6th CTI-CFF Marine Protected Area Regional Exchange – "Sustainable Marine Tourism in the CTI-CFF Marine Protected Areas System"

September 12 to 16, 2016
Hotel Essencia, Dumaguete City, Negros Oriental, Philippines

WORKSHOP PROCEEDINGS

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Cover Photo: Apo Island Protected Landscape and Seascape   Credit: AIPLS PAMB

The 6th CTI-CFF MPA Regional Exchange
"Sustainable Marine Tourism in the CTI-CFF Marine Protected Areas System"
was supported by the following organizations:

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ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AIPLS	Apo Island Protected Landscape and Seascape
CBRM	Community Based Resource Management
CCEF	Coastal Conservation and Education Foundation
CENRO	Community Environment and Natural Resources Officer
CT	Coral Triangle
CT6	CT Countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, and Timor-Leste)
CTC	Coral Triangle Center
CTI-CFF	Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security
CTMPAS	Coral Triangle Marine Protected Area System
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources (Philippines)
E-KKP3K	Evaluasi Effectivitas Pengololaan Kawasan Konservasi Perairan Pesisir Dan Pulau-Pulau Kecil (Technical Guidelines for Evaluating the Management Effectiveness of Aquatic, Coast and Small Islands Conservation - Indonesia)
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH
GMP	General Management Plan
IEC	Information and Education Campaign
LGU	Local Government Unit
MMAF	Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
MPAME	MPA Management Effectiveness
MEAT	MPA Management Effectiveness Assessment Tool
METT	Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool
MECAT	Management Effectiveness Customers Assessment Tool
MECDM	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology
MESAT	Management Effectiveness Staff Assessment Tool
MPA	Marine Protected Area
NCC	National CTI Coordinating Committee
NEAT	MPA Network Effectiveness Assessment Tool
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (US)
PAMB	Protected Area Management Board
PASu	Protected Area Superintendent
PNG	Papua New Guinea
RBF	Regional Business Forum
RETA	Regional Technical Assistance (ADB)
REX	Regional Exchange
RPOA	Regional Plan of Action (CTI-CFF)
RS	Regional Secretariat
SEA	Sustainable Ecosystems Advanced (SEA-Project)
SEAT	Social Effectiveness Assessment Tool
SI	Solomon Islands
SILMMA	Solomon Islands Locally Management Marine Area
SOM	Senior Officials Meeting
SSME	Sulu Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion

SU	Siliman University
TL	Timor-Leste
TOR	Terms of Reference
TWG	Technical Working Group
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
US DOI	United States Department of Interior
WWF	World Wildlife Fund for Nature

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The sixth Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reef, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF) Marine Protected Area (MPA) Regional Exchange was held on September 12-16, 2016 in Dumaguete City, Negros Oriental, Philippines, with the theme, "Sustainable Marine Tourism in the CTI-CFF Marine Protected Areas System". It was attended by around seventy six participants coming from the six CTI-CFF member countries (CT6), namely, Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea (PNG), Philippines, Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste, including local government leaders from Siargao Island and Turtle Islands, Philippines, and from Raja Ampat, Indonesia, as well as the resource persons, observers and donor representatives from regional organizations.

The Workshop was hosted by the Philippine National CTI-CFF Coordinating Committee (NCC) with funding support from the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR, Philippines), CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat, GIZ and ADB RETA 7813, and technical support from the Coral Triangle Center (CTC), World Wildlife Fund for Nature (WWF), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (US) (NOAA) and Sustainable Ecosystems Advanced (SEA-Project).

The overall objective of the 5-day workshop was to introduce sustainable marine tourism in the Coral Triangle Region with the following specific objectives:

a. To review the progress on the implementation of the Coral Triangle Marine Protected Area System Framework (CTMPAS nomination process, CT Atlas Training, Recognition of CTMPAS Sites);
b. To review the implementation of the CT6 roadmap prepared in the previous Marine Protected Area Regional Exchange (MPA Rex 5);
c. To review the status of MPA Management Effectiveness Assessment Tools in the CT6;
d. To share concepts, knowledge and practices on Sustainable Tourism in MPAs that contribute to and build on the Coral Triangle MPA System;
e. To review the draft Terms of Reference of the CTI-CFF Marine Tourism Task Force;
f. To conduct a study tour to an MPA learning site on sustainable tourism in the Philippines; and
g. Develop the Agenda for the 6th MPA Technical Working Group (MPA TWG) Meeting.

These objectives were achieved through strategic lectures, breakout group activities, open forum, plenary discussions, and a study tour at the nearby Dauin network of MPAs and Apo Island Protected Landscape and Seascape. The study tour provided the participants an opportunity to observe and interact with the communities to be able to gather information regarding successes, challenges and recommendations on sustainable marine tourism programs of the two learning sites.

The Major Outputs of the Workshop Include:

1. Progress on the implementation of CT6 MPA roadmaps developed in MPA REX 5;
2. Learnings on sustainable marine tourism from lectures, group activities, case studies and a study tour;
3. Updates on the result of the 1st and 2nd round of CTMPAS site nomination which were facilitated by the MPA Coordinator;
4. Learnings on best practices from other countries on CTMPAS site selection and nomination;
5. Road maps both in-country and regional for the 3rd round of CTMPAS nomination;
6. CT6 focal points for the CT Atlas were designated and trained to update the CT Atlas MPA database;
7. Updated CT Atlas MPA database;
8. Concept design for recognition and awards of CTMPAS sites;
9. Priority activities for the MPA management effectiveness monitoring;
10. Updates on various MPA monitoring and evaluation tools developed and implemented in the CT region;
11. Revised draft terms of reference of the Marine Tourism Task Force and their priority activities;
12. Priority activities for the capacity needs on sustainable tourism;
13. Short and long term sustainable tourism targets;
14. Learnings on the concept of new CoralCloud platform on project preparation and financing mechanism;
15. Provisional Agenda for the 6th MPA TWG Meeting; and
16. Built/strengthened regional camaraderie among LGUs, MPA managers, NCC members, tourism enthusiasts, Regional Secretariat and Technical Advisers/Resource Persons during the 5-day Workshop.

The Major Recommendations Developed in the Workshop Include:

1. Countries to continue to work hard for the implementation of the MPA roadmaps prepared during the 5th and 6th CTI-CFF MPA REX;
2. Participants to present their country roadmaps for the 3rd round of CTMPAS site selection and nomination in 2017 to their respective NCCs for adoption and timely implementation;
3. Implementation of the 3rd round of CTMPAS site selection and nomination;
4. Nomination for CTMPAS sites should be streamed down to the site level;
5. The MPA TWG to prepare a program for recognition of CTMPAS sites subject to the time and venue that will be agreed upon for implementation;
6. Countries through their CT Atlas Focal Points to continue to update the MPA database;
7. Countries to continue to develop, implement and refine the MPA monitoring and evaluation tools;

8. Encourage the partners for the continued support for the MPA Coordinator;
9. Apply/adopt the various concepts and learnings on sustainable marine tourism programs in the CT region;
10. Continue to support the Sustainable Marine Tourism Task Force; and
11. Raja Ampat as the possible venue for the succeeding MPA REX as offered by the Vice Mayor of Raja Ampat, Indonesia.

The Workshop was preceded by the 6th CTI-CFF MPA TWG Meeting.

I. PRELIMINARIES

The 6th Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reef, Fisheries and Food Security Marine Protected Area Regional Exchange (CTI-CFF MPA REX) was opened by messages from the host country and the CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat representative.

Welcome Remarks. Regional Director Al Orolfo of Negros Oriental Region of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), welcomed the participants and particularly acknowledged the presence of the Local Government Units (LGUs) which, according to him, are the backbone of sustainable tourism. He emphasized the achievements of Apo Island Protected Landscape and Seascape in terms of the implementation of management zoning, visitors management and revenue generation through visitors use.

RD Orolfo also shared about the successful law enforcement initiative by the LGUs in Tanon-Strait Protected Seascape, which is the largest MPA in the country. He emphasized the coordination among the law enforcers of various municipalities and cities that comprise the MPA.

The message of Mr. Widi Pratikto, the Executive Director of CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat (RS) in power point was presented by Ms. Astrid Lim, the head of Technical Working Group (TWG) of the CTI-CFF RS. The presentation focused on strengthening the RS and National CTI-CFF Coordinating Committees (NCCs) and empowering the TWGs and cross cutting themes. He reiterated the function of the RS which is "to coordinate the implementation of the Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) and provide support to, and coordinate with NCCs, (including guiding the CTI Council of Senior Officials) on emerging opportunities and priorities in relation to meeting the goals and targets of the RPOA.

Ms. Lim explained the seven elements of the Organic Structure of the RS composed of 1) Organization and Staff Development; 2) Legal Support; 3) Communication Protocol; 4) Partnership Engagement; 5) Financial Support; 6) TWG; and 7) Cross Cutting Themes and Governance Working Groups. She emphasized that RS is now providing a communication platform, the WebEx which can be used by the CT6 for free for the CT6 to be able to participate to virtual meetings. She requested the CT6 to designate alternative focal points so that when the focal point is not available, the countries will still be represented during meetings/conferences.

In conclusion, she emphasized that good communication and coordination between the RS and the NCCs would bring benefits in streamlining all goals and targets as set in the RPOA; empowering TWGs. Cross cutting themes and focal organizations are vital in order to implement the agreed activities at the ground level, and active participation from the CT6 in CTI-CFF events is important in facilitating the progress made and things to be done based on their respective national agenda/activities.

Ms. Lim thanked the Philippine NCC for organizing and hosting the Workshop, as well as the partners and resource persons for their support, and wished everyone success of the Workshop.

Overview of Workshop Objectives and Design. Ms. Lynette Laroya, the CTI-CFF MPA TWG Coordinator presented the workshop objectives, expected outputs, supporting organizations, and program schedules. Together with Ms. Lim, she facilitated the introduction of participants, resource persons and guests.

Workshop Objectives. The overall objective of the workshop was to introduce sustainable marine tourism in the Coral Triangle Region with the following specific objectives:

a. To review the progress on the implementation of the CTMPAS Framework (CTMPAS nomination process, CT Atlas training, Recognition of CTMPAS Sites);
b. To review the implementation of the CT6 roadmap prepared in the previous MPA REX (MPA Rex 5);
c. To review the status of MPA Management Effectiveness Assessment Tools in the CT6;
d. To share concepts, knowledge and practices on Sustainable Tourism in MPAs that contribute to and build on the Coral Triangle MPA System;
e. To review the draft Terms of Reference of the CTI-CFF Marine Tourism Task Force;
f. To conduct a study tour to an MPA learning site on sustainable tourism in the Philippines; and
g. Develop the Agenda for the 6th MPA TWG Meeting.

