



ARC Centre of Excellence
Coral Reef Studies

SCTR commentary: Malaysia, Timor-Leste

By Professor Bob Pressey



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Some key strategic issues, Malaysia

- » Multiple goals under CTI-CFF (coral reefs, fisheries, food security) and CTI Regional Plan of Action: seascapes, EAFM, MPAs, climate change adaptation, threatened species
- » National and state goals
- » To achieve CT-wide and other goals, Malaysia has:
 - » Governance structures, legislation (national and state), policies, with overlapping jurisdictions and jurisdictional gaps
 - » Diverse international agreements and regional management arrangements, including the Sulu Sulawesi Marine Eco-Region Initiative, including the Sulu Celebes Sea Sustainable Fisheries Management Project
 - » National and site-based projects
 - » Spatial management through MPAs and other tools
- » Important national contributions to CT-wide goals
- » Multiple threats to natural resources and achievement of goals with cumulative impacts, including climate change and effects of terrestrial activities on marine ecosystems
- » Mitigating threats requires a mix of non-spatial and spatial strategies

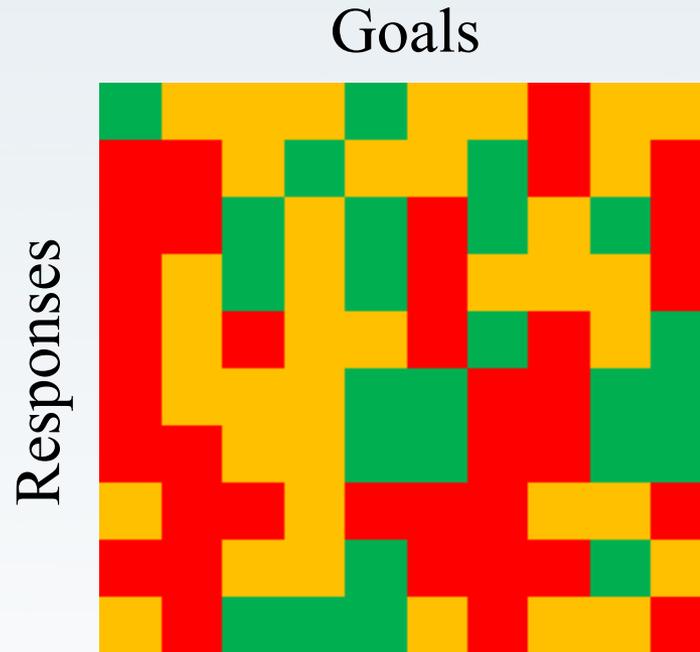
Some key strategic issues, Timor-Leste

- » Multiple goals under CTI-CFF (coral reefs, fisheries, food security) and CTI Regional Plan of Action: seascapes, EAFM, MPAs, climate change adaptation, threatened species
- » National goals
- » To achieve CT-wide and other goals, Timor-Leste has:
 - » Governance structures, legislation, policies
 - » Multilateral or regional programs, including: RFLP, CTSP, CTI-Pacific, ATSEF, PEMSEA
 - » National and site-based projects, including: Agricultural Rehabilitation Project (World Bank), Fisheries Management Capacity Building Project (AusAID), National Aquaculture Strategy (World Fish Center), ACTI/VOCA
 - » Spatial management through MPAs and other tools
- » Important national contributions to CT-wide goals
- » Multiple threats to natural resources and achievement of goals with cumulative impacts, including climate change and effects of terrestrial activities on marine ecosystems
- » Mitigating threats requires a mix of non-spatial and spatial strategies

Five ways (among others) of integrating responses to achieving goals in the face of threatening processes

1. Cross-mapping of goals with current responses (governance, legislation, policies, programs, projects)
2. Understanding cumulative impacts
3. Understanding the tool box of spatially explicit mechanisms and actions for contributing to goals
4. Marine spatial planning to integrate actions across goals
5. Expanding measures of progress

