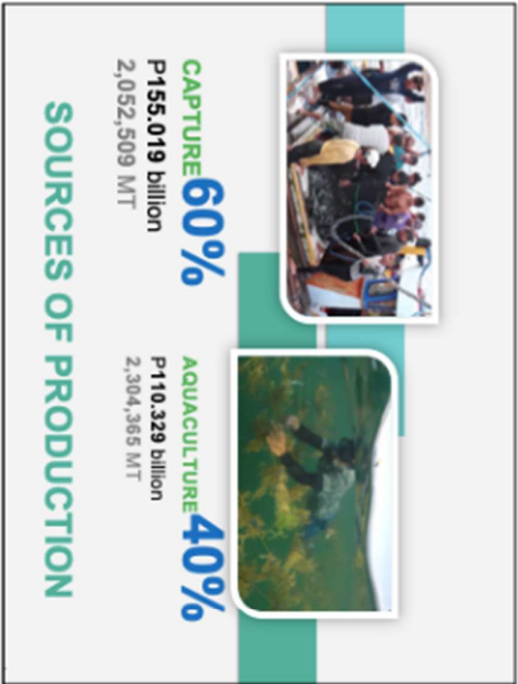
**OUTLINE**

- 01** Fisheries Sub-Sector
- 02** Fishery Resources
- 03** Overview of Capture Fisheries
- 04** Successes in Fisheries Management
- 05** Challenges and Factors of Success
- 06** Opportunities

**FISHERY RESOURCES**

- COASTLINE (LENGTH)**  
36,289 km. (5<sup>th</sup> longest in the world)
- TERRITORIAL WATERS & EEZ**  
2.2 million sq km
- SHELF AREA (DEPTH 200M)**  
184,600 sq km
- CORAL REEF AREA**  
27,000 sq km
- SWAMP LANDS**  
2,460,633 sq km
- OTHER INLAND RESOURCES**  
2,500 sq km

Project Status: Active, 2018



**FLAGSHIP PROGRAM**

**Malinis at Masaganang Karagatan (MMK) or National Search for Outstanding Coastal Community**

It aims to recognize exemplary efforts and activities made by the coastal communities

Started in 2017 and serves as an Incentive System for coastal LGUs

**Five Evaluation Criteria**

1. No illegal fishing
2. Observance of off-fishing season
3. Declaration of marine protected areas
4. Clean coastal waters without garbage or industrial effluence flowing to the sea
5. Effective mangrove production and rehabilitation program.

**FLAGSHIP PROGRAM**

**Fisheries Management Areas (FMAs)**

Refers to delineated bodies of water in the Philippines based on the approximation of fish stocks and their boundary, range, and distribution and other considerations for the purpose of fisheries management or governance that is science-based, participatory and transparent, applying the ecosystem approach to fisheries management (EAFM)


Fisheries Administrative Order No. 263

**NATIONAL CAPTURE FISHERIES PROGRAM**

**Focus Programs and Policies of Capture Fisheries**

- Capacity Building and Upgrading Fisheryfolk
- Provision of Livelihood Support to Fisheryfolk
- Tuna Conservation and Management Zone (i.e., Reduction of Juvenile Tuna)
- National Lambaklad Program (i.e., for coastal fisheries production)
- Regulation on light attractant
- Regulation on Juvenile lobster and mangrove crab
- Commodity Management Plans (Sardines, Tuna, BSC)
- Guidelines and Regulation of Municipal Fisheries (Rule 86.2)
- Rules and Regulation on Purse seine Operation in Mati-mathian





**OPPORTUNITIES**

- Operationalization of Fishery Management Areas
- Global and Regional Platforms
- Potential Project on the Conduct of a Nationwide Vulnerability and Suitability Assessments for Aquaculture and Capture Fisheries
- Implementation of Regional Strategic Action Plan






PH NCCC  
[ph.nccc.secretariat@gmail.com](mailto:ph.nccc.secretariat@gmail.com)



