

The Rufford Foundation Final Report

Congratulations on the completion of your project that was supported by The Rufford Foundation.

We ask all grant recipients to complete a Final Report Form that helps us to gauge the success of our grant giving. The Final Report must be sent in **word format** and not PDF format or any other format. We understand that projects often do not follow the predicted course but knowledge of your experiences is valuable to us and others who may be undertaking similar work. Please be as honest as you can in answering the questions – remember that negative experiences are just as valuable as positive ones if they help others to learn from them.

Please complete the form in English and be as clear and concise as you can. Please note that the information may be edited for clarity. We will ask for further information if required. If you have any other materials produced by the project, particularly a few relevant photographs, please send these to us separately.

Please submit your final report to jane@rufford.org.

Thank you for your help.

Josh Cole, Grants Director

Grant Recipient Details	
Your name	Chloe Hunt
Project title	Maintaining momentum and expansion of the Green Fins approach
RSG reference	1094-C
Reporting period	1 February 2015 – 1 June 2016 (16 months)
Amount of grant	£15,000
Your email address	hunt.chloe@gmail.com
Date of this report	17 June 2016

1. Please indicate the level of achievement of the project's original objectives and include any relevant comments on factors affecting this.

Objective	Not achieved	Partially achieved	Fully achieved	Comments
<p>1. Keeping GF on the national agenda of the Philippines and Malaysia</p> <p>a) Ongoing political developments to ensure GF approach remains within national environmental initiatives, budgets, frameworks and work plans</p>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Measurement 1 - Documentation of high level meetings affirming commitment of national governments to GF</p> <p>Philippines 23 April 2015 – Meeting lead national partner, the Director of the Biodiversity Management Bureau (BMB) (previously PAWB) of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR). Strategy for mainstreaming GF into national processes agreed, milestones and indicators for success outlined and documented*. 29 February 2016 – Follow up meeting with the Director of the DENR-BMB to assess progress and update strategy based on success*. 1 April 2016 – Orientation meeting with the new Regional heads of the active Green Fins locations to ensure GF activities are included in 2017 work plans*. 6 May 2016 – Planning session with GF local management team, Regional DENR staff and local government unit for long term El Nido site implementation. Meeting documented*.</p> <p>Malaysia 17 November 2015 – Department of Marine Parks Malaysia (DMPM) workshop to develop action plans for the Convention on Biological Diversity Aichi Target 10 using the GF approach (GF identified as a key approach to address impacts from tourism)*. 18 November 2015 - Meeting with DMPM, Reef Check and Reef-World to review GF progress and develop action plan based on successes. Meeting documented*. 13 April 2016 – Meeting between DMPM and Sabah Parks (SP) to discuss the management infrastructure for Green Fins Malaysia under Federal and State government.</p>

		<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Measurement 2. Indicators of commitment may include inclusion of GF in work plans, wording of national programmes, wording of legal frameworks.</p> <p>Philippines To strengthen the inclusion of GF in the national SCREMP (as per our third Rufford supported project), GF has now been included under the national programme CMERP (Coastal and Marine Rehabilitation Program) within its 'Advocacy' section Green Fins Project Orientation and Consultation session minutes are attached as Annex 1. Objective 2 outlines the roles and responsibilities agreed by the Regional teams for Green Fins implementation in the active sites.</p> <p>Malaysia Green Fins has been included as one of three actions to address diver and snorkeler impacts for the Local Action Plan for achieving the Convention of Biological Diversity Aichi Target 10 in Malaysia. This action plan is now being implemented through a partnership between DMPM and Reef Check Malaysia (project report attached as Annex 2).</p>
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Measurement 3. National government funding being secured for local and national level project implementation in both countries</p> <p>Philippines In the Work and Financial Plan 2016 (Annex 3) of the DENR-BMB 1 million pesos (22,000 USD) have been allocated for national GF activities. See activities A.1.1, B.3, B.4, B.5, F.3 and F.4 of Annex 3.</p> <p>Malaysia In 2015 DMPM provided Reef Check Malaysia with 8,800 USD for national GF activities. This has been repeated for 2016.</p>
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Measureable 4. UNEP intervention to help lobby support (if applicable) There was no need for UNEP intervention in these countries during the course of this project.</p> <p>Measureable 5. Memorandum of Agreement signed between RWF and the DENR –BMB Philippines to formalise a future collaboration for implementation nationally</p>

				MOU approved by both parties, signed and notarised by Reef-World and awaiting final signature from BMB (expected within the month).
2. GF implementation			<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Measurement 1. Series of consultations with key local and national authorities and key decision makers conducted</p> <p>Consultations took place between the 26th August and the 3rd September in Bali, Indonesia –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diving industry – 9 representatives from 7 dive centres • Government – 7 individuals from 6 agencies • NGOs – 4 key individuals from 4 organisations <p>Consultation highlights documented in the 5 year national implementation plan (below).</p>
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Measurement 2. Report outlining a 5 year national implementation plan with sustainability model recommendations</p> <p>Report attached (Annex 4). A strong need for Green Fins and a potential national implementing partner was identified. A five year strategy outlines the steps towards introduction at a pilot site, capacity building and national expansion, building a sustainability model in from the outset.</p>
b) Ongoing project operations and capacity development in Malaysia			<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Measurement 1. At least 20 active Green Fins members (assessed and trained within the last 18 months)</p> <p>At the time of writing, there are currently 42 active Green Fins members in Malaysia.</p> <p>The following assessments have been conducted since January 2015 -</p> <p><u>Sabah</u> Kota Kinabalu – 2 Mabul and Matakina – 6</p> <p><u>Peninsular Malaysia</u> Pulau Perhentian – 22 Pulau Redang – 8 Pulau Tioman - 12</p> <p>Total = 50</p>

c) Ongoing project operations and capacity development in the Philippines			<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Measurement 2. One Assessor Training Programme for 5 individuals 7 – 11 March 2016 – Assessor Training Programme in Kota Kinabalu in collaboration with Reef Check Malaysia and Sabah Parks*. 5 new Green Fins Assessors and 1 Green Fins Coordinator qualified to conduct Green Fins operations across Sabah.</p>
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Measurement 1. At least 70 active Green Fins members (assessed and trained within the last 18 months) At the time of writing there are currently 7 active Green Fins members in the Philippines.</p> <p>The following assessments have been conducted since January 2015 -</p> <p>Puerto Galera = 37 Panglao = 12 Moalboal = 12 Malapascua = 16 El Nido – Nov '15 = 11 Dauin – Jun '16 = 4 TOTAL = 92</p>
		<input type="checkbox"/>		<p>Measurement 2. Two Assessor Training Programmes for 10 individuals 2 – 7 May 2016 – Snorkel Assessor Training Programme in El Nido in collaboration with El Nido Foundation and DENR Region 4b*. 5 Green Fins Assessors and 2 Green Fins Coordinators qualified to conduct assessments of the growing and unregulated snorkel industry in El Nido.</p> <p>This measurement is marked as partially achieved because 1 Assessor Training Programme was completed for 7 individuals only. Please see section 2 below for reasoning.</p>

* Meeting / event documentation is available upon request

2. Please explain any unforeseen difficulties that arose during the project and how these were tackled (if relevant).

The Philippine Government underwent an activity called the Rationalisation Plan throughout 2014 and 2015. The aim of this was to streamline processes, reduce staff numbers and enhance the overall efficiency of the public sector. Throughout this process, there was a lot of uncertainty regarding work plans and longevity of positions. Positions of lower level management were expected to be heavily impacted throughout the implementation of the plan. However, in 2015 a number of key Green Fins champions' who were seated in senior management

positions were changed unexpectedly, namely the heads of 2 of the Green Fins regions housing 6 of the Green Fins active locations. Reef-World had invested a significant amount of time and energy in building the capacity of these regional heads, who were subsequently working to successfully anchor Green Fins securely within future workplans and budgets for their regions. There was no handover between them and their replacements and the new heads knew nothing about Green Fins. Regional work plans are constantly being reviewed and updated, and Reef-World learned in early 2015 that Green Fins was not included in updated versions, resulting in no institutional resource allocation for Green Fins local level implementation within active sites at all for 2015 and 2016.

In response to this, in April 2015 Reef-World met with the Director of the DENR-BMB to discuss “future proofing” our efforts with Green Fins. The result was a strategy to mainstream Green Fins within national DENR processes, to reduce the potential impact of changing staff members in the future. Reef-World was advised by the Director to hold off on ground level capacity development activities (i.e. Green Fins Assessor training). This is the reason for only holding one training event during the course of this project, instead of the planned two. The strategy provided long term guidance (2015-2017) for Reef-World and the DENR to pursue in order to anchor Green Fins within national legal systems to ensure implementation is delivered / enabled at the national, regional and local levels, to result in grassroots level action such as Green Fins assessments. To date, implementation of this strategy has been very successful and both parties intend to continue implementation as planned during the meeting last April 2015.

A series of capacity development activities have been planned from 2016-2018 to be conducted through a partnership between Reef-World and DENR-BMB. Despite the decision to hold off capacity development activities, one training event in El Nido was agreed upon and delivered. Green Fins in El Nido is being implemented by a local NGO (El Nido Foundation) and has become well established. Initial training for this local management team was made possible through our third Rufford grant. The local management team requested support from Reef-World in order to build their capacity to tackle challenges associated with a growing local snorkeling industry. In response, Reef-World trained 5 new Snorkel Assessors and 2 Coordinators specifically to address the growing threat of the snorkelling industry in El Nido.

