WORKSHOP REPORT

1ST RPOA 2.0 CONSULTATIVE WORKSHOP, 3RD REGIONAL PRIORITY SETTING WORKSHOP, MEWG MEETING AND CT ATLAS WORKSHOP

MANADO 30 APRIL – 2 MAY, 2019

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACB	ASEAN Centre of Biodiversity
ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADB RETA	Asian Development Bank Regional Technical Assistance
APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
ATSEA	The Arafura and Timor Seas Ecosystem Action
BAPPENAS	*Badan Perencanaan Nasional* - Planning Agency
BC	Blue Carbon
BDU	Business Development Unit
BIMP – EAGA	Brunei Darussalam-Indonesia-Malaysia-Philippines East ASEAN Growth Area
BOBLME	Bay of Bangal Large Marine Ecosystem
BSSE	Bismarck Solomon Seas Ecoregion
BWC	Ballast Water Convention
CBD	The Convention on Biological Diversity
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCI	Caribbean Challenge Initiative
CEPA	Conservation and Environment Protection Authority
CI	Conservation International
CITES	The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CMS	Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals
COASTFISH	Sustainable Coastal Fisheries and Poverty Reduction Initiative
CoE	Center of Excellence
COP	Conference of the Parties
CRM	Coral Reef Monitoring
CRW	Coral Reef Watch
CSO	Council of Senior Officers
CT	Coral Triangle
CT3 SEA	Coral Triangle South East Asia (Indonesia, Philippines, Malaysia)
CT6	The six Coral Triangle country members: Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippians, Solomon Islands, and Timor-Leste
CTC	Coral Triangle Centre
CTI-CFF	Coral Triangle Initiative for Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security

CTMPAS	Coral Triangle Marine Protected Areas System
CTSP	Coral Triangle Support Program
DA-BFAR	Department of Agriculture - Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
DENR-BMB	Department of Environment and Natural Resources-Biodiversity Management Bureau
DP	Development Partners
DSCP	Dugong and Seagrass Conservation Project
EAFM	Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management
EAFM TWG	Ecosystem-Approach to Fisheries Management Technical Working Group
EBSA	Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas
E-CDT	Electronic Catch Documentation and Traceability
ENIPAS	The Expanded National Integrated Protected Areas System
FAO	The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FAQ	Frequently Asked Questions
FMA	Fisheries Management Area
FMC	Fisheries Management Council
FMP	Fisheries Management Plan
FRWG	Financial Resources Working Group
GAF	Gender in Aquaculture and Fisheries
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GCRMN	Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIS	Geographic Information System
GIZ	*Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit*
GWGs	Governance Working Groups
H.E	His Excellency
HS	Harvest Strategy
ICCSR	Indonesia Climate Change Sectoral Roadmap
ICRI	International Coral Reef Initiative
ID	Indonesia
IEC	The Information, Education, And Communication
IED	Interim Executive Director
IMO	International Maritime Organization
INGO	International Non-Government Organization
IOTC	Indian Ocean Tuna Commission

IP	Internet Protocol
IRC	Internal Resource Committee
ISLME	The Indonesian Sea Large Marine Ecosystem
IT	Information Technology
IUCN	The International Union for Conservation of Nature
IUU	Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated
LBP	Land-Based Pollution
Lbt	Labour Based Technology
LEAP	Local Early Action Plans
LGN	Local Government Network
LGUs	Local Government Units
LLGs	Local Level Governments
LS	Lesser Sunda
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEAT	The Management Effectiveness Assessment Tool
MECCDMM	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management & Meteorology
MESTECC	Ministry of Energy, Science, Technology, Environment and Climate Change
METT	The Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool
MEWG	Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MFMR	Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources
MMAF	Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
MPA TWG	Marine Protected Areas Technical Working Groups
MPAs	Marine Protected Areas
MSG	Melanesia Spearhead Group
MSP	Marine Spatial Planning
MY	Malaysia
NASA	The National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NCCs	National Coordinating Committees
NGAs	The National Government Agencies
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPOA	National Plans of Action
OOC	Our Ocean Conference
PDS	Pelagic Data Systems

PEMSEA	Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia
PES	Payment for Ecosystem Services
PH	Philippines
PKPT	*Pengembangan Kawasan Pesisir Tangguh* - Coastal climate resilience village program
PNG	Papua New Guinea
PPF	Project Preparation Facility
PPP	Public-Private Partnerships
Proklim	*Program Kampung Iklim* – Climate Village Program
RA	Republic Act
RAMSAR	The Convention on Wetlands
RAN API	*Rencana Aksi Nasional Adaptasi Perubahan Iklim* - National Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation
RBF	Regional Business Forum
REAP	Region-wide Early Action Plan
RFMOs	Regional Fisheries Management Organizations
RPOA	Regional Plan of Action
RPW	Regional Priorities-setting Workshop
RP-WS	Regional Priorities Workshops
RS	Regional Secretariat
SAG	Scientific Advisory Group
SC	Sub-Commission
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SEAFDEC	The Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center
SGD	Sustainable Development Goals
SI	Solomon Islands
SMTTF	Sustainable Marine Tourism Task Force
SOM	Senior Officials Meeting
SPC	The Pacific Community
SPREP	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
SSS	Sulu Sulawesi Seascape
SST	Sea Surface Temperature
STWG	Seascapes Technical Working Groups
TBA	To be announced
TBC	To be confirmed
TL	Timor-Leste

TMP	Tun Mustapha Park
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
ToC	Theory of Change
ToR	Terms of Reference
ToTC	Theory of Transformational Change
TSWG	Threatened Species Working Group
TWGs	Technical Working Groups
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	The United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNICEF	The United Nations Children's Fund
US	United States
US DOI	US Department of Interior
USAID	The United States Agency for International Development
USAID DOI	USAID US Department of Interior
USAID RDMA	USAID Regional Development Mission for Asia
USAID SEA	USAID Sustainable Ecosystems Advanced
USCTI	The United States Coral Triangle Initiative
WCMC	World Conservation Monitoring Centre
WCS	WildLife Conservation Society
WFC	World Fish Center
WGs	Working Groups
WLF	Women Leaders' Forum
WS	Workshop
WWF	World Wide Fund

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

First endorsed in 2009, the 10-year Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) provides the guiding framework for the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF) and has led to a wide range of accomplishments in the CTI region. However, much has changed over the past nine years. At the 13th Senior Officials Meeting (SOM) in November 2017, consideration was given to a study commissioned by *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit* (GIZ) - a CTI-CFF Development Partner - which highlighted differing perspectives and aspirations amongst CTI-CFF delivery implementation institutions and stakeholders. Subsequently, a decision was made to build on the findings of the GIZ study (but not replicate these) by undertaking a review of the RPOA as a precursor to the revision of the RPOA in 2020.

Much of the relevance of the CTI-CFF, as a delivery platform for multi-stakeholder collaboration around conserving marine diversity and retaining productive coastal and marine ecosystems for sustained livelihoods of the regions coastal communities and broader society, depends on the policy environments in the six Coral Triangle (CT) country members: Indonesia (ID), Malaysia (MY), Papua New Guinea (PNG), Philippines (PH), Solomon Islands (SI), and Timor-Leste (TL) (CT6). The policy environment in turn depends on how advanced the legal environment for marine management and conservation is in each country. The legal environment affects how research findings are translated to policies, regulations and enforcement, and affects the efficiency of implementing projects and programs. Operationalizing the CTI in country is voluntary, but if there is conducive legislation, then there will be funds to sustain the programs. If there is no basis to support the CTI within relevant legislation, there is less of an enabling environment to compel a country leader to support implementation of the initiative.

In addition, political will is arguably the single most important foundation required for the profound and lasting changes needed to ensure implementation of policies and enforcement of legislation in order to achieve long-term outcomes. As a result of strong national political will over the past decades, most countries have a comprehensive set of policies and regulations in support of conservation and sustainable use of the coastal and marine resources.

Going forward, government agencies and CT country leaders need to view the CTI as a delivery mechanism that can add value and improve progress on various priorities in their national agendas. Because the different CT6 governments have different goals as priorities, these need to be considered when motivating regional collaboration as each goal doesn't carry the same weight with key stakeholders. A more focused RPOA 2.0, with a select number of priority goals that are of high relevance to each of the countries would allow for highly effective delivery and illustrate the significant value that the CTI-CFF brings for ocean governance and sustainable blue economic development in this important region. To aid the increased relevance and grow positive perceptions on the value of the CTI-CFF, the RPOA 2.0 needs to capture the shared priorities expressed by key representatives of each CT6 national government, particularly those that truly require regional collaboration and can affect significant impact in the short to medium term.

This workshop report serves as a summary of the issues discussed and reference to the further development of the RPOA 2.0.

DISTRIBUTION LIST

The following individuals/firms have received this document:

Name	Firm	Hardcopies	CDs	Email	FTP
Dr. Hendra Siri	RS-CTI-CFF	-	-	✓	-
Dr. Sharifah Nora Ibrahim		-	-	✓	-

AMENDMENT RECORD

This report has been issued and amended as follows:

Issue	Description	Date	Approved by
1	Consultative Workshop Report	2019-05-17	Lida Pet Soede **Project Director**

1.0 BACKGROUND

The CTI-CFF was established through a Declaration signed by the Leaders of the Republic of ID, MY, the Independent State of PNG, and the Republic of the PH, SI, and the Democratic Republic of TL in May 2009. A 10-year RPOA was adopted at the Leaders' Summit to assist the countries to achieve their goal of closer co-operation.

The RPOA has five Goals, ten specific targets and 38 regional actions. The goals and targets include:

Goal 1: Priority Seascapes Designated and Effectively Managed

- Target 1: "Priority Seascapes" designated, with investment plans completed and sequenced.
- Target 2: Marine and coastal resources within all "Priority Seascapes" are being sustainably managed.

Goal 2: Ecosystem Approach to Management of Fisheries (EAFM) and Other Marine Resources Fully Applied

- Target 1: Strong legislative, policy and regulatory frameworks in place for achieving an EAFM.
- Target 2: Improved income, livelihoods and food security in an increasingly significant number of coastal communities across the region through a new Sustainable Coastal Fisheries and Poverty Reduction Initiative ("COASTFISH").
- Target 3: Effective measures in place to help ensure exploitation of shared tuna stocks is sustainable, with tuna spawning areas and juvenile growth stages adequately protected.
- Target 4: A more effective management and more sustainable trade in live-reef fish and reef-based ornamentals achieved.

Goal 3: Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) Established and Effectively Managed

- Target 1: Region-wide CT MPA System (CTMPAS) in place and fully functional.

Goal 4: Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) Measures Achieved

- Target 1: Region-wide Early Action Plan for Climate Change Adaption for the near-shore marine and coastal environment and small islands ecosystems developed and implemented.
- Target 2: Networked National Centers of Excellence on CCA for marine and coastal environments are established and in full operation.

Goal 5: Threatened Species Status Improving

- Target 1: Improved status of sharks, sea turtles, seabirds, marine mammals, corals, seagrass, mangroves and other identified threatened species.

The RPOA is essentially implemented through five Technical Working Groups (TWGs) which mirror the RPOA Goals and are comprised of technical experts from both member country and Development

Partner organizations[1], as well as specialists drawn from other interested stakeholder organizations, institutions, and groups. RPOA implementation is also supported by three sets of cross-cutting actions, including Coordination Mechanisms and Implementing Partners, Financial Resources and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E).

A Regional Secretariat (RS) located in Manado, hosted by the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) of ID, is the intergovernmental regional body mandated to promote regional cooperation, sharing of lessons and facilitate learning across the member countries. The RS also coordinates and monitors progress in achieving the goals mentioned above.

On April 30 until May 2, 2019, CTI-CFF organized a three-day workshop to discuss various aspects relevant to the development of the RPOA 2.0 and to gain insight into priorities for the various members.

2.0 OBJECTIVES

The objective of the workshop was to do a 1st consultative workshop for the RPOA 2.0 back-to-back with 3rd regional priority setting workshop, Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group (MEWG) meeting and CT Atlas workshop. The resulting output was to share information, priorities and lessons learned from each country on priority actions and effective regional strategies to be considered for the RPOA 2.0, referencing the findings from the review of the RPOA 1.0. Important sections of the workshop focused on the value of the CT atlas and opportunity to utilize this in support of M&E going forward.

3.0 TIME, VENUE AND PARTICIPANTS

The workshop was conducted at the RS Headquarter in Manado, ID from April 30 until May 2, 2019. The participants represented different stakeholders, including from the respective National Coordinating Committees (NCCs); TWGs; MEWG; Partners; resource persons from various organizations and observers. Table 1 lists the names of all participants and their association.

Table 1 List of Participants

No	Name	Institution	Stakeholder Group	Gender
1	Imam Fitrianto	MMAF	Government	M
2	R. Rizki Andhitya Yunanto	MMAF	Government	M
3	Ahmad Sofiullah Environmental	MMAF	Government	M
4	Besweni	MMAF	Government	F
5	Widya Sinedu	MFA	Government	F
6	Rezha Fernando Wanggai	MFA	Government	M
7	Eko Wibisono	MMAF	Government	M
8	Martini Dwi Indrayanti	MMAF	Government	F
9	Malissa Binti Mat Noor	MESTECC	Government	F
10	Husni Alhan bin Md Salimum	MESTECC	Government	M

[1] Development Partners (DP) include the Governments of Australia and the USA, the Asian Development Bank (ADB), The Nature Conservancy (TNC), Conservation International (CI), the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the Coral Triangle Center (CTC).

No	Name	Institution	Stakeholder Group	Gender
11	Norasma Dacho	Department of Fisheries Sabah	Government	F
12	Ejria Sleh	Universiti Malaysia Sabah	Academia	F
13	Adam Malik Bin Masidi	Sabah Parks	Government	M
14	Yvonne Tio	CEPA	Government	F
15	Kumaras Kalim	CEPA	Government	F
16	Vagi Rei	CEPA	Government	M
17	Nilda Baling	DENR-BMB	Government	F
18.	Janice Tuante	DA-BFAR	Government	F
19.	Marlynn Mendoza	DENR-BMB	Government	F
20.	Alexis Lapiz	Climate Change Commission	Government	M
21.	Alick Misibini	MFMR	Government	M
22.	Alan Aba	MFMR	Government	M
23.	Matthew Walekoro	Ministry of Dev't and Planning and Aid Coordination	Government	M
24.	Marlchom Zion Row	MECCDMM	Government	M
25.	Agnetha Vave-Karamui	MECCDMM	Government	F
26.	Horacio Guterres	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries	Government	M
27.	Julio Da Silva	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries	Government	M
28.	Jose Lucas Da Silva	Dept. of Fisheries and Marine Science, Universidade Nacional Timor Loro Sae	Academia	M
29.	Andrew Chek	Australian Government	Government	M
30.	Rex Montebon	Conservation International	NGO	M
31.	Marthen Welly	Coral Triangle Centre	NGO	M
32.	Leilani Gallardo	Coral Triangle Centre	NGO	F
33.	Chou Loke Ming	GCRMN	International Network	M
34.	Tadashi Kimura	GCRMN	International Network	M
35.	Samuel Chan	GCRMN	International Network	M
36.	Prof. Peter Mumby	James Cook University	Academia	M
37.	Hugua	LGN	Regional Local Government Network	M
38.	Laura Whitford	TNC	INGO	F
41.	Len Garces	USAID Oceans	Government	M
42.	Jasmin Mohd Saad	USAID Oceans	Government	F

No	Name	Institution	Stakeholder Group	Gender
43.	Smita Yamsangsung	USAID Oceans	Government	F
44.	Pakkaphong Pakdeepipath	USAID Oceans	Government	M
45.	Fini Lovita	USAID Oceans	Government	F
46.	Frengky Sihombing	USAID Oceans	Government	M
47.	Cristina Velez Srinivasan	USAID RDMA	Government	F
48.	Martin Callow	WCS	INGO	M
49.	Kulthida Techasarin	US DOI	Government	F
50.	Wen-Wen	USAID SEA Project	Government	M
51.	Ayi Adisastra	WWF-ID	INGO	M
52.	Royke Pangalila	WWF-ID	INGO	M
53.	Shwu Jiau Teoh	WorldFish	INGO	F
54.	Nurulhuda Ahmad Fatan	WorldFish	INGO	F
55.	Stanley John Wapot	Melanesia Spearhead Group Secretariat	Intergovernmental Organization	M

Note: Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA); Ministry of Energy, Science, Technology, Environment and Climate Change (MESTECC); Conservation and Environment Protection Authority (CEPA); Coral Triangle Centre (CTC); Department of Environment and Natural Resources-Biodiversity Management Bureau (DENR-BMB); Department of Agriculture - Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (DA-BFAR); Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (MFMR); Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management & Meteorology (MECCDMM); Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network (GCRMN); Local Government Network (LGN); Non-Government Organization (INGO); Non-Government Organization (NGO); The United States Agency for International Development (USAID); USAID Regional Development Mission for Asia (USAID RDMA); WildLife Conservation Society (WCS); US Department of Interior (US DOI); USAID Sustainable Ecosystems Advanced (USAID SEA); Melanesia Spearhead Group (MSG).