## C. Presentation to Socialize the ASEAN eCDT Regional Technical Guidance



### 1.5 Document Development Process

Date	Activity	Detail/Output
Jul 2018	Third Regional TWG workshop	Participants requested the development of a regional CDT guidance
Jan – May 2019	Document development	1st draft of of Regional CDT Guidance
5 Feb 2019	Coordination meeting with SEAFDEC	Agenda: Socialized SEAFDEC to guidance
3 Apr 2019	Coordination meeting with SEAFDEC	Regional eCDT guidance workshop
May – Oct 2019	Country workshops to review the draft document	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bangkok, Thailand (May 14-16)</li> <li>CTI Countries: Dili, Timor Leste (June 8)</li> <li>Manila, Philippines (July 4)</li> <li>Jakarta, Indonesia (July 15)</li> <li>Nha Trang, Vietnam (July 26)</li> <li>Phnom Penh, Cambodia (October 11)</li> </ul>

### 1.5 Document Development Process (con't)

Date	Activity	Details/Output
1 Jul 2019	Coordination meeting with SEAFDEC	Agenda: Regional eCDT Guidance & regional workshop
Oct 2019	Revision of 1st draft	2nd draft of Regional CDT Guidance
Oct - Nov 2019	Review of 2 <sup>nd</sup> Draft by TWG	Received inputs from Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand
2-4 Dec 2019	Regional eCDT Guidance Workshop	Final inputs on regional guidance
Feb 2020	Final draft submitted to USAID RDMIA	Final draft of Regional eCDT Guidance for USAID and SEAFDEC review and approval
April 2020 (undeposited)	Regional eCDT Guidance approved by USAID and SEAFDEC	Regional guidance disseminated and available for implementation by AMS



D. Presentation on regional level implementation and opportunities  
 I. Transboundary Resilience Project for SSS (RS)

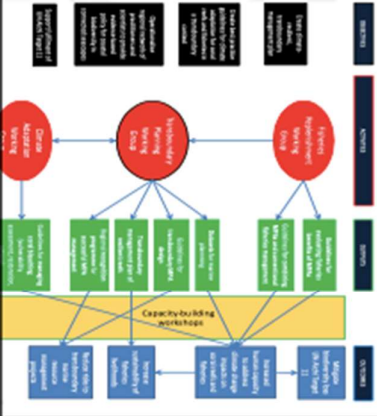
**Transboundary Resilience project for Sulu-Sulawesi Seascape**

The project outlined here is focused on the Sulu-Sulawesi Seascape (SSS) after a detailed workshop for practitioners, governments, and scientists in 2018 under the auspices of the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF).




**The specific objectives are:**

1. Enhance food security and biodiversity by creating a climate-resilient, transboundary management plan for coral reefs and associated small-scale fisheries.
2. Create and adopt regional guidelines of best practice for climate adaptation for coral reefs and fisheries in a transboundary context. Share with other transboundary seascape projects.
3. Strengthen a regional network of practitioners and scientists to improve the provision of evidence-based policy for coastal biodiversity in connected seascapes
4. Support the fulfillment of the UN Aichi Target 11 for the multi-national network




**Why**

1. CTI provides governance mechanism for transboundary cooperation (history of success for threatened species in SSS)
2. Timely - all three countries engaged in extending marine protection under Aichi Target 11
3. Aligns well with RPOA 2.0
4. Operationalises University Partnerships to give science-informed policy
5. Provides template for use in other priority seascapes (Lesser Sunda, Bismarck, etc)



**Discussions**

- Discussion with MMAF Marine Planning (Indonesia) & Seascapes Working Group
- Our Oceans Session hosted by MMAF pre-SOM 2018 (presentation in Seascapes Forum) in Manila
- Discussion in Sabah with Sabah Parks, Department of Fisheries, NCC Office, UMS
- Discussion with NCC team, Philippines




## 2. Updates on RPOA 2.0

**Brief update on a meeting organised by the Philippines NCC on Friday the 21st February 2020.**

- The followings were learn:
  1. The Philippines GEF coordinators within the DENR had communicated the project concept to the GEF Secretariat. The GEF/Sec are currently only willing to fund a single project in the Sulu Sulawesi Seascape. They suggested that the project be integrated with the UNDP RSAP project. The DENR has previously written to the UNDP to request this integration.
  2. The DENR has earmarked \$1.5m of STAR biodiversity funding for our CTI project as part of the bundle with RSAP

CI-PH and the project team – are now hoping to accelerate discussions with UNDP to see how the two projects can be integrated with appropriate budgetary adjustments.