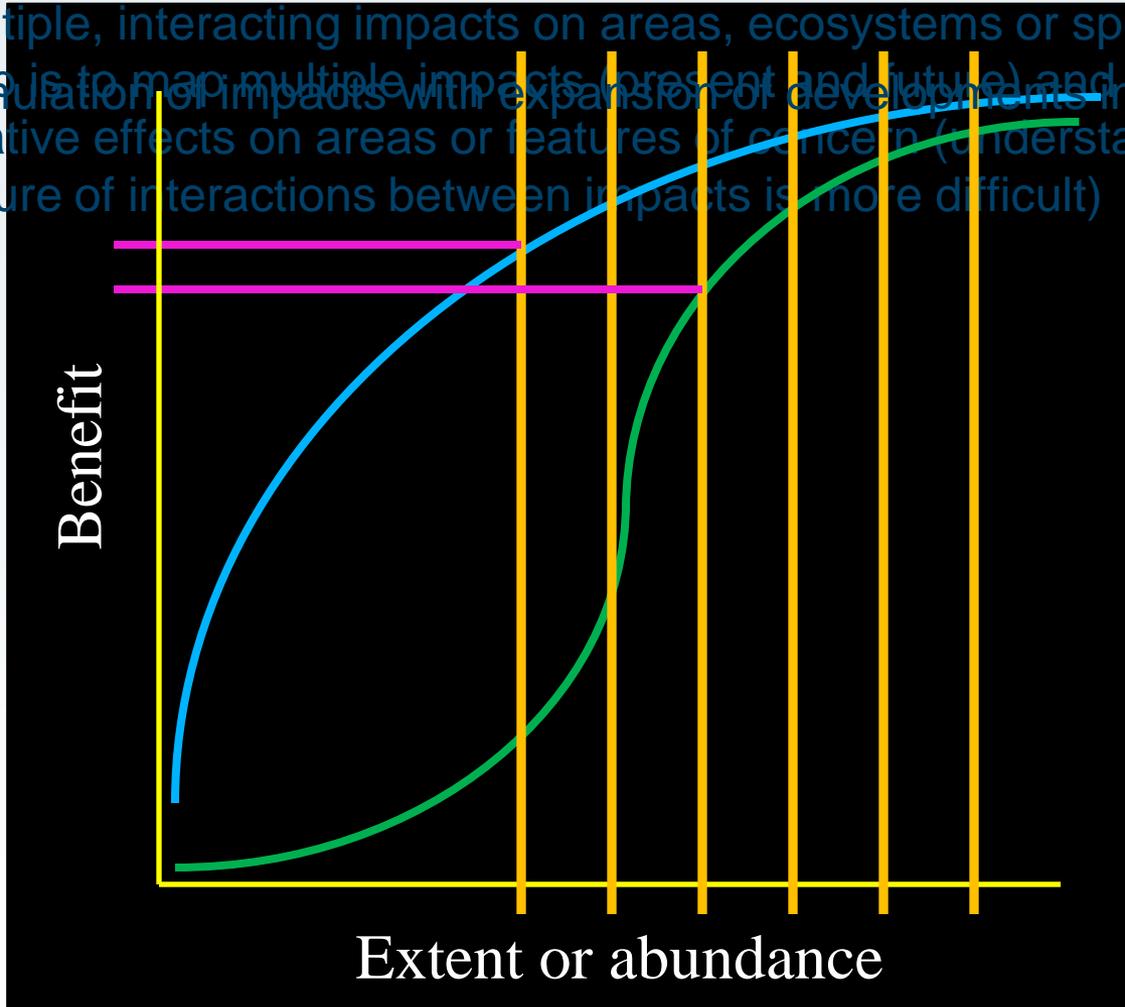
1. Cross-mapping of goals with current responses



- » Identify ways of maximizing effectiveness, improving integration, filling gaps, avoiding conflicts
- » Identify new responses required