4.0 WORKSHOP RESULTS

4.1 DAY 1 – SHARING CONTENT AND INTRODUCING THE APPROACH FOR PRIORITY SETTING AND DECISION MAKING

The first day of the workshop started with introductory remarks from the Interim Executive Director of CTI-CFF, Dr. Hendra Yusran Siry; followed by a message from Mr. Alick Misibini, representing the Chair of the Council of Senior Officers (CSO); welcome remarks from the Host Country, the Government of the Republic of ID represented by Mr. Andi Rusandi reading the remarks on behalf of Mr. Brahmantya Satyamurni Poerwadi the Director General of Marine Spatial Management, MMAF; and opening remarks from Head Executive (H.E) Mr. Steven Kandouw the Vice Governor of North Sulawesi Province. For full speech texts please refer to Appendix A1.

Figure 1 Workshop participants

4.1.1 Welcome, introduction of the Workshop team members

Dr. Hendra Yusran Siry, the IED of the CTI-CFF RS introduced the organizing team from the RS, USAID Oceans and PT Hatfield Indonesia (the consultant), followed by participants from respective NCCs, cross cutting initiatives from Women Leaders' Forum (WLF) and Maritime LGN, DP and observers from regional networks and organizations.

The IED also conveyed his utmost appreciation to USAID Department of Interior and the Governor's office for the support provided to organize this workshop. He hoped that the following three (3) days would yield useful output towards the development of the RPOA 2.0.

For full presentation slides and names of the participants and provisional agenda, please refer to Appendix A3 and Appendix A2.

Figure 2 The IED, Dr. Hendra Yusran Siry, welcomes the participants.

4.1.2 Plenary Sessions

The plenary sessions are composed of five (5) sub-sessions that ran for the entirety of Day 1. These sessions provided opportunities for the NCCs to table the challenges and opportunities in its efforts to achieve sustainable marine and coastal resources management; brief the participants on the impacts the current RPOA had brought to their respective countries; considerations for the framework to priority setting of the RPOA 2.0; strategic components to be included in the RPOA 2.0; and institutional structures and platforms that could support effective implementation of the RPOA 2.0.

4.1.2.1 NCCs remarks on challenges opportunities to achieve sustainable marine and coastal resources management; food security

This session focused on acknowledging achievements on the ground/in the water in the CT countries; through a three (3) minute presentation to provide a background / scene setting for the entire workshop duration.

ID

ID thanked the RS for providing this opportunity. Among the challenges it faces in CTI-CFF are:

1. Figuring out how to connect ID's National Plan of Action (NPOA) with actions that were agreed upon regionally (i.e. the RPOA);
2. Absence of M&E mechanism to assess progress of actions;
3. Minimum integration between TWGs hinders cross-goals actions;
4. Minimum availability of sustainable financing in conservation programs; and
5. Absence of data management through the CT Atlas and hopes that with the migration to the RS would reinitiate the operation of the CT Atlas as M&E tool.

ID also highlighted that the approved priority seascapes of CTI-CFF; the Sulu Sulawesi Seas, Bismarck Solomon Seas, and Lesser Sunda (LS) as areas where priority activities can be implemented effectively.

MY

MY thanked the Republic of ID and the RS for hosting this workshop and the hospitality extended to the delegates.

MY reiterated that the CTI is important not only for its biodiversity but also important for communities who depend on this ecosystem for their livelihoods. The CTI region and its unique biodiversity has also infused the culture and heritage of the people.

It suggests developing a model that can enable CTI to draw resources from other (i.e., non-CT6) countries because conserving the biodiversity in CTI area conserves biodiversity in a larger context and for the benefit of the world community. Nevertheless, MY feels with the improved governance, as well as having a more focused revised RPOA, the CTI will be an important platform to foster the three objectives of the Convention Biological Diversity (CBD) at the regional level.

The CTI has entered its tenth year, and MY hopes that the governance would be strengthened, the revised RPOA will be CT6 driven, the RS be streamlined for efficiency and cost effectiveness, and a mechanism will be developed to attract global donors.

PNG

PNG thanked the RS for the invitation and organization of this workshop. Most of the challenges and opportunities facing PNG are very similar to those faced by the other CT6 countries. There are limited resources to implement RPOA, with challenges in M&E, and sustainable financing, and having direct and measurable impacts for food security.

However, noting that the current RPOA is wide-ranging with many actions; it is hoped that the RPOA 2.0 shall focus on long-term sustainable finance mechanism to ensure the continuity of CTI-CFF. Benefits of country contributions should go back to country implementation. RPOA 2.0 must be relevant, sharp, and focused. There should be strong administrative and legal system, compliance to regulation, policies, alignment, etc.

PH

The PH thanked the RS for this opportunity to share two (2) main challenges:

1. Functional database system: Integration/ consolidation of information relevant to CTI makes the information more useful for management decision of the Region. A good database system will lead to more systematic monitoring, evaluation, and analysis of data that can support better management decisions of the Region; and

2. Participation of key stakeholders: Awareness of key stakeholders about the CTI and its significance is important for their possible active involvement in contributing to the targets of the CTI RPOA. Existing activities of key stakeholders may be linked with the existing or proposed activities of RPOA to achieve CTI objectives. Initially, as an example, the PH started disseminating information regarding CTI to the different DENR Regional Offices, nationwide. At DENR level, information gathered were included into the Philippine Report to CTI.

SI

SI took the opportunity to highlight their national perspective on challenges and opportunities to achieve sustainable marine and coastal resources management and food security.

Complexity comes in the form of connected cultures, politics, worldviews, attitudes and values within the same environment. SI has learnt that interventions that have been taken and shall be taken must be practical for the people and coastal communities. The main beneficiaries demand tangible benefits and improvements to their livelihood and well-being.

Other forms of challenges also come from the varied regional and national priorities. Financial limitations and the lack of some key technical capabilities still exist.

Opportunities for CTI-CFF comes from aligning and improving collaborations with other like-minded platforms such as Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), United Nations (UN) Conventions and connecting to the emerging 'global hype' for oceans and the various emerging themes such as Blue Carbon, Marine Litter, etc.

Expanding the existing partnerships and networks, building on the partnerships and investments made under the CTI banner such as LGN, WLF, University Partnerships, and the coastal communities, would add value to the CTI-CFF.

TL

TL expressed its appreciation to the RS for the invitation to the workshop. Amongst the challenges faced by TL are the lack of coordination mechanisms amongst government institutions; lack of human resources; issues with sustainable finance; outsourcing M&E where currently most M&E activities are undertaken by government partners; and lastly the lack of improvement in government policies.

Opportunities that have been identified by TL includes:

1. To develop and identify priorities, in accordance to the country situation based on the RPOA which is replicated to the NPOA;
2. Strengthening partnerships and collaborations, particularly national coordination mechanisms among government institution & implementing partners, and the communities as beneficiaries;
3. M&E of various activities implemented by partner agencies, with financial resources support;
4. Strengthen the capabilities of national and local institutions on sustainable use of coastal and marine resources management; such as best practices in EAFM & CCA;
5. Improved implementation of legal instruments & linking the countries to regional legal networks;
6. Incorporate all levels of decision-making (including participation of coastal communities in local decision-making);
7. Recognize issues around both ecological wellbeing and human wellbeing (such as poverty alleviation and food security), to better meet equity and fairness principles; and
8. At regional level share technologies, information with other CT countries, through activities such as: seminars, workshops, exchange visits, internet, and lessons-learned reports etc.

4.1.2.2 Impacts of the past RPOA

This session saw each of the CT6 present some major successes or impacts that the CTI-CFF has brought to their respective countries since its inception.

ID

The major successes were presented based on the CTI goals, as follows:

Goal 1: Priority Seascapes Designated and Effectively Managed

1. Adoption of general 'model' for the sustainable management of seascapes; and
2. Designated of 3 priority seascapes as follows:
    a. Sulu Sulawesi Seascape (SSS),
    b. Bismarck Solomon Seas Seascape, and
    c. Lesser Sunda (LS).

Goal 2: EAFM and Other Marine Resources Fully Applied

1. The implementation of Fisheries Management Plan (FMP) through Fisheries Management Council (FMC) in each Fisheries Management Area (FMA) with multi-stakeholder involvement;
2. Fisheries improvement in each FMA through strengthening of data collection, fish resources utilization, increasing level of fisherman compliance in data reporting and implementation of rules and regulations by the fisherman;
3. Development of Harvest Strategy (HS) on selected fisheries (Small pelagic, blue swimming crab, deep water snapper, and grouper); and
4. Provide access of funding resources for fishers to develop small scale enterprises.

Goal 3: MPAs Established and Effectively Managed

1. Adoption of CTMPAS;
2. Initiate the discussion on transboundary MPA Networks;
3. Creation of Sustainable Marine Tourism Task Force (SMTTF); and
4. Reach the target of 20.88 million ha of MPAs.

Goal 4: CCA Measures Achieved

1. Production of Regional Early Action Plan for CCA that contains regional priority action;
2. Some ministries/institutions in ID have carried out actions based on the identification of the most important and immediate adaptation measures, i.e., *Pengembangan Kawasan Pesisir Tangguh* (PKPT) Program;
3. ID has conducted a national scale vulnerability assessment for the marine and fisheries sector, climate change vulnerability (ID Roadmap Climate Change Sectoral, 2010), as input for the

preparation of the 2014 *Badan Perencanaan Nasional* (BAPPENAS - Planning Agency) *Rencana Aksi Nasional Adaptasi Perubahan Iklim* (RAN API - National Action Plan for CCA). Documents available online, keyword: ID Climate Change Sectoral Roadmap (ICCSR);

4. Capacity needs-assessment has been conducted; however, the implementation has still not been completed yet;

5. ADB Regional Technical Assistance (ADB RETA) Project; and

6. *Program Kampung Iklim* (Proklim) / Climate Village Program.

Goal 5: Threatened Species Status Improving

1. Assessment for species under international concern has been carried out. For example, ID prioritized the management of eel (Anguilla spp.) as it is under recent International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) concern;

2. ID also committed to manage species that already have regional and international relevant issues, such as eel, blue swimming crab, sharks (CITES) as well as dugong and turtle (Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals - CMS); and

3. Conservation and Management Plan on Threatened Species (sea turtles, sharks and rays and marine mammals) at the national level is already in place. Specifically, for dugong, its management actions have been supported through the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) program “Dugong and Seagrass Conservation Project (DSCP)”.

Several **emerging issues** that were not part of the current RPOA that should be implemented (or have partially already been implemented) are:

1. The establishment of sub-working groups (WGs) for each priority seascape;

2. Securing sustainable financing mechanism in the implementation of RPOA;

3. Coordination and collaboration with all TWGs in the management of each priority seascapes;

4. Marine debris issues;

5. Establishment of Stranded Marine Mammals Handling Networks among CT Countries;

6. Operationalization of the CT Atlas;

7. Operationalization of SMTTF;

8. Collaborative research to protect migration route of priority threatened species (sea turtles, sharks and rays and marine mammals) among CT6 Countries;

9. CoE (Center of Excellence) of CTI-CFF (cross cutting working group);

10. Population data collection methods among CT6 countries for threatened species; and

11. Capacity building for human resources including women's empowerment through the WLF and LGN.

MY

MY's progress of the NPOA after 10 years saw most of the actions are still at an "on-going" stage, with an average of 6% to 43% completion across the five (5) goals. There was some duplication. Next RPOA goals need to be simplified, maybe merged, do-able, implementable at national level.

The CTI-CFF brought about strengthening of institutional support and policy through various successes; such as the gazettement of Tun Mustapha Park (TMP) in May 2016, MPAs declared as Sharks Sanctuary (2016), with zoning plans and multi-use zones, management plans, capacity development for local stakeholders increased, stakeholders' engagement across the goals also have brought benefits to the participants, and the replication of EAFM workplans throughout MY. The Threatened species Working Group (TSWG) have completed most of the targeted actions.

MY recommended that the CTI brand to be socialized more; focus on capacity building; strengthening coordination and collaboration among stakeholders from policy and governance perspective; have a solid management plan; form strategies partnerships with implementable actions.

PNG

PNG benefitted from CTI-CFF through raising the profile of coastal and marine resource management within the rank and file of ministries and agencies (for example around issues related to deep sea mining activities) and CTI-CFF have brought attention to the importance of the marine environment for the entire society. With this raised concern, PNG has in place many marine related policies and management plans, and further plans to develop several marine resource management tools and data protocols. Further positive impacts of CTI include increased national support resulting in accelerated implementation of work in country, increased capacity and knowledge at different levels of stakeholders resulting from activities on capacity building and training, as well as improved and renewed strengthening of partnerships and collaborations with DP.

PNG renewed its NPOA for the period 2019-2023 and added 1 extra goal to the existing 5 goals. The additional goal is specific around Actions, Indicators and the M&E Framework. Furthermore, PNG launched its Environmental Data Portal just in April as well as a draft program for Dugong and Sea turtle conservation. For all these, funding will be needed and donors are crucial.

Main issues of concern are related to i) how to conduct M&E while costs for that are high in order to stimulate growing understanding on the impact already achieved and motivate more action on outstanding priorities, ii) how to progress towards sustainable finance for much of the work needed, and iii) how to ensure the RS is effective in supporting the many regional actions that have high priority but lack funding.

Food security for coastal communities continues to be of highest importance for PNG, the RPOA 2.0 should have a clear and sharp focus and allow for alignment with other commitments to regional and international forums and conventions.

PH

The PH also have most of the actions in "on-going" stage compared to completed actions. There are only two (2) actions under the seascape that could not be implemented.

Impacts and highlights of CTI for PH are pronounced at the policy development stage. Some of the major achievements are:

1. Establishment of protected areas through RA 11038 ((The Expanded National Integrated Protected Areas System (E-NIPAS)) Act;
2. Policy amendment of RA 8550 through Republic Act (RA) 10654 (Fisheries Code of the PH); and
3. Policy on Open and Closed Season for certain fish species.

While, methods/strategies that were developed nationally but adopted by other countries includes:

1. Developed Management Effectiveness Assessment Tool of MPAs and the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (MEAT & METT);
2. Development of Conservation Plans on priority species;
3. Developed strong partnership and institutional linkages ((the National Government Agencies (NGAS), NGOS, Academia, the local government units (LGUs));
4. Produced publications / Information, Education, And Communication (IEC) materials on several high priority species (i.e. marine turtles, sharks and rays, tuna and reef fishes);
5. Provided capacity building on environmental concerns for national and local stakeholders; and
6. Mainstreaming and Scaling Up EAFM programs and CCA.

Lessons learned from assessing the NPOA and its linkages with the RPOA and future RPOA 2.0 are as follows:

- Consider the involvement of private sectors and investigate relevant initiatives of other regional/global programs i.e., the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN);
- It is important to assess how the implementation of NPOA of each CTI-CFF members has contributed to the overall achievement of the RPOA and vice versa;
- The gaps and challenges across countries should inform the formulation of the RPOA 2.0; and
- This should highlight the value-add of the CTI-CFF in steering the transboundary actions that could otherwise be non-achievable without regional cooperation (e.g., protection of migrating species, creating network of MPAs beyond national jurisdiction based on ecological connectivity).