**NEXT STEP/ WAY FORWARD ??**



**In 2019 a series of workshops and activities on the development of RPOA 2.0 were held:**

- ❖ 1st Consultative RPOA 2.0 Workshop, RPW-3 Workshop and MEWG Meeting (CT ATLAS), 30 April – 2 May 2019, Manado, Indonesia
- ❖ Strategic Communication Expert Workshop, 22-23 May 2019, Manila, Philippines
- ❖ Questionnaire & County Consultation, June-July 2019 (all CT6)
- ❖ Financial Resources Expert Strategy Workshop, 31 July - 1 Aug. 2019, Singapore
- ❖ Institutional Change Workshop and RPOA 2.0 Whiteshop, 13-15 Aug. 2019, Bali, Indonesia
- ❖ A 2<sup>nd</sup> draft of the RPOA 2.0 was produced by the consultant after the Institutional Workshop and Whiteshop, with the two-tiered basic goals, in a 5-year and 10-year framework.
- ❖ In addition, on 22-24 September 2019 in Bali, the CTC and USAID RDMWA with US DOI also conducted a CCIs Alignment meeting with participation from the CT6 NCCs on WLF, LCN and RBF.
- ❖ MEWG Meeting at Pre-SOM and SOM Decisions 4-8 November 2019, Solomon Islands.
- ❖ Development of matrix incorporating all CT6 comments and circulation to CT6 NCCs on 20 December 2019



**SESSION 6: MONITORING AND EVALUATION, FINAL DRAFT RPOA 2.0 and CT ATLAS MIGRATION**

**Development of Regional Plan of Action 2.0**

1. Acknowledged and appreciated the activities and progress of the RPOA 2.0, including the following reports produced by the consultant: Communication Strategy, the Financial Strategy and Architecture, and the Institutional Arrangement.
2. Noted and appreciated the information shared by NCC Malaysia at the MEWG pre-SOM on improving the structure and mechanism of the CTI-CFF (Annex 16);
3. Acknowledged and appreciated the support from Development Partners throughout the development process of the RPOA 2.0;
4. Acknowledged and appreciated the resource mobilization and inputs from the National Coordinating Committees (NCCs) during the development process of RPOA 2.0;



**UPDATE ON RPOA 2.0**



**CORAL TRIANGLE INITIATIVE**  
ON CORAL REEF, FISHERIES AND FOOD SECURITY

**CHAIR'S SUMMARY**

**CTI-CFF 15<sup>th</sup> SENIOR OFFICIALS' MEETING (SOM-15)**  
Honoria, Solomon Islands | 7 – 8 November 2019

adopted on 8<sup>th</sup> of November 2019

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



**Development of Regional Plan of Action 2.0**

5. Noted and acknowledged the third draft of RPOA 2.0 documents circulated by the Regional Secretariat on the 2nd November 2019; and discussion by the MEWG during pre-SOM and tasked the Regional Secretariat to compile all comments and distribute to the NCCs by 30th November 2019;
6. Tasked the Regional Secretariat to prepare a matrix comparing comments from CT6 Member Countries and others made during the 1st Consultative RPOA 2.0 Workshop; 3rd Regional Priority Setting Workshop back-to-back with MEWG Meeting; Strategic Communication Expert Workshop; Strategic Financial Resources Expert Workshop; and Institutional Change Framework Workshop and Whiteshop for RPOA 2.0, in preparation for the next MEWG workshop; and
7. Tasked the Regional Secretariat to convene a meeting to oversee the finalization of RPOA 2.0 back to back with the meeting on monitoring and evaluation indicators in 2020.



