



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



**7th Ecosystem Approach on Fisheries Management (EAFM)  
Working Group Meeting  
2-3 September 2019, Manila, Philippines**

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## ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

BFAR	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (Philippines)
BMB	Biodiversity Management Bureau (Philippines)
CBRM	Community-Based Resource Management
CDT	Catch Documentation and Traceability
CI	Conservation International
CT	Coral Triangle
CT6	Coral Triangle countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste)
CTI	Coral Triangle Initiative
CTI-CFF	Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources (Philippines)
EAFM	Ecosystems Approach on Fisheries and Management
eCDT	Electronic Catch Documentation and Traceability
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
IUU	Illegal, unreported and unregulated
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPA	Marine Protected Area
PO	People's Organisations
RPoA	Regional Plan of Action
RS	Regional Secretariat
SeaBOS	Seafood Business for Ocean Stewardship
SIMP	Seafood Import Monitoring Program
SSME	Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion
SSSP	Sulu-Sulawesi Seascape Project
TOR	Terms of Reference
USAID Oceans	United States AID Oceans
WG	Working Group
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The two-day Ecosystems Approach on Fisheries and Management (EAFM) Technical Working Group (TWG) Meeting joint meeting with Seascapes TWG at the Hotel Jen in Roxas Boulevard, Pasay City, Philippines from 2-3 September 2019 was attended by the members of the National Coordinating Committees (NCCs) from Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines, Timor Leste, Papua New Guinea, and the Solomon Islands, and development partners like Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), USAID Oceans, and Conservation International (CI), and staff from the Regional Secretariat of the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CT-CFF).

The 7th EAFM Meeting was also an opportunity for CT6 participants to draft the 2020 Work Plan and 2020 Budget towards preparation for Pre-SOM and SOM-15 in Solomon Islands.

The opening activity was composed of the Welcome and Opening Messages from Dr. Hendra Yusran Siry, CTI-CFF RS Interim Executive Director and Department of Agriculture (DA) Undersecretary and concurrent Director of the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) Undersecretary Eduardo B. Gongona respectively.

Dr. Siry stressed on the importance of balance between social and economic considerations in a fishery, active participation of all CT6 member participants in providing / sharing inputs, suggestions and focus on the CT6 commonalities, sharing of concerns and strategies to improve and enhance fisheries in the CT Region, and alignment to global commitments and national targets across CT6 member countries. Dr. Siry also expressed his hope that the CT6 country participants can come up and agree on strategic activities that will contribute to the goals of the CTI-CFF and respond to the challenges facing fisheries in the region.

USec. Gongona expressed his full support on the endeavour for the finalisation of the Sulu Sulawesi Seascape Sub-Regional EAFM Plan and asked his fellow CT6 participants to promote long-term sustainability to address the protection of the seas and to come up with collective efforts to preserve and protect the livelihood of fisherfolk.

The two-day workshop with specific objectives (1) To Update EAFM Work Plan for 2019; (2) CoastFish sites country presentations for the identification and targeting of investment and action based on poverty and biodiversity criteria; (3) Report on the Workshop on Catch Documentation and Traceability (CDT) System Design and Development based on Ecosystem Approach to the Management of Fisheries (EAFM) in CT6; (4) Update on the Global Dialogue – CTI CFF signed on as Dialogue Advisory Group members; (5) To update and discuss RPOA 2.0 and Pre-SOM;

(6) Update on the Sulu Sulawesi Seascape Sub-Regional EAFM Plan; and (7) Updates on the Regional Strategic Action Program Sulu-Celebes Sea Sustainable Fisheries Management Project.

Observing the objectives of the two-day meeting, the expected outputs or outcome were the following: (1) Initiation of COASTFISH Sites, Action and Funding [ amount and sources] identification; (2) Common understanding on way forward to Pre-SOM and SOM; (3) Common understanding on the way forward for developing draft technical guidance on the design and implementation of eCDT and Traceability systems in CT6; and (4) Finalization of the Sulu Sulawesi Seascape Sub-Regional EAFM Plan.

Day 1 was solely for EAFM TWG meeting wherein the working group discussed the updates on the EAFM Work Plan, CoastFish Program, NCCs of CT6 updates, Catch Documentation and Traceability (CDT) and updates on RPOA 2.0. The joint meeting of EAFM and Seascapes TWG on Day 2 was to discuss the updates and finalisation of the Sulu Sulawesi Seascape Sub-Regional EAFM Plan.

In the ways forward, it was agreed by the NCCs that the Chair and Co-Chair for the EAFM TWG will continue until the RPOA 2.0 was finalised.

# DAY 1 PROCEEDINGS

## SESSION 1: PRELIMINARIES

The preliminary activities were composed of a Welcome Message from Dr. Hendra Yusran Siry, CTI-CFF RS Interim Executive Director and Opening Message from the Department of Agriculture (DA) Undersecretary and concurrent Director of the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) Undersecretary Eduardo B. Gongona, introduction of participants, and review and approval of the provisional agenda.

### **a. Welcome Remark**

Dr. Siry's welcome message was delivered by Dr. Gregory Bennett, Technical Program Senior Manager. Dr. Siry expressed CTI's gratitude in the invitation for the 7<sup>th</sup><sup>1</sup> CTI-CFF Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) Working Group Meeting Manila, Philippines. Dr. Siry also expressed his gratitude to NCC Philippines' coordination work and also to the government of the CT6 member countries for advancing the call on marine conservation, protection, and sustainable development of marine resources in the Coral Triangle region; and to the participation of development partners like USAID OCEANS and WWF.