3. Briefly describe the three most important outcomes of your project.

1. Green Fins included within national (local) plan for delivering on National commitments to the Convention on Biological Diversity Aichi Target 10 in Malaysia
Annex 2 presents a report written by Reef Check Malaysia to the DMPM. It reports on progress made towards an agreed action plan to address Aichi Target 10 of the Convention on Biological Diversity. This will result in Reef Check receiving further funding to conduct Green Fins operations within all three active sites (Tioman, Perhentian and Redang) and into new sites on Peninsular Malaysia.

2. Established a partnership between DMPM and Sabah Parks for Green Fins implementation

As far as governance is concerned, Malaysia is split in two. Peninsular Malaysia is overseen by Federal Government in Putrajaya (relevant authority for Green Fins is

DMPM) and Sabah (Borneo) is overseen by State Government (relevant authority for Green Fins is Sabah Parks). The history between the two government structures is peppered with animosity. In March this year, Reef-World conducted Assessor training for local Reef Check and Sabah Parks staff to enable introduction of Green Fins into Sabah. During the time of training the national management structure for Green Fins was unknown, but it was hoped that Sabah Parks would be able to work in partnership with DMPM. The general consensus of the current Green Fins Malaysia key representatives was that this would not be possible. During the final day of the training event, Chloe of Reef-World presented two options for national management to the Director of Sabah Parks, one showing a collaborative partnership with DMPM and one showing autonomous management teams for each Peninsular Malaysia and Sabah. As Green Fins is an international programme and one that promotes collaborative actions, Chloe urged the Director to consider the partnership option. She also pointed out that international promotion of Green Fins in Malaysia will become complicated if the management is split.

A meeting was held between Sabah Parks and DMPM after the training event in Sabah to discuss the matter. Following this the Director of Sabah Parks sent Chloe the following image representing a collaborative arrangement which was agreed upon. This was very good news and is believed to be the only coastal and resource management effort which has united the two governments.



Figure 1. Green Fins Malaysia management structure showing a collaboration between DMPM and Sabah Parks

3. Development of the Green Fins Operational Handbooks

Green Fins is expanding quickly within the active sites and beyond, thanks to the support of The Rufford Foundation. Based on feedback from Green Fins partners and in order to support the growing network of individuals interested in implementing best practice within the diving and snorkeling industry, Reef-World decided to develop a series of handbooks. These handbooks will enable Reef-World to deliver a large amount of the Green Fins capacity building

interventions remotely at very little cost.

Dive and snorkel centre handbook - combines all the Green Fins learning materials and guides into a one stop shop of practical solutions to every day environmental challenges at dive and snorkel centres.

Site Level Handbook - provides individuals, institutions and organisations with step by step instructions on introducing and implementing the Green Fins approach to manage environmental impact associated with diving and snorkelling activities at a site level (tourist destination).

National Level Handbook - provides relevant national authorities and agencies with the recommendations and tools they need for long term implementation of the Green Fins approach.

These handbooks were developed in direct consultation with the diving industry which was conducted when on site during the implementation of this project's activities and were launched on the 16th April at the Asian Dive Expo (ADEX) in Singapore. They have already received great interest from around the world. The landing page for the Handbooks (www.greenfins.net/handbooks) was viewed 489 times in the first month following the release. The Dive and Snorkel Centre Handbook has been viewed 65 times since the launch, the Site Level Handbook 164 times and the National Level Handbook 58 times.

Despite providing a great support to Reef-World capacity building ability, we believe that in order to maintain the quality and integrity of the programme, these handbooks will never replace the Green Fins Assessor Training Programme which will remain an on-site based training event to be conducted by Reef-World trainers.

4. Briefly describe the involvement of local communities and how they have benefitted from the project (if relevant).

In its essence, Green Fins acts to strengthen the conservation, sustainability and wise management of coral reefs and associated coastal ecosystems for the wellbeing of those communities who rely on them. It also raises awareness amongst the stakeholders groups and the wider community to local, national and international environmental issues. This has had the effect of empowering a network of stakeholders including local communities, in the sites it has been introduced during this project, to tackle marine environmental issues on a local level using Green Fins.

Over the course of this project a total of **1180 local dive guides** were directly engaged in awareness raising sessions (836 in the Philippines and 344 in Malaysia). Through these sessions the dive guides are provided with tools and techniques to be able to better manage the environmental impact of their diving guests as well as unique and practical solutions to local environmental threats such as waste management (sharing of local recycling options, or encouraging actions to reduce waste production) and unsustainable fishing (promoting consumption of sustainable seafood choices).

These solutions are targeted to inspire the dive guides to become ambassadors for the environment at home as well as at work.

This Rufford Foundation grant has once again enabled Reef-World to deliver

educational activities and campaigns which have targeted and engaged **184 members of the local community** outside the immediate realms of the Green Fins mission. These activities have included:-

- A workshop for 44 boat crew of rental dive boat companies in Puerto Galera, in collaboration with LGU and Auxillary Coast Guard, focussing on promoting best environmental boating practices in order to better support local Green Fins members in implementing the code of conduct;
 - A Say No to Plastic Campaign in Puerto Galera with 15 local shop keepers to encourage them to reduce the number of plastic bags used, and promote this message to their customers;
 - A beach cleanup event organised with local women's association in Moalboal where 341 kg of garbage was removed by 97 local community members; and
 - A workshop organised with the local government of Moalboal to train 28 local snorkel boat tour guides in best snorkeling practices using the Green Fins approach.

5. Are there any plans to continue this work?

This is our forth Rufford Foundation project, and each project has built directly upon the successes of the previous one. Green Fins has now been active within the government and private sector systems of the Philippines since 2010, and Malaysia since 2014. The great success seen in terms of integrating Green Fins into national processes in both countries throughout this project are a testament to the commitment of our national partner government institutions to long term Green Fins implementation. Official plans show the government's intention of remaining committed to Green Fins implementation till at least 2020 in both countries. At the wish of our national partners, we intend to continue to support Green Fins implementation within both the Philippines and Malaysia. We would welcome continued support from the Rufford Foundation to make this possible.

The investigatory trip to Indonesia identified a strong need for Green Fins as well as a keen national implementing partner. Steps towards pilot site level introduction and capacity building for a local management team have been outlines. Funding to pursue the national implementation plan in the attached report have been verbally committed by UNEP, but matched funding needs to be secured to allow for the continuation of this work.

6. How do you plan to share the results of your work with others?

All the awareness raising materials are freely available to download from the Green Fins website (<http://www.greenfins.net/downloads>). Following the advice of our Green Fins members saying that Green Fins may be undervalued because everything is given away for free, Reef-World are trialling a pay-for scheme for the Dive and Snorkel Centre Handbook (\$28 paid as a donation to Reef-World for access).

Reef-World writes regular articles for dive and travel magazines to share the results of our work. Examples include -

- [Is Diving the key to ecotourism solutions?](#)
- [Coral Conversations -- 4 Facts About Coral Reefs Divers Might Not Know](#)
- [Green Fins: Diving in Symbiosis with the Reef](#)
- [Save Our Reefs with the Green Fins Toolbox](#)
- [Responsibility of the individual diver – Save our reefs, one dive at a time!](#)

Reef-World are increasingly being asked to present their work at international conservation events as well as dive expos. This provides us with an excellent opportunity to share our results. Events we have participated in since January 2015 include –

1. ADEX April 2015 in Singapore where Reef-World had a GF booth and also presented on the Main Stage. Based on the success of this, Reef-World have been offered a booth and a speech slot at the 2016 ADEX too.
2. The CTI Business Forum in Bali August 2015.
3. A booth at the Diving Resort Travel (DRT) show, a Chinese dive show in the Philippines September 2015. GF logo was included in partner logos at the bottom of the event page here. Reef-World have been invited to return to promote GF at the 2016 DRT in the Philippines and opportunities to join their Chinese shows are being explored.
4. Participation in and presentation at the PATA New Tourism Frontiers Forum "Ecotourism – Transcending Climate Change" in the Philippines in November 2015.
5. Participation in the Steering Committee meeting for the UNEP-RSCAP Global Coral Reef Partnership on 30 November in Pattaya, Thailand.
6. Participation in and presentation at the 30th General Meeting of the International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI) in Thailand in December 2015.
7. Participation in and leading a Green Fins session at the International Tropical Marine Ecosystem Management Symposium 5 25 – 28th February.
8. ADEX April 2016 in Singapore where Reef-World had a booth and launched the Green Fins Handbooks on the mainstage.

Reef-World has been invited to participate in the ADEX in China, Beijing in September 2016 based on the success of our involvement in the ADEX in Singapore.

Reef-World also collaborates with Bangor University in the UK to continually monitor the environmental impact of the Green Fins approach. Data collected during Green Fins assessments enables us to analyse and share the success of our work. The latest paper is available as an open access article [here](#).

7. Timescale: Over what period was The Rufford Foundation grant used? How does this compare to the anticipated or actual length of the project?

1 February 2015 to 1 June 2016 (16 months). This project was originally anticipated to be a 12 month project. Chloe contacted Jane Raymond from the Rufford Foundation in December 2015 to ask for an extension based on the schedule of activities set for the Malaysian Assessor training programme. The extension was

approved.

8. Budget: Please provide a breakdown of budgeted versus actual expenditure and the reasons for any differences. All figures should be in £ sterling, indicating the local exchange rate used.