### Session 6: Development of Regional Plan of Action 2.0

Session 6: Development of Regional Plan of Action 2.0	Status	Remarks
6.1 Acknowledged and appreciated the activities and progress of the RPOA 2.0, including the following reports produced by the consultant: Communication Strategy, the Financial Strategy and Architecture, and the Institutional Arrangement:	Not applicable (n/a)	n/a
6.2 Noted and appreciated the information shared by NCC Malaysia at the MEWG pre-SOM on improving the structure and mechanism of the CTI-CFF (Annex 16);	n/a	n/a
6.3 Acknowledged and appreciated the support from Development Partners throughout the development process of the RPOA 2.0;	n/a	n/a
6.4 Acknowledged and appreciated the resource mobilization and inputs from the National Coordinating Committees (NCCs) during the development process of RPOA 2.0;	n/a	n/a

**DRAFT**

**RPOA 2.0**  
**PREPARED BY REGIONAL SECRETARIAT**  
**2 MARCH 2020**

**CORAL TRIANGLE INITIATIVE ON CORAL REEFS, FISHERIES AND FOOD SECURITY**  
**REGIONAL PLAN OF ACTION 2.0**  
**2020-2030**

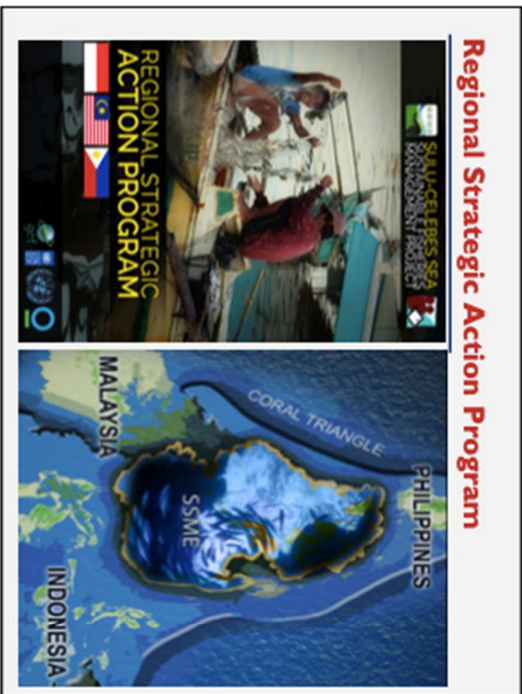
UNEP  
 GLOBAL STRATEGY FOR THE OCEANS AND FISHERIES SECTOR  
 7, 7A, SUKSES AVENUE, UNIT 4E-103A  
 BANDAR SUNGAI PETAJING, SINGAPORE



### Session 6: Development of Regional Plan of Action 2.0

Session 6: Development of Regional Plan of Action 2.0	Status	Remarks
6.5 Noted and acknowledged the third draft of RPOA 2.0 documents circulated by the Regional Secretariat on the 2nd November 2019; and discussion by the MEWG during pre-SOM and tasked the Regional Secretariat to compile all comments and distribute to the NCCs by 30 <sup>th</sup> November 2019;	Done and combined with Decision 6.6. Circulated to NCCs on 20 December 2019	Will be discussed by NCCs and developed further at the next MEWG/RPOA 2 meeting Q1
6.6 Tasked the Regional Secretariat to prepare a matrix comparing comments from CTF Member Countries and others made during the 1 <sup>st</sup> Consultative RPOA 2.0 Workshop; 3 <sup>rd</sup> Regional Priority Setting Workshop back-to-back with MEWG Meeting; Strategic Communication Expert Workshop; Strategic Financial Resources Expert Workshop; and Institutional Change Framework Workshop and Workshop for RPOA 2.0; in preparation for the next MEWG workshop; and	See above	See above
6.7 Tasked the Regional Secretariat to convene a meeting to oversee the finalization of RPOA 2.0 back to back with the meeting on monitoring and evaluation indicators in 2020.	Limited budget (USD 40K as approved at SOM13)	Activity planned for Q1 2020. Writing to MEWG Chair for date and venue in February 2020.