Expected outputs of the Workshop:

1. Updates and next priority activities on the implementation of the CT6 MPA roadmaps;
2. Improved CTMPAS nomination processes and roadmap for the 3rd round of nomination;
3. Next steps for recognition of CTMPAS sites (categories 3&4);
4. CT6 capacitated on the management of CT Atlas MPA database; CT Atlas Focal Points trained as database administrators; and updated CT Atlas MPA database;
5. Updates and Next Steps on MPA monitoring and evaluation (M&E);
6. CT6 informed on concepts, best practices and criteria for implementation of Sustainable Tourism in MPAs;
7. Highlights and Next Steps on Nature Based Tourism Project;
8. Next Steps on Tourism Capacity Building;
9. Draft TOR of the CTI-CFF Marine Tourism Task Force and Next Steps;
10. Roadmap for Implementation of Programs on Sustainable Tourism;
11. Scope of Work and Status of MPA Coordinator;
12. Updates on CTI-CFF Sustainable Financing; and
13. Provisional Agenda of the 6th MPA TWG Meeting

The objectives were achieved through strategic lectures, breakout group activities, plenary discussions, open forum and a study tour.

Workshop Programme

The programme for the workshop is given in **Annex 1**.

Workshop Participation/Organizations

The workshop was participated by delegations from the CT member countries: Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste. It was initially targeted that only about forty participants would attend the workshop, however, close to 80 participants attended the workshop reflecting their interest in the relationships between MPAs and sustainable marine tourism. The complete list of registered participants is given in **Annex 2**.

The workshop was funded by the DENR-Philippines and the CTI-CFF RS and hosted by the Philippine NCC in collaboration with the GIZ and ADB RETA 7813:CTI SEA and supported by USAID, CTC, NOAA, WWF, World Fish and SEA.

II.   SUMMARY OF DISCUSSIONS AND RESULTS

Day 1, Monday, September 12, 2016: Discussions and Outcomes

Brief Background of CTMPAS Framework and Action Plan. Ms. Laroya presented a brief history on the development of the CTMPAS which is a target under Goal 3 of the RPOA and explained its objectives, vision, design principles and criteria. She emphasized the four categories of CTMPAS sites wherein categories 1 and 2 need in-country selection while categories 3 and 4 require regional evaluation. She also explained the need for the countries to nominate their respective CT Atlas focal points and the importance of updating the CT Atlas MPA database.

Highlights of the 5th MPA REX. Ms. Laroya continued with a presentation on the highlights of the 5th MPA REX which was held in Cebu, Philippines in 2014. She explained that the theme of that REX was on "Refining MPA Management Effectiveness Protocols in Each Country to Support and Align with the CTMPAS Framework". She reminded everyone of the consolidated roadmap that was developed on MPA management and in particular, the development and implementation of the MPA management monitoring and evaluation tool, of which the progress on their implementation will be among the country presentations in this Workshop and the succeeding MPA Regional Exchanges.

Progress on Implementation of MPA Roadmaps (2014-2016)

For *Indonesia,* they highlighted the establishment of National MPA System; institutionalization of the MPA management effectiveness monitoring tool (E-KKP3K); development of the management effectiveness monitoring tool for MPA networks; conduct of the 2nd E-MPA Awards; improved management of 22 MPAs through development and improvement of infrastructures; designation of new MPAs; and implementation of the Sulu Sulawesi Seascape Project and the Sustainable Ecosystems Advanced (SEA) Project.

For *Malaysia,* they highlighted the implementation of Malaysia's Management Effectiveness Assessment Tool (MEAT); development of Business Plans and completion of the Zoning Plans for MPAs; empowerment of communities through sustainable alternative livelihood; formal declaration of Tun Mustapha Park and its operationalization; preparation of the management plans of MPAs; strengthened the surveillance system with the use of 'acoustic detection device'; and

increased community involvement through Dive Marshall Program which is the monitoring of dive masters and divers to ensure that they follow appropriate procedures.

For *Papua New Guinea,* since they were not able to attend the 5th MPA REX and have not developed their MPA Roadmap, they presented instead the profile of the biological diversity of the country and the management of 72 MPAs with a total area of 2,441,689 hectaresand explained the five (5) pillars of their Protected Area Policy covering: 1) Protected Areas, Governance and Management; 2) Sustainable livelihoods for communities; 3) Effective and adaptive biodiversity management; 4) Managing the Protected Area network; and 5) Sustainable and equitable financing for Protected Areas. They also shared about the CTI-CFF Women Leaders Forum held in June 2016 where 120 women from all over the country re-affirmed their commitment to leadership on sustainable management of coastal and marine areas and the signing of memorandum of understandings (MOUs) between 14 marine provinces through their governors for the implementation of PNG Marine Program.

The *Philippine* report highlighted the use of MEAT to locally managed MPAs and Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) to nationally managed MPAs; regular updating of MPA Support Network MPA database; pilot testing of the Socio-economic Effectiveness Assessment Tool (SEAT); pilot testing and launching of the Network Effectiveness Assessment Tool (NEAT); conduct of the MPA Recognition and Awards; development of the concept of the Sea Turtle Network Framework; and on-going activities for the establishment of MPA networks.

For *Solomon Islands*, they emphasized the development and pilot testing of the MPA management effectiveness tool; identification of the MAME core team composed of TNC, MECDM, MFMR (CBRM); updated CT Atlas MPA database; on-going activities for updating the CBRM database linked with ME System and PA Registered Database, andestablishment of national protected areas.

For *Timor-Leste,* they highlighted the passage of the Decree Law on National Protected Areas System; establishment of two new MPAs; creation and empowerment of Community Conservation Groups trained on Reef Check and rapid biological survey; development of the Integrated Management Plan for Nino Konis Santana National Park; establishment of Kay Rala Xanana Gusmao National Park and FXA Botanical Garden; establishment of the Minimum Fish Catch Size; and development of the list of Marine Protected Species.

Session 2: CTMPAS Site Nomination Updates

Ms. Laroya presented the brief background on CTMPAS nomination processes. She explained the various activities to be done to facilitate the submission of nominations as well as the regional review processes. She discussed the role of the Regional External Advisory Committee which needs to be created again, considering that their term of two years already expired. She also presented the list of MPAs that qualified to categories 3 and 4 in the 1st and 2nd round of nominations and encouraged the countries to prepare the fact sheets of these MPAs. Lastly, she presented the proposed regional roadmap for the 3rd round of CTMPAS nomination.

List CTMPAS Sites Under Categories 3 and 4:

Country	Name of MPA	CTMPAS Category	Nomination round
Indonesia	Wakatobi National Park	4	1st
	Pangumbahan Turtle Coastal Pak	3	1st
	Savu Sea Marine National Park	3	1st
	Gili Meno, Gili Air, and Gili Trawangan Marine Recreation Park	3	2nd
	East Coast of Pulao Weh Marine Conservation Area, Sabang City	3	2nd
	Nusa Penida Marine Recreational Park	3	2nd
	Suaka Alam Perairan Daerah Selat Pantar dau Laut Sakitarnya Selat Pantar and Surrounding Waters District Marine Nature Sanctuary	3	2nd
	Raja Ampat Islands District Marine Tourist Park	4	2nd
	Raja Ampat National Marine Nature Sanctuary	3	2nd
Malaysia	Tun Mustapha Park	3	1st
	Turtle Islands Park	4	1st
	Tioman Island Marine Park	4	2nd
	Tun Sakaran Marine Park	3	2nd
	Tunku Abdul Raman Park	3	2nd
Papua New Guinea	Kulungi Locally Managed Marine Areas (LMMA)	3	1st
	Lolobau LMMA	3	1st
	Tarobi LLMA	3	1st
Philippines	Tubbataha Reefs National Park/World Heritage Site	4	1st
	Turtle Islands Wildlife Sanctuary	4	1st
	Apo Reef National Park	4	2nd
	Apo Island Protected Landscape and Seascape	3	2nd
Solomon Islands	Zinoa Marine Area	3	1st
Timor-Leste	Nino Konis Santana National Park	3	1st

Proposed Regional Roadmap for the 3rd round of CTMPAS site nomination (2017):

Activities	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Creation of the External Advisory Committee (EAC).	X	X										
Announcement of the start and deadline of submission of nominations.		X										
Countries working on their site selection and nomination processes.	X	X	X	X	X	X						

Submission of nominations.				X	X	X	X				
Initial review/screening of submitted nominations.				X	X	X	X				
Forward the nominations to the EAC/Inform the countries concerned of the discrepancies/lacking requirements.				X	X	X	X				
EAC review of the nominations.				X	X	X	X				
Consolidate, summarize and analyse the results from the EAC.								X			
Present the result to the MPA TWG for confirmation .									X		
Present the final result to the MPA TWG Chair									X		
Inform the CT6 MPA Focal Points and EAC of the result of the 3rd round of nomination.									X		
Issuance of Certificates/Recognition and Awards to Categories 3&4										X	

Result of Writeshop to Review CTMPAS Nomination.

Ms. Marion Daclan of GIZ presented the result of the writeshop held in the Philippines in March 2016 to review and simplify the CTMPAS nomination and selection processes. She emphasized that the recommendations made in the writeshop can be used as reference by the participants in the succeeding sessions as summarized as follows:

A. Nomination and Selection Process:

1. To simplify the CTMPAS nomination form including the scoring system and the site selection process;
2. Provide technical support to assist the countries in the site selection and nomination processes. These activities can be integrated as part of the functions of the local/national MPA TWG;
3. To highlight the impact level of the MPA on the national and regional objectives;
4. MPA must be able to show its contributions to the national and regional objectives.

B. Recognition and Awards System

1. Develop the incentive system for effectively managed MPAs;
2. Promote equal recognition of CTMPAS sites;
3. To review the draft design of the CTMPAS Awards and Recognition (initial recommendations for further discussion);
4. Need to encourage partnerships with the private sector, international mass media (e.g., Time Magazine);
5. Instead of an Awards System, the CTI may be able to come up with a trademark for recognizing MPAs of regional significance (e.g., ASEAN Heritage Parks, World Heritage Parks) –*monetary award is not important*;
6. Include recognition of individuals/institutions who were instrumental in promoting the management effectiveness of MPAs;
7. Must consider each country's MPA evaluation system in developing the recognition system;
8. Must highlight the impact level of the MPAs in the development of the recognition system;
9. Promote equal recognition of MPAs and NOT competition among MPAs –hence more time is needed for review and refinement of the system.

Sessions 3-5. Review of the CTMPAS site selection and nomination.

These sessions were focused mainly on the review of the CTMPAS nomination processes. The countries shared experiences, challenges encountered, and recommendations on how to improve and simplify the site selection and nomination processes. They also presented their respective roadmaps for the 3rd round of CTMPAS nomination.

For *Indonesia*, they explained the difficulties on data gathering especially scientific studies, monitoring reports and annual reports due to low response from MPA managers; the data are scattered and not well organized. With these, they recommended that within the MPA management unit, a focal point be designated to handle MPA data and information, to be assisted by a partner such as non-government organizations (NGOs); that there should be a Focal point in central government to handle data, information and report of MPA Management; and to conduct a capacity building program for focal points and partners to organize data and information and how to provide report/ document on CTMPAS nominated sites.

The participants from *Malaysia* described some external pressures that still exist and hampers MPA management such as fishery (intrusion), climate change challenges (coral bleaching), development pressures, international obligations (Aichi Targets 11), and natural resources utilisation. They also identified some ways to move forward such as engage local community , upgrade research undertakings, improve conservation activities, conduct environmental monitoring, implement best practices, increase manpower recruitment and capacity building, and upgrade facilities and enforcement logistics.