Item	Budgeted Amount	Actual Amount	Difference	Comments
Travel	4,110	3,313	797	Requirements reduced as Sabah Parks supported Reef-World travel to
Subsistence	1,042	1,494	-452	Reef-World moved offices in June 2015, in order to reduce overheads (cheaper electricity and internet costs), but staff
Training Costs	300	219	81	
Meeting Facilities	220	157	63	
Diving Costs	640	217	423	Requirements reduced as Green Fins dive centre heavily subsidised
Materials	1,750	1,288	462	UNEP provided additional material
Equipment	720	793	-73	
Office Costs	2040	2135	-95	
Communications	904	801	103	
Bank Charges	250	94	156	Arranged a flat fee with bank to avoid overseas ATM charges
Coordination	3,000	4,434	-1,434	Cost reduction elsewhere enabled increased support for project coordination
Total	14976	14946	31	

9. Looking ahead, what do you feel are the important next steps?

Make Green Fins more widely available - The momentum of Green Fins continues to grow in the dive destinations where it is already active, within the national systems of those governments who have adopted the approach, and internationally. Specific expressions of interest for implementing Green Fins have been received from NGOs and / or government agencies within the Caribbean,

Mediterranean and Pacific regions. The team at Reef-World is now considered global experts in the field of sustainable diving. Reef-World intends to focus on building the success of Green Fins within the established locations, but would also like to explore opportunities to replicate these successes and support more governments to manage sustainable diving within their countries.

Maintenance of awareness and outreach material - The addition of the operational handbooks and more awareness raising materials enable us to reach a wider audience with tools and knowledge without a significant increase in our operational costs. These materials will require maintenance to ensure content remains current and present the most up to date and innovative solutions to environmental challenges.

Continued capacity development - In both the Philippines and Malaysia, national budget has been allocated to support institutional costs. As the programme continues to grow, operational capacity must grow with it. Additionally, in the face of a changing industry, environment and staff members, ongoing capacity development interventions and technical advice from the Reef-World team are essential in order to sustain activities.

Creating a more informed consumer - We believe that an important next step for us is build awareness within the marine tourism consumer to enable them to make more informed choices and follow more responsible behaviour while on holiday. This will help to support the local efforts of Green Fins teams (who have benefitted from the capacity building activities made possible through our four Rufford Foundation grants) and the dive centres who are now very invested in following the Green Fins code of conduct. This may be achieved through the following activities –

- Create awareness raising materials targeted towards changing the behaviour of specific markets which are known for being difficult to manage (e.g. Chinese and Korean);
- Develop a strategic communication and outreach campaigns to influence consumer choice; and :-
- Mainstreaming the environment within diver training internationally, using the Green Fins approach.

Pilot site implementation in Indonesia - Our investigatory work in Indonesia identified a need for Green Fins, a willing national partner with the necessary skill capacity, and financial support for introduction. Matched funding is required to make this possible, Reef-World intends to pursue this.

10. Did you use The Rufford Foundation logo in any materials produced in relation to this project? Did the RSGF receive any publicity during the course of your work?

The RSGF logo was used on most materials we distributed and on all presentations we gave over the course of this project in both the Philippines and Malaysia as outlined below. All Green Fins materials being produced by national partners continue to promote support from The Rufford Foundation.

- The last page of each of the Green Fins Operational Handbooks (<http://www.greenfins.net/handbooks>) – example below



- The Green Fins Code of Conduct poster – displayed in each Green Fins dive centre
- The Green Fins Guide to Environmentally Friendly Diving (ICONS) – also displayed in each Green Fins dive centre and used as guidelines to environmental briefings for tourists involved in diving
- T-Shirts – two T-shirts given to each Green Fins dive centre, each trained Assessor and also handed out to general public at environmental events
- The Green Fins Guide – plastic folders containing all Green Fins educational materials, guidelines and forms
- Presentations – in each presentation the support from RSGF was explained and the logo was pointed out
- Green Fins Guide to Better Environmental Practice – given to each Green Fins dive centre's staff and guests - total 1207 people
- Green Fins Coordinator and Assessor Training - total 13 people
- Presentations given at each of the eight international events listed in section 6 above
- Large Green Fins banners – displayed at each workshop, environmental activities and assessor training event
- Websites and online promotion
- Links to RSGF on both the Green Fins (<http://www.greenfins.net/partners>) and the Reef-World websites (<http://www.reef-world.org/networking.htm>)
- Support from RSGF promoted through social networking (Facebook, Twitter, e-newsletters).

11. Any other comments?

During the application of this project to the Rufford Foundation, the trustees stressed the importance of having local staff involved in more than just a voluntary capacity. We are happy to say that we are now employing two local staff in the Philippines. Mrs. Elizabeth Mercado Cuerda (Sabeth) oversees the management of our small office, keeping it clean and tidy as well as ensuring stock of products such as cleaning products, loo roll and tea / coffee. She works one day a week. We are also employing a local driver (Ernie) on an ad hoc basis to ferry the team to and from the local dive centres.



Fig 3. Mrs. Elizabeth Mercado Cuerda at the Reef-World office in the Philippines

Reef-World would also like to point out that Green Fins continues to provide job creation in the Philippines and Malaysia. Reef Check Malaysia, our national partner in Malaysia, have employed a full time member of staff to support Green Fins work in Sabah. DENR-BMB have also allocated a full time member of staff to managing Green Fins nationally. Budget is now being allocated to the relevant regions in the Philippines for Green Fins operations, this will directly contribute to securing jobs for locals in each of the active Green Fins locations.

GREEN FINS PROJECT ORIENTATION AND CONSULTATION

April 1, 2016, St. Mark Hotel Cebu City

I. Call to Order

The orientation was called to order at 8:50 AM on April 1, 2016 at St. Mark Hotel in Cebu City.

II. Opening Program and Introduction of Participants

DENR 7 Regional Director Isabelo R. Montejo opened the program and welcomed the conduct of orientation of GREEN FINS by Reef World Foundation. He conveyed his personal support of environment-friendly activities as such activities are very close to his heart as he was able to witness the evolution of coastal and marine projects and programs of DENR from Coastal Environment Program (CEP) to Coastal Resource Management Project (CEP) to Sustainable Coral Reef Ecosystem Management Program (SCREMP). He encourages participants to be agent for dissemination and look for partners for implementation.

CMD Chief Marlynn M. Mendoza emphasized the definition of conservation as wise utilization and not the common misconception of conservation as “NO TOUCH”. Due to the recent rationalization plan of the DENR, key personnel and staff were either transferred or re-assigned to other department thus there is a need to conduct re-orientation. GREEN FINS approach is included in the 2016 WFP of BMB-CMD and the 1st milestone is the orientation for Regions 4A, 4B and 7. The goals of the orientation is to come up with a Technical Bulletin and to provide guidelines for the utilization of the 500M.

III. Program

Host Katrina Apaya facilitated the introduction of the participants (please see attached list) and the photo session with Regional Director Montejo. She presented the objectives of the orientation which is to orient the DENR to the Green Fins Approach and how it can be implemented to strengthen the conservation. Expected outputs are: 1) orient participants of Green Fins, 2) Identify roles and responsibilities and 3) to come up with activities for 2016 and 2017 WFP.

Ms. Nilda S. Baling, Section Chief of CMD-ICMPS, presented the history/background of the Green Fins implementation in the country which started in 2004 as a project of UNEP with Reef World Found Foundation as the technical arm. DENR introduced Green Fins to Regional Offices during a workshop in celebration of the Month of the Ocean in May 2012. On April 2013 thru the Adoption of DAO 2013-12 SCREMP Section 5.2, a MOA was drafted between DENR and RWF on the national implementation of Green Fins. On June 2013, 180 sets of Green Fins Packs (IEC materials distributed to dive centers who have completed Green Fins membership and training. A Coordinator’s Training was also conducted to 10 technical staff/divers from BMB-CMD to become Green Fins Coordinator on October 2013.

On June 2014, BMB participated in the Green Fins Media Tour for journalists held in El Nido, Palawan. On 2015, BMB and RWF signed a Memorandum of Understanding for the implementation of Green Fins.

Each Regional Office (4A, 4B and Region 7) presented the diving tourism as well as the issues and concerns. Open Forum followed every presentation.