## E. RSAP Priorities



**SAP Vision**

*by 2025, the Sulu-Sulawesi is a marine ecoregion that is ecologically healthy and delivers ecosystem services that provide equitable socio-economic and cultural benefits through generations, by collaborative and sustainable fisheries management across all political and cultural boundaries.*

**Resource Quality Objective**

*small pelagic fish stocks in the SSME are healthy, abundant, and exploited sustainably.*

**Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA)**

## CCA: TPI - Unsustainable exploitation of fish



RSAP Themes	Value USD (per country)	Implementation (years)
Science-based, social, and mgt interventions	US\$ 140,000	1
Target 1 – Management of SPF stocks	US\$ 7,850,000	2-3
Target 2 – EAFM established in selected sites		
Resource Valuation	US\$ 166,667	1
Monitoring, Control, and Surveillance (MCS)	US\$ 700,000	1-3
Information, Education, and Communication (IEC)	US\$ 250,000	1
Livelihood Development	US\$ 650,000	1-3
Capacity Building	US\$ 750,000	1
Investments Needed per Country	US\$ 10,506,667	Over 3 years
RSAP expansion	US\$ 800,000	2-3
<b>GRAND TOTAL for SSME</b>	<b>US\$ 32,320,001</b>	<b>Over 3 years</b>

RSAP Themes	RSAP Targets
Science-based, social, and management interventions	By 2020, management of SPF stocks using the EAFM framework in the SSME is in place
Resource valuation	By 2020, the scientific bases for EAFM are established
	By 2020, the total economic value of small pelagic fisheries in SSME is determined
MCS	By 2020, strengthen law enforcement through cooperation & exchange of information among marine law enforcers (trans-border)
IEC	Starting 2016, SSME targeted stakeholders are able to actively participate in managing small pelagic fisheries (SPF)
Livelihood development	By 2020, sustainable alternative/diversified livelihood sources are implemented in the SSME
Capacity building	By 2025, all echelons of management including local communities in the SSME know and appreciate EAFM where decision-makers and resource users are empowered

RSAP Targets '13	SDG 14
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By 2020, management of SPF stocks using the EAFM framework in the SSME is in place</li> <li>By 2020, the scientific bases for EAFM are established</li> <li>By 2020, the total economic value of small pelagic fisheries in SSME is determined</li> <li>By 2020, strengthen law enforcement through cooperation &amp; exchange of information among marine law enforcers (trans-border)</li> <li>Starting 2016, SSME targeted stakeholders are able to actively participate in managing small pelagic fisheries (SPF)</li> <li>By 2020, sustainable alternative/diversified livelihood sources are implemented in the SSME</li> <li>By 2025, all echelons of management including local communities in the SSME know and appreciate EAFM where decision-makers and resource users are empowered</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans</li> <li>By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information</li> <li>By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics</li> <li>Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets</li> </ul>



**Refer to RSAP Document for the Detailed Activities**

*Starting Page 34 of the Document*

**RSAP Targets and Activities ... cont'd**

Theme 2: Resource Valuation		Theme 3: MCS	
<p>By 2020, the total economic value of small pelagic fisheries in SSME is determined</p>	<p>Conduct a value chain analysis of SFPs in the SSME (cover to market) [1 year]</p> <p>Gather primary data and establish the methodology (also using remote sensing data) to calculate the benefits [1 year]</p> <p>Note the TTV in the national accounting system</p>	<p>By 2020, strengthen law enforcement through cooperation &amp; exchange of information among maritime law enforcers (trans-border)</p>	<p>Apply the RPQA strategy on IUU fishing in the SSME [1 year]</p> <p>Improve bi- or multilateral coordination to combat IUU fishing in the SSME [2 years]</p> <p>Adopt the relevant MCS activities in the SSME CAP on sustainable fisheries [3 years]</p>

**RSAP Targets and Activities**

**Theme 1: Science-based, Social, and Management Interventions**

<p>By 2020, management of SFP stocks using the EAFM framework in the SSME is in place</p>	<p>Document TTK and best practices and incorporate them in the management of SFP stocks [1 year]</p> <p>Incorporate findings in the demonstration site activities into the educational plans [1 year]</p> <p>Incorporate the results of the population genetic studies on SSME small pelagic fish species into the EAFM strategy or framework [1 year]</p> <p>EAFM is integrated into national and subnational plans [1 year]</p>	<p>By 2020, the scientific basis for EAFM are established</p>	<p>Determine spawning and nursery grounds of small pelagics in the SSME [2 years]</p> <p>Establish baselines of indicators for the status of SFPs in the SSME (e.g. CPUE, length at first maturity, exploitation rates) [1 year]</p> <p>Conduct assessments or studies on the impacts of disturbance on the SFP stocks in the SSME (e.g. marine pollution, habitat loss and degradation) [3 years]</p> <p>Conduct vulnerability assessment of small pelagic fish to climate change impacts [3 years]</p>
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**RSAP Targets and Activities ... cont'd**