SI

The SI reminded the participants the CTI-CFF was appealing 10 years ago as it was a unique multilateral partnership where participants felt a sense of place and it bridges the Asia and Pacific through political will and leadership. The CTI-CFF managed to elevate national focus on marine and coastal sector, whereby it acts as the catalyst for several enabling conditions (institutional, legal, policy and strategies). The CTI-CFF also brought about inter-agency cooperation/approach through the establishment of the SI NCC. Through the NPOA, SI manages issues of climate change, fisheries management and biodiversity utilizing national framework that allows public agencies to work with local communities.

As a result of CTI-CFF, SI was the recipient of projects supported by the Australian Government (Australia CTI Support Program from 2014 to 2018); USAID through the United States (US) CTI Support Program (2009-13) and from GEF/ADB CT Pacific project (2010-2018).

Specifically, the CTI-CFF made an impact on SI in the following ways:

- Establishment and development of a national Community-based Resource Management Work Program–a result of the CTI-CFF and SINPOA themes on; legislation, policies and strategies, capacity development, awareness, education, information and data;
- Strengthening the national capacity/mechanisms to work with SI's coastal communities (+4000) and nine Provincial governments;
- Using CTI-CFF cross-learning culture and networks – TWGs creating access to technical expertise and resources/ materials on a suite of topics and subjects. Learning and adapting regional concepts for on-ground activities; and
- Nurturing next wave of communities, practitioners, leaders and champions.

TL

CTI-CFF positive impacts on TL can be described in four (4) perspectives:

1. **Adopting CTI-CFF concepts that build and harmonize activities in line with ministries and partner agencies.**
    - By adopting CTI concepts, NCC TL builds relationships, particularly with line ministries through coordination mechanisms and implementing partners, access to financial resources, monitoring & evaluation of the various action plans in the target areas and beneficiaries.
    - As part of CTI-CFF, NCC TL and partner agencies shared data & information, conducted seminars, trained more human resources, able to socialize legal instruments with line ministries and others stakeholder, and participated in celebration of CTI day (i.e., beach cleaning), etc.
    - NCC TL assisted line ministries, partner agencies to design and implement guidelines such as those prepared by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) on the IDn Sea Large Marine Ecosystem (ISLME), the Arafura and Timor Seas Ecosystem Action Program (ATSEA) Phase II project, CTC project, etc.

2. **Programs and activities translated from regional to national implementation.**

    Seascape

    - TL, under ADB support for CT Pacific shall develop its own roadmap that applies to national seascapes.

    EAFM

    - Dissemination of Fisheries Decree law and Regulation;

- Review of Fisheries Decree law and Regulation;
- Provide alternative livelihoods (seaweed farming, etc.);
- Red Snapper Management in South coast; and
- Installed Pelagic Data Systems (PDS).

MPAs

- Bilateral cooperation with FAO on the ISLME including share management of cross border MPA with ID; and
- Nino Konis Santana National Park submission as CT MPAs Flagship Sites (however, the process was not completed).

CCA

- Zero plastic decree law in-place and beach clean ups.

3. **Participation of cross cutting initiatives such as the WLF, LGN and University Partnership** where participation should not be confined to specific TWGs, rather cuts across goals.
4. **Participation in CTI-CFF alliances with international donors and partners** strengthened its own partnerships with other agencies, and raises its profile through international and regional collaboration (e.g., FAO, the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC), the World Fish Center (WFC), Blue Venture, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), etc.). Additionally, CTI-CFF successfully raises concerns on proper management of coastal and marine resources and capacity through projects implemented by government partners such as CI, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), FAO, and others.

Discussion

One of the participants asked: Based on experience, how NCCs ensure the security of marine resources – were there any factors that stimulates policy changes/adjustments?

ID responded that MPA designations are important factors that could catalyze other changes. For example, in ID 10% of MPAs are identified and formally declared for every province, and with designations data collection follows that can be mapped, goes up to national-level where government tools are still in development phase and is hopeful that the President shall sign the marine species decree this year.

MY reiterated that the ecosystem services need to benefit people. The RPOA should be simple and doable but the benefits to people of achieving protection of ecosystem services needs to be forefront. Also, it continues to be important to have solid focus on improved governance at regional platforms such as the CTI, particularly when it can help deliver on commitments of the CT6 countries to CBD goals and SDGs.

SI shared their experience that land-based activities in SI are serious issues that ultimately affected the marine ecosystem. As a result of this, SI started its marine spatial planning program in 2015, and is now looking at development standards. In the panel discussion, SI summarized well how the impacts

of the RPOA 1,0 created a sense of place, and allowed to demonstrate the uniqueness of the CTI-CFF and the countries in it to the world. Also, how it bridges the Asia-Pacific, uniquely and importantly so on many issues that are relevant for all countries who need to serve their coastal communities and in elevating the national focus in individual member countries on the importance of the marine and coastal sector and ecosystems. Through the capacity-building efforts over the past years, now the "next wave" of communities, practitioners, leaders and champions is being nurtured and the next wave of these leaders understand the relevance of healthy oceans. The growing number of citizens calls for a sustainable development approach and ecological dependencies with other countries through the ocean that connects, are important issues to consider for success in national sustainable development. Like MY, they confirm that also for SI, the health of the ecosystems should foremost support the economic and social needs where possible. There are two clear options: align and improve the collaboration in the CTI countries around SGDs and/or expand partnerships and collaboration with universities, local government and private sector actors.

The PH revealed that it has in place an incentive system to ensure projects improve living standards. A recent approval of legislation on MPAs shall help focus on preserving the biological diversity in MPA. It was noted that the importance of integration of information must be considered more as it will help better decision making if data management is effective. In particular, when connecting national level activities with regional priority actions, a good approach to capturing information is needed, probably also across the other countries. It was also noted that there remains a high importance of improving on the communications related to the relevance and importance of the CTI to other government offices and to the broader public in order to increase understanding and support for action.

PNG mentioned that they have in place protected area policy and related legislation that is currently going through Parliament.

A question on the cost of implementing RPOA 2.0 was raised and the majority agreed that investment plans should accompany each action. To quantify for NPOA would be easier, although it is quite challenging to obtain financial information from each of the implementing agencies.

TL spoke on the important impact of now having ocean issues and relevant concepts such as EAFM and Seascapes be understood with other ministries, not only the Ministry of Environment. TL also reminded all that monitoring impacts of the CTI RPOA 1.0 needs to take into account ways that work by NGOs is reported more comprehensively. In many cases projects are implemented under the CTI "banner" but the results do not always easily end up in the country reports. Improvements on this matter will especially help when now considering improvements related to ensure a more effective RPOA 2.0. The implementation of all activities identified in the NPOA is challenged because lack of funding, but a lot is implemented by partners. TL likes to see stronger focus on improvement of the legal instruments for the 5 goals of the CTI RPOA 1.0.

In summary, participants agreed that the RPOA 2.0 should take into consideration the first RPOA, and link its success to build a policy framework and strengthen capacity on national issues with relevant regional actions. Collaborative work, rather than competing with other programs, should be encouraged and thus the RPOA 2.0 shall need to be flexible to accommodate such needs. The RPOA 2.0 should also carry niche/unique messages to attract international attention where regional actions can facilitate national level implementation.

Improved opportunities for learning and communication are paramount.

4.1.2.3 Framework for priority setting in the RPOA 2.0

This session focused on the elements required for developing regional strategies; prioritizing and considering mechanisms for agreement on priority issues.

An effective regional strategy:

- is embedded in its **organisational, economic and social context**;
- establishes a widely-shared **vision**;
- **engages stakeholders** in an open and productive manner during preparation of the strategy;
- **communicates** its key messages **clearly** to a variety of audiences;
- identifies clear **mechanisms for delivery**;
- phases and sequences **key investments and actions**; and
- establishes a simple but effective framework for **monitoring.**

Design Principle #1 "Additionality"

Money and effort should go only to strategies/actions/projects that would not have gone ahead with normal national, single-country funding or as part of NPOAs.

- Clarity of focus that demonstrates regional value added;
- No reduction of national structural expenditure;
- Select regional strategies that have strong connection to global commitments by the CT6 (also NPOAs);
- Plausible pathways to regional additivity must be identified *prior* to initiating/allocating resources; and
- Reduce duplication with other institutions.

For example: Networked approaches to migratory elements of biodiversity.

Design Principle #2 "Thematic consistency"

Joint regional actions must be prioritized that address threats and obstacles to ensure, healthy, resilient, productive marine, coastal and small island ecosystems, that sustain productive fisheries and support food security.

- Representative of prevalent priority ecosystems;
- Focus on addressing indirect threats that fall outside the immediate influence of national actions;
- Support impact/accelerate effect of national/local strategies that target direct threats; and
- Contribute to relevant SDGs and CBD goals.

For example: Networked approaches that address threats from outside of the immediate influence sphere of national programs (e.g., global markets and related trade, climate change).

Design Principle #3 "Commonality"

More weight is given to those outcomes that are important to a higher proportion of CT6, and which affect all those countries in a significant way.

- Select targets/strategies relevant to other agendas – global agendas (SDG, CBD) in the region (e.g. Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMOs), ASEAN, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)), across sectors (e.g. tourism, coastal infrastructure, seafood trade) and within member countries; and
- Avoid proliferation of groups and tasks that can be done by other existing entities.

E.g. Commitments made by individual countries for global conventions such as the CBD, SDGs and United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

Design Principle #4 "Feasibility"

More weight is given to those outcomes that can demonstrate the value of regional collaboration cost effectively and in a timely manner.

- Select strategies that optimize the first RPOA outcomes;
- Demonstrable change;
- Resource availability;
- Fundability;
- Legal interoperability; and
- Organizational interoperability.

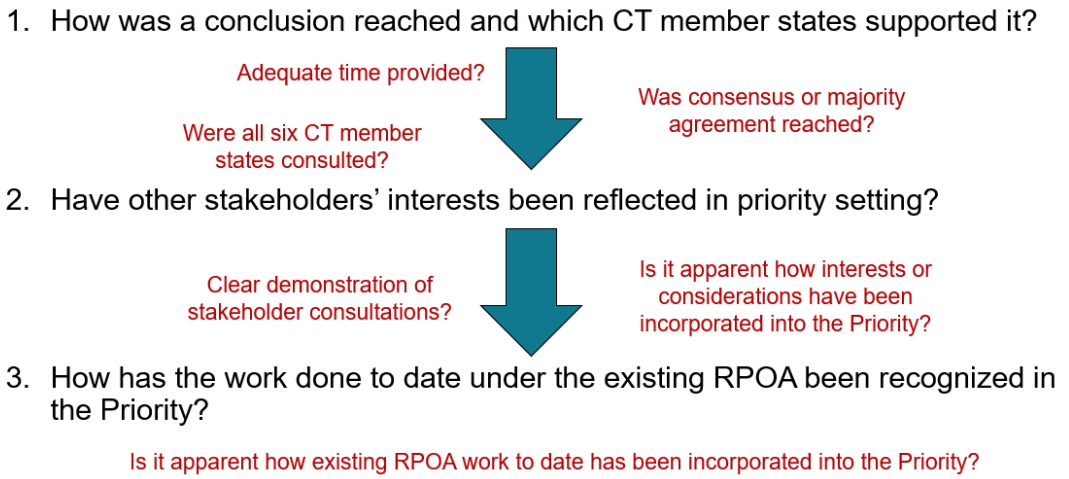
For example: Networked approaches for current and high-profile issues with trans-boundary elements, causing inter-dependencies that obstruct achievement of national goals (e.g., marine debris).

Decision Framework Process

The decisions framework process is a structured process that enables stakeholders to develop a list of possible solutions and/or priorities as part of a group process, based on the four (4) principles.

- Developed to be <u>transparent</u> such that stakeholders may understand:
  - How a conclusion was reached;
  - Who (else) supports it;
  - How the work done to date under the existing RPOA is recognized; and
  - How other stakeholders' interests have been reflected.

Figure 3 Decision Framework Criteria.



Critical Assumptions

- Developing a Theory of Change (ToC) is an important part of finalizing outcomes and developing measures.
- Impact can be measured at four levels within which explicit impact indicators are identified:

  Level 1 – Creating the debate.

  Level 2 – Influencing opinion.

  Level 3 – Measurable results.

  Level 4 – Sustainable outcomes.

Discussion

TL queried on how to "count" and review projects with Partners to which the consultant advised that it could apply the principle of "Additionality" or "Feasibility". One can assess the ongoing project and observe for any additionality features (gaps) that can be communicated to CTI. CTI in turn may complement such projects and consider national projects to be scaled up to regional level.

DP indicated that it is an opportune time to reframe CTI with careful assessment and to narrow the scope to be functional and identify priority actions that can be quantified in cost.

4.1.2.4 CTI-CFF 2.0 Strategic Plan – Components, Processes, What is needed?

This panel ("sofa") session attempted to tease out the essential components, processes and other matters surrounding three (3) themes: (i) improved partnerships; (ii) learning and knowledge sharing; and (iii) fundability.

Improved Partnerships

Dr. Lida Pet-Soede recalled several recommendations from the Review of RPOA process as context for the session, which included;

- Integrate CTI programs closely with government agencies;
- Include the CTI in the Ministries' or agencies' budget;
- Improve communications to avoid duplicating work done by other regional organizations and focus on core competencies of the CTI where it holds a competitive advantage;
- Systematically expand DP to include the UNDP, UNEP, FAO, World Bank, etc.;
- Actively and structurally engage private sector to increase effective joint action;
- Socialize the CTI benefits to articulate its reaches beyond conservation and resource management;
- Involve national policy makers and gain resources for implementation; and
- Organize workshops and/or present at global forums to increase support.

Dr. Pet-Soede then invited the first panelist, Dr. Marissa Garcia, to further expand on her work in assessing partnerships with other organizations. Dr. Garcia disclosed that during the Review of RPOA, the consultant team looked at ten (10) organizations to assess lessons learned that would be useful for CTI-CFF. She added that CTI-CFF would benefit from aligning the objectives and goals of CTI-CFF with these organizations, national and other international commitments; for example, linking the SDG targets to NPOA and RPOA targets.

The CTI-CFF requires synergy in communications and collaborations, both horizontally and vertically. CTI-CFF should seriously consider private sector roles as well, e.g., the Caribbean Challenge and the Brunei Darussalam-ID-MY-PH East ASEAN Growth Area (BIMP-EAGA) initiatives.

The RPOA 2.0 should also include quantifiable benefits as part of the investment plans for its objectives and actions to ensure continued support from partners and pique the interest of potential partners. This is a common practice in the Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem (BOBLME) project where it has developed Strategic Plan for environmental programs that identify projects with accompanying cost.

Roles and existing tool such as the CT Atlas are critical in the M&E process. The roles of existing WGs such as the TWGs; the MEWG and its cross-cutting initiatives can be expanded to explicitly assist towards achieving the SDG goals. CTI could learn from the PH where it incorporates sustainable actions into the workplans of relevant ministries and government agencies, whereby regional policy recommendations are to be taken up at national-level.

The role of local governments is an important component to successful implementation, although often coastal and marine resources are managed at the federal level, the local governments are the implementing agencies and thus communicates directly with the beneficiaries; i.e., the local communities.

There are several financial sustainability tools that can be applied and can learn from other organizations, such as the Caribbean Challenge where it also has financial goals to ensure physical goals are attained through provision of matching funds.

The previous CTI-CFF Financial Architecture Report published by the ADB with the support from several financial experts recommended the establishment of a Business Development Unit (BDU) / Project Preparation Facility (PPF) to manage funds (trust funds) and monitor financial progress against set objectives and targets. It is recommended to revisit the ADB Report.

Lastly, as the new Executive Director is assuming office this year, fund-raising functions should be high on his/her list of priority tasks, with the support of a person focused on fundraising activities (e.g., the Deputy Executive Director for Corporate Services).