Presentation	Discussion
REGION 7 (Ms. Queenie)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cull-out from DOT • Cebu is not far behind in terms of diving tourism (via air and sea) • History of diving (thru DOT) Letter of Instruction NO. 745 – Sept 29, 1978 Philippine Commission on the Promotion and Development of Sports SCUBA Diving created by Pres Marcos • Phil as “best diving destination in the world” due to 59,000 km of coastline, white sandy beaches and diverse marine life • TOP Dive sites • Bohol: Balicasag Island, Cabilao Island, Pamilacan Island, Panglao (smaller sites) • Cebu: Malapascua Island, Pescador Island Moalbaoal, Mactan, Lapu-lapu City, Bogó • Siquijor • Apo Island (recently became NIR) 	<p>Issues and concerns</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2013 yellow submarine – Lapu-lapu • 2014 coral marking – Lapu-lapu • 2014 – underwater scooter research initially but now commercially use • Fish feeding in Hilutungan, Oslob, etc. thru aquanaut • Any positive? Scubasurero with dive shops – Lapu-lapu and Bohol own initiative during ICC, coastal cleanup, mangrove planting, IEC • Fish feeding how to stop, Nalusuan island, olango? • Some dive sites not operating no gloves • M3: have you plotted/ID issues in the map? • SAM: issue plotted on map done during assessment workshop • M3: in doing assessment, do you need modifications • ELMA: actual assessment guests are not included (due to time constraints) • Problems: sustainability, after assessor leaves, when the cat is away, the mouse will play • 2015 laid activity but not pushed thru because of budget for assessment not included in WFP • (NOTES: actual time of briefing of Green Fins) • ELMA: Need to orient dive shops on Green Fins Out of 50, only 2 was assessed • Joseph: Open pit mine (upland issues) any intervention? • No dive sites in Toledo City therefore no real effect • Mining company in mine tailings have dam to contain tailings
DIVE SITES REGION 4B (MIMAROPA) – Julie	Issues and Concerns – not yet and wait until
<p>Categorize 2 types: within NIPAS and outside NIPAS</p> <p>NIPAS SITES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PALAWAN • El Nido Proclamation no. 32 dated Oct 8, 1998 • Tubbataha Reef Natural Park UNESCO World Heritage Site on Dec 11, 1993, RAMSAR site- M3 • OCCIDENTAL MINDORO • Apo Reef Natural Park – Ramsar site M3 <p>NON-NIPAS</p>	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PALAWAN • Honda Bay • Busuanga Island and small islets • Coron Island • East and West Coast of Palawan Island • OCCIDENTAL MINDORO • Garza Island • Grace Island • Pandan Island • ORIENTAL MINDORO • Puerto Galera – UNESCO • ROMBLON • Blue Hole • Carabao Island • MARINDUQUE • Tres Reyes Island 	
<p>REGION 4A CALABARAZON (NOTE: Get from TRINA)</p> <p>MPAs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BATANGAS (Cathedral FS, Arthur’s Rock FS, Twin Rocks, etc. • CAVITE • QUEZON • VERDE ISLAND PASSAGE Proclaimed by Pres GMA 	<p>Issues and concerns:</p> <p>water pollution (industrial effluents) Air pollution – chemical plant containing lead Large scale mining (threat to Lobo forest) Coal-fired power plant in Industrial Zone eg. JG Summit Industrial complex</p> <p>Local Efforts: Coastal clean-up, banning of plastics, SCUBASURERO, mngt plan, installation of mrkers and buoys, pledges/promises Lak of National law that will strengthen protective and regulatory measures over the VIP</p> <p>Solutions:</p> <p>M3 interested in Lamon Bay AR; who initiated? Concerted efforts of DENR, LGU and other NGOs Status? Study further for CMERP implementation (positive, lessons learned, effectiveness)</p> <p>Trina How effective are diving operators in activities such as ICC,</p> <p>Sir: big help in collaboration, network ;</p>
<p>Reef World Foundation – SAMANTHA CRAVEN</p> <p>Orientation on Green Fins and its implementation in the Philippines</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mission Statement: • To protect and conserve coral reefs by establishing and implementing-friendly-guidelines to promote a 	<p>Assessors Training; 37 assessors what happened?</p> <p>RATPLAN</p> <p>Question Dive operator members promoting OSLOB are already suspended..how about those not GF members?</p>

<p>sustainable diving and snorkeling tourism industry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecosystem-based management approach, not an organization • Environmental standards for the diving and snorkeling industry • Promotes industry best practice • Shares lessons learned • Inspires lasting changes in behavior • Replicable • Proven concept • Becoming a recognized brand by reef tourism • ELEMENTS OF GREEN FINS • MEMBERSHIP PROCESS • CERTIFICATION OF DIVE AND SNORKEL CENTERS (COLOR-CODED SCORES 0-330; less number better (green over red)) • STRENGTHENING LAWS AND REGULATION • Where Is GREEN FINS? • Site selection due to great threat, demand industry • Region 4A-Anilao • Region 4B- Puerto Galera, El Nido, Coron • Region 7 – Mactan, Moalboal, Malapascua, Panglao – REQUESTED • ANILAO Launch 2011 • Local management team – Batangas Community divers • 15 members • LMT has capacity but no budget • 4B Puerto Galera launch 2010 • Activities conducted by volunteers and RWF • Longest-running GF site (6th year) • 36 members • Link with LGU (Fisheries Coordinator) • 4B El Nido launched 2012 • El Nido Foundation local mngt team • Dive and snorkel industry • 69 members • Very high capacity but need resources • Failed attempts to levy LGU Environmental User Fees for activities and materials • ENF requests capacity building to engage snorkel industry • 4B Coron launched 2014 • Invited by The COron Initiative • High interest from industry- 5 membership forms • No capacity • 7 Mactan – launched 2011 	<p>Benefits: free consultation of GF, branding/ promotion (media mileage), internal (diveshops) creative marketing strategy to increase on their revenue</p> <p>Not budgeted:</p> <p>OSLOB PASu: Focus of Green Fins on Dive Shops, shift to be mandated to adopt Green Fins as part of permitting process</p> <p>ASSESSOR Membership? Manpower and budget: personalities?</p> <p>Lapu-lapu City : open business, cannot</p> <p>M3: for MARIO, BMB Provide funding but we do not specifically stipulate activities for Green Fins but activities that can be embedded</p> <p>Regional activity is M and E.</p> <p>MARIO: would want clear stipulation of budget and activities on Green Fins to limit re-alignment of budget for specific activities</p> <p>M3: Start IEC among ourselves</p> <p>MARIO: how to engage for Assessor's Team PILOT SITES documented for everything we learned and translate to policies</p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 x assessor programmes but no maintenance of active team • 4 members, but 60+ dive shops with high impacts • 7 Moalboal launched 2011 • Active member and volunteers • 21 members • Strong links with CRM and local councilor • Ordinance 082-2011 • 7 Malapascua launched 2012 • Only location to reach 100% membership • 21 members • Activities run by volunteers and RWF • Highly responsive diving industry • GF standards used in POs IRR • 7 Panglao launched 2015 • Activities conducted by volunteers and RWF • Strong support from LGU/CRM/Municipal Tourism Officer • WHAT is needed to Run Activities • Production of Member Packs • Instruction Manual • CHALLENGES 	
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Lunch Break at 12:00 nn

IV. Workshop Proper

Workshop Session started at 1:30pm. CMD (MS. Nilda Baling, Ms. Trina Apaya and Ms. Leanna Manubag) facilitated the workshop for the 3 regions.

Objective 2. Identify roles and responsibilities		DISCUSSION
REGION 4B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inventory of Dive Centers and stakeholders (communication) (RO consolidated with the active stakeholders • Database Management (CDD) • Reproduction and Distribution of IEC materials (ICC, MOO) • Encouraging/communicating with Green Fins member (for clean-ups or awareness-raising activities) • Explore other possible sites for Green Fins Program (later on) 	<p>SAM: Are activities of PENRO related to RO</p> <p>Participatory approach..activities of PENRO and CENRO make WFP in coordination with RO. RO gives budget based on activities proposed by CENRO/PENRO.</p> <p>Will the TB of BMB stipulate the activities for RO and</p> <p>Will El Nido Foundation be part of</p> <p>Monitoring of Green Fins Activities? M and E mechanism report to BMB</p> <p>Locally allocated based on available money</p> <p>MARIO Region 7. SCREMP. Activity vulnerability assessment. Where</p>

		<p>to get money to fund for activities for Green Fins. The Tech Bulletin should stipulate</p> <p>Approved SCREMP budget of</p> <p>SCREMP can Green Fins be included as part of SCREMP</p> <p>MARIO? Is it possible for BMB to download funds for Green Fins? M3 NO, but be creative to include in WFP</p> <p>Re-establish network on listing, inventory with DOT, LMD, Reef World Foundation</p>
REGION 4A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IEC – Regional Focal Person • Orientation of GF – RO, PENRO, CENRO (2016) • Launching of Green Fins • Regional Focal Person • Coordination with the concerned stakeholders (BCDA, LGUs) • Workshop leading to action plan • Work and Financial Planning for Production cost and mobilization 	<p>They will wait for the Technical Bulletin before implementing</p>
REGION 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct inventory of manpower resources -RO, CDD/CRM • Conduct of SCUBA Training/certification – RO/PENRO/CENRO • Production of IEC Materials – RO • Distribution of GF IEC Materials – RO/PENRO/CENRO • Conduct of GF IEC Activity ex. Meetings, workshops – RO, PENRO/CENRO • Lobby GF Projects to LGUs (municipal/barangay) with diving establishments – RO/PENRO/CENRO • Establish constant coordination/communication with RWF – RO-CDD • Join in the RWF/GF assessment activities in Panglao and Malapascua – RO-CDD 	<p>SAM: do u think realistic for CDD to attend assessment activity on June</p> <p>M3: NILDA Technical Bulletin (3-4 months)</p> <p>SCUBA diving proficiency inculcate Green Fins</p> <p>Tech Bulletin SCUBA Diving</p> <p>MARIO to SAM and ALLAN: green fin practitioner training center to canvass for Panglao and Moalboal for SCUBA certification</p>

IMPRESSIONS

Region 4A	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Positive take on Green Fins• Very good orientation• Technical Bulletin is a MUST for the implementation• Welcome series of workshops
Region 4B	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Joseph thankful to the orientation and hosting• Informative orientation
Region 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Thankful to the orientation• Let's DO IT! Do our best to implement as one of the Pilot sites
RWF	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Honor, rejuvenation of Green Fins• Make real impacts to reduce threats• Excellent start; good forward planning• Green Fins is a project of DENR and RWF is here to help implement• Win dive centers as volunteers• GF is flexible to be implemented

V. Closing Proper/Adjournment

Ms. Nilda S. Baling thanked for the participants for their contribution and inputs to the workshop. She is hopeful that this orientation will rejuvenate the partnership of BMB and RFW. Good opportunity to get to know of each other and to open communication between partners for succeeding meeting/activities.