On Dr. Siry's message, he stressed that local and global threats in fisheries in the regional and global waters affected sustainability in fisheries due to factors such as (1) poor governance, (2) socio-economic conditions, (3) climate change, (4) unsustainable tourism, and (5) habitat destruction. He further shared that the factors or drivers led to illegal, unregulated and unreported (IUU) fishing that significantly led to economic losses.

He cited that the balance between social and economic considerations in a fishery will depend on the priority given by the CT6 action to social and economic objectives. Due this, active participation of all CT6 member participants in providing / sharing inputs, suggestions and focus on the CT6 commonalities were deemed important along with the sharing of concerns, feasibility of strategies to improve and enhance fisheries in the CT Region, and alignment to global commitments and national targets across CT6 member countries.

Lastly, he expressed his hope that the CT6 country participants can come up and agree on strategic activities that will contribute to the goals of the CTI-CFF and respond to the challenges facing fisheries in the region. The 7<sup>th</sup> EAFM Meeting was also an opportunity for CT6 participants

<sup>1</sup> 8<sup>th</sup> EAFM was changed to 7<sup>th</sup> as a result of the discussions / points raised during the Review and Approval of the Provisional Agenda.

to draft the 2020 Work Plan and 2020 Budget towards preparation for Pre-SOM and SOM-15 in Solomon Islands.

### **b. Opening Message**

The opening message from the Department of Agriculture Undersecretary and concurrent Director of the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) Undersecretary Eduardo B. Gongona was delivered by Mr. Napoleon Lamarca, Senior Aquaculturist. USec. Gongona expressed his full support on the endeavour for the finalisation of the Sulu Sulawesi Seascape Sub-Regional EAFM Plan. He cited that the local and international threats due to ineffective management and supervision of resources affect the livelihood of fisherfolk and the marine ecosystem. Due to this, he asked his fellow CT6 participants to promote long-term sustainability to address the protection of the seas and to come up with collective efforts to preserve and protect the livelihood of fisherfolk.

Welcome Remark and Opening Message appears as **ANNEX 1**.

### **c. Introduction of Participants**

The 7th EAFM Meeting was attended by a total of 33 participants from NCC Philippines, NCC Malaysia, NCC Indonesia, NCC Solomon Islands, NCC Papua New Guinea, and NCC Timor Leste. 8 participants from development partners like USAID OCEANS, GIZ, and World Wildlife Fund (WWF) were also present. CTI's Regional Secretariat facilitated the meeting. Full attendance appears as **ANNEX 2**.

### **d. Review and Approval of Provisional Agenda**

The review and approval of the provisional agenda raised several points.

1. The topic 'EAFM Blue Finance Framework' should no longer be presented since the topic was discussed during the EAFM Blue Finance Workshop. The participants agreed to skip the topic, but a copy of the presentation should be given instead.
2. 'Other Matters' should be used to further discuss Coast Fish Program.
3. Include discussions on the budget status allocation for the EAFM working group. It was cited that an email communication from CTI Regional Office about the availability of extra budget, which can be used for the EAFM's TWG for the Senior Officials Meeting (SOM) in November 2019.

4. Further discussions on CoastFish Program would be needed as part of the preparation for the SOM in November 2019 and the inclusion of CoastFish in RPOA 2.0.
5. A clarification on the 7th and 8th CTI-CFF EAFM since the provisional agenda have shown the 8th while other documents have shown the 7th. Dr. Bennett discussed that the 7th meeting did not happen last year, thus making the 2019 meeting as the 7th. Due to this, it was agreed that the meeting be called the 7th CTI-CFF EAFM Meeting instead of the 8th.
6. The rest of the provisional agenda was agreed by the CT6 participants. The Provisional Agenda appears as **ANNEX 3**.

## SESSION 2: UPDATE ON EAFM 2019 WORK PLAN

Dr. Bennett presented the updates on the status of the SOM 14 Decisions and the EAFM Workplace for 2019. The group also agreed to plan for the EAFM Workplace 2020 with the following inputs.

Planned activities	Timeframe	Projected budget USD	Source of budget
Planning Workshop on Implementation of Sub-Regional Plan in Sulu Sulawesi Seascape (Subject for approval at 15th SOM)	Q1 (Jan- Feb)	TBC	CI Philippines and Oceans partnership
8th EAFM Working Group Meeting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coastfish / Local Government Network / Women Leaders Forum</li> </ul>	Q1 / Q2 (Jan – June)	TBC (25,000)	CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat to fund the activity
Total Proposed Budget at 15th SOM		TBC (25,000)	



Dr. Bennett discussed that the 25,000USD budget for the EAFM Working Group would allow coverage for one representative per country. Proposal was forwarded to civil society organisations (CSOs) for additional funding and it led to the sourcing of additional 25,000USD that brought the total funds to 50,000USD. It was presented that the remaining budget will be used for the conduct of meetings on CoastFish with a target for inclusion in the RPOA 2.0.