The group from *Papua New Guinea* identified some of the contributing factors that MPAs will be down-graded or remain at the same category such as: a) lack of sustainability on MPA management when project ends brought about by uncoordinated or missing involvement of government on projects implemented by partners; b) lack of appropriate technical or financial support; and c) uncontrolled developments that result to adverse impact on coastal / marine protected areas.

The delegates from *Solomon Islands* shared that currently, they are still on the national process for the management of MPAs for categories 1 and 2, establishment of CBRM maps and updating of the MPA M&E tool. They also identified some challenges such as: a) difficulty to assess if managed sites are active or not (don't know their sizes, etc.); b) development of management plans need technical assistance from experts due to lack of technical capacity in the community level; c) there is a gap in reporting and data collection between partners and government; d) need funding support considering that funds for MPA management activities are not prioritized in national budgets and lack of manpower to coordinate MPA management; e) MPA management versus development wherein managed sites are already under threat while going through the long process of registration; and f) conflict of interest, particularly with the primary traditional resource owners/communities wherein it is within their decision on how to manage their owned areas.

SESSION 6: Recognition of Regional CTMPAS Sites.

Ms. Laroya presented the concept design of recognition and awards for CTMPAS sites which was already recognized/endorsed by SOM11. She presented various options and possible ways on how and where to hold the recognition program such as during CT Day celebration/SOM/MM/RBF or other CTI/ coastal and marine related celebrations.. The CT6 unanimously agreed for the need to recognize the CTMPAS sites but cannot decide yet on where and how, because accordingly, they need to consult their respective NCCs.

Day 2, Tuesday, September 13, 2016: MPA M&E Tools and Introduction to Sustainable Tourism in MPA

SESSION 7: CT Atlas Training.

Mr. Ruben Venegas provided overview of the CT Atlas website which includes data sets, an interactive map, databases on CTMPAS and M&E and data on resources. He explained that the RPOA goals are also indicated in the website with downloadable documents supporting each goal. He also provided the summary of instructions on how to update the database and emphasized the importance of understanding the attributes when editing or adding a new MPA in the atlas. He discussed the data types to show the geography of the MPAs that can be inputted in the website: points and polygons.While points are list of MPAs containing latitude and longitude, polygons show the boundaries of the MPAs. He informed the participants that to send the polygon of the MPAs, they need to send an e-mail to Mr. Stanley Tan of World Fish Center.

Ms. Laroya encouraged the CT6 to nominate their CT Atlas focal points who will be responsible to update their respective MPA databases to the CT Atlas. The following are the CT Atlas Focal Points as nominated by each of the CT6:

Indonesia	Anita Setianingsih
	Rizki Yunanto
Papua New Guinea	Luke Lucas N'Drazal
	Desmond Vaghelo
Philippines	Diovanie De Jesus
	Pablo de los Reyes, Jr.
Malaysia	Fazrullah Razak
	Albert Apollo Chan
Timor-Leste	Raimundo Mau
	Celestino da Cuncha Barreto
Solomon Islands	Geoffrey Mauriasi
	Trevor Maeda

SESSION 8: Updates on MPA Management Effectiveness Monitoring in the Coral Triangle.

The *Indonesian group* reported that the E-KKP3K is their national standard tool used for evaluating the performance of an MPA, with 5 levels in colour coding with a total 74 questions. The evaluation is carried out by the national and local governments and independent evaluators. The result of the evaluation will lead to a recommendation on how to improve the effectiveness of MPA management. This tool is published in the website kkji.kp3k.kkp.go.id (2015, 2016 on going evaluation) including data and information updating. E-KKP3K awards is done every two years, the first of which was held in 2015 with the following categories: one (1) favorite MPA category, five (5) Pilot Learning MPAs, 17 accelerated MPAs Category and Support Partner Category. The next schedule of the E-KKP3K awards is in2017 which coincides with the 3rd CTMPA nomination. The basis for selection of sites for CTMPAS nomination are the yellow-green: Category 3 and blue-gold: category 4.

The *Malaysian* delegations presented the Malaysia MEAT that focuses on nine (9) dimensions that focused on 1) management plan; b) management body; c) legal instrument; d) community participation; e) financing; f) Information and Education Campaign (IEC)/Communications, education and public awareness (CEPA); g) enforcement; h) monitoring; and i) site development. They also conducted an assessment of the management effectiveness from the perspective of the externals/Customers (MECAT) and Management Effectiveness from the Perspective of the Internals/Staff (MESAT). The challenges of MPA management covers financing mechanism, communication, capacity building, and local support. They identified alternative financing,

increase of recruitment, smart partnership and continuous assessment as priority ways to move forward on the management of their MPAs.

For *Papua New Guinea,* they presented the five pillars of their protected area policy which are: 1. Protected Areas, Governance and Management; 2. Sustainable Livelihoods for Communities; 3. Effective and Adaptive Biodiversity Management; 4. Managing the Protected Area Networks; and 5. Sustainable and Equitable Financing for Protected Areas.

The group from the *Philippines* reported that they have about 1,800 locally managed MPAs, 33 nationally managed MPAs and around 40 network of MPAs. The performance of these MPAs are being evaluated with the use MPA MEAT, Socioeconomic Effectiveness Assessment Tool (SEAT), Network Effectiveness Assessment Tool (NEAT) and Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) and the results are regularly inputted   to the Philippine MPA database. The results of these monitoring tool are the basis for the "Para El MAR: MPA Awards and Recognition" which is held every two years.

Some major issues and problems identified include sustainability mechanisms on the conduct of assessments and incentive systems, and no follow up of action plans after the analysis of the METT. The priority actions identified include: a) continuous conduct (and development) of assessment tools; b) sustainability mechanisms: fund allocation for MPAs for the conduct of METT and MEAT and incorporation in project objectives; and institutionalization of assessment tools and incentive systems.

The participants from *Solomon Islands* reported that there are 291 MPAs inputted to the CT Atlas, but not all of these areas are solely marine component and about 200 of these sites do not have management plans. There are different types of community-based resource management in the country such as the traditional management systems while some are owned by families which gives them the right to manage the resources found therein. In 2012, the MPA Management Effectiveness Tool was developed, and in 2013 it was tested, however, reports on the results are not yet submitted by the regions/offices. They propose that the MPA Management Effectiveness Tool be integrated with the community-based resources management framework.

The delegations from *Timor-Leste* reported that they use the guidelines for establishing co-management of natural resources to assess the management effectiveness of their MPAs. This guideline promotes consensus on the roles and responsibilities of the villages and the government officials on conservation efforts. It tackles how to engage participation of the community for activities such as mapping of various habitats and identifying existing marine resources. With the use of the co-management guideline, they can create something more specific, a better tag/name for the management effectiveness guideline.

SESSION 9: Sustainable Marine Tourism: Economics of Marine Tourism

Mr. Carl Solomon of WWF presented the baseline analysis for the coral triangle on the economic value of nature-based ecotourism by Richard Plumpton. He mentioned that nature-based tourism accounts to 25% of the world's tourist market and the current and forecast value for nature-based

and adventure –based tourism in the CT6 is from $24.7 Billion in 2015 to $204.4 B in 2030. He also talked about emerging tourism trends such as experiential travel, the green movement, redefinition of backpacking, increasing importance of niche/nature-based/adventure-based tourism and volunteerism. He explained that tourism is already happening or will happen (inevitably), but what we want is the right kind of tourism implemented in the right way in the conservation areas that we are protecting. Lastly, he emphasized that if left unchecked, these unsustainable marine tourism practices can compromise the sustainability of the Coral Triangle's finite coastal and marine resources and it will leave a negative impact on the local culture.

Ms. Gabrielle Johnson of NOAA discussed about "Planning for Sustainable Tourism". She presented the step-by-step process, namely: a) Pre-planning, b) Site Assessment, c) Managing Visitor Impacts, d) Working with Tour Operators, Education and Outreach. She explained that in planning for sustainable tourism, the MPA managers need to think about whom they want to attract, what kind of attractions are going to be offered, what infrastructures are needed in the area, etc. She emphasized that these ecotourism plans should not compromise the management plans and the management or conservation objectives of the marine protected areas.

Mr. Am Prospero Lendio, the Protecteed Area Superintendent (PASu) of the Tañon Strait Protected Seascape (TSPS) from the Philippines shared the management strategies of how a large protected area, like the TSPS should operate. He explained that the MPA is not only a migration corridor for whale sharks and breeding and nursery grounds for cetaceans, but also an important economic corridor in the Visayas region. He emphasized that it is important to have proper coordination with the LGUs and NGOs and also to have a good collaboration with the various law enforcement agencies for the proper management of the MPA.

Lastly, Ms. Lida Pet Soede of WWF ended the session by reminding everyone that it is important to create networks with other colleagues from other departments/ministries so that we can help each other in the conservation efforts.

SESSION 10: Capacity Building on MPA Tourism

Ms. Astrid Lim gave a brief background on the topic and how this will be a step towards creating a capacity building working group. She explained that capacity building is an essential component of the RPOA which is an overarching commitment to actions to achieve a rapid improvement in institutional and human capacity. She noted that this topic has been tackled in various SOMs, in fact, during SOM 10 the Capacity Building Working Group was discussed, however, it was felt to be more appropriate to situate it within the relevant TWGs of each RPOA goal, and it was during SOM 11 when it was endorsed for the RS and partners to undertake the assessment.

Ms. Eleanor Carter of CTC presented five major points in building capacity on MPA Tourism, namely:

- What capacity needs have been identified in each CT country?
- What mechanisms are being used to address these needs?

- Who are the service providers? Addressing those capacity needs?
- What needs are being addressed, and what gaps exists in addressing needs?
- What mechanism can we use moving forward for capturing this information regularly at the regional level, rather than only retroactively?

She also explained the importance of the Incremental Approach in data gathering because it allows for the development of a "modus operandi" for the assessments. She emphasized the need to test the modus operandi for Goal 3 and to review the results and evaluate its effectiveness to learn lessons for replicating the approach for the remaining goals of the RPOA. She further explains that process of assessment that includes gathering of information and gleaning and collating the data.

Mr. Marthen Welly of CTC presented the mechanisms on bridging the capacity building needs to the service providers wherein he identified various needs for sustainable marine tourism, the mechanisms (in-person-on the job, group work of distance learning) and the service providers (academe, government, NGOs/technical support institutions).

In this juncture, Ms. Eleanor gave the participants an activity/homework to be done within the week which is to identify the priority strategies/activities for capacity building on MPA tourism and also to submit the answered sheets by Friday on the following Tasks:

Task 1: Review Capacity Needs for MPAs particularly on sustainable tourism
Task 2: Review Capacity Providers for MPAs
Task 3: Review Mechanism identified
Task 4: Quick review – workshop based trainings available by capacity need (particularly in relation to sustainable tourism)
Task 5: Quick review – university courses (optional)

The participants identified some priority activities for capacity building on sustainable tourism as follows:

1. Undertake annual prioritization of capacity building needs for the CT6;
2. Update capacity building achievements annually;
3. Endorse the establishment of a system to enable countries to prioritize their MPA capacity building needs;
4. Endorse the establishment of a process to systematically capture progress data with regards to how capacity needs for MPAs are being met in the region.