Orientation adjourned at 6:30PM

PREPARED BY:

NOTED By:

MA. LEANNA M. MANUBAG
Ecosystems Management Specialist 1

NILDA S. BALING
Chief, ICMPS



**Managing Local Threats to Coral Reefs:
Helping Malaysia Achieve Aichi Target 10
Phase 3 Report**

May 2016

1. Introduction

In October 2014, the Department of Marine Park Malaysia (DMPM) asked Reef Check Malaysia (RCM) to develop an approach to identifying and mitigating local impacts to coral reefs, in accordance with Aichi Target 10:

“By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.”

The programme of work was divided into four phases:

- Phase 1 (complete):
 - o Develop a list of local impacts to coral reefs in Malaysia, describing the nature of the impact and identifying relevant legislation
 - o Prepare Action Plans to eliminate or mitigate those impacts, identifying the lead government or other agency responsible for implementing the Plan
- Phase 2 (complete):
 - o Hold a workshop to disseminate the Plans to the relevant agencies and gain their commitment to implementing the Plans
 - o Discuss the implementation and practicability of each Action Plan.
- Phase 3 (complete/on-going):
 - o Report discussion points and editing of Action Plans accordingly
 - o Prepare full report on workshop and further recommendations
 - o Disseminate final Action Plans to relevant agencies
- Phase 4 (on-going):
 - o Follow up with the responsible agencies on implementation on action plans
 - o Provide support to agencies wherever necessary
 - o Continue monitoring of reefs to detect positive changes from the reduction of threats to reefs.

This report describes the stakeholder workshop. Phase 3 is currently being carried out while some of it has been completed. This will lead into Phase 4, the final dissemination and implementation of individual Action Plans.

Ultimately, success will require different government agencies to work together towards a single goal – building reef resilience, in line with the government’s Blue Ocean Strategy.

2. Background

Malaysia’s coral reefs are an important ecological and economic resource:

- They are a feeding and breeding ground for over a third of all marine species
- They provide jobs in the tourism industry
- They protect areas of the country’s coastline from erosion.

One estimate suggests that the value of ecosystem services provided by Malaysia’s coral reefs could be as much as RM 145 billion per year (source: TEEB).

Despite this intrinsic value, coral reefs are being damaged by a variety of largely human-induced impacts including pollution, destructive fishing and climate change. This damage is resulting in biodiversity loss and

a reduction in ecosystem services available. Some of these impacts can readily be addressed at the local level ("local impacts"); some will need action on a broader scale ("global impacts").

3. Aichi Targets

During the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the Convention on Biodiversity (CBD), held from 18 to 29 October 2010, in Nagoya, Aichi Prefecture, Japan, a revised and updated Strategic Plan for Biodiversity was adopted, which included the Aichi Biodiversity Targets for the 2011-2020 period.

Several of the Aichi Targets relate to conserving marine biodiversity, most clearly Target 10, which states that:

By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.

The target recognises that:

Urgently reducing anthropogenic pressures on those ecosystems affected by climate change or ocean acidification will give them greater opportunities to adapt. Where multiple drivers are combining to weaken ecosystems, aggressive action to reduce those pressures most amenable to rapid intervention should be prioritized. Many of these drivers can be addressed more easily than climate change or ocean acidification.

In other words, reducing local impacts will contribute to ensuring that coral reefs are as healthy as possible to withstand future global impacts.

As a signatory to the Convention on Biodiversity, Malaysia has an obligation to develop strategies to achieve Target 10.

4. Local Impacts to Coral Reefs

In 2011, a report entitled "Reefs at Risk Revisited" stated that more than 60% of the world's reefs are under immediate and direct threat from one or more local sources.

These impacts arise largely as a result of human activities and land use changes along coastlines adjacent to coral reefs. Local impacts to coral reefs are many, and are reasonably well understood. They include:

- Over-fishing
- Destructive fishing
- Pollution
- Siltation/sedimentation
- Physical impacts from tourism, including divers, snorkelers and boats.

Although local impacts are well known and understood, to date little concerted action has been taken in Malaysia to mitigate them and the damage caused to coral reefs. If Malaysia is to meet its obligations under the CBD and Aichi Targets, there is an urgent need to address this lack of action.

5. Programme of Work

During the reporting period, RCM has undertaken the following activities.

5.1 Complete Action Plan Trials

On completion of the draft Action Plans it was agreed that trials would be conducted to ensure the Plans are both appropriate and implementable. Four Action Plans were selected:

- Diver impacts
- Snorkeler impacts
- Sewage pollution
- Solid waste management.

No formal review of the results of the trials has been conducted, but in each case we have been able to make progress on implementing the relevant Action Plan and the trial is considered to have been a success.

5.2 Conduct Stakeholder Workshop

Following the successful trials, RCM and DMPM organised a one-day workshop for stakeholders with the following goals:

- Describe each Action Plan
- Allow key implementing organisation to provide comments and feedback
- Agree timetables for implementation

The Action Plans cover a wide range of topics, not all of which would be of interest to all possible stakeholders. Therefore, the long list of 27 Action Plans was organized by theme into four groups representing different themes, to ensure that as far as possible only relevant Action Plans were presented to each stakeholder. The four themes are shown below, together with the list of possible stakeholders likely to be most interested in the theme

Theme	Waste	Fishing	Tourism	Development
Action Plans	10,11,12,18,20,27	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,14,15,16,17	13,19,21,22,23,25	8,9,26
Agencies	DMPM, ASMA, DID, DT&CP, DO, DoE, DOS, IWK, Jabatan Laut, KPKT, Ministry of Health, PPSPPA, Sewerage Services Dept, NGOs	DMPM, Dept of Fisheries, Ministry of Health, Marine Police, MKN, MMEA, Rangers, State Fisheries Depts, Tourism Operators, NGOs	DMPM Dept of Fisheries, Jabatan Laut, NGOs	DMPM, DID, DT&CP, DO, DoE, Env Protection Dept (Sabah), Dept of Fisheries, Jabatan Laut, State government, Local government, MOTAC, Universities, NGOs

Participants were divided into four groups, allocated to the relevant theme group according to perceived interest in that theme.

To ensure a free flowing discussion of Action Plans and issues, a set of rules was established for the group discussions:

- A facilitator appointed by RCM would provide a concise overview of the group's Action Plans for discussion. The facilitator would then oversee the selection of a moderator from among participants who would lead the discussion, the facilitator's role being to:
 - o Ensure the list of necessary questions was answered by the group (see below)
 - o Provide assistance on technical matters if necessary.
- A moderator would be selected from among workshop participants. This person would lead the discussion, and ensure that views reflect the participants, rather than the workshop's organizers.
- A rapporteur appointed by RCM would capture all comments made about the list of Impacts and the Action Plans, to ensure all viewpoints were incorporated into the final version of the Action Plans.

5.3 Revision of Action Plans

The findings from the workshop have been incorporated into the Action Plans. The number of Action Plans has now been reduced to 15, reflecting the views of participants. Each action plan has been edited accordingly. These action plans can still be grouped into 4 groups/ themes: waste, fishing, tourism, and development. The mitigation measures for each action plan were analysed, and the top three mitigation measures have been identified, based on ease and urgency of implementation. The top three are:

- Education and awareness (for almost all threats/ action plans)
- Septic tank maintenance programmes (Action Plan: Sewage Pollution)
- Reduce littering: improve waste management infrastructure by adding waste bins (Action Plan: Solid Waste Management)

The revised Action Plans are available separately. Below is the list of the 15 Action Plans:

1. Illegal fishing
2. Damaging fishing practices
3. Collection of corals and reef organisms
4. Sedimentation from construction of island infrastructure (including tourist infrastructure)
5. Barge or other vessel grounding
6. Beach lights
7. Sewage pollution
8. Solid waste management
9. Scheduled waste
10. Marine debris
11. Boat anchors
12. Diver and snorkeler impacts
13. Fish feeding
14. Boat strikes on marine life
15. Predators

6. Conclusion & Next Steps

Implementation of many of the mitigation measures listed in the Action Plans will require cooperation between government, NGOs, local communities and business operators on the islands. This provides a good opportunity to encourage the different stakeholders and interest groups to work together to reduce local impacts to coral reefs in Malaysia. It is hoped that this will build resilience of reefs.

The proposed next step is to start a dialogue with the relevant government agencies identified in the Action Plans. To assist the discussions, we will prepare simple factsheets to explain the impacts of each threat towards coral reefs. These factsheets will be accompanied by the individual action plans that explain the mitigation measures that need to be implemented, and will form the basis of discussions on mitigation.

The primary targets for initial meetings are:

1. IWK (or any SPAN appointed contractor), SSD

- Action Plan 7 (Sewage pollution): with regards to septic tank maintenance programmes on the islands
- Some premises have already participated in maintenance programmes, for example in Tioman; we now need to establish the best approach to organising more campaigns and encouraging participation.

2. KPKT; Perbadanan Pengurusan Sisa Pepejal dan Pembersihan Awam (SWCorp); DOE; Local government (PBT)

- Action Plan 8 (Solid waste management): with regards to improving waste management infrastructure by increasing the number of waste bins to deal with the problem of littering, as well as arranging for waste collection/disposal.
- This would probably need the cooperation of the different agencies mentioned above.

RCM has also started working on several mitigation measures for a few action plans, such as rolling out the Green Fins programme in Malaysia as well as the recycling and composting efforts on Tioman Island. We will continue working on these measures and also start working on other action plans. In the mean time, we will also be assisting the relevant agencies to carry out their mitigation measures.