Full presentation appears as **ANNEX 4: Annual TWG Meeting EAFM Final 2.**

**After the presentation, some discussion points were raised.**

1. On the participation of Colombia, it was discussed that the government of Colombia learned about CTI. This led to a meeting between RS and the government of Colombia last June 2019. During the interaction, the CT6 were invited to visit Colombia for an event on September 27 to October 3 2019. RS is still waiting for confirmation from Malaysia, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, and Timor Leste. For countries that have not put in their nominations yet, nomination can be done within this week.
2. The participants commended the efforts of RS and EAFM TWG for accomplishing the targets and agreements.
3. Indonesia shared that Indonesia NCC already presented their comments on the sub-regional EAFM Plan. The participant also inquired on the availability of CoastFish materials in the website.
4. Th Philippines noted that the agreements on tuna governance was not reflected in the program and the participants asked for updates. The participant also noted the 50,000USD, if the said funding would be enough for the identified activities for the TWG. If not, the participants inquired on other ways to source funding. It was also noted that Solomon Islands aired the same concern on funding.
5. WWF commended the efforts and development as of the last meeting for the RPOA 2.0. WWF shared that they would look for opportunities to work on the COASTFISH Initiative like on the governance mechanism or linking it to the study on tuna and see where the linkages to carry out.

## SESSION 3: COUNTRY PRESENTATIONS ON COASTFISH

Following the recommended outline set by RS, the country presentations of Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, and Timor Leste mainly revolved around the COASTFISH Site identified in a CT6 country covering areas on (1) Action/investments, (2) Objectives/Goals, (3) Target Beneficiaries, (4) Methods, (5) Output, (6) Budget /Funding, and (7) Timeline. The presentation also included the poverty criteria use or biodiversity criteria.

Full presentation appears as **ANNEX 5: Country Presentations of Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands and Timor Leste**

**The following were some observations from the presentations of Indonesia, Malaysia and Papua New Guinea:**

1. Indonesia added the poverty incidence data and poverty criteria indicator that was taken from different government agencies;
2. Papua New Guinea commended NCC Malaysia for an impressive presentation. The participant also noted that CT6 countries need to agree on a monitoring and evaluation standard that would be applicable to all member countries. It was proposed that the documentation and knowledge management should be accessible to all communities and government as it could help improve other fishing communities.
3. It was noted that the monitoring and evaluation is already included in RPOA 2.0. However, it was also discussed that the CoastFish was placed in the ecological objective of RPOA 2.0 yet it also addresses socio-economic issues. Hence, it was recommended that further discussions on CoastFish Framework should be done until the TWG convene.
4. Philippines shared that provisions of livelihood support through distribution of fishing gear, fishing boats and others were conducted.
5. Based on the inquiry from the Philippines on the means to measure improvement on income of fisherfolk, Malaysia shared that it has a district office that required monthly submission of report on the distribution of materials and its effect to the beneficiaries. Using the forms provided by the district office, the beneficiaries submit a monthly reporting that includes the amount of catch per day. Malaysia sets a target of fisherfolk with identification of the poorest beneficiaries.

6. Solomon Islands inquired on how M&E were carried out to determine successful projects, M&E indicators, and the projects' contributions to the current capacity of the beneficiaries.
7. On the inquiry of Solomon Islands on the sources of funding, Indonesia shared that funding came from different sources - government, NGOs and private entities. Indonesia also shared that projects were in phases to give time to review and measure success.
8. GIZ proposed to have a documentation of ecosystem protection while pursuing livelihood; cull out lessons learned and challenges that all CT6 can learn from.
9. Dr. Bennett commended NCCs Indonesia, Malaysia, and Papua New Guinea for the presentations. He noted the articulation of addressing poverty and zero hunger is something that RS look forward to in the afternoon discussion of the CoastFish Approach. He also proposed that the working groups in CT6 explore university partnerships for the funding or implementation of some projects, or that the CT6 can prioritise activities to allocate funds.

**The following were some observations from the presentations of Philippines, Solomon Islands, and Timor Leste:**

1. Philippines shared that one of the strategies of of the friendly enterprise was the capacitation of people's organisations (POs) through the provision of technical assistance for supplementary livelihood. The POs provide activity proposalsa on ecotourism, manufacturing, and services and were sent to regional offices and national offices for assessment. For example, proposals for fish traps, fish nets, and others were also approved and provided to the fisherfolk.
2. After commending the presentations, Papua New Guinea inquired on Solomon Islands' strategy on the identification of beneficiaries and projects. Solomon Islands shared that the use of a Community-Based Resource Management (CBRM) helped them identify the beneficiaries, and stakeholders. CBRM was also used to gain information on the needs and wants of the community through community consultations. Facilitative assistance was provided to the community and funding was based on a project that the community agreed on.
3. Philippines noted the challenge for all CT6 to provide appropriate livelihood and stressed on the importance of social preparation to capacitate the community for the big responsibility in carrying out the enterprises.

4. Solomon Islands cited the importance of involving the younger generation and proposed to come up with activities that can involve the youth. It was cited that youth leaders and youth influencers can serve as role models for fellow youths in their community.
5. Timor Leste noted the poverty incidence presentation of the Philippines and asked the Philippines on its poverty reduction measures. The participant from the Philippines shared that investments in livelihood fisheries and land-based livelihood were carried out to impact or increase the income of the beneficiaries.
6. WWF noted that small-scale fishing communities were keeping their business within the community and cited the probable reasons like lack of technical and financial capacity to contribute to the supply chain. The lack of information on the market prices was cited as an example for the lack of technical and financial capacity. Due this, inquiry on the interventions and coordination mechanism between the working group and the local government units (LGUs) in increasing the capacity of the fishing communities.
7. In response to the question raised by WWF, the Philippines shared that BFAR has regional offices that directly work with LGUs. For example, fisherfolk registration was through partnership with LGUs. An incentive system for the submission of complete registration requirements were provided to the LGUs that they can use for the livelihood programs.
8. On the role of middlemen as raised by WWF, Malaysia shared that they have tried to eliminate middlemen but cited that middlemen have a role, especially in the delivery system. Malaysia discussed that fishermen have ecological knowledge, but the enterprise has a role to play. For example, provision of boats, initial capitalisation and others.
9. On the protection of small-scale fisherfolk against fishing corporations, it was shared that Malaysia have district offices on fisheries, which is the same case with Indonesia. Solomon Islands also has a mandatory office on fisheries in the provincial level and a coordination mechanism was in place between the local government and the ministries. On the middlemen, Solomon Islands shared that geographical location created the need for middlemen to transport the catch to the market, which was the same for Timor Leste.
10. Papua New Guinea, however, cited that not all middlemen contribute to the betterment of fisherfolk as some creates destruction instead. Hence, it was proposed that an assessment of middlemen is needed to define the roles of middlemen. It was further cited that coordination between national and local government should be established, but the

