

SESSION 6: Next Steps

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

- We want CTI to be a community based initiative
- Community refers to the resource users, their immediate families and the actors that impact on their lives in a regulatory manner including the decision makers at the local level
- For this to happen we need to inform communities of CTI and draw them into the fold.
- Thus an immediate proposal is to get a communication planning process in action.

DEVELOP A CTI COMMUNITY-BASED LOCAL STAKEHOLDER COMMUNICATION PLAN

Regional Level

1. CTI Secretariat to lead the formulation of a communication WG
2. WG draw up guiding principles of the Regional Communication Plan
3. Technical support on how to develop communication messages for the community

National Level

1. Preparation of a National Communication Plan
2. NCC to take lead role in creating the CTI message, taking guidance from target communities and communication experts (Health NGOs have been proposed as being able to provide best practice guidance)
- 3a. Create inventory of existing projects, bodies and private sector groups operating at a local level for potential integration of CTI messages
- 3b. Develop inter-ministerial and other governance bodies approach to encourage buy-on
4. Message delivery and implementation of the communication plan with partner groups identified in the inventory process

Local Level

1. Possible Delivery Mechanisms proposed :
 - Radio
 - Schools – curriculum and resources
 - Church
 - Fisheries Officers
 - Leaders, Council of Mayors
 - Local Theatre
2. Capacity building would occur along side delivery of the communication plan addressing capability and infrastructure shortfalls as they are identified. The NCC would act as a coordinating body to consolidate needs and deliver proposals to appropriate funding bodies

Getting the message back

1. Local message must get back to decision makers at every level
2. What are appropriate measures to achieve this - ???
 - a. Number of people you can mobilize will inform mechanism selection e.g. Beach Clean-Ups, Reporting dynamite fishing

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

Actions/Needs

- Design, presentation and agreement of CTI indicators for monitoring & evaluation groups for CCC4 Manado. (Monitoring and Evaluation Group)
 - o To be progressed through monitoring & evaluation group (already established)

- Design of regional information management system. (Possible new Data Management Group)
 - o Regional sharing of information and lessons learned
 - o Development of options for IMS platform, building on experience with Coral Triangle Atlas, PIP, etc
 - o CTI Website
 - Progress planning & redevelopment of CTI website
 - Funding consultancy through Secretariat
 - o Presentation to CC4, Manado (Secretariat to convene meeting)

- Identification of information needs. (Scientific/Technical/Information Group)
 - o Identify information needs, existing info & gaps for RPOA
 - o Translate & synthesise science to decision makers
 - o Provide proposal to CC4 in Manado

SUSTAINABLE FINANCING

1. Short term (First 10 years) - Setting up system

- GEF + country contribution (1:4)
- Jumpstart the process
- Establishing a regular system
- Regular support – US government
- Technical support – Aus government
- Every country should expand CTI vision to other countries (e.g. Europe, etc)
- Look at what exists and build on it
- Fill in gaps that exist
- Look at limits to funding (e.g. US govt funding does not go into endorsements)
- Capacity building
- Information management
- IEC
- Look at existing models for ideas:
 - Amazon
 - Congo Basin
 - Micronesia challenge
 - PAMSEA
 - SPREP
 - Bird Seascape
 - Financial Resources Working Group example (presented informally at Manilla – yet to be formalised)

2. Long Term (after initial 10yr period) – Move toward establishing independent org for

CTI

- Finding creative ways to increase funds
 - Auctioning species names with money going to CTI
 - Revenue from tourism, etc
- Donor support
- Engage with private sector
- Money from independent revenue raising (eg. PNG)
- Sustainable financing should be available at regional and national level
- Set up trust fund to ensure long-term support for each country
- US Government/Australian Government (regional)
- Yearly funding from each country for:
 - Secretariat
 - Meetings
 - Information management
 - Monitoring
- Funds / in-kind support