Learning and Knowledge Sharing

Dr. Sharifah Nora, the Deputy Executive Director for Program Services began her session with a reminder to participants that the core existence of CTI-CFF was based on science. Results in social science, economic assessments, even the scientific boundary was based on science to generate data and information as evidence.

The establishment of MPAs are based on science; fulfilling the SDG goals, *Aichii* Targets and others require scientific data and information in their M&E process.

The TWGs, particularly the MPA WG, used to use the CT Atlas as an M&E tool. The CT Atlas could also serve as data sharing platforms to assist decision makers in their effort to achieve CTI goals.

Increased research and technical capacity are much needed to achieve the recommendations gathered during the Review of RPOA process where NCCs and partners were consulted. These recommendations included:

- Revive the MEWG and ensure a fully functional M&E system;
- Indicators should go beyond biophysical measures and include food and nutrition security and improved well-being;
- Indicators should be streamlined with those used in other regional commitments or global agendas that countries are party to (e.g., CBD, SDGs);
- Review of the usefulness and practicality of tools developed for M&E;
- Actively revive the CT Atlas to allow it to serve the function of:
    - i) sharing information to researchers, media and students; and
    - ii) profiling the work of all CTI actors to engage new partners and grow constituency and positive energy.
- Sustain results to create enabling conditions for impacts to be evident and raise the profile of sustained and expanded community-based management; and
- Consider indictors for food security.

Data can influence regional actions. It feeds not only physical data, it also encompassed socio-economic data, legal and institutional information. It fulfills decision-makers needs and not just for the sake of collecting data.

Dr. Nora ended her session with a question for all to ponder on --- after the collecting and going through the M&E process, what do you do?

Fundability

DP were invited to provide some thoughts and recommendations on the fundability matters the CTI-CFF. Dr. Andrew Chek (Government of Australia) and Ms. Laura Whitford (TNC), were invited as panelists for this session. As context to their discussion, below are some of the recommendations from the Review of RPOA process.

- Inject relevance into RPOA 2.0 to improve interest across governments, supporters and potential funders;
- Include the CTI in the Ministries' or agencies' budget – illustrate shared concern;
- Address concerns about the inflexibility of the RPOA - how to formally include new issues in the RPOA to enhance relevance;
- Actively and structurally engage the private sector to increase effective joint action;
- Profile economic and social impacts of good ocean governance;
- Emphasize how the RPOA could help stabilize situations as a network of actors is more resilient than individuals;
- Socialize the CTI benefits to articulate its reaches beyond conservation and resource management;
- Systematically open the development partner group to the UNDP, UNEP, FAO, World Bank, etc.;
- RPOA 2.0 should clearly spell out what can be realistically achieved at national and regional levels. Include a resource mobilization strategy to support the implementation of the various activities, projects, and programs; and
- Difficult to point to real impact on the biodiversity and ecosystem targets due to the relatively long time that is required for natural systems to react but also a result of a delayed decision to allocate financial resources.

Dr. Chek opened with the opinion (which resonated with other partners) that CTI-CFF must clearly articulate a narrative of what it wants to do, in other words, articulating a descriptive value proposition. Making connections and friends with other Ministries, such as foreign affairs, finance, etc., shall prove beneficial, making the case for stronger internal support for CTI-CFF.

The new CTI-CFF RPOA 2.0 should be agile with a shorter turnaround period whereby funders look to an organization's ability to adjust to contexts; like any other successful organization, the new CTI-CFF is envisaged to be a flexible, dynamic, and responsive organization.

In summary, in the competitive development environment, CTI requires a compelling narrative to catch donor's attention, identify what CTI can offer and what it brings in value.

Ms. Whitford reiterated the point from Dr. Chek that CTI would need a clear vision and mission to justify why investors should invest in CTI rather than doing it bilateral or trilaterally.

One evaluative tool that funders look at is the commitment from member countries; how much countries are investing in this initiative; how the surpluses are used, etc.

CTI's relationship with existing regional initiatives such as with RFMOs, the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), APEC, SEAFDEC and others have not been quite clear in the past. How can those relationships bring value to CTI as a regional initiative, rather than have countries continue their relationships with these organizations separately? Developing resource documents to articulate the above would be useful, and bring clarity to the DP and funders.

CTI's greatest asset are the relationships that it brings in; this is one of the factors that donors are looking for.

On addressing the issue of sustainable financing, one needs to look at other models out there; for example, setting up a regional trust fund learning from the Caribbean Challenge initiative (CCI), the Micronesia Challenge. Other alternative funding mechanism includes the Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) model that TNC has been applying in various project sites, debit-restructure systems, insurance for natural infrastructure, and others.

Summarily, this is the perfect time for CTI to re-work its structure, build on, and add value to existing products; re-branding itself at international events such as at the Our Ocean Conference (OOC) this year in Palau and at the Convention on Biodiversity events.

Discussion

Participants agreed that partnerships should also include academic institutions; as explained by Dr. Nora, science is the catalyst of change. It assists in decision-making processes and the actions implemented to address issues.

Business forums are another platform that can connect CTI to the private sectors and gain interest of bilateral donors.

Shorter and more flexible RPOA 2.0 is desirable and should include investment plans/costs attached to the actions.

4.1.2.5 CTI-CFF 2.0 Strategic plan – Institutional Structures and Platforms

The second part of the Strategic Plan was discussed on institutional structures and platforms with two (2) panels; one from the TWGs represented by respective Chairs and the other gathered from point persons representing the Governance WGs (GWGs) – MEWG; Financial Resources WG; and Internal Resource Committee (IRC) and Cross Cutting Initiatives (WLF and LGN).

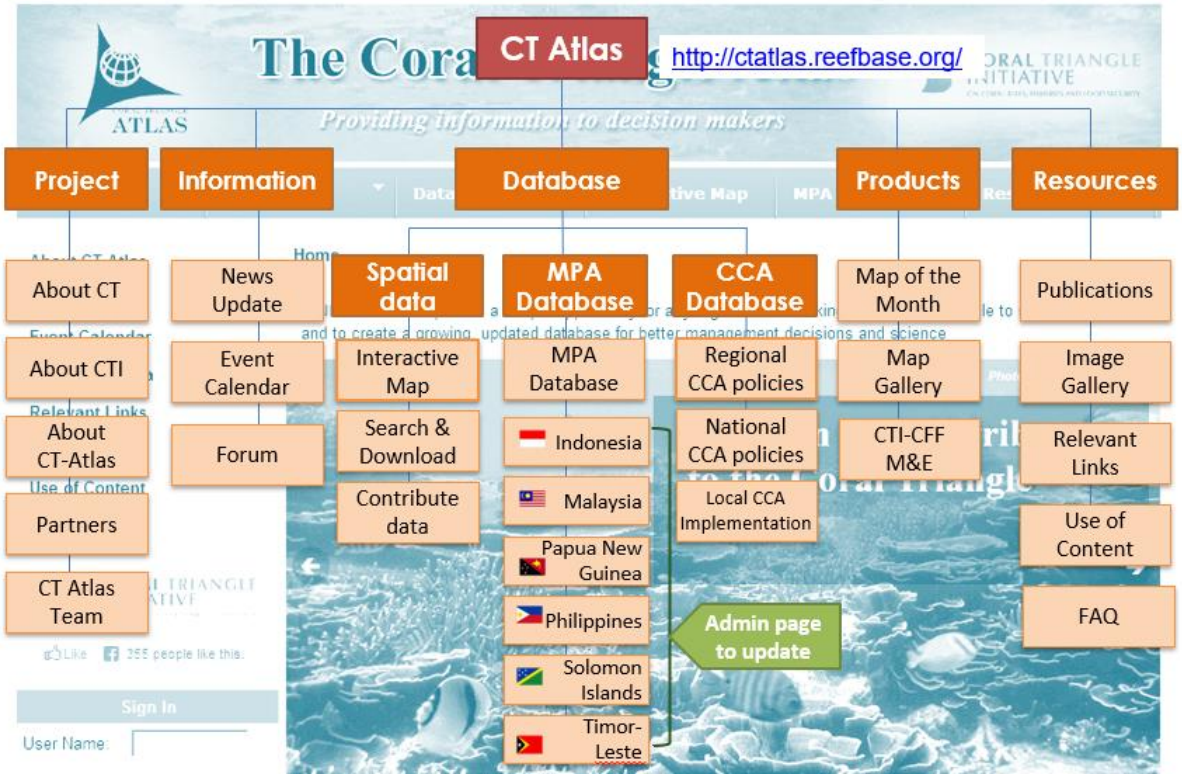
The panel session was preceded by two (2) presentations from WorldFish on the CT Atlas and GCRMN, on their history and challenges.

CT Atlas

Ms. Shwu Jiau Teoh from WorldFish was invited to the workshop to present on the background and progress of the CT Atlas.

The CT Atlas is an online database developed primarily to support the CTI-CFF, governments, NGOs and researchers in the CT region with a view of marine spatial data at the regional scale. First conceived in 2007 shortly after the inception of the CTI, the CT Atlas was created by a team pulled together by TNC with funding from the United States Coral Triangle Initiative (USCTI) to the Coral Triangle Support Program (CTSP).

Figure 4 CT Atlas Content.



Note: 'FAQ' is Frequently Asked Questions.

CTSP is a consortium of TNC, WWF, and CI tasked to implement activities that align with the CT6's NPOAs and RPOA. The CT Atlas team was geographically dispersed across US, Asia, and Australia, including members from WWF, WCS, IUCN, and led originally by TNC. The Information Technology (IT) development was led by WorldFish.

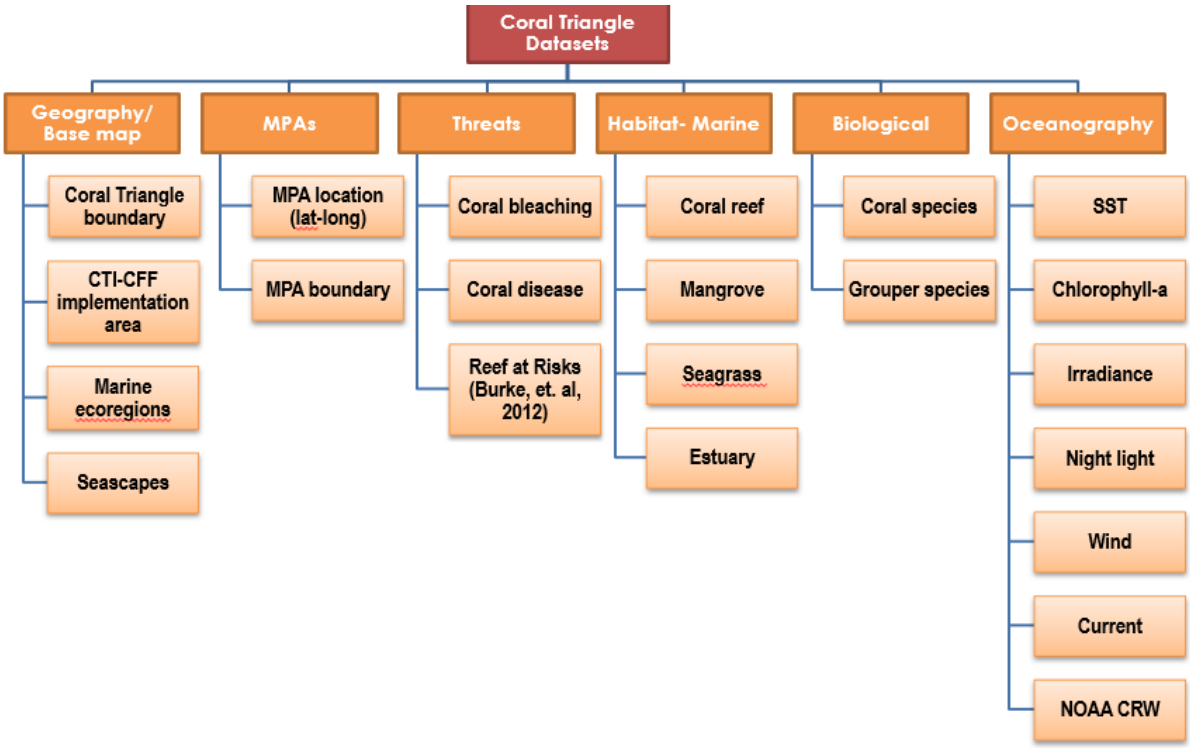
By the end of 2009, the first version of the CT Atlas was launched. A series of additional data collections, quality control, training workshops and expanding the current features of the website have been conducted since the initial launch. In 2012, CT Atlas was recognized as an integral tool for the implementation of the CTI-CFF M&E system.

When CTSP funding ended in 2013, CT Atlas was handed over to WorldFish for continued management of the website, with the understanding that no further enhancements were to be made until new sources of support were found.

The visitors/users of CT Atlas are distributed across all continents. The most visitors come from Asia, where the CT countries are located, followed by visitors from the Americas. The web and database are hosted on Amazon with the base map connected to Google and GeoServer map server, while pulling some oceanography layers from NOAA.

The baseline datasets, publications and photos were populated from the existing database in ReefBase, a global information system for coral reefs. ReefBase provided the capacity and platform to design and host CT Atlas, which is a regional database project of ReefBase (global database). ReefBase also provided ready access to the databases of partners, such as the World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC), NOAA, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), etc.

Figure 5 CT Atlas Datasets.



Note: 'Lat' is latitude and 'Long' is longitude; CRW is coral reef watch; SST is sea surface temperature.

All geospatial datasets were grouped into six (6) major themes: geography, managed areas, threats, marine habitats, biological and oceanography, with a number of sub-themes (Figure 5).

Besides developing the website and database, CT Atlas designed data sharing agreements with data providers, and provided support to the CTI TWG, partners, and stakeholders, and delivered training to CT country stakeholders. Several legal instruments were designed and signed with three (3) of the CT6 countries; the other three (3) countries had reasons and concerns prior to signing the documents. This process ended when the project ended in 2013.

2019: CT Atlas Revamp & Migration

Based on reactions from CT6 during the workshop, CT Atlas must be updated, revamped and migrated to the RS, also in part as per SOM -14 decision. Therefore, the RS have contracted WorldFish to undertake this task with a time period starting 15 April 2019 to 30 July 2020. WorldFish was chosen

due to its familiarity with the previous work, both in the technical components and with the structure of the platform.

Ms. Shwu Jiau urged the participants to complete the online survey to better analyse responses of CT6 members and understands what is required out of the new CT Atlas.

For full presentation slides, please refer to Appendix A4.

GCRMN

Mr. Tadashi Kimura, the GCRMN East Asia Regional Coordinator from Japan Wildlife Research Center provided insight into GCRMN East Asia and its regional analysis progress.

The GCRMN is an operation network under the International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI) which gathers a network of coral scientists to assist in improving CRM and provide scientific information for managers. Products include the "Status of Coral Reefs of the World" in 1998; Post Regional Bleaching & Hurricane Assessment Report in 2005 and Post Tsunami Assessment Report in 2004.

It is currently in the 4th phase of its services (2017 to 2020) where it aims to provide a more scientific approaches to produce reef status summary (i.e., mass data analysis), and provide management options while following the steps of other regions' approaches in conducting regional data analysis of coral monitoring in East Asia.

Progress of the Regional Analysis: The objectives of the Regional Analysis are to identify current status and trends; establish mechanisms of regular assessment in the region; and build capacity of younger scientists. Targeted countries for an overall analysis that would end in 2019 encompass China, South Korea, Brunei, Cambodia, ID, MY, and Myanmar. Pilot analysis have been done between 2017 and 2018 in countries such as Hong Kong, Taiwan, Japan, PH, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam.

Mr. Samuel Chan from the National University of Singapore provided some initial analytical results from seven (7) countries covering 733 reefs and 6039 surveys.

For full presentation slides from both Mr. Kimura and Mr. Chan, please refer to Appendix A6 and Appendix A5.