national government does not dictate the programs and the programs should be based on the need of the local government.

11. On the management of middleman, Indonesia proposed that it can be through a regulation.
12. Philippines cited that the jurisdiction to manage local waters was under the LGUs through the local government code. The authority of the LGUs is within 15 kilometres, and outside 15KMs is managed by the national government. It was mentioned that cross coordination and cooperation were in place between the LGUs and the national level.

## **SESSION 4: eCDT TECHNICAL GUIDANCE FOR CT6 / GLOBAL DIALOGUE FOR SEAFOOD TRACEABILITY**

### **a. eCDT Technical Guidance for CT6**

1. USAID Oceans Fisheries Management Specialist, Mr. Len Garces reported the results of the Workshop on Catch Documentation and Traceability (CDT) that was held on the 26th of June 2019 in Timor Leste. It was noted that most participants in the 7th EAFM Meeting were also attendees in the CDT workshop. He shared that USAID Oceans also conducted a pre and post workshop evaluation in conjunction with the CDT workshop.
2. Mr. Garces presented the workshop objectives, which are (1) Enable CT6 member countries to understand how eCDT systems can support EAFM planning and enhance national fisheries management, and (2) Learn about existing eCDT systems that can be adapted and customised based on individual CT6 country needs. He presented the programme overview of the two-day workshop and cited some highlights on electronic ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme (eACDS) from SEAFDEC and USAID Oceans development of eCDT system, and Seafood Import Monitoring Program (SIMP) from NOAA.
3. All CT6 countries have updated their profile on CDT and had been able to identify some steps forward in developing a pilot on catch documentation. An activity report about the said workshop will be provided to the participants. He further reported that a workshop session have also shown that CDT system should be linked to a CBRM plan on EAFM. USAID Oceans also informed the CT6 of the availability of grants for EAFM using CDT system. A case management of pilot sites in Indonesia and the Philippines on tuna fisheries with focus on the digital solutions to analyse data and link with the national

programs of Indonesia and the Philippines. He cited that eCDT is an effective tool in EAFM framework.

4. SEAFDEC has also updated the training modules on essential EAFM training and currently in the process of informing SEAFDEC countries, and NOAA presented a decision support tool to promote sustainable fisheries management with potential pilot areas from CT6 countries.
5. The pre and post workshop activities conducted USAID Oceans, specifically with Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, and Timor Leste helped the countries develop a profile of CDT and the output from the pre workshop activity was used for the updating of the national plan. The post workshop activity, however, was a showcase of technologies like a device to track the location of fishing vessels and others.
6. There was a request or recommendation of the EAFM TWG on developing a similar pre and post workshop activity that covers the CT6 countries. USAID Oceans just waits for an official communication from RS before complying to the said request. The draft of the eCDT profile, CDT gaps analysis and appraisal for SEAFDEC countries, improved understanding of technology customisation to support the country needs, and EAFM planning were the highlights of the said workshop.

Full presentation appears as **ANNEX 6: EAFM eCDT Chair's Summary**.

#### **b. Global Dialogue on Seafood Traceability (GDST)**

1. Ms. Susan Roxas, WWF Coral Triangle Program presented the CDST progress report with highlights on the brief background of GDST specially on the industry-led consortium developing a global and interoperable traceability standard, legality and anti-IUU, risk management, social and sustainability of the food source. The Dialogue Structure was composed of three working groups (WG) like KDEs, Architecture, and Regulations that have specific focus and requirements from different Asian countries.
2. She explained that WG 1 on KDEs was for the determination of elements that can be connected in the supply chain, WG 2 was on the IT interoperability of the structure for system exchange, and WG 3 is for the harmonisation of regulatory guidelines for traceability. She further cited that Asia was identified as most important due to its contribution in the seafood industry.
3. Ms. Roxas also presented that out of 60 GDST members, 21% came from Thailand, 17% from China and the Philippines, 13% from Japan, and 12% from Malaysia. She also

presented the (1) GDST Member Supply Chain Representation, (2) Dialogue Advisory Board Members, and (3) Dialogue Advisory Group (DAG) with 98 current memberships. She also noted that the high membership of non-government organisations (NGOs) at 26 members have shown high concern about the social issues, while the (technology) vendors at 28 members have shown interest in the operations of interoperability exchange.