SESSION 11: CTI-CFF Regional Business Forum

Ms. Atmini of NCC Indonesia gave a brief background on the importance of engaging the business sector and private sector to achieve the goals of the CTI-CFF. She explained the three Regional Business Forums (RBFs) that have been conducted from 2010 to 2013 to facilitate private sector engagement with the CTI-CFF that resulted to a wide range of successful partnerships and collaborations.

Ms. Carter provided an overview of the 4th RBF which was held in Bali, Indonesia on 27-29 August 2015 with the theme "Sustainable Marine Tourism in the Coral Triangle". She explained that the forum was designed to explore the various threats and issues that affect sustainable marine tourism in the Coral Triangle region and focused on three major subjects as follows:

1.   Identification and promotion of best practices for responsible marine and coastal tourism;

2.   Identification and promotion of enabling conditions required to support private sector leadership and engagement in sustainable and responsible marine and coastal tourism in the CT; and

3.   Exploring the branding and marketing of the CT as a global sustainable tourism destination.

She further explained that the forum was composed of three policy roundtables, three policy panels and ten open sessions. In session 7, the CTMPAS approach was highlighted as a program that can work alongside the tourism and fisheries sectors to promote ranging sites appropriately, i.e. category 4 or flagship sites for dive tourism. She also explained that the outcomes and recommendations of the forum were generally addressed to the government (CTI-CFF SOM); private sector operators and community representatives across the region; NGOs, and universities and research institutions. She also mentioned some of the key post RBF impacts which is the forging of some agreements regarding collaborative implementation of sustainable marine tourism programs.

Ms. Carter also mentioned the creation of the Sustainable Marine Tourism Task Force under the MPA TWG which was endorsed by SOM 11 to identify ways to promote sustainable marine tourism standards in MPAs. She clarified that the task force will be led by Indonesia NCC with members composed of representatives from the RS, CT6 NCCs, partner organizations, tourism sector, ministries of CT member countries and marine tourism industry associations. She further emphasized that the terms of reference of the task force, which will be discussed in the later session, will be presented in the next SOM.

SESSION 12: Sharing of Lessons Learned from 10 MPAs in Indonesia on Sustainable Tourism

Ms. Gabrielle Johnson of NOAA shared their experiences in Indonesia on having trainings on sustainable marine tourism on a cohort of 10 MPAs across Indonesia. She mentioned that they changed their approach from having just one training program to training the MPA managers in each step of the process through time. She explained that the ideal condition for a sustainable tourism program is ecotourism that supports local wisdom - where the local community has a main role in tourism activities. She also shared some of the successes and challenges in the Indonesia experience, which served as an introduction to the next breakout activity.

The CT6 break-out groups were given flipchart paper to write the challenges and successes they have experienced in their MPAs in terms of sustainable tourism. Then, each of the CT6 presented their respective outputs in plenary, and the flipcharts were posted inside the function room. In closing the session, Ms. Gabrielle explained that the outputs will be referred to in the following day/s.

Presented in the table below is the summary of successes and challenges as shared by the countries:

Country	Success	Challenges
Indonesia	- Sustainable financing with tourism activities (Raja Ampat) - Code of conduct of tourism (whaleshark watching, mola-mola watching, etc.) - Awareness of ecotourism of dive operators - Community tourism activities - Regulation related to tourism (2 ministry decree) - Infrastructure (mooring buoys)	- Conflict of resources utilization - Capacity of infrastructure in an area (too many infra) - Waste management - Human resources capacity - Tourism master plan (not all the 500+ district have it) - Accessibility - Amenities (water, electricity, etc.)
Malaysia	- Control of carrying capacities in our MPAs (ex. 120 divers/day in Sipadan Island and 60 pax/night in SIMCA/Turtle Islands) - Limit of structures in an area (that limits the number of visitors per day) - Controlling Impacts to the Environment such as Sewage treatment system (in Sipadan and Langkayan) and turtle friendly tourism guidelines (Turtle Islands) - Public-private partnership e.g. Sabah Wildlife Dept. and Reef Guardian (Langkayan) - Perhentian as Premier Ecotourism Destination: Ecotourism management plan by the Ministry of Tourism and Culture - National Key Economic Area (NKEA) 2.0 Lab – Industry players and government came up with a 5-year plan (2016-2020) for Tourism Industry (diving/angling/islands and beach)	- Security situations at CTI Region - Minimum local community involvement - Improper behaviour of tourist - Enforcement and other challenges (including staffing) - Pollution issue (transboundary and local)

Papua New Guinea	• Community returns • Wide exposure of tourism products (local) • Cap bldg./ training, and creating more MPAs • Income generation • Stronger and better coordination with stakeholders	• Limited accessibilities to the MPAs • Limited accessibilities to the MPAs • Also network coverage problems • appropriate infrastructures (lacking) • monitoring of tourist entry • lack of positive interaction with the tourist and locals • large scale development (ex. Logging companies) lack of financial management by the local people
Philippines	• From the different MPAs within the country (measure of successes: • Community managed tourism (e.g. Apo Island PLS, Sagay Marine Reserve, Aloguinsan MPA) • enforcement, • Established protocols for marine wildlife interactions (e.g. dolphin watching, turtle watching) • direct community benefits, • established visitor fees, • working public-private partnerships (El Nido MPA) • functional management board and management authority (TRNP) • Ecotourism is integrated in the GMP • Community readiness to accept/welcome tourism activities (Homestays available) • Strong involvement of local and national government for management • National and local legislation • Carrying capacities studies • International and local recognition • High visitor satisfaction • Sustained protection of the assets/resources	• Capacity on conducting carrying capacity studies, generating baseline information (DENR and LGUs) • International litter • Solid waste management • Natural calamities • Security threats • Continuity of programs and policies • Funding • Infrastructure in some MPAs • Documentation of the success stories • Sanitation (lack of water treatment facilities) • Lack of access to potable water • Over extraction of groundwater • Pest infestation (ex. Rats in TIWS) • Resource use conflict • Lack of capacity in branding and marketing • Maintaining the natural capita/assets • Conflict in managing fees (entrance) • Enforcement • Undesirable visitor behaviour
Solomon Islands	• Focusing on Tavanipupu Resort in the northern part (now a locally managed area from a foreign management) • Increase tourists in the area and spill-over, additional livelihood	• Operators vs communities (coordination) • Customary land tenure system/ land ownership (with regards to access roads) • Logging and mining (land

		developments)
	through seaweed farming, coral farming with the other communities nearby? • Snorkelling activities, coral farming in the communities • Confidence in doing business • Infrastructure/communication improvement	• Waste management • Communication in *Marau*? Remote islands have no cell sites/communication towers • Habitat destruction from natural damage (nesting sites damage) • Loss of cultural values • Weak local governance (chieftain system – asking the chief before you can do anything to the community) • Community management (no tourism component)
Timor-Leste	• Role model for TL's community based ecotourism • Economic benefits to community (earning from tourism) • Raise the environmental awareness of the community • Preservation of local culture and art (for the tourist to know and for the tourist to respect) • Ports that support ecotourism destination • Research	• Disturbances in the marine (lack of personnel to patrol the area) • lack of financial support for operations • lack of human research/capacity

Day 3: Wednesday, September 14, 2016: Sustainable Tourism in MPAs

SESSION 13: Introduction to Nature-Based Tourism Project

Ms. Lida Pet Soede of WWF gave a brief background of the Project entitled "Developing and Promoting Sustainable Nature-based Tourism in the Coral Triangle". She explained that this is a two-year initiative being implemented by WWF through funding from the Australian Government which commenced in 2015. She further explained that the project is a strategic approach to tourism and conservation that aims to enhance the value of tourism to local, regional and national economies in the CT region; increase the role of MPAs in those economies and local communities; and promote world class, high quality visitor experiences. She also emphasized that the project has undergone consultations and was already presented and was noted by SOM11. She also elaborated the activities implemented in TL, SI, PNG in Oct 2015- Sept 2016. These include base line study, consultation with government, community and industry stakeholders, identification of various challenges and opportunities. She likewise identified the priority next steps which are the following:

- Areas for deeper analysis
- Checking of assumptions
- Confirmation of site/destination positioning - do they indeed roll up into regional positioning
- Tool development
- Task force-criteria – SOM 12
- Prioritization investment needs
- Prospect for investment
- Investment forum

SESSION 14: Nature-Based Tourism and CTMPAS

Ms. Soede presented the Sustainability Framework for CTI Priorities which includes:

1. Sustainability Guidelines which addresses compatibility with the natural and cultural values of the land or sea and surroundings; participation of local communities and contribution to their well-being/livelihood; sustainable and efficient use of natural resources, energy and water as well as site or landscape/seascape considerations; and legislative, policy & planning framework that aims to enable & enforce;

2. Community and stakeholder engagements that involve consultation and participation from the outset;

3. Sustainable Destination Strategy that will develop destination positioning and assess target market and experience offers across the landscape as well as identify opportunities, barriers and gaps, including signature experiences that reflect positioning and partners who can enable delivery;

4. Visitor experience that includes quality visitor experiences, encourage repeat visitation and advocacy.

She likewise described the profile of the Pacific Countries (CT3) in terms of nature-based tourism potential, challenges and opportunities as follows:

Potentials	Challenges	Opportunities
• Strong relation of people with nature	▪ Variety of quality of goods and services (inconsistency in experience)	▪ Connect regional and domestic airports – bring it to the private sectors to enable this
• Tourism is still developing in the area with (compared to other CT countries)	▪ Monopoly of airline (pricing problems)	▪ Research/education centers – accommodation that are already there
• Pristine, empty, expansive (low population)	▪ Low general awareness of tourism benefits	
• Agricultural produce	▪ Tele communication	
• Art and craft – a lot of assets	▪ Profile (unsafe, expensive, no comfort, may no longer be relevant/not updated)	▪ Inter-island packages
• Tourism development plans with $$ -very much in line		▪ Local wealth investment – part of

with the RPOA goals, all have a tourism dedicated gov budget; budget allocation though is very tiny compared to the economy that are coming in from the tourism industry • MPAs/LMMAs • Efforts to link conservation with tourism – already in place, such as park rangers/tourism operators trained • No/few visa requirements	▪ Banking services ▪ Competition in the region (competitive with the CT6 in terms of tourism) ▪ Customary ownership (in can be a challenge for investors but it is important) ▪ Project wariness (short term, funding) ▪ Seasonality (not always accessibility or are there other places to offer during closed seasons) ▪ Realistic expectations ("cruise industry" & "if we build it they will come") – is it really going to benefit the community, if not designed well can be a source of conflict in the communities ▪ Lack of coordination with public services ▪ Lack of high-end experience – including safety ▪ Lack of packaged experiences – economies around can also benefit (tourist staying longer to go around) ▪ Readiness for change	the regional branding, local of opportunities to engage investors, incentive/branding on high quality resources as part of CT ▪ Sports related tourism –ex. Triathlons

Lastly, Ms. Soede presented a tool linking CTMPAs and CT Atlas for Tourism Investment, which is applicable to online application and monitoring. This is composed of three major factors: 1) Transparency; 2) Marketing and promotion; and 3) Facilitating investment. She initially described a possible incentive for the CTMPAS nominated sites or recognizing the improvement of the well managed MPAs, which can be called/developed as "CT Sustainable Tourism Destination".