Panel Session 1: TWGs

Dr. Lida Pet-Soede pointed out that the Review of RPOA process noted that the institutional structure of the CTI-CFF was considered suitable for the first RPOA but some components could be improved in terms of effectiveness. The changes in the RPOA 2.0 could include the duration for which the RPOA 2.0 will be in effect (e.g., perhaps five years), mechanisms to support adaptive management (i.e., delivery/performance evaluation and adjustments during the five-year period), opportunity for focusing efforts to a subset of goals for a prescribed period of time, etc.

Other recommendations include calls for:

- Direct focus toward regional matters for the CT6 members;
- Improve process of reporting to be less bureaucratic and focused on past progress;
- SOM host country to pick a theme relevant to them (and linked to the RPOA);

- Simplify core role of the RS;
- Open the development partner group for other partners such as UNDP, UNEP, FAO, World Bank;
- Actively and structurally engage the private sector to increase effective joint action; and
- How can regional collaboration can add value to the NPOAs of national governments so that links between regional enabling conditions can be more explicit for national leaders working to achieve national agendas for their citizens locally.

The speakers for this panel session were the Chairs for all five (5) TWGs. The session teased out issues such as the value of the TWGs, how it supports NCCs and how the NCCs views the TWGs.

MPA TWG

The MPA TWG Chair stated that there are many improvements at national level, such as increased protected areas, however, the question is how these improvements benefit the CTI at the regional level? What other indicators that could quantify the gain from cooperating regionally? Additionally, several CT6 countries have their own national databases for reporting purposes. MPAs do not only serve to protect the marine resources, but also to protect the surrounding communities' economic well-being. To reach out to the local communities, the NCCs should (and have) strategized to encourage governments to implement activities at local level.

MPAs perhaps benefit from categorizations that indicate what are the biological and biophysical elements to each of these unique MPAs.

The MPA TWG should approach/get involved in other platforms such as the IUCN, CBD, SDG that have similar targets so that CTI's data and information are relevant and comparable to other organizations. In a nutshell, targets should align with global, national, and regional targets.

CT Atlas could help in this, perhaps include coral bleaching events? What other indicators would CTI want to consider? Does it want to serve as part of a global early warning system?

EAFM TWG

The EAFM TWG Chair disclosed that the working group completed all its planned activities for 2019 and is left with three (3) activities to implement for 2019. The Chair stressed that the most crucial element for this working group is an improved communication mechanism with the RS in terms of sharing information and vice versa.

Another critical element for the EAFM TWG is knowledge sharing among various stakeholders. Cross TWGs communication would be vital.

Seascapes TWG (STWG)

STWG Chair attributed the success of the first RPOA to the TWGs platform.

TWGs at the regional level communicate through the individual NCCs that have their own national-level TWGs. Therefore, the chain of communication for programs and activities are not easily lost or miscommunicated, following the existing mechanism.

On the question of how to improve the TWGs, the Chair disclosed that it comes down to the human touch; i.e., the person who manages it must understand the inner workings of CTI.

The Chair suggested that the RPOA 2.0 considers actions that have not been completed in the first RPOA that align with the new vision and mission of CTI for the next five (5) years.

TSWG

The TSWG was established much later than the other TWGs. It was not given the appropriate attention that it should have, largely due to the lack of data and information and a lack of clarity. Most of the RPOA actions for threatened species are done through in-country efforts. CT6 are also members to relevant international obligations such as CITES and CMS. A clear gap that could be addressed in RPOA 2.0 would be for CTI to focus on capacity building, trainings are needed to maintain the exchange of knowledge amongst decision-makers and researchers.

CCA TWG

For the CCA TWG, the CT Atlas is critical for CTI. It could serve as a platform to monitor the REAP and LEAP (regional and local early action plans). CT Atlas would be the core of RPOA 2.0 when developing the M&E framework. Once the CT Atlas is fully operational, different types of audiences would want to access it. The Chair proposed that the CT Atlas can be adapted to local languages as well. Would CTI consider CT Atlas to be a two-way interactive platform? Something to dwell upon in the next two (2) days.

Panel Session 2: GWGs and Cross Cutting Initiatives

WLF

The WLF Chair, Ms. Agnetha Vave Karamui from SI briefed everyone that the WLF identifies women and girls' issues at both national and regional levels. The idea for a women's platform was promoted as an outcome of the MPAs Learning Network program working with local communities.

A decision was made at the 10th SOM-10 in 2014 to formally establish the WLF and calls for integration into all programs. Since then, the WLF has received enormous support from DP.

The Chair calls for national WLF focal points to assist in addressing the need to improve communication between activities and the final beneficiaries. There is a need to work closely with women-related institutions.

However, the current space separates the cross-cutting initiatives which include the WLF from mainstream activities; WLF is not part of the reporting mechanism and missing gender indicators in the M&E system. Therefore, activities are implemented independently of the other main CTI activities. Therefore, there is minimum impact for gender equality and equity in CTI.

It is timely to account and acknowledge the contribution of the other 50% of the population. The WLF strongly recommends gender mainstreaming in CTI be made mandatory through the undertaking of gender-based assessments.

Nevertheless, the absence of budget allocation for WLF signals a gap between policy and action.

Ultimately, bigger investments must be made for capacity building; training women leaders; owning important roles in management; and encouraging women economic empowerment should be one of the main priorities to be reinforced in RPOA 2.0.

LGN

The Chair of LGN stresses on one critical point. Make the local governments part of the RPOA 2.0. Previous and current activities in and out of the first RPOA did not accommodate the local governments' voice. Ultimately, in most CT6 countries, the local governments are the implementors of many of the regional and national actions. The SDGs are also often implemented at local levels. Therefore, it is of the utmost importance that the LGN have a place and can be mainstreamed into the RPOA 2.0.

IRC

The IRC is a very new committee that was endorsed in SOM-14 with the mandate to manage and guide the RS's internal finance and administrative matters. Several members of the IRC are also members of respective NCCs, thus minimizing complexity in decision-making. The impending appointment of the Deputy Executive Director for Corporate Services is welcomed to assist the RS with both the IRC and Financial Resources Working Group (FRWG).

FRWG

Recently the FRWG was split to establish the IRC which then freed the FRWG to focus on external financial matters – specifically on fund-raising for CTI. Both WGs (the IRC and FRWG) have new Terms of References (ToR) that clarifies roles for each.

It is time to re-engage the RBF as a platform to attract potential partners and donors. The FRWG shall focus on trilateral cooperation mechanism to assist technical programs. Closer engagement between CTI and other Pacific organizations are in the books as well.

The political will to promote CTI within a country must start with the NCCs.

Only recently at a UN meeting, the CTI-CFF was profiled and featured as a good model for transboundary regional cooperation.

MEWG

One of the core issues raised by MEWG is the development and monitoring of indicators for each of the goals. Without a functioning CT Atlas, it is challenging to monitor progress of each goal. The decision to revive and migrate the CT Atlas to RS was made at the SOM-14 in Manila. Therefore, it is imperative that the RS be provided with adequate capacity in terms of technical and financial support to ensure the continued operation of the CT Atlas.

The MEWG was tasked by the CSO to monitor progress of the RPOA 2.0 development through the establishment of a Review Committee that sits within the MEWG, and it shall continue to do so until the RPOA 2.0 is endorsed.

4.2 DAY 2 – PRIORITY SETTING ON GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

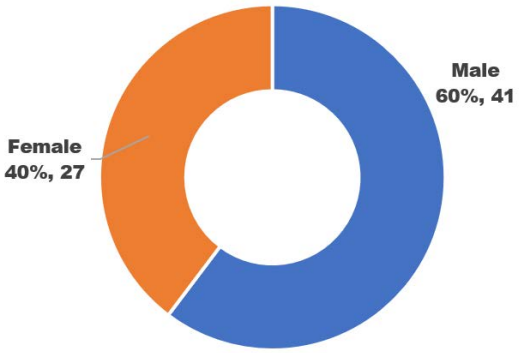
The second day of workshop was opened by the IED, Dr. Hendra Yusran Siry, who gave a brief recap from the day-1 workshop.

Day 1 recorded 68 active participants after the opening session at the Novotel Convention Centre.

Women accounted for 40% of the total participants, although no further breakdown on the range of age was used to determine if the participants yield decision-making powers.

IED recalled the opportunities identified in Day 1: (i) to ensure sustainable management and financing to achieve RPOA 2.0; (ii) critical M&E component; and (iii) regional cooperation relevant to international commitments (e.g., SDGs, CBD, *Aichii* Targets).

Figure 6 Breakdown of participants by gender.



The participants also identified key impacts from current RPOA which are the increased attention (actions) on marine and coastal issues successfully translated to policies and actions (for example, the RPOA proved to be an important catalyst for the development of NPOA; increased collaboration and communication amongst government agencies); and ability to successfully nurture cooperative linkages between Asia and the Pacific.

The participants also identified the components that are needed to realize RPOA 2.0 such as:

- Lessons learnt from other initiatives; e.g., Caribbean Challenge; BIMP EAGA; BOBLME;
- Science to inform decision-making processes and importance of knowledge sharing;
- Attract funders --- CTI to focus on descriptive value proposition (compelling narrative); to be an agile, dynamic, and responsive organization;
- Explore other alternative to fund-raising; e.g. PES, debt restructuring, insurance scheme for natural infrastructures; and
- Forge relationship with other initiatives – how CTI relates/could complement (for example) RFMOs – SPREP – APEC - SEAFDEC, etc.

Additionally, the participants identified key institutional structures and platforms opportunities that should be considered when drafting the RPOA 2.0. There are:

- CT Atlas renewal by WorldFish: Milestones and challenges to continue operationalizing CT Atlas by RS;
- GCRMN shared experience in managing data;

- TWGs – overview on the value it brings to; e.g. aligning targets with international commitments such as the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets. Ideas to improve these platforms; and
- RPOA 2.0 to build on **evolution** of several platforms:
  - Cross Cutting Initiatives – WLF and LGN urges RPOA 2.0 to mainstream gender and local government (communities); and
  - Governance WGs – IRC established due to natural evolution out of FRWG.

Lastly, the IED reminded the participants to complete the WorldFish online CT Atlas survey at [**https:/forms.gle/cxpPDdnAnKuQeKT66**] by the end of the day to enable the WorldFish team to analyse the results accurately.

For the full presentation, please refer to Appendix A7.

4.2.1 Regional goal and regional objectives

The CTI-CFF aims to facilitate **regional collaboration** around **sustainable development** policies and practices, which combine **solid conservation actions** with **good governance**, while also recognizing the distinct political, economic, environmental and social challenges of each individual CT6 country.

Geopolitical and socio-economic issues were not explicit in the narrative of the CTI, which has its reasons and benefits; however, these issues play a very important role in the allocation of time and financial resources by governments – **they inform political will**.

Defining the **common themes/challenges** across the CT6 will ensure RPOA 2.0 remains **relevant** and an **effective** platform for collaboration.

The regional context review was based on various information sources; from interviews during NCCs meetings (during the RPOA Review process); country statistics from government websites and respective National Plans of Action; Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of ASEAN countries; ADB key indicators for Asia and the Pacific, ADB State of the CT reports; World Bank Group data, FAO country profiles and various published reports.

When developing RPOA 2.0 basic contextual categories should be visited and considered:

1. **Political context**
   - The political climate in each country, and how it influences policies and activities in the marine sector;
   - The stability of the political system and administrative structure;
   - Are there government structures or policies in place that either support or hinder the goals of the CTI-CFF; and
   - What level of government is responsible for creating policy and implementing it?

Central governments recognize the importance of marine resources and typically have strong plans, policies, and associated legislation at the national level.

Commitment of CT governments to sustainable fisheries and conversation while building a "blue economy"

General trend of decentralization leads to responsibilities for marine protection/management transferred to local governments. This can cause challenges in governance due to fragmentation of institutions, changes in transparency, and shifts between national and international priorities vs local priorities.

Customary laws and traditional rights often drive the process at the local level. This can lessen the direct influence of central government legislation or policies on changing behavior.

Local community-level agencies/actors may have less resources, skills, experience, and capacity to effectively implement national-level plans, policies, and legislation.

Compliance continues to be a challenging target.

2. **Economic context:**

- How the marine sector supports the member country's economy, e.g., GDP, trade, employment;
- How are trends and/or economic activities supporting or contradicting the goals of the CTI?; and
- What are the economics of funding related to CTI goals, either from national or international sources?

CT region is an economic hub characterized by strong socio-economic forces that underlie many environmental threats, e.g., changing demographics, consumer preferences, rising prices of seafood, political uncertainties, natural disasters, global policy dynamics, etc.

Market drivers affect products and services supplied by ecosystems. These drivers are impacted by rapid expansion of urban areas, infrastructure development in coastal areas, and continued growth of tourism, coal mining, agriculture, aquaculture, shipping, and the oil and gas sectors.

The CT6 face growing pressure from international markets to source sustainable, responsible, and legal products. Within the CT6, the emerging middle class are more environmentally and socially-aware, incentivizing the private sector to apply good practices.

Regulatory uncertainties = difficulties for potential investors = less successful access to private funding.

Development assistance can drive priorities and spending (e.g., PNG, SI, TL).

Strong case for development of sustainable nature-based tourism – domestic/international tourists.

Communities in and around MPAs lack skills to deliver high-end tourism resulting in low-value mass-tourism.

Reliance on fisheries for food security and employment. 8% of CT6 population depended on fisheries/aquaculture for direct livelihood (ADB 2014).

3. **Environmental context:**

- The current environmental conditions and issues that influence the goals/achievements of the CTI.

Most bio-diverse marine environments in the world. Biophysical connectivity between CT6 marine areas.

Vast majority of coral reef ecosystems considered under threat by local activities, including overfishing, destructive fishing, marine pollution, deforestation and erosion, and coastal development.

Fisheries facing increasing pressure due to increasing population and food demands. Fisheries sustainability is affected by several drivers, e.g., weak governance, socioeconomic conditions, and ecosystem change.

Marine pollution, particularly plastics, is a central concern. Lack of programs/policies to alleviate problem.

High vulnerability to impacts of climate change and extreme events.

MPAs have had success – but implementation/management remains challenging.

Lack of marine surveillance to counter different types of illegal fishing (e.g., TL, PNG, SI, ID).

4. **Social context:**

- The reliance of communities, especially coastal communities, on marine sector and resources.
- Social risks to CTI objectives, e.g. urbanization, poor education, lack of employment opportunities

1/3 of the population of CT6 countries live within 10km of the coastline.

Fisheries and marine resources are highly linked to social and cultural values – particularly iconic species (whales, turtles, sharks).

Fish represent most of the dietary protein in most CT6 countries. Small-scale local fisheries are disproportionately important in the social context.

Population growth and emergence of a larger middle class is expected to increase human demand for marine resources (e.g., marine-based “luxuries” such as seafood, tourism), and thereby increase social and environmental pressures on this sector.

Food security issues related to declining fish stocks and shift from agricultural jobs to manufacturing and service sector jobs by younger generations.

Explosive growth in the use of social media has increased awareness of the need to conserve natural systems for the younger generation, who are generally well-educated and enjoy a modern lifestyle.

Several countries in the CT region face rapid social change: (i) rural to urban migration trends highest in SI and TL; (ii) rise in overall media consumption, particularly in Pacific CT countries; (iii) technological advancements, particularly in Asian CT countries, e.g. for improved marine surveillance; and (iv) move from subsistence to cash economy in SI.

4.2.2 1st Breakout session on goals, Objective A and Objective B

With the above as background to set the scene and guide the following break-out session, the consultant hopes that the participants could take this opportunity to deliberate and/or add value to the proposed goal and objectives for the RPOA 2.0

The proposed goal from the consultant is as follows:

> *"By 2025, regional collaboration facilitated through the CTI-CFF enhances* ***resilience*** *of* ***natural and human systems*** *to negative impacts of climate change and economic development in support of* ***food security, sustainable fisheries and coastal livelihoods*** *in the CT region."*

Following the goal are two (2) proposed objectives focusing on:

(i) Health of critical marine and coastal ecosystems in priority seascapes of the CT; and

(ii) Socio-economic conditions of coastal communities are improved in priority seascapes of the CT.