CAPACITY BUILDING

Country	What can be done soon
Malaysia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Baseline studies (resources) ▪ Taxonomy (coral, fish) training ▪ Monitoring of water quality (e.g. water acidification as possible effect of CO₂) ▪ Threatened species assessment (IUCN Red List) ▪ Capacity to review the guidelines of MPA management
Timor Leste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High-level briefing on capacity building for CTI ▪ Consultant to help write CTI NPOA ▪ Training on taxonomy and data collection on sharks and rays biodiversity
Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Use existing program for capacity building (e.g. SSME, ATSEF, CoreMap, EWIN, LIPI) – leaders to be briefed about CTI ▪ Briefing of local governments (13 provinces) about CTI
Philippines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Can help with training on IUCN Red Listing process (e.g. wrasse Red List workshop in March 2009) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Need names of wrasse people from CT6. - Seeking additional funding to bring in participants from CT6 for training and actual assessment. - Joint proposal for future assessments. ▪ Fisheries to tap SEAFDEC-AQD re CTI capacity-building needs (esp. mariculture of high priced invertebrates, e.g. holothuria, sea urchin, trochus, giant clam, etc.) ▪ SEAFDEC initiated SEA-RPOA for Sharks; capacity building for shark data collection and NPOA-Shark planning ▪ Brief South China Seas (SCS) group re CTI capacity-building and tap expertise for training in CT6 ▪ Sharks and Rays Biodiversity (Phase 2) training with CSIRO and S.A. Museum (as resource persons): to invite CT6
All CT6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Need to be identified as priority action in the respective CTI National POAs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inventory of national and regional capacities

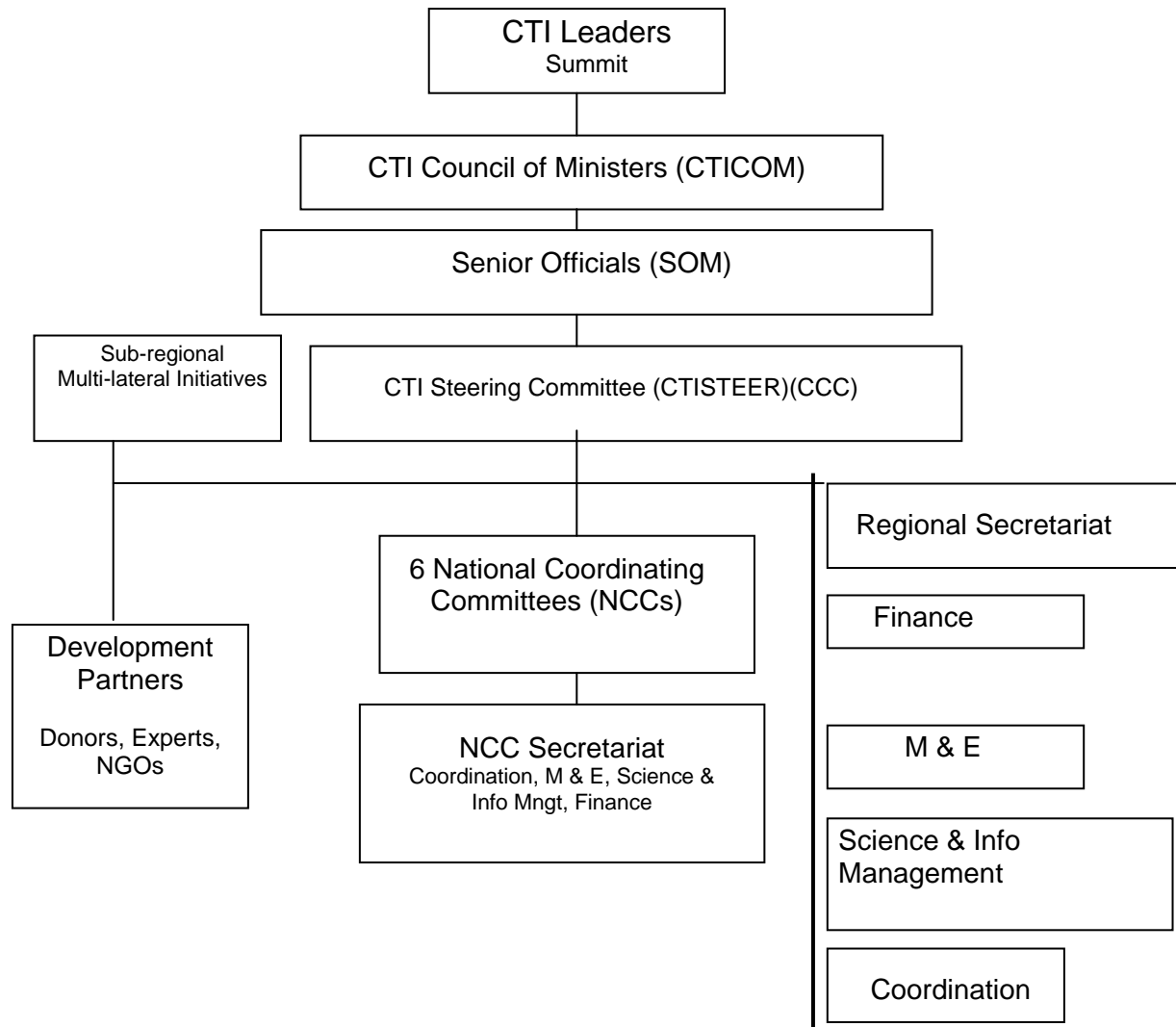
ATTACHMENT B: BREAK OUT SUMMARY – SESSION 6