4. She also discussed that Seafood Business for Stewardship (SeaBos) is considered as the keystone wherein marine food industry depends on the actions of the multinational companies under SeaBOS. SeaBOS released a communication that they will align with the global dialogue standards and committed to seek traceability, social issues, sustainability, and others. She further discussed that the influence of SeaBOS in the seafood business makes it strategic for CTI to look into.
5. The thrust of the three working groups were discussed wherein WG 1 is for the basic universal list of key data for wild and farmed seafood, and WG 2 for technology assessment study key results as conducted by Accenture. She shared that the Seafood Traceability and Interoperability Guidelines should be used by software vendors for the digital traceability. She further shared that CTI look into hackathons like the recently concluded hackathon in Bangkok wherein hackers provided digital solutions on CDT issues. For example, hackers had been able to come up with a CDT without human intervention or least human intervention. She further shared that one of the solutions that resulted from the hackathon will even be piloted in the Philippines.
6. Ms. Roxas also presented the steering committee and its functions, and the key messages to EAFM WG such as: (1) Downstream processors, retailers in major import markets will be adopting the GDST standards, beta roll out by end 2019, 1Q2020, and will be asking their upstream tier 1 and 2 suppliers to align; (2) Need for transparency, agree on data ownership issues, governments' active engagement in verification process; (3) Opportunity for CT countries to adopt GDST standards in traceability systems; and (4) GDST support on interoperability guidelines to help shift from paper to digital, use of block chain upon market demand, implementing key data elements for farmed and wild caught seafood.

Full presentation appears as **ANNEX 7: Global Dialogue on Seafood Traceability**.

**After the presentation, the following points were raised:**

1. Indonesia shared an update on CDT system wherein they held a workshop and meeting in Manado in August 2018 with fisherfolk as participants. The participant added that electronic tablets were provided to fishing vessels as well training.
2. Papua New Guinea acknowledged the presentation and requested for an update of the progress of the outcome.
3. Solomon Islands asked the help of CTI on CDT. On the global dialogue, the participant need some time to talk to the presenter.
4. Timor Leste shared that on CDT, tablets were used for data collection. Data collectors were engaged and were tasked to submit data to national agencies.

## SESSION 5: RPOA 2.0 UPDATE AND SOM

On the presentation of RPOA 2.0, the participants were asked to study the document for further enhancement. The participants agreed on the format of the RPOA 2.0 that highlights the impacts, outcomes, risks, data reporting, targeted outputs, key indicators, and finance mechanism. It was reported that the document was already circulated to the NCCs.

### **Prioritisation activity of the four objectives:**

1. Inform and support the development of conducive policy and regulations for the CTI-CFF goal/vision;
2. Engage and motivate private sector into action for the CTI-CFF goal/vision;
3. Enhance and optimise partnerships (international, regional, national, and local) for capacity development, empowerment of key stakeholders, and other needs to accelerate progress on the CTI-CFF goal/vision; and
4. Identify and establish clear resource mobilisation plan for the CTI-CFF goal/vision.

The following objectives were voted as priorities of the CT6:

CT6	OBJECTIVE 1	OBJECTIVE 2	OBJECTIVE 3	OBJECTIVE 4
Malaysia		✓	✓	
Indonesia	✓	✓		
Philippines	✓	✓	✓	✓
Solomon Islands		✓		
Timor Leste	✓	✓	✓	✓
Papua New Guinea		✓		

The prioritisation of the objectives or core strategies was based on its relevance for SOM. It was also noted that monitoring and evaluation (M&E) should be included in the RPOA 2.0. The



Philippines also proposed to retain and prioritise all four objectives, but the sequence of activities should be changed. For Papua New Guinea, objective 2 was cited as a priority, but the other three objectives should be retained as well.

RS discussed that the consultation on the development of the RPOA 2.0 will update the document following the inputs from the CT6. The updated document will then be circulated to the member countries.

### **Further discussions on the CoastFish EAFM Plan**

1. It was agreed to come up with a Regional Activity on the Implementation of CoastFish in Coral Triangle Region as item A4.1. Activities, Outcomes, Outputs, and Indicators were drafted in reference to A4.1 were discussed and agreed upon. The following were the agreed items.
2. It was agreed to come up with a Regional Activity on the Implementation of CoastFish in Coral Triangle Region as item A4.1. Activities, Outcomes, Outputs, and Indicators were drafted in reference to A4.1 were discussed and agreed upon. The following were the agreed items.
3. On the proposal for a guideline in the regional level, the Co-Chair cited that regional guidelines may is not necessary since national guidelines may be available. It was further discussed that having a regional guideline even with the existence of a national guideline could probably upset the country. What the regional could have is a common activity that can be implemented in all CT6 countries. For example, pilot sites on Seascope that can be implemented in all 6 countries. The implementation of said project can have a guideline but not an in-country guideline.
4. On target A4 on Fish Stocks, it was proposed and agreed that IUU should be included in the output and indicator.
5. Philippines proposed that the capacity needs assessment (CNA) should highlight activities that can be implemented in the local level. For example, capacity needs assessment that can be implemented in the SeaScape. Philippines proposed for a development of guideline on Seascope on the conduct of community needs assessment in coastal communities and to start looking for pilot sites for CTI as a whole to identify outcomes. Putting activities that can be applicable for 6 countries that can be implementable in the site level (local level). For example, guidelines for CNA, partnership guidelines, or frameworks on how to implement CoastFish in the region.