The participants were separated into three (3) groups to deliberate on the proposed goal and two (2) objectives on a rotational basis. The sessions were moderated by the consultants and Mr. Len Garces from the USAID Oceans and Fisheries Partnership Program.

Summary on the Goals

Consider some changes of the wording that allow more people to understand and be motivated by the goal.

There was discussion about being specific about diversity as well and finding better words for the natural and human system and considering cooperation instead of collaboration.

The goal can be simplified if resilience is understood to be for impacts of climate change and the CCA TWG has useful sub-targets for resilience in that case. If it is broader, then the ability to adapt, the ability to cope, or "strengthening" would be options for resilience.

The mentioning of negative impacts from economic development will be very confusing, so better to simplify that.

Summary on the Objective A: "Health of critical marine and coastal ecosystems in priority seascapes of the CT"

The proposed objective was on "Health of critical marine and coastal ecosystems is improved in priority *(transboundary)* seascapes of the CT". As a result of the workshop discussions the following was suggested "*Health [ecological Integrity] of critical marine and coastal ecosystems is improved [effectively managed] in priority (transboundary) seascapes of the CT"*

Other considerations for the finalization of this Objective include:

- Adding resilience to be consistent with the proposed goal/visions of the RPOA;
- Area - to consider transboundary and connectivity of habitats with seascapes, regional relevance and conservation importance, and existing priority seascapes (SSS, BSSE, LS) and future seascapes in the CTI; and
- Indicators: Targets and indicators relevant to health of ecosystems, critical habitats, biodiversity to be used for easy reporting; and, to revisit and revise existing M&E indicators of CTI WGs.

In pursuit of this ecological Objective, the following targets were proposed:

- **Target 1: Transboundary Seascapes –** building on the first RPOAs "priority seascapes" such as SSS, BSSE and LS Seascape, and future priority seascapes within CTI region.
- **Target 2: Habitats/Ecosystems –** to include key habitats such as coral reefs mangrove areas, seagrass and mudflats. Connectivity of the habitats as well as their conduction e.g., coral bleaching will also be considered.
- **Target 3: Species –** consistent with the first RPOA, the species will include Endangered or Threatened Species, economically important species e.g., pelagic species, migratory and endemic species. The connectivity and location of spawning/nursery areas for economically important species and migratory species will need to be considered and implementation of coordinated fisheries management.
- **Target 4: Other ecological issues -** emerging issues such as marine debris and ballast water were noted and their importance for regional collaboration. Land-based pollution (LBP) (e.g., adoption of Ridge to Reef approach similar to Solomon island and the PH), and enforcement of coastal/marine laws and policies (fisheries, MPA, others). Climate readiness for communities to adopt to shifts in resources, blue carbon financing among others. Adoption of ASEAN/APEC agreements on Marine debris was also noted.

Summary on the Objective B: "Socio-economic conditions of coastal communities is improved in priority seascapes of the CT"

Participants agreed with the concept of Objective B of advancing the socio-economic conditions of coastal communities with the priority *(transboundary)* seascapes of the CT (i.e., SSS, BSSE, LS) as the geographic focus. Discussions highlighted the following: (i) incorporating equity considerations in the socio-economic objective, (ii) utilizing the first RPOA priority seascapes as a base and building on these seascapes to include other priority seascapes that may be designated in the future; (iii) considering as part of the geographic focus of the objective, large scale managed areas–large marine ecosystems that are located within priority areas, flagship sites within locally managed MPAS where the current work lies, as well as areas included in the CTMPAS Categories 1–4; (iv) streamlining Objective B indicators with its relevant counterpart in the SDGs (e.g., Goal 1 on Poverty, Goal 2 on Zero Hunger, Goal 13 on Climate Action, Goal 14 on Life on Water, etc.) to facilitate monitoring, evaluation, and reporting; (v) strengthening M&E (e.g., improve baseline data, identify best practices to help measure success of activities and/or impacts on the fisheries sector); and (vi) identifying strategies to enhance the sustainability of projects and/or impacts.

On Target B-1: Sustainable Fisheries, economically important fisheries are identified as priority species from the viewpoint of both trade and food for the consumption of households in coastal communities. These include tuna, grouper, small pelagic fish, and commercial invertebrates. The proposed areas of work under this target included the following: (i) improvement of policies and regulations (e.g., fishing gears, harvest methods) and the management of small-scale fisheries; (ii) propagation and protection of traditional and/local knowledge on fishing practices that promote sustainable fisheries; (iii) and the inclusion of live reef food fish trade in relation to coral reef sustainability (e.g., address damaging fish practices).

On Target B-2: Food Security, given that healthy fisheries are key to feeding a growing world, improvement of policies and regulations (e.g., fishing gears, harvest methods) as well as the propagation and protection of traditional and/local knowledge on fishing practices were also suggested areas of work, cutting through Targets B-1 and B-2. The discussions also noted the need to identify new fishery methods and/or opportunities that are resilient to climate change (e.g., mariculture).

On Target B-3: Livelihoods, one of the expected key performance indicators of enhanced livelihood is the increased income of beneficiaries. The definition of livelihoods includes alternative livelihoods (e.g., marine eco-tourism). The discussions acknowledged Sustainable COASTFISH) as one of the targets under the first RPOA that lagged due to the difficulty in implementing livelihood projects and the recent approval of the COASTFISH initiative Regional Framework and Roadmap during the 14th SOM in December 2018. The need to continue and enhance the implementation of this initiative was emphasized, as was the need to adopt a value chain approach to maximize opportunities, efficiencies, and value added. It was noted that the first RPOA focused primarily on resource management rather than the full range of activities that is needed to bring a product from source to plate (i.e., final consumer). The discussions also floated possible areas of intervention, such as the provision of incentives (e.g., local patrolling) and local communities' rights to access (e.g., funding opportunities).

Additional targets were suggested as follows:

(i) Target B-4: Ecosystem and Economic Resilience. Resilience is defined as improved capacity to manage risks. The ridge to reef approach is the preferred methodology in recognition of the natural and socio-economic interconnections from source to sea. This target entails empowering and building resilient coastal communities and ecosystems to manage risks from climate change, disasters, etc. The Citizen Science initiative was cited as a model for enhancing awareness and education on resilience. Citizen Science brings public participation in whole or in part to scientific research.

(ii) Target B-5: Empowering Women. This target has a two-pronged focus: one is on mainstreaming gender as it relates to focal programs (includes both men and women) and the second on women-focused activities. Suggested activities include: (i) provision of capacity building tools (e.g., financial tools in catch documentation and traceability system); (ii) increase the involvement of women in fisheries (e.g., value addition) and/or provide opportunities for women in leadership roles (e.g., management of marine resources).

(iii) Target B-6: Mainstreaming Indigenous Communities. This target aims to involve indigenous and marginalized coastal communities in the decision-making processes and activities in the CTI. The LEAP) and the REAP on CCA were suggested as useful sources of information that can be referred to.

(iv) Target B-7: Improve Education and Awareness. This is one of the cross-cutting themes that covers Targets B1–6. Towards this end, the following activities were suggested: (i) improve access to information that raises the socio-economic status (e.g., attracting donors, youths, schools); (ii) provide incentives and organize learning exchanges on best practices and successful models in other regional seas; (iii) appoint local champions on the benefits of sustainable fisheries to encourage behavioral (transformational change); (iv) build capacity on new sources of income, transformative lifestyle and include youth ((e.g., Citizen Science); (v) consider hard and soft engineering/technology in addressing climate change issues; and (vi) propagate and protect traditional and/local knowledge on fishing practices.

4.2.3 2nd Breakout session on strategy and Theory of Transformational Change (ToTC)

The participants were provided with four (4) proposed strategies to initiate discussions surrounding policy & regulations; private sector engagement; optimization of partnerships for capacity development and empowerment of key stakeholders; and identification of financing solutions.

1. **Strategy 1:** Inform and support the development of conducive policy and regulations for CTI-CFF goal/vision.
2. **Strategy 2:** Engage and motivate private sector into action for CTI-CFF goal/vision.
3. **Strategy 3:** Enhance and optimize partnerships (international, regional, national, local) for capacity development and empowerment of key stakeholders for CTI-CFF goal/vision.
4. **Strategy 4:** Identify and create blended finance solutions for CTI-CFF goal/vision.

Summary on the ToTC

The opportunity to combine strategies into a mega strategy to focus on smartly and effectively bringing additional value to national work was discussed for several issues and themes, including: Marine Debris, Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU), MPAs, and livelihoods. These included: branding the CTI CTMPAs for investment purposes into livelihood programs (particularly for those that are examples of great local stewardship), addressing IUU through incentivized (crypto money and knowledge) data and technology, data exchange ((e.g., for Electronic Catch Documentation and Traceability (ECDT)), considering national approaches for marine debris and developing a regional approach, considering ways to address marine waste by looking at the value of working through connectivity on neighboring “sister-MPAs”, considering the power of outreach using sad examples of dead whales around the marine debris problem, and learning from the green fins approach to promote adoption of best practices for non-diver related marine tourism actors.

Discussions considered how much the role of the private sector should be facilitated, and where does the responsibility of the government lie, for example with regards to investing in infrastructure, could different partnerships be supported by private sector to bring technology and innovation (such as renewable energy) to the priority places to reward and further support good stewardship, what the current best and legal options are for establishing a fund that would be interesting for private sector to seed, what examples exist to consider trust funds that are regional and that have national implementing funds as well, are there perverse finance schemes that can be turned around to be supportive of CTI vision instead of through regional policy work?

Summary on the strategies

Strategy 1: Inform and support the development of conducive policy and regulations for the CTI-CFF goal/vision.

The following proposed actions were proposed to inform and support conducive policies in CTI:

- Conduct policy analysis and identify gaps (including matrix of issues and lessons learned);
- Identify commitment or action as a "shared regional target" OR identify topics/issues/actions to connect NPOA with RPOA (e.g., Marine debris, Coral bleaching; transboundary fisheries – IUU, Biodiversity);
- Developing Regional "guideline/framework" on transboundary issues, gender and human welfare;
- Adoption of existing international commitments and instruments ((e.g., CBD, Code of Conduct, Conference of the Parties (COP), fisheries));
- Shared commitment by CT6 on strengthening and/or expanding their NCCs;
- Strengthening the role of the LGN to support development of policy in the CTI; and
- Raising the profile of CTI using the following platforms: CT Atlas, NCCs, data sharing and strategic communications.

Strategy 2: Engage and motivate private sector into action for CTI-CFF goal/vision.

Private sector in involvement in the CTI-CFF can take two forms, through collaborative actions with private industries, and through funding of the initiative's various activities and/or investment plan towards the achievement of the CTI-CFF goals. The current CTI-CFF engagement with the private sector is limited to the Regional Business Forum (RBF) and the Fishers' Forum supported by WWF. Although recognized as a useful platform to connect the public and private sectors, the discussions highlighted the lack of tangible outcomes from the RBFs that are held every two years. For example, the 4th RBF held in ID in 2015 was the last event in the RBF series. It delivered the approval of the Regional Framework on Sustainable Marine Tourism but has yet to create and operationalize a Sustainable Marine Tourism Council as one of the main deliverables of the event due to the difficulty in getting members to join the council. Under the 3rd Fishers' Forum in 2018, a communique was prepared on the role of technology, fish catch documentation and traceability in combating IUU fishing to sustainable fisheries in the CT.

Participants suggested the following activities to improve on the RBF: (i) clear articulation of its objectives and the follow up action post RBF, which were identified as critical ingredients to the success of the RBF; (ii) promote and strengthen buy-in, particularly among ministries that may not be part of the CTI-CFF National Coordinating Committee but are the targeted audience of the RBF theme (e.g., tourism, transportation, etc.); (iii) expand the theme of the RBF to include fisheries, marine plastics, climate change, and other current and emerging issues in the region and in the global arena; (iv) incorporate as part of the RBF activities, the promotion of corporate social responsibility, sharing of lessons learned and success stories on working with the private sector; (iv) mobilize Centers of Excellence as platforms to engage with on particular themes (e.g., climate change); and (v) utilize the

CTI-CFF as a conduit for socializing the private sector on topics such as traceability, sharing in the costs and benefits of buying sustainable fisheries, etc.

MY was supposed to host the 5th RBF in 2018 but has delayed its schedule pending how the RPOA 2.0 takes shape.

The discussions also noted that private sector engagement in the CTI-CFF is best packaged by sector (e.g., tourism, extraction [seabed mining], shipping, fisheries). Within the initiative, mechanisms and strategies are already in place to engage with the private sector. These include the FRWG that is charged with obtaining external funding for the program. Towards this end, a review of the Financial Architecture Report by the ADB was suggested as one of its preliminary activities. The CTI-CFF also has a Communications Strategy that needs to be renewed to include and focus on private sector involvement. On the other hand, a Fund-Raising Strategy is needed to guide the development of business plans for proposed actions.

Strategy 3: Enhance and optimize partnerships (international, regional, national, local) for capacity development and empowerment of key stakeholders for CTI-CFF goal/vision.

Potentiation interventions to enhance and optimize partnerships to be pursued are:

- Strengthening university partnerships (platform for implementation), and establish Scientific Advisory group (SAG) (including identification of experts);
- Establishing partnerships on providing data collaboration research/studies to address transboundary issues;
- Establishing partnerships with private sector, Governments, and NGOs in supporting fisheries (e.g., market-based interventions);
- Strengthening partnerships with the Indonesian Government (e.g., South – South Technical Cooperation);
- Strengthening partnership/collaboration institutionalized (building on RPOA 1.0) - LGN, WLF, Learning network, TWG; and
- Expanding CT6 partnerships, to include:
    - CT6 + ASEAN, APEC, Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA), International Maritime Organization (IMO), The Pacific Community (SPC) and others;
    - CT6 + CBD, RAMSAR, UNFCC, COP; and
    - CT6 + Fiji, China (South China Sea Forum).

In support of capacity development and empowerment of key stakeholders, suggested interventions include:

- Capacity building on: MPA/Marine Park management; Sustainable fisheries; livelihoods, handling marine mammals stranding, business plans (RPOA), and Blue carbon (using existing curriculum);

- Capacity building on Gender (building on current platforms e.g., UN Women and the Gender in Aquaculture and Fisheries (GAF), and integration of Gender in the all strategies;
- Preparing local communities with the shift of resources or readiness of coastal community (Carbon financing, Community-based CRM, Technology development/innovation on sustainable fisheries, livelihoods);
- Awareness and education raising for communities (topics will include sustainable harvest, tools from existing working group, e.g., Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) / EAFM); and
- Conducting Internships, Professional development/fellowships with CT6 countries.

Strategy 4: Identify and create blended finance solutions for CTI-CFF goal/vision.

Discussions acknowledged the important role of the CTI-CFF Executive Director and Deputy Executive Director for Corporate Services in fundraising. Also highlighted was the need to establish a BDU or PPF, as recommended in the Financial Architecture Report, that will work with countries in developing project proposals to access funding and financing tools from the GEF, Green Climate Fund (GCF), and other bilateral and multilateral donor and/or funding agencies. Other regional initiatives, such as the Greater Mekong Subregion Core Environment Program for example, will establish a PPF as part of its regional strategic framework for 2018–2022. Within the context of the GCF, the CTI-CFF may want to explore possibility of accreditation as a direct access entity that will enable access and sequence finance from the GCF to implement important climate change interventions.

Other suggestions that the initiative may want to explore is the establishment of a regional trust fund with the initial funding from the unutilized funds from the CT6 country contributions. The initiative may also want to consider partnerships with the airline, shipping, railway, banking industries, etc. similar to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)'s corporate and philanthropic partnerships. Under UNICEF's Change for Good, customers on several major international airline and at times domestic flights donate their spare change, which are collected by airline personnel and then given to the respective National Committee for UNICEF to use in their various activities. This partnership has generated over $160 million since 1987. New financing strategies provide financing opportunities for the CTI-CFF. These include debt swaps, tourism entrance fees, etc.)