Open Forum on Sessions 13 and 14.

The forum and discussions which followed the presentation of Ms. Soede yielded the following insights and exchanges:

• The Pacific countries were chosen because the tourism opportunities are already in place, which may enable the private sectors to invest other than the government through PPP. The economic sustainability is really important to be able to convince the investors.

• In prescribing entry fee, particularly for high conservation value areas, there is a need to consider the experience of a visitor at a quality level and to be specific (can be very sensitive) to what is the reasonable price if there are only few people that can access your site. We should consider the unique and pristine resources of the site and the ways on how

the visitors will appreciate and enjoy the area, rather than a flat fee with a big administrative burden but nobody taps/use that "dollar". The permit/entry fees are usually collected by the tourist operators and are not used properly. Capacity development on awareness and marketing needs to be done side-by-side within the different sites.

- The key barrier to sustainable tourism "is not the access to the country, but rather, the access within the country". Access to the country can be part of the fun part of the journey and enjoyable experience of the visitors, however, this can be impacted by national policy that also impacts the marketing and branding.

SESSION 15: Opportunities for Sustainable Tourism in High Marine Conservation - the Coral Triangle (Investment/enabling conditions)

Mr. Solomon presented the two key stages in the Coral Triangle Sustainable Tourism Project which are the Destination Planning and Investment being implemented in Atauro Island, Timor-Leste; Western Province (Mundato Tetepare Island), Solomon Islands; and Kimbe, West New Britain, Papua New Guinea. He explained the Coral Triangle Framework for Sustainable Tourism which is composed of: a) Program overarching vision - The Coral Triangle region is known as offering the world's best sustainable coastal and marine tourism experiences with economic, social and cultural benefits involving communities, governments, and private enterprise"; b) site specific vision - a sustainable and low-impact tourism industry flourished and supports vibrant communities strong local economies and contributes to the conservation of the outstanding marine and coastal environment of the Coral Triangle"; c) core themes and context unifying the sites within the program; and d) site specific positioning and destination plans.

Mr. Solomon also discussed the definition of Destination Plan as a framework for developing and managing sustainable experiences for visitors that identifies, a) shared vision of the community and industry; b) target market; c) signature experiences that help bring the place to life; and d) action plan to address challenges, gaps, opportunities and barriers to destination planning, development, management and marketing. He also explained some guiding principles such as,the conservation of natural and cultural values, visitor experience unharmed local culture, community benefits, protection of the coastal and marine resources, and preservation of the site's character.

Lastly, he described the draft unifying themes for the Coral Triangle which are conservation through stewardship, experience village life and adventure.

SESSION 16: BENEFITS OF BRANDING

Mr. Solomon presented various examples and importance of branding. He shared the definition by Seth Godin that "brand" is a set of expectations, memories, stories, and relationships that if taken together, account for consumer's decision to choose one service to another. He also explained the role of branding as critical to drive strategic planning, identification of your product offering and experience, marketing and communication. He also stressed that a brand becomes stronger when you narrow the focus and connect your visitors to your destination.

Mr. Solomon asked each breakout group with mixed delegates to try to answer the following guide questions:

1. What are the values of the Coral Triangle?
2. What is the promise of CT to visitors? (Why would people want to visit and what are the benefits to visiting?)
3. What makes the Coral Triangle unique or special? (science, emotional, cultural)
4. What is the vision for the Coral Triangle?

The groups were given 30 minutes for this workshop.

Mr. Paolo Mangahas of WWF discussed the importance of communication to conservation work. He explained that communication is a way of reaching out to stakeholders to inform and create awareness; influence people's view and perceptions; to change people's behaviour; and to inspire audience to take action towards your desired outcome. He also emphasized that strategic communications can help bring a brand to life.

SESSION 17: MPAs in CT6 and Sustainable Tourism

Ms. Gabrielle Johnson of NOAA made a brief brainstorming on a vision for sustainable marine tourism for a specific site/country. She then requested the countries to develop their vision and to prepare a list of actions/step to be done within the next 6 months that can help attain the vision. Hereunder is the summary of the outputs of the CT6:

COUNTRY	VISION	SHORT TERM STRATEGIES	LONG TERM STRATEGIES
Indonesia		• Collecting & synchronize the data of marine and tourism potencies • Identification of development tourism model in the conservation marine & tourism areas • Roadmap for the sustainable tourism management in the conservation marine and tourism areas	• Review & synchronize regulations & guidelines on sustainable tourism in MPA • Programme harmonization related institutions (CII become a commitment to all inst.) • Implementation on regulations and guidelines • Sustainable financing & technical assistance

Malaysia	"Equal partner to support CTI as a regional tourism destination"	• Convey to respective agencies/ stakeholders the findings and results of CTI-CFF MPA REX
		   o Peninsular: Lead – Dept. of Marine Park Malaysia
		   o Sabah: Lead – Sabah Parks
		   o Sarawak: Lead – Sarawak Forestry Corporation
		
		• Sub TWG Malaysia to meet to identify resource person (stakeholders, industry players, LGU, NGO); to report what action needs to be taken; Ministry of Tourism & culture Malaysia to share tourism strategies (branding destination planning, M & P); workshop/lab meeting at TWG level
		
		• Report sub TWG MPA Malaysia findings to NCC. Once NCC approve/endorse the idea, disbursement of funding can be done. To gain political will
			• Sustainable Tourism Business Plan
			   o Funding/budget capacity
			   o Action plan (Quick/short, medium term, long term)
			   o Capacity building (leadership, conservation, tourism)
			   o Training of sustainable financing
			   o Community involvement
			   o Monitoring & evaluation (stakeholder/professional)
			
			• Setting up trust fund for promotion & marketing (CTI to manage)
			   o Digital marketing
			   o Social network
			   o Web TV, airport TV

Papua New Guinea	"PNGs MPAs are safe & eco-friendly and are able to accommodate for small scale tourism with better financing mechanisms for communities"	• Current Category 3 MPAs to be considered towards Category 4 in CTMPAs • Development & Launching of management plans of at least 2 MPAs • Identify and propose 1 new site to be registered as an MPA • Effect dialogue & networking amongst akk	• Incorporate sustainable marine tourism into local, provincial & national development plans • Category 3 MPAs to be submitted for external review into Category 4 MPA • All current MPAs to have management plans/existing plans

		stakeholders in MPA sites	
Philippines	"It's More Fun in the Philippine MPAs" • Conservation as a way of life • To address poverty • Community based • Healthy ecosystems • Sustainable • Unique/memorable experience • Improved quality of life	• Stock taking of marine based tourism plans – DA, DENR, DOT, DILG & CSOs • Review plans & align with the emerging trends un sustainable tourism • Work within existing structures • NCCC to convene concered agencies / integrate/ align plans with the Phil. CTI marine tourism vision • List of priority site (tourism MPAs)	• DENR to issue a letter of request to the RECs to list priority MPA tourism sites • Training on branding/marketing – destination planning, tour guiding and other tourism services • Strategy and action plan development • Policy development • Social preparations • Conduct researches (e.g. carrying capacity, feasibility studies, impact assessment) • Develop other tourism products and services • Creation of a Dept. of Fisheries & Aquatic resources (* national mandate to sustain CTI gains for marine and aquatic resources protection and management)

SOLOMON ISLANDS	"low volume high value (sustainable) tourism, touring responsibly with nature"	• Consultaion with line ministries, development partners and other stakeholders
		• Establishment of working committee
		• Development of workplan
			• Actions:
			  o Data collection &baseline
			  o Develop management plans for operators
			  o Awareness to communities
			• Needs
			  o Branding/packaging
			  o Infrastructure/facilities
			• Support
			  o Technical Support
			  o Financial Support
			• Capacity Development
			  o Training e.g. Scuba Divers

Timor-Leste	"Low volume – high values marine eco-tourism"	• Inventory of tourism assets • Community consultation	• Build-up infrastructure • HR development • Public awareness

		• Stakeholder consultation • Drafting management plan	campaign • Capital investment • Establishing legal frameworks (carrying capacity mgt.) • Promotion & marketing

After the country presentations, Ms. Johnson summarized the most common activities identified by the countries which are:

1. Organizing meetings after this REX;
2. Work with other agencies preferably with tourism and talk about CTI and probably develop a shared work plan;
3. Create a TWG within the NCCs to specifically link CTI to sustainable tourism;
4. Gather information, baseline data, existing regulations (may be not in the short term in all of the countries) that can possibly be presented in the pre-SOM meeting.

Mr. Carl Solomon commented that building community awareness and engaging the communities is important because, when the community is proud of their place, then more people would want to visit and love it too.

To wrap up the session, Ms. Johnson informed the group that the outputs of this session have addressed the outputs of the previous session which are challenges identified by the countries on the implementation of sustainable tourism programs. Mr. Solomon added that all the outputs/flipcharts will be collected and shared to the countries before the next SOM.

SESSIONS 18-19: Draft Terms of Reference for Sustainable Marine Tourism Task Force Priority Activities in the Next 2 Years

Ms. Atmini of NCC Indonesia provided the brief background on Sustainable Marine Tourism Task Force as follows:

* Among the recommendation during the 4th CTI-CFF RBF is *to create a task force* under the MPA Technical Working Group that will identify ways to promote sustainable marine tourism standards in marine protected areas, to be led by Indonesia NCC and Coral Triangle Center;
* The creation of Sustainable Marine Tourism Task Force (SMTF) was endorsed by SOM 11 and was tasked to developed its Terms of Reference;
* The SMTF is a multi-stakeholder group composed of all CT member nations, government representatives, experts, non-government and private sector representatives;
* The Core Organizing Team is composed of**:** Indonesia NCC, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of Republic of Indonesia, Ministry of Tourism of Republic of Indonesia, CTI-CFFRS, and Coral Triangle Center. He likewise presented the initiatives already done towards

the development and finalization of the draft TOR, the last stage of which is the review of the MPA TWG before it is presented to SOM for adoption.

Ms. Carter emphasized the need for inputs/comments from the MPA REX on the draft TOR and explained the process of review that will be done in the next two sessions which are: a) Review of the scope and objectives of the SMTTF; and b) Identify priority activities for the SMTTF (2 years) which would include a road-mapping exercise.

Ms. Carter presented and discussed the outline and content of the draft TOR of the SMTTF. She also explained the process called Journey Mapping to be used in order to prioritize the objectives and activities. She explained that among the nine objectives, the top three objectives with the most number of stars pasted on them will be considered the top priority objectives as chosen by this workshop. The resulting top priority objectives were: 1) guidelines for sustainable tourism; b) explore leveraging financial mechanisms; and c) coordination between cross sector agencies and institutions. She further explained that the TOR will be edited based on the agreed comments and will be shared with the CT6 for finalization before the presentation in SOM12.