6. A brief overview on the development of RPOA 2.0 was presented. It was noted that the update on RPOA 2.0 was backtracking since it was already circulated to the NCCs. In the timeline of activities, it was shared that April 2019 was the first consultative RPOA 2.0 that was attended by NCCs, TWGs, and development partners. Part of the series of activities include Strategic Communication Expert Workshop, country consultations with CT6, and a development of an online questionnaire for NCCs, RS, and development partners to answer and support RPOA 2.0. The inputs from the online questionnaire were used by the consultant for the conduct of small group meeting with CT6.
7. An Institutional Change Workshop and Writeshop in Bali, Indonesia that was attended by the NCCs, TWGs, and cross-cutting initiatives outlined the lessons learned on the importance of having an M&E component, relevant international commitment, and others. Through the workshop, the participants cited that there was an increased attention on marine coastal issues and regional cooperation relevant to international commitments and furthering nurturing on the cooperative linkages between countries in Asia Pacific.
8. The discussions on institutional framework and platforms for the RPOA includes some highlights, which are (1) the need to build on past successes and address key challenges, (2) RPOA 2.0 must be relevant to seek national and regional priorities, (3) CTI relevance and value added must be demonstrated and its financial sustainability must be addressed, (4) need to improve on the internal operations and processes of the RS, and (5) partnerships and national coordinating committees must be strengthened. The workshop also yielded short and long-term recommendations like completing the RPOA 2.0 in the highest professional level and preparing and implementing institutional plan for the RS. A proposal to retain the RS in the host country to have a better accounting of their contribution was also raised. The result of the workshop was also circulated to the NCCs for inputs and comments.
9. Through a strategic communication workshop, three primary target audiences were identified for the RPOA: (1) high ranking officials, (2) global and regional companies, and (3) international development partners; while the secondary audiences were (1) coastal communities, (2) CT6 resource consumers, (3) local government, and (4) like-minded civic organisations and academe. The NCCs has also been able to identify three key messages and a communication plan that were circulated to NCCs and development partners for further review and comments.
10. Country consultations were conducted in every CT6 countries through an online questionnaire that was participated and answered by 100 respondents from NCCs, development partners, and RS personnel. The questionnaire sought to understand the

familiarity of the respondents to the RPOA goals, seek their opinions on the statement of CTI-CFF, and opinions on RPOA draft, its thematic consistency, commonality and feasibility. Part of the questionnaire was used as a basis by the consultant to conduct small meetings with the NCCs.

11. A Financial Experts Workshop in Singapore was participated by financial experts from NCCs, and financial experts and senior officials from development partners. A sharing of experience from the Caribbean Initiatives as a guide for the RPOA in terms of securing a financial mechanism was also held. The highlight of the workshop was the (1) identification of the need to prioritise financial options and solutions in order to make an effective work plan, and (2) a trust fund to finance mobilisation that would allow financial mechanisms and solutions, and (3) the importance of a clear and communicable value proposition of CTI-CFF to target audiences relevant to finance mobilisation. The output of the workshop was circulated to the NCCs for inputs and comments.
12. Once the document was polished - it will be presented to PreSOM and SOM for approval.
13. Full presentation appears as **ANNEX 8: COASTFISH EAFM at a Glance**.



7<sup>th</sup> Ecosystem Approach on Fisheries Management (EAFM) Technical Working Group from the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Timor Leste, Papua New Guinea, and Solomon Islands together with development

ITEM	STRATEGIC REGIONAL ACTION / OUTCOMES	FOCUS	OUTPUT / INDICATOR	
<p><b>A4.1</b> A regional COASTFISH human capacity development program is in place to effectively implement sustainable livelihoods</p>	<p>Regional Activity: Implement the CoastFish Program in CT region</p>	<p>CT Region</p>	<p><b>Activity 1:</b> Assessment of resources, needs and opportunities of livelihoods and environmental conditions in targeted coastal areas in order to ensure that livelihoods are developed in a way that reflects the needs and capacities of the community and households.  <b>Outcome:</b> At least 1 Capacity Assessment in each Priority Seascapes conducted on resources, needs, livelihoods and capacities of the community and households.  <b>Output:</b> Study Report, Develop Guidelines for Assessments of resources.  <b>Indicator:</b> Number of Capacity Assessment Report</p> <p><b>Activity 2:</b> Assessment of current national and local government and private sector economic and social development support programs and fishery livelihoods and enterprise programs  <b>Outcome:</b> Conduct at least one baseline study in each Priority Seascape to assess current national and local government and private sector economic and social development support programs and fishery livelihoods and enterprise programs  <b>Output:</b> Study Report  <b>Indicator:</b> Number of Capacity Assessment Report</p> <p><b>Activity 3:</b> Among the CT6, share technologies, information, experiences, techniques, methodologies, and approaches through such activities as: seminars, workshops, exchange visits, internet list serves, and lessons learned documents.  <b>Outcome:</b> At least conduct one seminar or workshop, exchange visits, internet list serves, and lessons learned documents in each Priority Seascapes.  <b>Output:</b> Establish a regional draft platform to share technologies, information, experiences, techniques, methodologies, and approaches.  <b>Indicator:</b> Activity Report</p> <p><b>Activity 4:</b> Promote inter-agency/ministerial collaboration in support of sustainable livelihoods  <b>Outcome:</b> Conduct and promote inter-agency/ministerial collaboration in support of sustainable livelihoods in each Priority Seascapes  <b>Output:</b> Report of the Activities  <b>Indicator:</b> number of Memorandum of Understanding between the Agencies</p>	<p>LGN, and As in “coast-fish” documentation</p>

**After the presentation, the following discussion points were raised:**

1. It was noted that Malaysia has been able to submit their comments on the workshop inputs and RS is waiting for comments from other NCCs.
2. It was noted that Indonesia was waiting for Indonesia NCC's comments on the workshop output that was held in Bali and will forward the comments to RS.
3. The Co-Chair from Malaysia commended the RS for the conduct of the workshops and noted that the EAFM was highlighted as contributing to RPOA 2.0. It was noted that what Malaysia sent was not a comment, but a communication that they received the document late August and to ask RS for time for them to draft their comments on the workshop outputs.
4. Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Timor Leste expressed that they will need to check with their NCC for the comments and feedback.
5. Philippines inquired on the next steps after gathering all inputs from all NCCs if there will be another round of feedback on the revised RPOA. It was explained that a consultant working the development of RPOA 2.0 will work on the polishing of the document using the inputs from all NCCs. The polished document will then be presented to the Pre-Senior Officials Meeting for endorsement to the senior officials.
6. It was raised that attention on IUU and drafting activities to address it should be elaborated for sharing to all EAFM participants.