For full collated presentation slides of the goal, objectives and strategies key discussion points can be referred to in Appendix A7.

4.2.4 Reflections by NCCs and discussion on links with their NPOAs

After the discussion on the proposed goal, objectives, and strategies the participants were invited to reflect and discuss the link between those objectives and strategies and their NPOAs.

ID believed the focus of RPOA 2.0 should not be limited to priority seascapes; it could also include other areas as well. There was also a concern on how the proposed goal would be translated to the TWGs. Specific management plans should be developed in each priority seascapes as one seascape differs from the other in characteristics.

Emerging issues such as marine debris, climate change, IUU fishing, and protection of threatened species should also be made a priority in the RPOA 2.0. Marine mammals straddling issues between countries should be investigated as well.

ID agreed that the RPOA 2.0 timeframe could be reduced to five (5) years.

MY acknowledged that CTI-CFF brought positive impacts in the past ten (10) years. In this instance, the consultant is recommended to revisit the status of the current goals and actions and assess which ones that have not started and consider if it is more prudent to drop or continue in RPOA 2.0. Capacity building is of utmost importance for RPOA 2.0; for example, the recent gazettement of TMP would require capacity building management, training of rangers, local communities, etc.

There is a need to look at the MEWG functions and the need for good data management to set as baseline to set targets in RPOA 2.0; the indicators should be tangible and measurable. It would help MY's justification for its continued involvement in CTI-CFF.

Additionally, CTI-CFF requires targeted and effective branding strategy to convince current and potential donors / partners to continue supporting the cause of CTI-CFF.

Similarly, MY suggests assessing several common niche areas based on the TOTC and translate it to common regional statements.

MY agreed to the five (5) years target of RPOA 2.0 coupled with annual, or 2.5-year basis.

PNG reiterated the common findings from the break-out sessions that in order to sustain RPOA 2.0, having strong policy; sustainable and achievable partnerships strategies in place such as public-private partnerships (PPP); and implementing sustainable financing strategy are critical. Products developed from the CT Atlas such as the CT map should be continued. Focus of the RPOA 2.0 should be on food security and human well-being. In doing so, education and awareness, capacity building and research are critical as part of the M&E process.

Other marine industry such as marine tourism should be given focus as well in identifying how regional targets contributes to achievement of national targets; for example, the SDG targets. It would help align national targets to regional targets.

The PH informed the participants that the last NCC meeting in April 2019 deliberated on the implementation of the NPOA and steps that are required to further the RPOA 2.0 development. It is hoped that the outcome of this workshop provides the initial directions in the development of the RPOA 2.0.

Nevertheless, there is a need to revisit the proposed goal. The participants find it challenging to deliberate on the proposed strategies while the objectives were unclear.

One specific suggestion for marine tourism, is to look at existing policies and guidelines of other regional organizations when addressing pressing issues --- Code of Conduct developed by GreenFins in terms of engaging the diving and snorkeling businesses.

Similarly, with other CT6, engagement with private sectors is one key aspect that CTI should also pay more attention to, in addressing specific issues.

The PH flag one concern while reading through the Inception Report that there is a need for NCCs to be involved in the process.

SI acknowledged the importance of the TOC in adding value to the current RPOA. However, it reiterates that the new RPOA 2.0 should incorporate tangible actions; realistic and sustainable mechanism or reporting mechanism with "traffic lights" approach to assess at any time if the RPOA 2.0 is meeting the goals and objectives. It is useful and important to also assess impact of the goal itself through a rating system. Lastly, sustainable financing is high on the priority list for the RPOA 2.0 to implement.

TL also highlighted the uncompleted actions in the current RPOA; however, it strongly supports the seascape approach in RPOA 2.0. For TL, capacity building needs and the mainstreaming of cross-cutting initiatives (such as the LGN and WLF) are the two (2) main concern to be addressed in RPOA 2.0. Similarly, with SI, TL also calls for the RPOA 2.0 to incorporate concrete actions that produces tangible output.

On a separate note, TL calls for a broad-based staffing at the RS in order to have a balanced working arrangement that reflect the spirit of CTI-CFF.

4.3 DAY 3 – VARIOUS TOPICS RELEVANT TO CREATE NEW OPERATIONAL PLAN

The third day of workshop was opened by Dr. Hendra Yusran who gave a brief recap from the Day-2 workshop where participants deliberated on CTI's new goal; objectives and strategies. These would be further deliberated in subsequent session and further fine-tuned during the next workshops and meetings with the CT6. A copy of the draft goal, objectives and strategies can be referred to in Appendix A8.

Day 3 included four sessions: (i) CT Atlas Presentation and Discussion; (ii) MEWG Meeting; (iii) Preliminary agreement of goal, objectives and strategies; and (iv) Introduction to next workshops topics.

4.3.1 CT Atlas

The WorldFish consultants' presentation outline covered: (i) recap for Day 1 of the workshop; (ii) the online survey results; and (iii) a discussion session outlining issues to be clarified and/or decide on by CT6 for the re-designing of the CT Atlas to meet CT6 expectations.

During Day 1, the consultants briefed the participants on the CT Atlas' history, structure, contents, database, data sharing agreements matters, past Geographic Information System (GIS) support provided to TWGs in maps production and training sessions.

During the session, the participants reiterated the critical need for CT Atlas to serve as an M&E tool and for data management. Other opportunities for the new CT Atlas could bring are that it could serve as a platform to engage new partners and to raise CT Atlas profile.

The consultants raise the question on how to improve CT Atlas in its effort to support RPOA 2.0; how to operationalize it after the migration to RS and the capacity of CTI to manage CT Atlas.

Survey Results

The Consultants revealed that they received 44 responses, whereby the majority were from DP, followed by a fair mix of responses from TWGs, NCCs and other international organizations. The

Consultant hoped that more NCCs and TWGs would respond to the survey so that appropriate/relevant changes can be made to meet with CTI's expectations of the CT Atlas.

Most of the respondents visit the current CT Atlas as required, noting that no updates have been made in the past couple of years.

62.9% responded that the MPA database is very useful, followed by the interactive maps; publications and downloadable datasets; with themes around marine habitat, threats and geography/boundary most referred to.

A high proportion of respondents agreed that all data can be viewed publicly but requires a sign-in to download data. However, a majority of respondents did not have new data to contribute while those who have new data to contribute have data on MPA, threatened species (turtles), ReefCheck survey data, climate change, coastal communities, blue economy and CTI project location and -investment ready to be shared.

In order to revise and update the CT Atlas, a critical component to ensure its success lies in the data sharing agreement. Based on the survey, several key issues to focus on would be the copyright of the original owner; standard data agreements with CT6 and partners; and to address the question if CT Atlas to use both publish and unpublished data.

Other suggested improvements to the CT Atlas includes: website interface design and enhanced features; support for local languages; regular updates; website administrator support (dataset and contact person); tool for M&E and support priorities of RPOA 2.0.

Trainings that would be useful includes a demo video to getting started with CT Atlas, interactive mapping tools, input/upload data, data analysis and GIS mapping.

A GIS Helpdesk is high on the priority requirement of the new CT Atlas where services such as online platform for technical queries to be made would be available, as well as assistance in GIS analysis and creating maps. Noting that most of the respondents were from the DP, it might not reflect the needs of CT6. Therefore, it is critical for WorldFish to receive more feedback on its online survey from the CT6 as soon as possible.

The deadline for the online survey is set for 15th May 2019.

A copy of the presentation can be found in Appendix A9.

Feedback from presentation:

The CT Atlas survey remains open until 15th May 2019. WorldFish and the RS encouraged the NCCs to disseminate the survey to their peers to obtain comprehensive feedback from CT6. Currently most respondents were from DP and other NGOs. Minimum response from CT6, therefore the current result does not reflect the CT6 needs.

CT6 pointed out that the survey does not provide flexibility for members/respondents who are responsible for multiple TWGs and GWGs. WorldFish shall make the necessary changes.

The survey indicates that majority of respondents recommended a dedicated website administrator support and GIS Helpdesk service (minimum ad hoc services) (91%). This would require more financial resources to be allocated by the RS.

The participants were encouraged to provide input on four (4) discussion topics:

Datasets

Key discussion points were:

- What data should we include?
- Who will do quality checks?

A representative from Indonesian MPA TWG indicated that there were no updates from ID since 2013. A suggestion was made for CT Atlas/the RS to develop a contract between the RS and source agencies to ensure regular updates be made to CT Atlas. Previously, data is uploaded by personnel who are aware of such needs; taking into consideration staff turnover rate, the knowledge of updating such data will be lost. Therefore, in the absence of such contracts, it is not obligatory for the agencies to provide data to CT Atlas. Other points of recommendations and feedback included:

Overall, it was made clear that marine habitat data had not been updated since 2013. WorldFish clarified that in the absence of funding beyond 2014, no data was updated nor verified except for data uploaded by individual countries.

There is a call for CT Atlas to aspire to becoming Global Fishing Watch equivalent.

To provide policy analysis with regards to developing and monitoring survey of habitat – how to manage habitat. WorldFish responds that it can be considered in the new CT Atlas, the closest example are the maps of the month.

WorldFish and RS needs to take note and consider that data collected from different sources applies different protocols.

The Chair of CCA TWG from the PH believed:

Demographic profiles are essential to decision-makers;

CT Atlas could pull data and information from other international databases that have existing connections with CT6 such as the Japan Meteorological stations; NOAA etc.

WorldFish responded that there are two (2) options of pulling and analyzing data; at regional and national level.

If it is at the national-level, the data standardization would not be much of an issue in order to produce country-specific report. However, if CT Atlas were to produce products at regional level, data from CT6 needs to be standardized.

Prof. Peter Mumby from Queensland University proposed that submitting data to CT Atlas be made mandatory for future CTI -elated regional projects.

SI informed the meeting that the CT Atlas was created from a need to share work/data on MPAs that also addresses the seascape targets. Over the years, other indicators were required by other TWGs. SI suggested to streamline the data/information requirement.

- The CT Atlas should first and foremost serve as a reporting tool for MEWG

- The next phase is for CT6 to submit data to CT Atlas; and
- The new CT Atlas is driven by the outcome of RPOA 2.0

USAID Oceans added that the main vision of CT Atlas should be as a reporting tool, and each WG works closely together with CT Atlas. As for the quality checks, the RS could look into utilizing the University Partnership and the SAG.

USAID Sea Project (former CT Atlas) recalled the many challenges it faced to obtain data from CT6.

The new CT Atlas can benefit from a dashboard to quickly provide/assess progress of various indicators.

Regulations/protocols are needed for TWGs to submit data.

However, CT Atlas needs to be focused – the RS needs to provide guidance to WorldFish on what data is required. It should reflect on the needs of CTI.

The DP added that CT Atlas should reflect on the needs of CTI prioritize activities, identify users and the funds required to maintain such database.

WorldFish reiterated the critical importance of close working arrangements with the respective TWGs. Data should be useful and meet with the targets of RPOA 2.0.

The consultant informed everyone that based on the Review of RPOA process, the CT6 summarized the proposed needs for CT Atlas to encompass: (i) measuring progress on RPOA – targets; (ii) support researchers and students have access to data useful to them; (iii) profile work/projects implemented in CTI to be made mandatory.

Prof. Peter Mumby from Queensland University added that it is critical for CT Atlas to begin as a tool to support CTI work (1st priority). Look at the objectives from RPOA 2.0 and assess the types of data required to meet the objectives. The benefit of having these data and analysis shall invariably flow down to national level and assist with the planning activities.

Habitat maps are lacking at the national level, however, they are developed and mapped at the regional level. For example, currently scientists are working to map the corals of the world. The RS could negotiate for CT Atlas to have access to these maps.

However, often, regional data are not detailed enough for national level planning. Having a matrix on key data requirements to implement RPOA 2.0 and match which datasets available would prove to be very useful for CT6.

USAID Sea Project (former CT Atlas) proposed that a new design of the CT Atlas currently is not a priority. The RS and WorldFish should focus on the mechanism/protocol on data collection. Most queries relate to – how big is the MPA, what is the status of the corals, etc.

WorldFish agreed that interactive maps could be maintained. Furthermore, the CT Atlas could generate statistical information useful for decision-makers. For now, the RS should provide guidance to WorldFish on the type of products that CT Atlas should produce.

SI shares its concern on data sharing issues. Regulations/protocols are required to guide the data sharing process. The RS should also negotiate with other organizations (including private sector) to share their data, such as the SPC.

MY shared the same concern as SI, where data sharing is a sensitive issue. Often, data are second-hand data from other agencies. Some are more forthcoming to share their data, and some are not. The role of national TWGs is critical to approach the individual data owners and convince them to share their data.

RS (IED) informed the participants that Vulcan Inc[2] is keen to collaborate with CTI-CFF.

WorldFish reiterated that based on experience, getting the data sharing agreements agreed and signed by data owners of the various CT6 agencies was a major challenge. With the new CT Atlas, WorldFish hopes that RS shall make good progress with the NCCs.

MY reassures the RS that sharing published data and information shall not be an issue. Those data and information can be transferred to NCCs and eventually to the CT Atlas. However, such sharing requires data sharing agreements, including on the use of logo.

Alternative sourcing of data would have to have agreements with the data contributor/owner; e.g., if CT Atlas requires MPA data from MMAF, the data sharing agreement should be made directly with MMAF.

The RS (IED) reminds everyone that the CT Atlas should also include relevant SDG targets and indicators.

The PH proposed that current data and information in the CT Atlas should not be disposed. Some of the indicators can be updated.

They also agreed that CT Atlas to work only on published data as well as instruments/agreements, requirements and protocols for countries to submit data to RS to be fed into CT Atlas.

***GCRMN/ICRI*; Mr. Tadashi** recommended for a data collection mechanism to be developed. Agreements with each country are critical as data collection methodology is different for each country. GCRMN faces problems as well, e.g., although countries agreed to share their data, it was never sent.

National workshops could be organized to determine and agree on the methodology for compilation of data. The RS may negotiate with GCRMN to populate the CT Atlas as well.

USAID Sea Project (former CT Atlas) summarizes that there is a need for a flowchart/protocol/mechanism (equivalent) for the treatment of published data from source to publication in CT Atlas. Identify a person (or management team) to manage the data. In some instances, data agreement might not be necessary, however protocols are critical.

[2] Seattle-based Vulcan Inc is the engine behind philanthropist and Microsoft co-founder Paul G. Allen's network of organizations and initiatives. In 2018, Vulcan launched a new partnership with the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation and ICRI to: 1) develop and adopt a new global target for coral reefs at the Convention on Biological Diversity Conference of the Parties in Beijing in 2020; and 2) establish a public-private, multi-stakeholder Global Fund for Coral Reefs to facilitate the use of innovative financing mechanisms and unlock financing for coral reef-related climate adaptation.

Training and GIS Helpdesk

Key discussion points were:

- What is the contribution of a GIS Helpdesk service?
- How frequent are the demands?
- Can we decentralize the GIS services?

These questions were posed based on the feedback from the online survey that highlights the need for training and especially GIS helpdesk. However, majority of the online survey respondents were not from the CT6 NCCs; the consultant requests for NCCs during this session to respond and provide clarity on such needs.

MY reminded the participants that the IRC approved the allocation for CT Atlas of USD 112,000.00, however, it is concerned for its sustainability. For MY, CT Atlas is not a priority for now. The IED clarified that once the CT Atlas has been updated and transferred to the RS, the expenses associated with it shall be tagged as part of the operations cost, which include one IT person to manage it. Hosting cost of USD 3,000.00 per annum shall also be part of the operation expense. Another form of sustainability; to ensure CT Atlas relevance would be on CT6 to provide their published data.

Most CT6 agreed that the CT Atlas's main beneficiaries are the CT6 decision-makers and therefore CT Atlas should be used and maintained as a decision-making tool (part M&E function) and therefore must provide products such as maps, final data and information on a simplified dashboard format rather than GIS related data that would need further analysis by users.