SESSION 20: Briefing on Study Tour

In preparation to the study tour, the participants were divided into three groups: two groups for Apo Island Protected Landscape and Seascape (AIPLS) and one group for Dauin MPA Networks. The tasks of the three groups were to observe in the MPAs and interact with the community members to be able to gather information pertaining the successes, challenges and recommendations on sustainable marine tourism in the areas.

The Protected Area Superintendent (PASu) of AIPLS gave an orientation on the management of the MPA. He discussed the management zoning plan of the MPA wherein there are areas that are closed for any activity, except for scientific research purposes. He also explained that no divers or snorkelers are allowed inside the MPA without a guide. This is to ensure that none or only very minimal damage will impact the MPA.

Dr. Aileen P. Maypa, Ph.D. of Siliman University-Institute of Coastal and Marine Environment/ CCE Foundation explained about their activities on coral reef rehabilitation in some areas of the AIPLS that were affected by strong typhoons. She noted that it is necessary to assist reefs to recover when the degree of damage is high as it is difficult for new coral recruits to take hold. One strategy being used is to stabilize the bottom with rubble substrate so that new coral recruits can get a foothold and start to grow through natural processes.

The orientation for Dauin MPA Networks was done by the LGU on site.

Day 4, Thursday, September 15, 2016: Study Tour

SESSION 21&22: Study Tour to Apo Island Protected Landscape and Seascape and Dauin MPA Networks

The participants spent from 6:00 am to 3:00 pm of Day 4 (Thursday, September 15) visiting the MPAs and interacting with the local communities. The AIPLS groups did some ocular observations and interview with the community members. Some were able to do guided snorkelling and had photo session with the marine turtles. Here, the participants observed the community participation on MPA management and sustainable marine tourism activities through rental of boats, diving and snorkelling gears as well as visitor guides. They also noted the women group that were selling t-shirts and other souvenir items and the number of boats that bring tourists to the MPA.

The Dauin MPA network group had a focus group discussion with the LGUs and the community members. They gathered that before, illegal fishing was rampant in the area and only small sized and few volume of fishes were being caught by the fisherfolks. However, when the MPAs were opened to sustainable tourism, the former fisherfolks were trained to become tour guides and the others became boat operators. The women groups cook food for the tourists and sell various souvenir items. It was also gathered that a portion of the income generated by the MPAs goes to the Fishers Association, Bantay Dagat (law enforcers), and the LGUs which are also managing the MPAs and MPA networks in the area.

Shortly after the study tour, the representatives from the three groups presented their observations and recommendations as follows:

Apo Island Protected Landscape and Seascape

Successes	Challenges	Recommendations
Boats are not anchored at the bottom, hence the corals are protected from anchor damage.	In summer time, it is expected that more boats will come to the MPA to bring tourists.	Need to install more mooring buoys.
	A lot of birds were observed but it seems the tourists are not interested or are not aware.	Include bird watching in the IEC and marketing plan.
	No floating jetties which make it difficult to move in and out of the boat, particularly if there are strong waves.	Need to establish floating jetties for tourists to have easy access going to the MPA. Consider establishment of pontoons to provide access for the disabled.
Apo Island became foraging area of turtles.	Considering that marine turtles are migratory species, they may leave the MPA soon.	Enhance the seagrass habitats.

Diving is a major tourist activity and the MPA is zoned accordingly.	Some coral reefs were destroyed by typhoons.	The MPA to have a coral reef rehabilitation program with involvement of the communities and other sectors.
Lighthouse can be used to see the surrounding of the MPA, which is a beautiful view.	The lighthouse is not often visited by tourists.	Include the lighthouse in the IEC and marketing/ promotional plan.
Women group involvement in MPA management such as cleaning the beach.		Community members including the youth should be involved in all aspects of MPA management.
Apo Island PLS is a good example to the world on MPA management, particularly on implementation of user fees.		There should be proper monitoring of the disbursements/expenses of the MPA; The PASu and MPA staff need to undergo training on sustainable tourism; and to facilitate how to elevate the status of AIPLS to category 4;
There is direct community connection with tourist.		Tour guides to be taught with other languages in addition to English; to develop more tour packages for Dauin and Apo Island.
	Tourism disaster-the MPA has solar powered lighting facility however, the community are paying 40 pesos per family per month.	The community should not pay anymore for the solar power and any facilities in the MPA. They should feel and enjoy the benefits derived from the tourists .
Beautiful island and provides huge opportunity for more investments and livelihood for the community.	Selling of T-shirts is not a good source of income for the community because these are not made by them and they earn only a little; Tour guides earning are very low;	To train the community with/ and promote hand made products to be sold in the MPA.
-	Some houses are built near the shoreline which is dangerous to lives and property; can be washed out when there is a storm and strong waves.	Need to review the zoning plan of the MPA, particularly on infrastructure development.
Out migration - Some of the community members prefer to work in Cebu or in Manila.	This is both an advantage and disadvantage to the MPA. This an advantage because it	Need to develop more tour packages and increase the income of the tour guides

	lessens the people living in the MPA; and a disadvantage because it limits the number of tour guides from within the island, which might lead to dominance of tour guides from outside.	from the MPA.

Dauin Network of MPAS

Successes	Challenges	Recommendations
Increased income of the MPA - Php6M per year; portion are shared with the community through Bantay Dagats (law enforcers)	How to sustain the program when there is change in leadership.	Develop infrastructures for the benefit of the community such as water system and facilities; improve the homestay systems;
Additional livelihood for the community as boat operators, tour guides, small restaurants, selling souvenir items	Need formal training on business management, marketing and simple accounting.	To develop sustainable tourism plan with branding of products; develop tour packages;
Bantay Dagat members are receiving Php5,000.00/m from the income of the MPAs;	How to increase and sustain the income.	To establish a trust fund for the MPA.
Zoning and installation of buoys are based of species present in the MPA.	Maintenance is expensive and often destroyed by typhoons.	To use recycled materials such as empty plastic drums/containers; Set aside budget regularly.
Women are members of the planning and decision making body.	Sometimes the women leaders are busy for household chores that they cannot attend the meetings.	To assign/designate alternative/deputy.
For every sanctuary, there is enforcement body that takes care of the protection work.	Need to sustain their monthly allowances.	To include their allowances in the regular budget of the MPA.

Day 5, Friday, September 16, 2016: Wrap up and MPA TWG Meeting

SESSION 23: National Policies and Programs on Sustainable Tourism in Marine Areas/MPAs

For *Indonesia,* tourism development is divided into: Nature (35%) composed of Marine and Adventure Ecotourism; Culture (60%) composed of culture and heritage tourism, culinary and shopping, and rural tourism; and Manmade (5%) composed of MICE, sports tourism and theme park and integrated tourism. Their MPAs are zoned such that it is only in the sustainable use zone and utilization zone where tourism is allowed. The policies on tourism covers the establishment of 10 top marine destinations, diving business certificate criteria, sustainable tourism destinations, management of sustainable tourism, etc.

The country's programs on sustainable tourism include identification of a development tourism model in the conservation of marine and tourism areas, law enforcement, capacity building, sustainable financing, monitoring and evaluation, etc. Some of the challenges identified are amenities, accessibility, waste and garbage disposal, over capacity of infrastructure, and conflict on resource use.

For *Malaysia*, tourism is the 2nd largest forex earner and provides 19.1 % of total employment. Their Tourism Transformation Plan 2020 targets 36 M tourist arrivals and a projected earning of RM 168 billion. The 11th Malaysia Plan for Tourism Industry covers, enhancing tourism products, upgrading service quality, improving governance, restrategizing marketing and promotion, and intensifying domestic tourism. The National Ecotourism Plan for 2016-2015 aims to improve investments in ecotourism and develop a protocol for ecotourism concessions in order to create more business opportunities to increase the revenue. The Medium Term Tourism Plan 2020 includes affordable luxury shopping, family fun, events, space, sports, business tourism; and nature tourism.

The group of *Papua New Guinea* presented various policies on sustainable tourism such as the Tourism Act of 1993, the National Tourism Plan for 2007-2017, National Marine Plan of Action, and other related provincial policies. The Vision 2050 includes wealth creation that focuses on tourism, among others, which aims to register all terrestrial and marine resources as an incorporated group of tourism; introduce a tourism and hospitality curriculum in high schools and secondary schools, and employ attractive and aggressive marketing and promotion of PBG as a preferred tourist destination.

They also presented sustainable tourism programs such as community-based forest and coastal conservation and resource management projects, including world heritage sites and Bismark governance project. They also identified some challenges such as change in government leaders that cause shifts in priorities, ineffective coordination with all relevant stakeholders, and financing. They recommended for the enactment of a PA Bill to become a law and for alignment of working activities towards the national and provincial development plan.

The *Philippine* delegation presented the National Ecotourism Strategy and Action Plan for 2013-2022 and the creation of the National Ecotourism Development Council which has a multi-agency membership. The plan aims to diversify and build viable high quality ecotourism products within the tourism development areas. The country has 20 tourism cluster destinations covering 78 tourism development areas. The protected areas recorded 778,000 annual average visitors from 2000-2010 with an average annual income of 14.5M PHP.

The group of *Solomon Islands* presented their National Tourism Plan (NTP) with the vision of "enabling the environment for sustainable tourism through the niche product development and investment and linkage to other key sectors and resource owners for stronger economic growth for the Solomon Islands". The objectives of the NTP is to increase visitor arrival at 9.2% growth rate per annum and increase tourism sector GDP contribution to more than 7% , among others. Among the key areas of NTP is product development and investment that

covers tourism accommodation, attraction and activities, transport, manpower, etc.

The participants from *Timor-Leste* presented their Government Strategic Development Plan of 2011-2030 that covers petroleum, tourism, agriculture and fisheries. Their national laws that support sustainable tourism includes the Tourism Basic Law passed in 2014 by virtue of Decree Law No. 24. The country's tourism policy focuses on the development and promotion of nature-based tourism, culture and historical tourism, human resource development, marketing and product development as well as community tourism development.

It was noted in the presentations that the CT6 already have their national policies and programs on tourism and have their respective branding as follows:

Indonesia – "Wonderful Indonesia"

Malaysia – "Truly Asia"

PNG – "Land of the Unexpected, Expect Anything at Anytime"

Philippines – "It's More Fun in the Philippines"

SI – "So Solomon, So Different"

Timor-Leste – On Progress . . .

SESSION 24: Review of the Scope of Work and Accomplishments of the MPA Coordinator

Ms. Laroya, presented the scope of work of the MPA Coordinator as provided in the CTMPAS Framework and Action and in the Terms of Reference under the ADB RETA 7813: CTI SEA. She also presented her accomplishments covering the period from July 2014 to August 2016 that includes the review of the result of the first round of CTMPAS nomination and facilitation of the 2nd round with direct supervision of the MPA TWG Chair and in close coordination with the MPA Lead Adviser (Dr. Alan White) and the CTI-CFF RS. She likewise acknowledged the support of GIZ to the MPA Coordinator for the facilitation and documentation of the 6th MPA REX.