**Other Matters**

It was noted that Day 2 part of the meeting was a collaboration between SEASCAPE and EAFM working groups. GIZ also extended an invitation for a breakfast informal meeting to update NCCs on the work of GIZ.

## DAY 2 PROCEEDINGS

### PRELIMINARIES

The second day was a joint meeting between Seascapes TWG and EAFM TWG. The day started with an overview of the 14 Senior Officials Decisions on EAFM and an overview of the indicative program. Decisions on Seascapes was also briefly presented and further discussions will be held on the third day.

A brief introduction of the Day 2 participants was also held. Attendance of Day and 2 appears as **ANNEX 2**.

### SESSION 6: SULU SULAWESI SUB-REGIONAL EAFM PLAN

#### **a. Update on the Sulu Sulawesi Seascape Sub-Regional EAFM Plan**

A brief overview of the Sulu Sulawesi Seascape Sub-Regional EAFM Plan was presented. Accordingly, the Sulu Sulawesi Seascape Sub-Regional EAFM was a five-year journey that started in 2015 in Manado, Indonesia with the Philippines and Malaysia as part of the TWG.

The development of the sub-regional EAFM plan was conducted last August 2017 in Thailand. In 2018, a GIZ project for the development of EAFM plan was held that helped the NCCs develop an EAFM draft. An EAFM working group - Malaysia, the Philippines, and Indonesia. It was noted that Malaysia and the Philippines were ready to implement the EAFM Plan, while Indonesia needs more time to review. RS received the comments from Indonesia last March 2019 and final draft for circulation followed after.

#### **b. Update from NCC Indonesia**

The following were updates from NCC Indonesia:

1. Malaysia and Philippines support the implementation of the Sulu Sulawesi-Regional EAFM Plan, while Indonesia needs more time to further review. Indonesia submitted their feedback and comments last August 2019.
2. The feedback / changes from Indonesia on the Sulu Sulawesi-Regional EAFM Plan (attached as **ANNEX 9**) were highlighted in blue.

3. The inputs from Indonesia were incorporated in the March 2019 and was circulated to the regional NCC last March or April 2019. NCC Philippines and Malaysia were asked to study the edits and come with an agreement.
4. A printed Sulu Sulawesi-Regional EAFM Plan with inputs from Indonesia were given to NCC Malaysia and NCC Philippines for further study and discussions. NCC Timor Leste was also provided a copy upon request.
5. Papua New Guinea proposed to have a working break to allow NCCs Philippines, Indonesia, and Malaysia to study the Sulu Sulawesi-Regional EAFM Plan with inputs from Indonesia.

### **c. Finalise the Sulu Sulawesi Seascape Sub-Regional EAFM Plan**

1. NCC Philippines officially endorses the December 2018 Sulu Sulawesi-Regional EAFM Plan. It was noted that EAFM was an overarching framework of the document to foster regional and sub-regional cooperation; the edits were not circulated previously to the Philippines and the NCC need to go back to the principals to further discuss the edits. The country reiterated to uphold the spirit of collaboration between the CTI countries.
2. The Chair acknowledged the request of NCC Philippines for more time to review and consult the edits with NCC Philippines principals.
3. NCC Malaysia abides to the December version and agreed with NCC Philippines to follow the December 2018 version. As for the August 2019 version with inputs from Indonesia, NCC Malaysia provided its own inputs / feedback that were highlighted in red in **ANNEX 9**.
4. NCC Indonesia cited that the term transboundary is prohibited citing it as a sensitive terminology. Thus, NCC Indonesia need to further discuss the *transboundary* proposal of NCC Malaysia. NCC Philippines noted its respect on Indonesia's being uncomfortable with the term transboundary. NCC Philippines also expressed its support on using Sulu Sulawesi Seascape instead of *each country*.
5. RS reiterated that NCC Philippines and Malaysia accepts the Sulu Sulawesi-Regional EAFM Plan December 2018 version, while Indonesia needs more time to further discuss the inputs from Malaysia.
6. It was noted that the document is not a USAID Oceans document, but owned by the stakeholders from SSS. If the country is more comfortable in the spirit of cooperation, the edits of Malaysia as agreed by the Philippines can be acceptable. Indonesia's intent to further

discuss the in their own country was also noted and the edits or inputs from the three NCCs will be finalised at the SOM 15. USAID Oceans also reiterated its support in the following: (1) Adoption and finalisation of EAFM Plan, including planning / meeting to discuss SOM actions; (2) look at how to finance the activities that were outlined in the sub-regional action plan (3) progress on the development and sub-development of the mechanism; and (4) support in funding to work with the CTI RS for the finalisation of the plan before SOM 15. The USAID Oceans participant also shared that discussions with Conservation International was initiated.