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Needs Assessment (human, institutional, infrastructure) - Gap analysis
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Others	What can be done soon
PIRE/ARC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Partnership in International Research and Education (PIRE) project ▪ ODU (Carpenter), UCLA (Barber), UQ (Trembl), Duke U (Halpin) ▪ Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - training on taxonomy (ad hoc) and molecular analysis of at least 15-20 taxonomic groups - genetic connectivity (NSF/ARC) ▪ Areas: CT6 + Australia ▪ Action: need to submit names of contact persons in each country (from local universities)
UQ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ University of Queensland ▪ Marine reserve design training <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - conservation decision making (e.g. MARXAN software) - helping with theory and actual application - integrating ideas on connectivity resulting from PIRE and ARC
JSPS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Japan Society for Promotion Science <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - involved in SEA (like UNEP, SEAFDEC) in marine science (e.g. fish taxonomy)

CTI INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Proposed CTI Institutional Arrangements

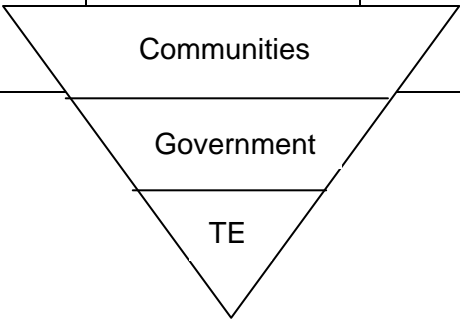


SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION

	Synthesis					
	What	How	When	Who	Where	Comments
1	Study to identify high priority areas and communities with high poverty and greatest depletion of marine resources Identification of poverty level-link to the marine resource	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use existing knowledge information (such as FAO, WHO, Worldbank, Human Development Index) • National knowledge • Geographic map to identify gaps 	Immediate (before Manado 3 months)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contacting scientist–social - Through CT6 - In a team (country focal points) 	CT6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Drawn info from each CT - USAID project funding
2	Identification of resources that have been depleted	Depleted resources (locally) eg. Coral reefs, fish stocks, mangroves, etc	Next 3 months	As above	CT6 High risk / extreme poverty areas	Definition of extreme poverty: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cultural specific Understanding of wellbeing
3	Consultations with local communities identified on receptiveness of implementing projects	Select the highest priority area/communities Done through site visits	Post Manado 12months	Team comprised of: TO's, (national) govt, technical experts relevant to the problem	High priority areas selected	Cultural sensitivities
4	Formulate project / activities plans to alleviate poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Involvement of local (employment)k - Food (FAO) - Commodity 	3-5 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Communities - Governments - Technical experts 	High priority areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Opportunities and assets - Empowerment and governance - Security

ATTACHMENT B: BREAK OUT SUMMARY – SESSION 6

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Income - Marketing - Capacity building - Governance mechanism 		<p>Leading to full handover</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3 underlying principles of poverty alleviation - Vulnerable groups - Equitable costs and benefits of sharing
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Examples of actions/projects that could be undertaken

1. Coral recruits for reef restoration
2. Fish larvae for stock enhancement
3. Sustainable aquaculture (for food)
4. Sustainable mariculture (for income)
5. Change assessment for best governance system
6. Formations of cooperations within and across communities
7. Revival of cultural traditions
8. Biodiscoveries
9. Payment for environmental services