SESSION 25: CTI-CFF Sustainable Financing

Mr. Joe Lufkin, the CTI Financial Architecture Consultant (ADB/GEF funded RETAs 7813 and 7753, 2014-2016) reviewed conclusions and recommendations of the Financial Architecture study approved by SOM in 2014-2015. This includes suggestions for improvement in project costing/preparation for funding and management of CTI program and project financial data to improve cost management and efficiency of capital-raising from international donors and other funders. He also presented an online project preparation,

financial management and reporting application developed by the organization over the past six years to support their financing work with many development programs. This system was also in their work on NPOA project costings and financial reporting (Solomons, PNG and Malaysia). A "CoralCloud" version of this system has been tailored for CTI and is available now to: a) support project preparation for funding and documentation, and when projects are ready to facilitate the process of arranging funding, and at all times provide program oversight entities (SOM, NCCs, RS) with comprehensive and detailed financial views across the whole CTI program, as well as access to all project documentation across the program in real time.

Mr. Lufkin emphasized that CoralCloud is complementary to, and not overlapping with existing platforms such as CT Atlas and the Mapping Tool. CoralCloud focuses on project program management needs, particularly the creation and management of financial and project data needed for donor financial reporting. It includes a budgeting module to guide project teams, NCCs and other users in building up and refining accurate statements of project financing requirements. Data in this detailed budget feed a program level financial reporting module to support funding partners and the Regional Secretariat with an overview of all CTI project financial data, funding gaps, and resources committed so that the overall CTI program can be managed as a coherent financial whole. This will help CTI meet the ultimate goal of the FA-ensuring the financial sustainability of the program itself for years to come.

Finally, Mr. Lufkin invited all NCCs and other interested parties to try using CoralCloud for their NPOA (and RPOA) projects, and provide feedback so that it can be fine-tuned, as necessary.

SESSION 26: Preparation of the Agenda for the MPA TWG Meeting

Ms. Laroya presented the draft provisional agenda for the 6th CTI-CFF MPA TWG Meeting. After deliberation, the group came up with the following Provisional Agenda:

A. Review and approval of the Provisional Agenda;
B. Review and Adoption of the Minutes and Issues Arising from the 5th CTI-CFF MPA TWG Meeting;
C. Recognition of the progress of implementation of the 2014-2020 country roadmaps developed during the 5th CTI-CFF MPA REX;
D. Review and adoption of recommendations to improve and facilitate CTMPAS site nomination, selection and recognition, and endorsement of the roadmap for the 3rd round of CTMPAS Nomination;

E. Confirmation of CT Atlas focal points of the CT6, adoption of the updated CT Atlas MPA database, and agreements on maintenance and operation of the CT Atlas Database;
F. Endorsement of the roadmap for the MPA M&E;
G. Review and endorse the priority activities for capacity building needs of the CT6;
H. Review and endorse the short and long term targets for sustainable tourism in the CT6;

I.   Acknowledge the contribution of the partners, WWF, NOAA and CTC on Sustainable Marine Tourism;

J.   Acknowledge the output of NCC Indonesia, RSand CTC for the development of the draft TOR as revised, of the Sustainable Marine Tourism Task Force, and the priority activities in the next two years;

K.   Recognize the accomplishments of the MPA Coordinator and endorse the continuous support of partners;

L.   Other matters

III.   SYNTHESIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Ms. Laroya presented again the workshop objectives and expected outputs and together with the participants made an assessment whether these were attained. The participants unanimously agreed that the objectives and expected outputs of the 6th CTI CFF MPA REX were attained with the following major outcomes and recommendations to move forward:

The Major Outputs of the Workshop Include:

1.   Progress on the implementation of CT6 MPA roadmaps developed in MPA REX 5;

    1. Learnings on sustainable marine tourism from lectures, group activities, case studies and a study tour;

2.   Updates on the result of the 1st and 2nd round of CTMPAS site nomination which were facilitated by the MPA Coordinator;

3.   Learnings on best practices from other countries on CTMPAS site selection and nomination;

4.   Road maps both in-country and regional for the 3rd round of CTMPAS nomination;

5.   CT6 focal points for the CT Atlas were designated and trained to update the CT Atlas MPA database;

6.   Updated CT Atlas MPA database;

7.   Concept design for recognition and awards of CTMPAS sites;

8.   Priority activities for the MPA management effectiveness monitoring;

9.   Updates on various MPA monitoring and evaluation tools developed and implemented in the CT region;

10.   Revised draft terms of reference of the Marine Tourism Task Force and their priority activities;

11.   Priority activities for the capacity needs on sustainable tourism;

12.   Short and long term sustainable tourism targets;

13.   Learnings on the concept of new CoralCloud platform on project preparation and financing mechanism;

14.   Provisional Agenda for the 6th MPA TWG Meeting; and

15.   Built/strengthened regional camaraderie among LGUs, MPA managers, NCC members, tourism enthusiasts, Regional Secretariat and Technical Advisers/Resource Persons during the 5-day Workshop.

The Major Recommendations Developed in the Workshop Include:

1.   Countries to continue to work hard for the implementation of the MPA roadmaps prepared during the 5th and 6th CTI-CFF MPA REX;
2.   Participants to present their country roadmaps for the 3rd round of CTMPAS site selection and nomination in 2017 to their respective NCCs for adoption and timely implementation;
3.   Implementation of the 3rd round of CTMPAS site selection and nomination;
4.   Nomination for CTMPAS sites should be streamed down to the site level;
5.   The MPA TWG to prepare a program for recognition of CTMPAS sites subject to the time and venue that will be agreed upon for implementation;
6.   Countries through their CT Atlas Focal Points to continue to update the MPA database;
7.   Countries to continue to develop, implement and refine the MPA monitoring and evaluation tools;
8.   Encourage the partners for the continued support for the MPA Coordinator;
9.   Apply/adopt the various concepts and learnings on sustainable marine tourism programs in the CT region;
10. Continue to support the Sustainable Marine Tourism Task Force; and
11. Raja Ampat as the possible venue for the succeeding MPA REX as offered by the Vice Mayor of Raja Ampat, Indonesia.

The Head of Delegations, RS representative, resource persons and partners expressed their appreciation on the outcome of the workshop and commended the Philippine NCC and the RS as well as the partners for organizing and hosting the 6th CTI-CFF MPA REX. After the impressions, the resource persons and partners were given with the Certificate of Appreciation while the participants were given the Certificate of Participation. The local DENR Executive in behalf of the MPA TWG Chair gave the closing message. He congratulated everybody for their active participation and for the fruitful 5-day Workshop.

IV. 6TH CTI-CFF MPA TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP MEETING

Date: 16 September 2016
Location: Hotel Essencia, Dumaguete City, Negros Oriental, Philippines

ATTENDEES:

Chair	:	Mr. Antonio C. Manila/ Mr. Al Orolfo (Philippines)
Vice Chair	:	Mr. Andi Rusandi (Indonesia)
Regional Secretariat	:	Ms. Astrid Lim
Country Delegates		
Indonesia	:	Ms. Anita Setiangsih (HOD)
		Mr. Andi Rusandi
		Ms. Sri Atmini
Malaysia	:	Mr. Irwan Isnain (HOD)
		Mr. Apollo Chan
Papua New Guinea	:	Mr. Luke N'Drasal (HOD)
		Ms. Florence Paisparea
Philippines	:	Ms. Nilda Baling (HOD)
		Ms. Jessica Muñoz
Solomon Island	:	Mr. Gregory Autaa (HOD)
		Ms. Duta Bero
Timor-Leste	:	Mr. Raimundo Mau (HOD)
		Mr. Celestino da Cunha Baretto

PARTNERS/OBSERVERS:

Dr.Lida Pet Soede - WWF
Dr. Gabrielle Jonhson – NOAA
Dr. Eleanor Carter – CTC
Susantry Sihombing – CTC
Lynette T, Laroya – MPA-TWG MPA Coordinator
Ruben Venegas

Opening: The Assistant Director of the Biodiversity Management Bureau of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources Dr. Antonio Manila opened the meeting by reading the message of the MPA TWG Chair, Dir. Theresa Mundita S. Lim. He thanked the countries for their active participation in the 6th MPA REX and in the 6th MPA TWG meeting.

A. **Approval of the Agenda:** The Chair asked the members to review and comment to the agenda as presented.

Decision: The Meeting adopted the proposed 6th MPA TWG meeting agenda as presented without any objection from the members.

B. **Review and Adoption of the Minutes and Issues Arising from the 5th CTI-CFF MPA TWG Meeting:** The Chair requested the MPA Coordinator to go through the Minutes of the Meeting on July 18, 2014 in Cebu, Philippines. The MPA Coordinator explained the key outcomes, discussions and decisions made in the agenda items of the 5th MPA TWG Meeting. She explained further that the decisions made during the meeting were already presented to SOM in 2015.

Decision: The Meeting approved the minutes of the 5th MPA TWG meeting as presented without any modifications.

C. **Recognition of the progress of implementation of the 2014-2020 country roadmaps developed during the 5th CTI-CFF MPA REX;**

Decision: The Meeting recognized the progress of implementation of the country roadmaps and endorsed for the continued implementation until 2020;

D. **Review and adoption of recommendations to improve and facilitate CTMPAS site nomination, selection and recognition; endorsement of the roadmap for the 3rd round of CTMPAS Nomination:**

Decision: The Meeting adopted the recommendations with the following modifications:
- *The National CTI Coordinating Committee (NCCC) of each country should be consulted before an official endorsement can be made.*
- *The decisions can be also finalized during the next SOM.*

E. **Confirmation of CT Atlas Focal Points of the CT6, adoption of the updated CT Atlas MPA database and agreements on maintenance and operation of the CT Atlas Database;**

Decision: The Meeting adopted the recommendations with the following notes:

- *The National CTI Coordinating Committee (NCCC) of Papua New Guinea and Philippines should be consulted before an official endorsement can be made;*
- *Indonesia, Malaysia, Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste confirmed their CT Atlas focal points.*

F. Endorsement of the priority activities for the MPA M&E of the CT6;

Decision: The Meeting endorsed the priority activities for the MPA M&E of the CT6.

G. Review and endorse the priority activities for capacity building needs on sustainable tourism in the CT6;

Decision: The Meeting endorsed the recommendations with the following notes:
- *From Solomon Islands, the trainings and capacity building should be customized according to what the country needs to avoid repetition;*
- *From the Chair, the countries should have training assessment to identify the particular training/capacity building needed by each country.*

H. Review and endorse the short and long term targets for sustainable tourism in the CT6;
Decision: The Meeting adopted the recommendations with the following modifications:
- *Papua New Guinea will meet with the NCCC to come up with the strategies before endorsement.*
- *Philippines will present the strategies to the NCCC especially to the Department of Tourism;*
- *Timor-Leste will consult the country tourism agency.*

I. Acknowledge the contribution of the Partners, WWF, NOAA and CTC on Sustainable Marine Tourism;

Decision: The Meeting acknowledged with appreciation the contribution of the Partners, WWF, NOAA and CTC on Sustainable Marine Tourism;

J. Acknowledge the outputs of NCC Indonesia, the Regional Secretariat and the CTC for the development of the draft TOR as revised, of the Sustainable Marine Tourism Task Force and the priority activities of the CT6 in the next two years;

Decision: The Meeting acknowledged the efforts of NCC Indonesia, the Regional Secretariat and the CTC for the development of the draft TOR*, as revised and also recognized the inputs from the other CT6 member countries.*

K. **Recognize the accomplishments of the MPA Coordinator and endorse the continuous support of Partners;**

Decision: The Meeting recognized and acknowledged the accomplishments of the MPA coordinator and endorsed the continuation of the position and support of the Partners. The Regional Secretariat also recognized the importance of the Coordinators for each of the TWG, and assured the support.