RCM is proposing closer collaboration with DMPM to develop suitable education and awareness programmes. We would like to approach this based on the different stakeholders involved in the different action plans, specifically: tourists, tourism operators, local islanders and government agencies. Further discussion is needed to decide on the best approach for education and awareness, without duplicating efforts and awareness messages.

Most of these plans have a timeline of 1-5 years, with some extending beyond 5 years, and success will require continuous effort and action. RCM will work with DMPM to establish contacts with the relevant agencies, and provide support wherever necessary to ensure implementation of the Plans.

As noted above, ultimately success will require government agencies to work together towards the goal of reducing local impacts and building reef resilience. For example, reducing impacts from construction projects will require collaboration between DMPM, state governments, District Office, Municipal Government, Department of Environment, Department of Irrigation and Drainage, Public Services Department, Roads Department and others to ensure that such projects do not impact coral reefs around the islands. This is in line with the Blue Ocean Strategy being promulgated by government, and will create win-win situations for all.

Appendix 1: Action Plans table.

THREATS, MITIGATION MEASURES AND AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE easiest and most impact

No.	Threats	Mitigation measures (top 3)	Agencies Responsible	RCM's Tasks
1	Illegal fishing	1. Zone the MPA (villagers only)	1. DMPM , DOFM	1. Supplementary livelihood – persatuan nelayan etc – ONGOING (skills training in Tioman) 2. Education & awareness/ outreach - ONGOING 3. Reporting system – ONGOING??? (informal reporting system for Cintai Tioman)
		2. Education & awareness/ outreach	2. DMPM : Volunteer Rangers (e.g. Rakan Marine Park); DOFM (Federal & State); NGOs; tour operators	
		3. Patrols (sea)	3. DMPM , MMEA, DOFM	
		4. Supplementary livelihood - persatuan nelayan etc	4. DMPM , NGOs	
2	Damaging fishing practices	1. Enforcement	1. DMPM ; DOFM; Marine Police (Sabah); MMEA; MKN; NGOs	1. Enforcement – ONGOING (not by RCM) 2. Reporting systems - ONGOING 3. Education and awareness - ONGOING
		2. Reporting systems	2. DMPM ; DOFM; Marine Police (Sabah); MMEA; MKN; NGOs	
		3. Education & Awareness	3. DMPM ; Sabah Park; DOFM; NGOs	
3	Collection of corals and reef organisms	1. Education/awareness	1. DMPM ; DOFM; Sabah Park; Sarawak Forestry Corporation; Forest Department of Sarawak; Sabah Biodiversity Center; Sarawak Biodiversity Center; NGOs	1. Education and awareness ONGOING (signs and posters) 2. Stop sales in souvenir shops 3. Remove decorative items (corals and reef organisms)
		2. Stop sale in souvenir shops	2. DMPM , RCM	
		3. Remove decorative items (corals and reef organisms)	3. DMPM , RCM	

4	Sedimentation from construction of island infrastructure (including tourist infrastructure)	1. Installation of silt curtains	1. DoE, DMPM , DID, DT&CP	-
		2. Site management regulations	2. DoE, DMPM , consultants/developers, MOTAC, Sabah Environment Protection Department	
		3. Designated marine habitats for corals, mangroves, seagrass, mudflats etc	3. DMPM , DoE, state government, local government, MOTAC, Sarawak Natural Resources & Environment Board	
5	Barge or other vessel grounding	1. Regulations	1. DMPM	-
		2. "Parking places" or designated berthing/mooring infrastructure and anchorage sites- (berthing by fishing vessel, barge, recreational boat etc)	2. DOFM, Jabatan Laut Malaysia, Jabatan Laut Sabah, Jabatan Laut Sarawak, DoE	
		3. Detailed maps of marine environment, esp. corals to be made available to barge captains	3. DMPM , Pejabat Tanah dan Galian	
6	Beach lights	1. Education & awareness	1. DMPM , DOFM, NGOs	1. Education and awareness 2. Identify turtle landing areas and landing season (ECOTEER, WWF etc)
		2. Identify turtle landing areas and landing season	2. DOFM, DMPM , NGOs, Universities, DoE	
		3. Guidelines/ regulations for planning and development	3. DOFM, DMPM , DT&CP, DO, DoE	
7	Sewage pollution	1. Septic tank maintenance programme	1. IWK or any SPAN appointed contractor	1. Education and awareness - ONGOING NOTE: Involved in desludging efforts with IWK on Tioman *RCM is also currently working on
		2. Education/awareness	2. SSD, IWK, NGOs	
		3. Water quality testing	3. IWK, DoE	

		4. System upgrades where necessary	4. SPAN	water quality testing
8	Solid waste management	1. Reduce littering: improve waste management infrastructure (waste bins)	1. KPKT; Perbadanan Pengurusan Sisa Pepejal dan Pembersihan Awam (SWCorp); DOE; Local government (PBT)	1. Education and awareness - ONGOING 2. Clean up campaigns (village, beach, reef) - ONGOING 3. Recycling programmes – ONGOING 4. Composting efforts - ONGOING
		2. Education/awareness	2. DMPM, NGOs	
		3. Develop Integrated Waste Management System for Marine Park islands	3. Min of Health, DOSH; PBT	
9	Scheduled waste	1. Awareness/education	1. NGOs	1. Education and awareness
		2. Grease traps installed in all restaurants (not mandatory)	2. KPKT, PBT	
		3. Water quality monitoring	3. DoE/DMPM/ASMA (service provider)	
10	Marine debris	1. Reporting system	1. NGOs, DMPM, DOFM, Sabah Park, Sarawak Forestry Corporation, TUMEC	1. Education and awareness and PR – ONGOING 2. Clean up campaigns (beach, reef) - ONGOING
		2. Removal plan with budget / emergency funds allocated for use	2. DMPM, DOFM, Sabah Park, Sarawak Forestry Corporation, TUMEC	
		3. Waste bins with lids on boats	3. Jabatan Laut, DMPM	
11	Boat anchors	1. Installation of mooring buoys	1. DMPM, Jabatan Laut, Sabah Parks, Sarawak Forestry Corporation, dive centers, local community, NGOs	1. Installation of mooring buoys 2. Hotline/ reporting system 3. Education and awareness
		2. Mooring agreement	2. DMPM, dive centers, local community	
		3. Hotline/ Reporting system	3. DMPM, NGOs	

12	Diver and snorkeler impacts	1. Regulations	1. DMPM, MOTAC, MSDA	1. Education and awareness - ONGOING 2. Snorkel guide training - ONGOING 3. Green Fins programme - ONGOING
		2. Diver management	2. Dive agencies/ centres	
		3. Enforcement	3. DMPM, Jabatan Laut	
13	Fish feeding	1. Ban	1. DMPM	1. Education and awareness - ONGOING
		2. Education and awareness	2. DMPM, NGOs	
		3. Enforcement	3. DMPM	
14	Boat strikes on marine life	1. Education and awareness	1. Jabatan Laut, DMPM, DOFM	1. Propeller guards
		2. Propeller guards	2. DMPM, NGOs	
		3. Work with operators & NGO on area most frequented by turtles	3. Resort/ dive operators	
15	Predators	1. Removal campaigns	1. DMPM, NGOs	1. Removal campaigns - ONGOING 2. Controlling other anthropogenic factors 3. Awareness and Education
		2. Controlling other anthropogenic factors	2. DMPM, NGOs	
		3. Awareness and education	3. NGOs	

NOTE:

1. All the action plans have “Education and Awareness” except Action Plan 4 and 5.
2. Every action plan requires the assistance/ leading of DMPM.
3. The lines highlighted in yellow are the ones currently being done by RCM.
4. The top three mitigation measures are the ones highlighted in green and blue (education and awareness)

Department: ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES
Agency/Bureau/Office: BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT BUREAU

Division/Unit/Project: A.03.d.3. Management of Coastal and Marine Resources/Areas

Program/Project/Activity	Performance Indicator	2016 Physical Performance Target				Exp. Class	2016 Financial Performance Target (P'000)				
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
MFO 2: ECOSYSTEMS MANAGEMENT SERVICES											
A.03.d.3 MANAGEMENT OF COASTAL AND MARINE RESOURCES/AREAS											
A. Program/ Project Implementation											
A.1. Support to Programs/ Projects Implemented											
1. Technical assistant to the implementation of programs / projects being implemented by Coastal and Marine (CMECMP, SCREMP, ICM, CTI, ARMS, Green Fins, CoRVA, NIPAS MPAs, ICM, Snake Island, etc.)	Prog Reviewed improved and revised (no.)	2	2	2	2	8	Fixed Expenditures and Impositions				
							PS				
							MOOE	300	300	700	2,790
							MOOE	31	150	150	989
							total	331	450	850	3,779
2. Workshop on the identification and development of governance strategies for Benham Rise	no. of workshop conducted		1			1					
							Net Programmable				
							MOOE	2,100	3,785	3,620	2,672
							CO				12,177
B. Program/ Project Monitoring and Evaluation											
1. Review on the implementation of SCREMP and CMECMP, including accomplishment reports submitted	reports reviewed and evaluated (no.)	2	2	2	2	8					
2. Review of draft ICM plans and ICM related reports submitted	Plans reviewed and evaluated (no.)	1	1	1	1	4					
3. Review on the implementation of other projects/ programs on coastal and marine (CTI, ARMS, Green fins, CoRVA, NIPAS MPAs, Snake Island, etc.) including accomplishment reports submitted	reports reviewed and evaluated (no.)	1	1	1	1	4					
4. Coordination Monitoring on the Coastal and Marine related programs (CMECMP, SCREMP, ICM, ARMS, Green fins, CoRVA, NIPAS MPAs, ICM, Snake Island, etc.)	no. of meetings conducted	1	1	1	1	4					
5. Field validation of the implementation of CMECMP, SCREMP, ICM, CTI, ARMS, Green fins, CoRVA, NIPAS MPAs, ICM, Snake Island, etc.	status/ activity report (no.)	1	1	1	1	4					
6. Development of the State of the Coral Triangle Report 2016	Draft of the State of the Coral Triangle Report										
	Final Report										