7. On the timeline for the finalisation of the SS-Regional EAFM Plan, Indonesia asked until end of September 2019. RS noted on the timeline until end of September and the approved plan on October 2019.
8. RS acknowledged the inputs from Malaysia on the terminology of SSS instead of each country and also acknowledged the inputs from Indonesia on the final edit from the sub-regional plan. Once approved by the NCCs, endorsement to SOM could follow.
9. The Co-Chair commended the efforts of the three NCCs - Philippines, Malaysia and Indonesia. The Co-Chair also commended the help/ offer of USAID Oceans. It was also noted that SSS is inclusive in the regional level while EAFM was done in CT countries and seascape. The application of SS-Regional EAFM Plan were done per country. Hence, it was reiterated to look into the per country implementation of the plan.
10. Timor Leste, Solomon Islands and Papua New Guinea were invited to give their feedback / comments. NCC Papua New Guinea noted and respected comments and suggestions of other countries and hoped to come up with an agreement on the regional seascape.
11. It was noted that the NNCs should remember the reasons for working on the seascape in the regional level, which was to address the status of fisheries in the regional level and not just in the country. RS was looking forward to the finalisation of the plan and the development partners will use the document to look at how to work together in the seascape.



#### **d. Development of Workplan and Budget 2020**

<b>Planned activities</b>	<b>Time frame</b>	<b>Projected budget (USD)</b>	<b>Source of budget</b>
Planning Workshop on Implementation of Sub-regional Plan in SSS (Subject for approval at 15th SOM)	Q1 (Jan-Feb)	TBC	CI Phils and Oceans partnership
8TH EAFM Working Group Meeting	Q1 or Q2	TBC (25,000)	CTI-CFF RS to fund the activity
Total proposed budget		TBC (25,000)	

#### **The following were discussions for the development of workplan and budget:**

1. It was noted that the activities for 2020 should consider the availability of funding and remaining budget. It was also noted that the budget could only cover one country representation, but NCCs of per country can contribute to bring in one more participant for the meeting.
2. The EAFM can decide on the activities for 2020 with 3 priorities; to first come up with a list and agree on the top three (3) priorities.
3. RS acknowledged the commitment from USAID Oceans on their expressed support on the funding, especially on the implementation of the sub-regional work plan on SSS that was set on January or February 2020.
4. The Co-Chair noted that the remaining funds could be enough for the SOM meeting on November 2019.
5. RS cited that 24,000USD (approx) was utilised for the EAFM TWG meeting; and approximately 25,000-26,000USD that can be used for SOM. It was proposed and agreed by the NCCs to use the remaining budget in the conduct of the SOM. It was noted that SOM could account for 5 days and assistance from NCC Philippines was requested.
6. The Co-Chair noted that the remaining budget would be enough to cover one participation per country for the TWG. Due to high transportation cost, earlier confirmation of the meeting and ticket booking were needed to better manage the budget.

#### **e. Conclusions and Way Forward**

1. It was proposed and agreed that the Chair and Co-Chair for the EAFM TWG will continue until the RPOA 2.0 was finalised. Papua New Guinea acknowledged the proposal to continue the TWG until the finalisation of the RPOA 2.0.
2. It was proposed to have at least one TWG meeting before the launching of RPOA 2.0 in June or July 2020. The proposal for a TWG meeting before the RPOA 2.0 launching was supported by NCC Malaysia, the Philippines, Papua New Guinea, and Indonesia. NCC Indonesia also requested to include CoastFish discussions on the proposed TWG meeting.
3. RS acknowledged the continuation of the TWG until the launching of RPOA 2.0.
4. Solomon Islands agreed to the meeting of TWG and continuation of the TWG until the launching of RPOA 2.0. Solomon Islands proposed for a regional development on CoastFish with activities on a regional scale.
5. Timor Leste also expressed its agreement on the TWG meeting, but shared that the government is in the process of transition; different representatives for the TWG may be assigned.
6. The development partners like Conservation International, GIZ and USAID Oceans cited no further comments and to wait for the discussions on Seascapes. As for WWF, WWF encouraged CTI to participate in the upcoming forum on tuna in North America and cited that it could be an opportunity for CTI. RS asked WWF to further present / provide information on the activity.
7. The Chair commended the NCCs and development partners for their active participation.

#### **F. Presentation of the Chair's Summary**

The Chair's Summary on the 7th EAFM TWG Meeting appears as **ANNEX 10**.

#### **g. EAFM Focal Points and Partners / update**

The last activity for Day 2 was the updating of focal points and partners. Below were the inputs from the participants.

Member Country	Focal Points
Timor Leste (Chair)	Dr Jose Lucas da Silva Director of Fisheries and Marine Science Program, National University of Timor Leste Alternate: Mr. Celestino da Cunha Barreto, Director of Fisheries Resources Management, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
Malaysia (Co-Chair)	Dr. Norasma Dacho, Senior Assistant Director, Department of Fisheries Sabah Alternate :
Indonesia	Mr. Syahril Abd. Raup, Acting Director of Fisheries Resources Management, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Alternate : Ms. Besweni
Papua New Guinea	Ms. Lorel Dandava, Manager for Inshore Fisheries, National Fisheries Authority Alternate: Ms. Rachel Rabi
Solomon Islands	Ms. Rosalie Masu, Deputy Director for Inshore Fisheries Division, Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources Alternate: Ms. Ronelle Panda
Philippines	Mr. Eduardo B. Gongona, Director for the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Alternate: Ms. Drusila Bayate, Assistant Director for Technical Services, Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources



EAFM and Seascapes TWG joint meeting together with development partners and CTI-CFF Regional Staff last 3rd of September 2019 at Manila, Philippines.