L. **Recognize the introduction of the new CoralCloud platform on project preparation and financing mechanism;**

Decision: The Meeting recognized the introduction of the new CoralCloud platform on project preparation and financing mechanism, subject however to the completion of the NPOA costing per country.

M. **Other Matters**

- *Conference calls will be done every other month or as the need arises and recognizing the use of other tools for communication (for example: social media, WebEx);*

- *Use of CTI branding for projects should pass through the respective NCCCs.*

There being no other matters to discuss, the meeting ended at 3:37 in the afternoon.

6th CTI-CFF MPA REGIONAL EXCHANGE
September 12-16, 2016
Hotel Essencia, Dumaguete City
Philippines

Programme

Day 1: September 12, 2016 : Opening, MPA Roadmaps and CTMPAS Updates		
Time	**Activity**	**Resource Person/s**
8:00 – 8:30	**Registration**	**Secretariat**
8:30 – 10:30	*Session 1: Opening* Welcoming Messages (DENR, LGU, SUAKREM, CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat); Introductions; Brief Background of CTMPAS Framework and Action Plan; Highlights of the 5th MPA REX; Objectives of 6th MPA REX, Expected Outputs, Program Flow; Review on Progress of Implementation of Country MPA Roadmaps Developed during the 5th MPA REX in Cebu, Philippines (*10 minutes per country*)	**PH NCC, Ms. Nilda Baling** **MPA Coordinator, Ms. Lynette Laroya**
10:30 -10:50	**Group Photo and Coffee Break**	**Secretariat**
10:50 – 11:20	*Session 2: CTMPAS Site Nomination Updates* Result of 1st and 2nd rounds; Proposed Roadmap for the 3rd Round Result of Workshop on the Review of CTMPAS Nomination and Selection Processes held in March 2016 in the Philippines	**Ms. Lynette Laroya** *GIZ, Ms. Marion Daclan*

11:20 -12:30	***Session 3: Sharing of Country Experiences on CTMPAS nomination and selection processes.*** *(max 10 mins per country to answer the ff: "What was/were the most difficult part on the in-country site selection and nomination, and how were these difficulties overcomed?")*	*Ms. Lynette Laroya*
12:30 – 1:30	**Lunch**	
1:30 – 3:00	***Session 4: Workshop to review the CTMPAS Nomination and Selection Processes*** (Breakout group per country to review the site selection and nomination processes, prepare recommendations and proposed country activities towards 3rd round of CTMPAS nomination in 2017).	*Ms. Lynette Laroya*
3:00 – 3:15	***Coffee Break***	
3:15 – 4:45	***Session 5. Country Presentations on the Result of Session 4 and Open Forum*** *(15 minutes per country)*	*Ms. Lynette Laroya*
4:45– 5:15	***Session 6: Recognition of CTMPAS Sites*** Presentation of the Concept Design for the Recognition of CTMPAS Sites and next steps	*Ms. Lynette Laroya*
7:00 - 9:00	**Welcome Dinner** **(see program for Welcome Dinner)**	**Courtesy of GIZ**
Day 2, September 13, 2016, MPA M&E Tools and Introduction to Sustainable Tourism in MPAs		
Date/Time	**Activity**	
8:00 – 8:10	**Recap of Day 1 Activities and Review of Day 2 activities**	**Secretariat/CT6**

8:10-10:00	*Session 7. CT Atlas Training* *Updates on the CT Atlas Database;* *Role of CT Atlas Focal Point;* *Training on management of CT Atlas MPA database;* *Updating of CT6 CT Atlas MPA database;* *Presentation of the updated CT Atlas MPA Database and map.* *Roadmap on updating the CT Atlas.*	*Mr. Ruben Venegas*
10:00-10:15	*Coffee Break*	
10:15-12:00	*Session 8: Updates on the MPA Management Effectiveness Monitoring in the CT.* *(15 mins. per country including open forum).*	*Ms. Lynette Laroya*
12:00– 1:00	**Lunch Break**	
1:00 – 2:00	*Session 9: Sustainable Marine Tourism: Economics of Marine Tourism* Economic value of nature-based tourism – baseline analysis for the Coral Triangle Sustainable Tourism Program Gap analysis on economic evaluation of benefits of MPAs Selected case studies on economic value of MPAs; ➢ Tubbataha Reefs Natural Park ➢ Tanon Strait Protected Seascape	*WWF, Mr. Carl Solomon Destination Marketing Store*
2:00 – 3:00	*Session 10: Capacity Building on MPA Tourism*	*CTI-CFF RS, Ms. Astrid Lim* *CTC , Ms. Eleanor Carter*

3:00 – 3:15	*Coffee Break*	
3:15 -4:15	*Session 11: CTI-CFF Regional Business Forum (RBF)*	*NCC Indonesia, Ibu Sri Atmini* *CTC, Ms. Eleanor Carter*
4:15-5:30	*Session 12: Sharing of Lessons Learned from 10 MPAs in Indonesia on Sustainable Tourism*	*NOAA, Ms. Gabrielle Johnson*
Day 3, September 14, 2016, Sustainable Tourism in MPAs		
Date/Time	**Activity**	
8:00-8:15	**Recap of Day 2 activities and Review of Day 3 Activities**	**CT6/Secretariat**
8:15-9:15	*Session 13: Introduction to Nature-Based Tourism Project and Open Forum*	*WWF, Ms. Lida Pet Soede PT Hatfield* *WWF – Coral Triangle,Mr. Paolo Mangahas*
9:15 – 9:45	**Session 14: Nature-Based Tourism and CTMPAs (with Open Forum)** *Partnership Between Conservation and Communities – Creating Opportunities for Sustainable Tourism* *Vision for Sustainable Marine Tourism for MPAs and Communities in the Coral Triangle.* *Opportunities and Challenges, Including Investment and Enabling Conditions.*	**WWF,** **Ms. Lida Pet Soede PT Hatfield**
9:45 -10:15	**Session 15: Opportunities for sustainable tourism in high marine conservation areas within the Coral Triangle (investment/ enabling conditions)** Creating a Destination Development Plan for sustainable marine tourism; Case study: Insights from two sites within the	**WWF, Mr. Carl Solomon Destination Marketing Store**

	Coral Triangle:
	
	    o Timor-Leste
	    o Solomon Islands	

10:15 - 10:30	**Coffee Break**	
10:30 – 12:00	*Session 16: Benefits of Branding.* *(Plenary and Breakout Groups)* *Positioning Framework and Vision for Sustainable Tourism in the Coral Triangle Region;* *Opportunity for Creating a Regional Brand and Supporting National Tourism Brands and Marketing in CTI-CFF Countries;* *Case Studies of Successful Regional Branding Initiatives;* *Benefits and Challenges of Creating a Regional Brand for the CTI Sustainable Tourism Sites;* *Resources and Structure to Support Development of a Regional Brand.*	*WWF, Mr. Carl Solomon,* *Destination Marketing Store* *WWF- Coral Triangle,* *Mr. Paolo Mangahas* *WWF, Ms. Lida Pet Soede PT Hatfield*
12:00 - 1:00	**Lunch**	
1:00 — 2:15	*Session 17: MPAs in CT6 and Sustainable Tourism* (Breakout groups)	*NOAA, Ms. Gabrielle Johnson*
2:15 – 3:15	*Session 18: Draft Terms of Reference for Sustainable Marine Tourism Taskforce*	*NCC Indonesia, Ibu Sri Atmini* *CTC, Ms. Eleanor Carter*
3:15 — 3:30	**Coffee break**	
3:30 – 4:30	*Session 19: Task Force Priority Activities in the next 2 Years*	*CTC, Ms. Eleanor Carter*

4:30 – 5:30	*Session 20: Briefing on Study Tour*	*AIPLS PA Superintendent*
	Sustainable Tourism and Biological Profile of Apo Island Protected Landscape and Seascape and Dauin Network of MPAs;	*Dr. Aileen Maypa,Ph.D. Siliman University- and Institute of Environmental and Marine Sciences (SUIEMS) and Coastal Conservation and Education Foundation*
		LGU- Dauin
	Study Tour Program and Itinerary	*Mr. Pablo de los Reyes*

Day 4: September 15, 2016: Study Tour and National Policies and Programs on Sustainable Tourism and Next Steps.

	Activity	*Resource Person*
6:00 am – 12:00 noon	*Session 21: Study Tour to Apo Island PLS and Dauin MPA Network/(please see separate itinerary/programs and survey forms);* Interview to MPA staff, PAMB, LGU and community members	*AIPLS - Pablo de los Reyes* *Dauin MPA Networks - Jeka Velasco*
3:00 -4:00	*Session 22: Study Tour Debriefing* Plenary Presentation/Discussion on data gathered/ lessons learned from the Study Tour. (Dauin MPA Networks and Apo Island PLS Teams)	*NOAA, Ms. Gabrielle Johnson,* *Ms. Lynette Laroya*
Day 5, September 16, 2016: Wrap up and MPA TWG Meeting		
Date/Time	**Activity**	
8:00 – 8:15	**Recap of Day 3 & 4 Activities and Review of Day 5 activities**	**CT6/Secretariat**
8:15 – 9:15	*Session 23: Presentation of National Policies and Programs of the CT6 on Sustainable Tourism in Marine Areas/MPAs and Next Steps* **(10 minutes per country with Q&A)**	**Ms. Lynette Laroya**
9:15 – 9:30	**Session 24: Review of the Scope of Work and Accomplishment of the MPA Coordinator** *Scope of work and status of MPA Coordinator*	**Ms. Lynette Laroya**

	Accomplishment of the MPA Coordinator *Feedback from countries, partners, RS,* *Recommendations*	
9:30-10:00	***Session 25: CTI-CFF Sustainable Financing***	***ADB,*** ***Mr. Joe Lufkin***
10:00 -10:15	***Coffee Break***	
10:15- 10:45	***Session 26: Preparation of the Agenda for the MPA TWG Meeting***	***Ms. Astrid Lim, Ms. Nilda Baling, Ms. Lynette Laroya***
10:45- 12:00	***Session 27: Synthesis and Wrap Up***	***Ms. Lynette Laroya***
12:00 – 12:30	**Closing Program** Impressions Closing Message/s Awarding of Certificates	***Asst. Director BMB, Antonio Manila*** ***Ms. Lynette Laroya***
12:30 -1:30	**Lunch**	
2:00 – 5:30	***CTI-CFF MPA TWG Meeting*** (Provisional Agenda Developed in Session 26.)	***Ms. Astrid Lim, Ms. Nilda Ms. Baling, Lynette Laroya***
7:00- 10:00	**CLOSING DINNER AND PROGRAM**	***ADB RETA 7813 – CTI SEA***