Division/Unit/Project: A.03.d.3. Management of Coastal and Marine Resources/Areas

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Department: ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES
Agency/Bureau/Office: BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT BUREAU


Division/Unit/Project: A.03.d.3. Management of Coastal and Marine Resources/Areas


Program/Project/Activity		Performance Indicator	2016 Physical Performance Target				Exp. Class	2016 Financial Performance Target (P'000)					
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
F. Social Mobilization and Development/ Implementation													
1. Development of Yearly Action plan on Coastal and Marine Resources management based on the 5-year Communication plan		Communication plan developed (no.)			1		1						
2. Conduct of Awareness Campaigns (MOO, ICC, CT day, CTI Roadshow, etc)		Special events organized (no.)		2	1	1	4						
3. Production of IEC materials on coastal and marine (MOO ICC CTI, Green fins etc)		IEC materials produced and disseminated (no.)		2	1	1	4						
4. Organize a Symposium/ Orientation on Green fins Project		No. Of symposium conducted on Green Fins advocacy		1			1						
G. Administrative Support													
1. Support to other Professional Services needed by the Coastal and Marine Division		no. of services hired	3	3	3	3	3						
2. Office supplies for Coastal and Marine for administrative support		no. supplies purchased	1	1	1	1	3						

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National Implementation Plan – Green Fins Indonesia

This National Implementation Plan presents a report on pilot site and partner institution scoping activities, and a generic five year plan for introduction and application of Green Fins in Indonesia (planning for sustainable financing mechanisms). This has been prepared to provide a foundation for further discussions on how Green Fins may be tailored to address local needs and opportunities in Indonesia, and identifying concrete, practical steps towards initiating implementation.

Background

Consultation on Green Fins activities in Indonesia have been conducted based on ongoing communication with the Ministry of Environment (MoE) since investigatory Green Fins work was carried out in 2009 by Reef-World. The MoE continue to show interest in establishing Green Fins in Indonesia and have been in contact with Reef-World in this regard. The MoE and the Ministry of Forestry (MoF) have recently merged which presents an ideal opportunity for strengthening regulatory frameworks governing tourism industries under this new infrastructure. Communication with MoE from January to June 2015 identified that key representatives are concerned that while there is interest in implementation, they do not have the capacity to undertake Green Fins operational activities nationally. As a result Reef-World recommended that a model which has proven to be very successful in Malaysia, where the national government have partnered with a national NGO who oversee operations, is replicated in Indonesia. Of the sites identified in this project's proposal (Bali and Komodo) Bali was identified by MoE as a key site to investigate for implementation as it is well connected to central government in Jakarta, has a good representation of local government units as well as NGOs focussing on marine conservation as well as a very active diving industry. Based on this, Reef-World conducted an investigatory site visit to Bali between the 26th of August and the 3rd September 2015.

Pilot site scoping trip

James Harvey, Reef-World Operations Manager, conducted the site visit to Bali, Indonesia with the following trip targets –

1. Investigate the nature of the diving industry - how the industry has developed, what is the current situation of growth like and if there
2. Dive centre consultations – is a need for a programme to manage diving practices and is the industry receptive to a conservation programme like Green Fins?
3. Participate in a dive trip to one of the most popular dive sites in Indonesia to investigate potential environmental risk
4. Connect with government agencies
5. Connect with NGO's
6. Identify potential hotspot sites in Bali to focus on for future implementation
7. Identify potential local / national partner for Green Fins implementation

1. Nature of the diving industry

At the advice of our national partner the MoE, James Harvey visited Sanur, a popular diving location on the east coast of Bali over a number of days during the trip. Sanur is



popular due to being on the east coast which is the launch location to the Nusa Penida MPA, a free entry location with numerous dive sites and frequent sightings of iconic marine species such as Manta Rays and Oceanic Sunfish that come here for the cleaning stations. It is within close proximity to Tulamben, a popular site for wreck diving. There is no defined diving season, but tourists generally visit year round. The site attracts both European and Asian markets which peak and trough following their source nation holiday seasons. The quietest time is Feb, Mar, June and November but the Chinese New Year is becoming popular in Feb with the growing Chinese market now. Most popular dive sites are: Manta Point (1), Crystal bay (2) and then the dive sites/wreck at Tulamben (3), a couple of hours drive from Sanur. Snorkel trips are available with Crystal Bay being a common site due to the Oceanic Sunfish coming so close to the surface. The industry is experiencing a steady growth and the incoming Chinese tourists are expected to increase this further.

2. Private sector consultations

Consultations with nine (9) representatives from seven (7) dive centres in Denpasar (2) and Sanur (5) were conducted. Highlighted a general feeling that there could be a threat from the negative impacts of the scuba diving industry (and snorkelling industry but to a lesser extent) in the future if the diving industry is not better managed. In terms of general marine environmental issues, marine debris and chemical pollution from runoff seems to be the main area of concern along with litter in the streets (ultimately being washed out to sea especially during the rainy months of Dec, Jan and Feb).

Key highlights from the consultations are:-

- Diver damage is possibly an issue but the reef health is a lot better than it was when there was a lot of bomb fishing going on a while ago;
- Awareness raising targeting the emerging markets (Chinese particularly) would need a more focussed and tailored approach to the current tourist. This is due mostly to the language and culture differences;
- Compliance to the Oceanic Sunfish Code of Conduct or interaction guidelines is not commonplace, there needs to be more promotion, monitoring and enforcement;
- Currently, there are occasionally some local clean-ups organised by the private sector but the diving industry is not engaged / do not support them;
- When compare to the Gili Islands, where there is supposedly more scuba diving certifications, Bali offers the opportunity for Green Fins to unite more NGO's, community collaborations and local governments who have better relations with the Jakarta offices. Also it was advised that the Governor in Bali is more likely to cooperate and support Green Fins efforts when compared to the Governor for the Gili Islands. The Gili Islands would be better for implementation if the focus of Green Fins introduction was to reach out to the tourists more;
- Komodo (another potential hotspot site) is very much associated with the liveaboard industry which could present its own set of logistical challenges in regards to introducing Green Fins implementation and operations; and-
- There are no public-private collaborations, local or national with regards to environmental activities in Bali.

The general attitude of the dive centres was that there was not a huge need for better environmental regulations or controls for the SCUBA diving industry in Bali, but rather there needs to be better focus on the local communities with regards to recycling, marine debris and general attitude towards protection of the marine environment, which they believe needs to be led by the government.

3. Dive tour investigation



James also joined a dive tour to the two most common dive sites in Bali (and potentially the Indonesia); Crystal Bay and Manta Point. The following observations were noted:-

- The majority of the dive centres have speed boats holding an average number of around 8 divers per boat. The boats are used for both transport and diving from all dive sites around Nusa Penida. These boats all have marine toilets, with no holding tanks and most are 2 stroke with few having the more costly 4 stroke engines;
- There are no mooring buoys at these dive sites due to the currents, but there are some at other locations although these are not maintained by anyone and are often cut / stolen. Boats drift with the currents while dives take place. Anchoring generally never takes place unless there is an engine failure;
- The dive sites had approximately 10 dive boats at each location with Crystal having numerous other snorkel boats and day trippers going to the Crystal Bay beach. This is very probably overloading the carrying capacity of the sites;
- The dive sites showed signs of diver damage, with recently broken coral tips most probably caused by the fins of divers. Crystal Bay showed more signs of damage than Manta point with divers observed to be sitting on the reef whilst awaiting the appearance of the Sunfish. The same was occurring at Manta point while watching the Manta Rays but there are less currents at this site meaning that divers can hover with little skill needed. The currents in general are strong with cold water upwelling's leading to divers wanting to hold on to the reef/coral for stability and often wearing thick suits and gloves;
- There are no patrol boats and despite being an MPA, there are no fees for use, no recommendations on best practices or any other form of environmental awareness programmes were promoted at the pier, dive sites or at Crystal Bay beach; also a common site for snorkel groups.

In summary, high numbers of divers were seen at these two popular dive sites. Very little environmental information is given to divers. Very little diver management is conducted. Irresponsible diver practices were observed, and signs of diver damage to marine life observed. Some practices are naturally in line with the Green Fins code of conduct and may be applauded such as no use of anchors on coral reefs. However, there is enormous potential for improvement in environmental practices, and reduction of impact to the marine environment.

4. Connect with government departments

The majority of the main government departments, both national and local, are based in Denpasar which is the Capital of Bali and main administrative area. The offices are based in or around the Office of the Governor (Kantor Gubernur). Through meeting various individuals Reef-World found the Biro Humas Setda Provinsi Bali (Information Office of the Province of Bali) very informative and led to informal consultations with a number of offices. James met seven (7) representatives from 6 agencies.

Key highlights from consultation with government departments:-

- Bali Tourism Board (BTB) – It was clear that any marine tourism activities are promoted and managed via the Marine Tourism Association and that the BTB have no direct action or collaboration with the scuba or snorkelling tourism activities.
- Marine Tourism Association (MTA) or Gahawisri – This is a voluntary government ran organisation tasked with promoting and providing assistance to their members with regards to standards and protocol. Membership is 1,000,000 IDR (Approx. 68 USD) per year. Mr Cipto Aji Gunawan is believed to be the head of this organisation although this could not be confirmed. Being a member can help fast track scuba diving centres' business permits but there are few other benefits. Permits are managed by the Government Tourism Agency.