Theme 4: IEC		Theme 5: Livelihood Development	
<p>Starting 2016, SSME targeted stakeholders are able to actively participate in managing SFPs</p>	<p>Disseminate government regulations to the regional level [1 year]</p> <p>Translate laws, scientific results, and other policies for target audience [1 year]</p> <p>Develop and prepare IEC campaigns that incorporate TTK [1 year]</p>	<p>By 2020, sustainable alternative/ diversified livelihood sources are implemented in the SSME</p>	<p>Identify studies of the impact fishery regulations on the livelihood of fishers [1 year]</p> <p>Conduct consultations among stakeholders affected by fishery regulations on the acceptable alternative livelihood [1 year]</p> <p>Implement identified alternative livelihood activities [1 year]</p> <p>Follow up on the alternative livelihood program [1 year]</p>

**RSAP Targets and Activities ... cont'd**

**Theme 6: Capacity Building**

<p>By 2025, all entities of management including local communities in the SSME know and appreciate EAFM where decision makers and resource users are empowered</p>	<p>Conduct EAFM training including cross-learning for local decision makers down to the community [1 year]</p> <p>Develop SSME capacity to train trainers on resource evaluation [1 year]</p> <p>Learn the ways/techniques in popularizing science and policies for the community (journalism, mass media) [1 year]</p>	<p>Conduct training for public prosecutors/investigators on IUU Fishing [1 year]</p> <p>Conduct basic fishery law enforcement training for local enforcers and users with periodic refresher courses [1 year]</p> <p>Conduct skills and financial management training for local communities [1 year]</p>
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## F. Workshop Day I Recap



**Objective 3. TOR for the Sulu-Sulawesi Sub-Regional Working Group**

Amendments:

- Insert links to the CTI-CFF website to showcase the development of the TOR through the different drafts made through multiple meetings
- Cite SOM-15 decision through footnote
- Integrate approved revisions from Solomon Islands, Philippines, Malaysia, and Indonesia (i.e., uniformity of text, clarifications)

Most current TOR draft is version 4.0 agreed upon on 10 March 2020.

**Workshop Objectives:**

1. Identify priority actions to be implemented by the countries in the next two (2) years based on the SSS Sub-Regional EAFM Plan.
2. Identify priority regional actions to be undertaken by the sub-regional working group in the next two (2) years.
3. Finalize the Terms of Reference for the Sulu-Sulawesi Sub-Regional Working Group as a prerequisite for the implementation of the SSS Sub-Regional EAFM Plan.
4. Agree on the Terms of Reference for the Establishment of Sub-Regional Working Group for Priority Seascapes in the Coral Triangle Region.

**Objective 4. TOR for Sub-Regional Working Group for Priority Seascapes**

Amendments:

- Change the map to the one from CLP that was referred to in the PSAP
- Put emphasis on both technical and financial assistance from existing and potential partners and collaborators
- Attendance of all three (3) member country focal points are imperative
- Removal of the Organizational Chart

Most current TOR draft is version 4.0 agreed upon on 10 March 2020.

## Session Highlights

**SOMACORE:** Discussion regarding coordinating tasks between country and development partners; in-country implementation now possible in the Philippines

**RSAP:** Malaysia and Philippines have signed, Indonesia's suggested revisions and issues emanating from it

**Resilient Seas:** Potential implementation as an individual project no longer requiring ministerial endorsement

## Day 2

### Objectives:

1. Identify priority actions to be implemented by the countries in the next two (2) years based on the SSS Sub-Regional EAFM Plan.
2. Identify priority regional actions to be undertaken by the sub-regional working group in the next two (2) years.

**Workshop:** Country presentation by Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines Implementation and Opportunities



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