2. Understanding cumulative impacts

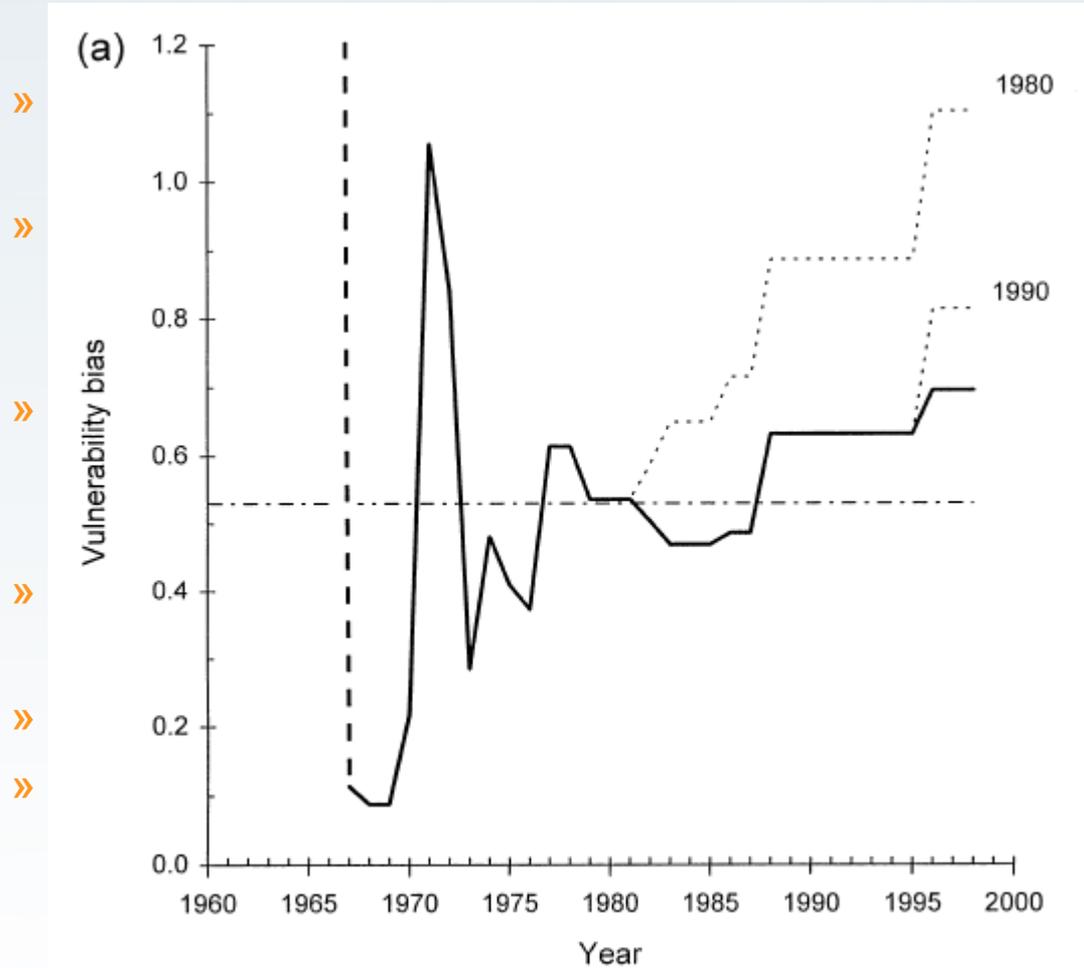
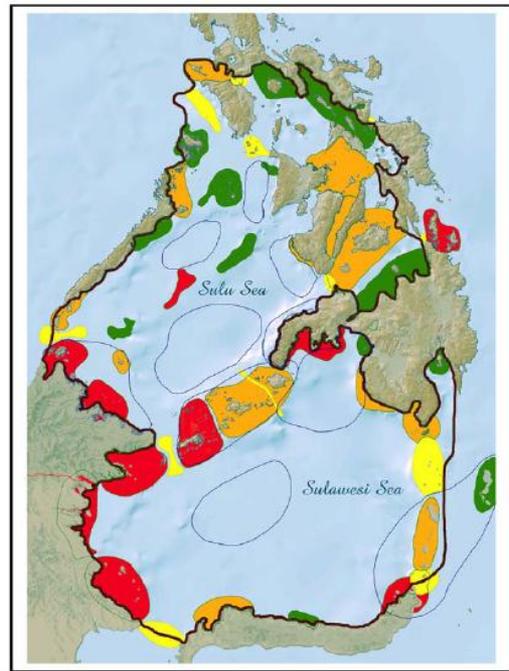
- » Multiple, interacting impacts on areas, ecosystems or species. First step is to map multiple impacts (present and future) and estimate relative effects on areas or features of concern (understanding the nature of interactions between impacts is more difficult)
- » Accumulation of impacts with expansion of developments in time and space



3. Understanding the tool box for contributing to goals in specific areas

- » Emerging tools that can be applied include REDD+, payments for ecosystem services
- » Terrestrial protection and zoning to reduce impacts on marine ecosystems
- » Marine protection and zoning
- » Restoration (marine and terrestrial)
- » To apply these effectively in an integrated way, there is a need to:
 - » Understand limiting factors and feasibility under different circumstances
 - » Understand relative effectiveness in contributing to goals, considering compliance
 - » Understand interactions between tools in space (e.g. co-location, relative configuration) and time (e.g. sequencing)

4. Marine spatial planning (MSP)



5. Expanding measures of progress

- » In the context of marine spatial planning, we need to measure:
 - » Outputs: plans, proposals
 - » Outcomes: implemented actions
 - » Impact: the difference we make through our actions
- » Reporting of measures have focused on outputs and outcomes, so how do we know how much difference we make?
- » Urgent need to move to measures of impact, e.g. avoided loss of biodiversity or fish stocks