- Government Tourism Agency (GTA) or Dinas Pariwisata - They are the authoritative body for regulating the tourism industry and are officially responsible for the scuba and snorkelling tourism industry. When speaking with the private sector, it was clear that the only engagement that they have is their annual renewal of their business permit. The main people in charge are Mr Wardawan or Mr Tjok Bagus based at their office in Denpasar, Bali. A meeting took place with Mr Wadawan who said they do not participate in any environmental programmes and monitoring of their environmental compliance falls under the jurisdiction of the Badan Lingkungan Hidup (Environment Agency). He was very open to additional support and liked the idea of GF as a tool to support him but this would have to come from the national level with additional funding provision.
- Badan Lingkungan Hidup BLH (Environment Agency) - This department is the national environment agency that takes its direction from their head office in Jakarta. Two meetings with different members took place who said that they do not work with or have any active programmes with the tourism industry and that this work would fall under the Balai Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam – BKSDA responsibility.
- Balai Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam BKSDA (Natural Resources Conservation Center) - No meeting took place with this department but it was deemed not necessary as they are not actually the correct body to be managing the SCUBA diving or tourism industry. After speaking with Biro Humas Setda Provinsi Bali (Information Office of the Province of Bali) it was apparent that the BKSDA, is a technical unit under the Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation of the Ministry of Forestry Republic of Indonesia. These include the agencies in charge of managing conservation areas, particularly nature reserve forests and national parks. In addition they are also responsible for supervising and monitoring the distribution of plants and animals that are protected and includes the work of monitoring efforts of the breeding and maintenance of plants and animals protected by individuals, companies and institutions related to conservation.

5. Connect with NGO's

Bali represents a hub for conservation organisations, specifically marine conservation. A summary of James' discussions with four (4) key individuals is below:-

Riji Djohani – Executive director of the Coral Triangle Center (CTC).

The Coral Triangle Centre (CTC) is an Indonesian NGO based in Bali which has good connections with the MoE and experience working with relevant stakeholders to implement capacity building activities across the Coral Triangle with a focus on Indonesia.

Riji was very influential in getting the CTC set up in the first place back in 2009 and has many connections. During the event, CTC and the CTC – CFF signed a formal MOU with each other strengthening their relationship but they are also the recognised 'development partner' and are the legalised training arm for the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMFA). A follow up meeting also took place with Riji at the CTC headquarters in Sanur the following week. During this meeting it was apparent that CTC's main focal areas share a lot of common ground with Green Fins activities, primarily capacity building, and that there is potential collaboration opportunity, namely in regards to CTC having the capacity to be trained up as a Green Fins Local Management Team to support the national team in the future.

Mr Luigi Cabrini – Chair of the Global Sustainable Tourism Council



The GSTC define themselves simply as the 'certifiers of certifiers' with project destinations rather than projects. They have recently 'certified' EarthCheck which has achieved 'GSTC Recognized' status for their Destination Certification. It was suggested through Jerker Tamelander of UNEP - CRU that it would be wise to approach him and GSTC with a view of having them validate the Green Fins assessment process which would provide more credentials to the Green Fins assessment process which might provide better traction within the private sector. Luigi was interested but highlighted that UNEP are no longer a partner of GSTC. It was decided that a 2 page synthesis on Green Fins and the assessment process would be sent to him for his review but it is unlikely that GSTC will be interested in endorsing it without significant financial contributions.

Judi Lowe - PhD Candidate- ARC

Judi has been aware of Green Fins for some time and has been interested in how it manages to reduce the negative impacts from diving through changes in the management. She is conducting a study on the impacts, both positive and negative of the SCUBA diving industry and is interested in developing a set of best practices comprising of 10 focal areas of which she sees Green Fins as achieving only one of these areas, the bio-physical. She is mainly interested in the relationship between dive tourism on coral reefs, marine conservation and the livelihoods of people living in poverty and relying on coral reefs for income, food security and wellbeing in less developed countries. Her PhD research focuses on the role of dive tourism as a private sector participant in integrated coastal management, particularly its capacity to provide alternate livelihoods for artisanal fishers who are often the customary owners of coral reefs and marine resources.

It was decided that Judi would promote Green Fins to those who are interested but will provide additional best practices that will also support more social and alternative livelihood aspects.

Alicia Pasley Tyler - Leadership Islands Indonesia (LII)

LII is described as 'A Private Island Collection for Eco-Resorts.' The area in question is not entirely known due to business reasons but is in Eastern Indonesia. Alicia was interested in having any potential diving centres or hotels that offer diving being Green Fins certified and wanted to know the next best steps forward. The programme is in its infancy but it was agreed that when things are closer to completion that they would look at Reef-World supporting their businesses in this region with Green Fins training and subsequent assessments.

5. Identify potential hotspot sites in Bali

Consultation with the diving industry clarified that Bali is a good pilot site for Green Fins rejuvenation as it provides good access to relevant government agencies, is well connected to Jakarta and hosts a large number of marine conservation based NGOs. While other sites might give access to a larger number of tourists, the introductory phase would benefit from being connected to parties who will strengthen the national Green Fins management structure and support operations.

Bali has a number of key dive sites; Sanur was recommended as a pilot site for Green Fins capacity development activities and introduction to the diving industry due to its accessibility, high visitor numbers and unique marine biodiversity.

6. Identify potential local / national implementing partner for Green Fins implementation

Building on from the good foundations built by James during his pilot site scoping trip, Chloe Harvey (Reef-World), Jerker Tamelander (UNEP Coral Reef Unit) and James met with Rili Djohani from the Coral Triangle Centre (CTC) again regarding the rejuvenation



of Green Fins Indonesia. Discussions reinforced the sense of urgency for promoting sustainable diving in Indonesia, and an interest from CTC to spearhead this. There is currently nothing in Indonesia which works to reduce the increasing pressure of the diving industry on coral reefs and the industry is experiencing a strong growth curve. The aims and objectives as well as the skills of the CTC team is well aligned to leading Green Fins activities, specifically in Bali where they are based. Chloe will write a 2 page concept note outlining a plan reintroducing Green Fins to Indonesia under CTC leadership, planning for a shared management structure with the central / local government in the future. MFF National grants, CTI funding and Rufford Foundation grants will be explored to support this, Jerker suggested that CRP funds may be available to support initial investigations and capacity building.

Green Fins in Indonesia (2016-2021)

Objective - To establish the Green Fins approach for environmentally sustainable diving and snorkelling businesses and regulatory systems Indonesia.

Activity plan outline

Phase	Activities/Milestones	Timeline
1. Formalise partnership between Coral Triangle Unit, MoE, UNEP and Reef-World for Green Fins implementation in Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a collaboration agreement between the parties; Have CTC included as the national implementing partner alongside MoE on the Green Fins website. 	0 – 4 months
2. Planning: Gaps and needs assessment and capacity development intervention planning for pilot site of Sanur	Reef-World, to work in partnership with CTC and MoE to; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify individuals to be trained as Green Fins Assessors under the local leadership of CTC; Reef-World to conduct a gaps and needs assessment of relevant authorities / institutions / individuals to be trained as Green Fins Assessors in Bali. Planning for sustainable funding mechanisms – identify potential funding streams from within partner organisations and the private sector. 	4-8 months
3. Pilot Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reef-World to conduct standardised capacity development activities (including Green Fins Assessor Training Programme) to establish fully functional Green Fins Teams (local and National) in Sanur; Introduction and promotion of compliance to the Green Fins best practice to the diving industry in Sanur through, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Green Fins environmental performance baseline and progress assessments of operations, b) Targeted awareness raising and outreach activities c) Certification of businesses; In partnership with Green Fins Teams, Reef-World will develop a site level action plan for Sanur. 	8-20 months



4. Review and evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Tracking of progress towards and reporting on assessment data analysis to track change in environmental performance. – Based on pilot implementation, Reef-World will provide recommendations for national expansion. 	16 – 24 months
5. Institutionalising of Green Fins within national processes to strengthen of relevant laws and regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Review of relevant local (Sanur) and national frameworks and policies governing the diving / snorkelling tourism industry and present recommended steps for strengthening with the Green Fins approach to relevant authorities (where appropriate); – Identify opportunities, where appropriate, to mainstream Green Fin within national processes to leverage institutional support and strengthen laws and regulations governing the marine tourism industry and / coastal resource management. – Present funding proposals to key organisations and private sector individuals for sustainable funding mechanisms. – Present opportunities to relevant key stakeholders and encourage adoption of recommendations. 	16 – 36 months
6. Expansion and scaling up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Provide continued support, technical advice, progress tracking and capacity development to maintain momentum and so build on successes and lessons learned at pilot site; – Based on recommendations, expand and scale up implementation to three additional sites in Indonesia (repeat phase 2 and 3 for each site). 	24 – 60 months

Results

Key result areas will include:

- Measurably reducing environmental pressure from recreational scuba diving and snorkelling through enhanced industry compliance with best practice as well as enhanced awareness;
- Supporting further development of the policy and regulatory frameworks governing the diving/snorkelling tourism industry in Indonesia;
- Facilitating exchange of proven marine management tools and approaches between Coral Triangle Initiative countries; and
- Further expansion of the Green Fins initiative as the world's only fully developed system for working across private and public sectors on mainstreaming environmental considerations in recreational scuba and snorkelling operations.