The DP agreed with that GIS data provided to CT Atlas should be used to produce information such as on seascape and assist in decision-making processes. It should not duplicate existing GIS capabilities inherent in respective CT6. Rather, CT Atlas is a one-way flow of information to the users.

Structure of a new CT Atlas (2.0)

Key discussion points were:

- Continue RPOA 1.0 (?); M&E review? Used to track existing indicators.
- How to support effective implementation of RPOA 2.0?

One suggestion was made that each CT6 appoints a dedicated point person to technically maintain and update national data; and a regional staff at the RS. MEWG shall decide the frequency of updating by CT6 at a later stage. The type of data required shall depend on the new RPOA 2.0 identified through the workshops and meetings to be conducted during the development of RPOA 2.0 phase.

MY suggested for current data in CT Atlas to be updated to serve as baseline information. However, WorldFish indicated that this would be a challenge since currently there is no dedicated point person in CT6 for WorldFish to contact.

The PH added that it is best to include all TWGs indicators and be mindful of the logo used. An additional suggestion is to move the link for contribution near the log-in page.

SI requests for clarity if current data to be compiled if it is decided that some indicators and data are not required in the new CT Atlas. Would those data be updated? IED suggested that current data be left as is, noting that the updating/revision of CT Atlas is an on-going process. The WorldFish team shall be informed by the RS of any updates during the RPOA 2.0 process that affect the CT Atlas.

WorldFish clarified that the separation of CT Atlas from WorldFish/ReefBase to the RS with its own hosting account, shall affect the resources currently in CT Atlas. Some materials such as photos, maps and papers would not be moved with CT Atlas during its migration due to Internet Protocol (IP) rights issues.

4.3.2 MEWG Meeting

Opening Remarks by Chair of MEWG

The MEWG meeting was opened by Ms. Marlynn M. Mendoza on behalf of the Chair of MEWG, Director Crisanta Marlene P. Rodriguez.

The Chair acknowledged the progress that the CT6 have had over the last two (2) days of workshop sessions and note the identification of several gaps and challenges that would be useful in the further development of RPOA 2.0. She added that the RPOA 2.0 is hoped to be flexible enough to respond to current and emerging issues.

The Chair is also glad that the CT Atlas shall be redesigned and updated; and that it is a critical tool to monitor CTI's progress, achievements and assist in decision-making processes.

Plastic pollution and marine debris issues should be taken seriously by CT6 and she hopes that the RPOA 2.0 shall enable CT6 to respond better to this and other emerging issues.

The planned 2020 Leaders' Summit to be conducted as part of the APEC 2020 in MY is a welcomed effort by CT6, however it proves to be a big task for MEWG and the RS. The Chair appreciates the funds allocated by the IRC to support the above activities.

Finally, the Chair welcomes the cooperation from all members to achieve the tasks that were given to MEWG at SOM-14.

A copy of the Chair's remarks can be found at Appendix A10.

The IED, recapped the **SOM-14 decisions** from the CSO to:

1. **Endorse the Concept Note on a two (2) years program to migrate the CT Atlas from WorldFish to the RS's Headquarter in Manado, ID.**

   The meeting acknowledged the progress made and updates provided by both WorldFish and RS in previous (morning) session. Please see session report in section 4.3.1 on CT ATLAS.

2. **Agree to seek options and means for mutual cooperation with other databases, such as the ASEAN Centre of Biodiversity (ACB) database and SPREP database.**

   The RS informed the meeting that ACB was approached and informed that there was no sharing agreement required as they are part of the ASEAN reporting system where members are from the ASEAN countries. However, NCC PH ensures that they would be able to assist in further discussion with ACB.

SPREP was also approached, however, SPREP data are primarily terrestrial.

3. **Urge the RS to ensure that the CT Atlas function both as data sharing platform and M&E platform.**

   The meeting acknowledged the progress made and updates provided by both WorldFish and RS in previous (morning) session. Please see session report in Appendix A9.

RPOA 2.0

The IED presented the RPOA 2.0 deliverables timeline (See Table 2 below) with attention to the next workshop on Financial Strategy and Communication workshop to be held from May 22 to 23, 2019 in Manila, and an institutional arrangement changes workshop back-to-back with a Special SOM in August 2019, potentially in Kuala Lumpur, MY.

Further discussion on RPOA 2.0 timeline were discussed in the following sessions (after lunch).

Table 2 RPOA 2.0 Deliverable Timeline.

No.	Date	Item	Activity
1	March 22	Signed contract	Administrative activities related to contract and preparation of communications to the CT6 around the process and schedule.
2	April 3	Draft inception report	Review facilitated by the RS and arrangement of call with SC for feedback. Focus on priority framework is a key input.
3	April 10	SC call	Call to discuss feedback on the inception report especially on the framework for priority setting/ inception report.
4	April 12	Final inception report	Focus on priority framework is key input to RP-WS. Documents shared with workshop invitees.
5	April - July	Workshops	Implementation of consultation process and workshops.
6	May 22	First Workshop Report	Regional Priority WS and Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group (MEWG) WS.
7	May 31	Working draft of RPOA 2.0	With draft supporting documents. RS support communication to NCCs and other stakeholders for review (see point 9).
8	June 15	Second Workshop Report	Financial strategy WS and Comms-WS.
9	June 29	Consolidated comments to consultant	During month of June - review of working draft by NCCs, TWGs, cross cutting WGs, development partners. (5-6 June Hari Raya Idul Fitri). RS leads consolidation of feedback/comments to consultant.
10	July 12	Second draft RPOA 2.0 available as input for write shop	Supporting documents include draft strategic business plan.
8	July 25 - 26	Write shop	Workshop ~ 20 people to review and edit second draft RPOA 2.0.
9	August 5	Final draft RoOA 2.0 and Workshop report	Write shop report and final draft RPOA 2.0 submitted.
10	August	Presentations to Special SOM	Including facilitation of meeting on institutional changes. Dates to be advised. After Special SOM, final adjustments to documents for SOM15 which is anticipated to occur in November 2019.

Note: Workshop (WS); Sub-Commission (SC); Regional Priorities Workshops (RP-WS)

The IED clarifies that there are **no confirmed indicators**, taking into considerations the on-going process of the development of RPOA 2.0. Indicators to be developed based on the outcome of the RPOA 2.0 and potentially to follow SDG target indicators.

Regional Priorities-setting Workshop (RPW) - 3 updates are based on the last two (2) days' workshop where the participants identified the challenges in RPOA 1.0 and its impact thus far in the CT region. The workshop also teased several priorities highlighted by the CT6 in designing the goal, objectives and strategies for the RPOA 2.0.

Emerging Issues

Per SOM-14 decisions where the CSO acknowledged the critical issue of marine plastic pollution and urged for regional efforts on waste management and technology transfer through various funding opportunities such as the GEF-7. The situation remains.

CTI-CFF 2nd Leaders' Summit

The SOM-14 agreed to task the RS to explore holding the next CTI-CFF Leaders' Summit in 2020 during the APEC Summit in MY through the communication with respective CT6 NCCs to request for promoting the 2nd Leaders' Summit to their respective national APEC committee.

Update on the **functions and services of the RS** as per the IRC meeting on 13th February 2019.

Decisions cover the proposed Organizational Structure for CSO's approval with additional scope of work and scope of work for a Program Support Officer, an IT officer; the amended salary scale; capacity building of CT6 under the Regional CT Network Officers and its accompanying expense (utilizing RS's surplus).

The IED illustrates the RS's **Calendar of Events published in CTI's website and encourages CT6 to provide information to populate the calendar.**

Please refer to Appendix A10 for a copy of the presentation.

The ensuing discussions were as follows:

- **DP** (represented by the Australian Government) pointed out the ambitious schedule set out in the development of RPOA 2.0. The DP queried if there is any flexibility to allow the Consultant to work closely with CT6 and DPs towards achieving consensus from all parties. Would the CT6 consider adding a buffer and more flexibility in the delivery schedule. **The IED** responded that the consulting contract is flexible subject to agreement between both parties. Potential addendum can be put in place if the need arises.
- **DP** further suggest to CT6 to empower IED to make executive decisions around the flexibility towards completing the RPOA 2.0.
  - **PNG and SI** stated they prefer for the timeline to be followed and any changes are to be agreed upon by CT6.
  - **The PH** shall bring this matter up to their upcoming NCC meeting scheduled for early May 2019.

- **NCC ID** requests for the RS to communicate to CT6 via formal letters with regards to reaching out to APEC in-country representatives for the promotion of having the Leaders' Summit at the 2020 APEC Summit.
- **NCC MY** also recognizes the critical problems that marine debris causes. For information, MY developed a "Towards single use plastics Roadmap 2030" followed by a nationwide campaign launched by the MESTECC.
  - As for the 2nd Leaders' Summit, MY shall work with the RS to facilitate communication and preparation with the APEC Secretariat.
- **NCC PNG** informed the meeting that it recently drafted a Policy on Plastic Bags and currently in discussion with industry partners per implementation of the policy. It is hoped that these national initiatives can be reflected at regional level.
  - As for the Leaders' Summit, recalling the SOM14 decision, the RS was to send letters to NCCs to reaffirm the decision.
- **NCC PH** shall report to the NCC meeting scheduled for 7th May 2019, on the following matters:
  - Timeline / schedule of the RPOA 2.0 development;
  - CT Atlas progress and issues; and
  - Explore ways to share the MPA Network data in PH with the CT Atlas.
- **NCC SI** shall inform the NCC of the RPOA 2.0 schedule.
- **NCC TL**
  - One of the main challenges for TL is the ballast water disposal by ships which causes the introduction of invasive marine species in the national waters. The implementation and enforcement of the Ballast Water Convention (BWC) is vital.
  - TL is of the opinion that the marine plastics issues can be managed though materials innovation, urged the CTI to utilize existing business forums/platforms to address the marine plastic issue.

4.3.3 Preliminary agreement of goal, objectives and strategies & Review of Regional Initiatives Relevant to the CTI

The session started with presentations from two (2) experts; Prof. Dr. Peter Mumby from the Queensland University in Australia, and Mr. Stanley Wapot, Program Manager for Sustainability Development from the MSG to set the scene.

Managing Reef Resilience under climate change in the SSS (Queensland University)

The science has matured in past several years, and has determined that protecting reefs that are less likely to bleach and helping damaged reefs recover brings benefits to neighboring reefs as well. This, however, requires designing MPA networks to rebuild reef fisheries. Fisheries does not recognize political boundaries and thus a network of MPAs not only within a country, but transboundary in nature, would yield higher benefits to the overall health of the reefs in all countries involved.

This proposed project was developed as a result of a consultative process which took place one year ago in Manado with CT South East Asia (CT3 SEA) countries (ID, MY and PH) to address climate change threats to the marine habitats and fisheries productivity in the SSS. The process was supported by the Australian Government and participated by thirty-seven (37) CT3 SEA countries; the RS, NGOs, and universities.

The objectives of the proposal are:

- Climate resilient, transboundary management plan for coral reefs and small-scale fisheries;
- Create and adopt regional guidelines of best practice for climate adaptation for coral reefs and fisheries in a transboundary context;
- Prioritizing MPA interventions on damaged reefs. Dealing with reefs after blasting;
- Operationalize a regional network of practitioners and scientists to provide evidence-based policy; and
- Support the fulfilment of the UN Aichi Target 11 for the tri-national network

This project has been socialized with the STWG and cuts across several TWGs, namely the MPA, CCA and EAFM.

It is timely with the Review of RPOA 2.0 that this proposal could provide context to the proposed transboundary focus of RPOA 2.0. It is also timely that all CT3 SEA countries involved are parties to achieving *Aichii* Target 11 in extending their marine protection areas.

The proposed project would also benefit from the operationalization of the University Partnership providing assistance in the development of science-informed policies and finally, it may serve as a template for use in other priority seascapes such as the LS and Bismarck Solomon Seas.

The proposal is submitted through CI as the implementing agency to request for funds from the 7th GEF cycle amounting between USD 5 million to 7 million. Queensland University would act as the executing agency and subcontracts to NGOs, universities and support collaboration with governments. It would have national coordinating centers and a board with an independent chair, NCCs and national management agency representations, and the Executive Director of the RS.

Discussions surrounding the proposal was done in respective CT3 countries through various partners. The proposed project hopes to produce outcomes surrounding mitigation of biodiversity loss to meet the UN *Aichii* Target 11; increased human capacity to address climate change impacts on coral reefs and fisheries; increase sustainability of fisheries livelihoods; and reduce risks to transboundary marine resource management projects.

The project proposal requires a statement from the RS that the project has been endorsed by NCCs for submission to GEF with the aim for receipt of the grant by mid-2019.

A copy of the presentation can be found in Appendix A12.

The MSG was represented by Mr. Stanley Wapot, Program Manager for Sustainable Development. Mr. Wapot disclosed that MSG is very interested in the CTI-CFF. The MSG was established in 2008, in Vanuatu, and focuses on climate change, natural resources (terrestrial and marine). The MSG underwent a reorganization to streamline the Secretariat and re-prioritize its scope.

CTI-CFF could add value through commitment from members with a proactive Secretariat working closely with members. Appropriate mobilization of resources is critical to compete with the currently crowded development landscape/environment. CTI-CFF must find ways to remain relevant despite the competition.

Break-out sessions

The participants were tasked to break-out into country-based groups to discuss and prioritize issues based on three (3) categories: (i) ecological systems; (ii) socio-economic conditions; (iii) strategies that cuts across policy and regulation; private sector engagements; capacity building; expanded partnerships; and funding institutions & financing.

A matrix was provided for each country to deliberate on. The compiled matrix is provided in Table 3 for reference.

In general, the CT6 agreed on the seascapes that should be prioritized, the Bismarck Solomon Seas, SSS and LS, with various priority levels between the three (3) seascapes. The seascapes are to be prioritized due to its connectivity between countries that cuts across ecological; socio-economic; and political boundaries.

Another top priority issue is marine debris issue that is becoming more prevalent globally, which the CT6 felt must be addressed regionally.

Discussion Session

The DP reiterate the findings from the Review of RPOA that the current RPOA has too many priorities covering a wide range of goals. Learning from past experiences, it is time for RPOA 2.0 to consider one (1) or two (2) main themes as CTI-CFF unique selling points.

One recommendation would be to take stock on the proposal prepared by Queensland University on **Managing Reef Resilience under climate change in the SSS** project spanning between two (2) to five (5) years. The proposal shall represent the regions' efforts, and benefits to the nations, respectively. Countries could implement national-level programs that benefit the region. The project represents the core of CTI-CFF - fisheries, climate, and people. Those themes are regional in nature, fundable, "crisp" or clearly defined projects based on best science, and more importantly, secure interest of neighboring countries/regions.

Table 3 CT6 Priority Strategies.

	Priorities by					
	Indonesia	**Malaysia**	**Timor-Leste**	**Philippines**	**Solomon Islands**	**Papua New Guinea**
Ecological System						
Seascapes (SSS, BSSE, LS, future)	SSS: ** BSSE: *** LS: *** future: *	**Top Priority***** Connectivity between Sulu Sulawesi Seas (SSS), serves as umbrella for other goals	LS***	**SSS**:** Established seascape; high funding support **West Philippine Sea***:** Second Priority Seascape under RPOA 1 (shared resource under CTI); High importance because of rich marine resources **Philippine Rise***:** National priority because of its potential as hub for Asia-pacific connectivity; Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Area (EBSA) under CBD	**Top Priority *** - MPA (Networks) est. MPA - Cross Countries - Harmonize framework - Cross cutting of other goods - Cross boundaries in country o Choiseul o Kimbe Bay o Borde Vanuatu / PNG / SI o Local Level Governments (LLGs) Use of flagship species - Labour Based Technology (Lbt) - Coral reef - Fisheries - Deep sea mining - Climate change - Cross boundary trade (improve and promotes) - Common usage of migratory species o Whale o Turtle o Dugong	
Ecosystems (Coral reefs, Mangroves, Seagrass, Mudflats, others)	Coral reefs:*** Mangroves: *** Seagrass: *** Estuary: ***	Coral Reef*** Mangroves*** Seagrass*** Mudflats***	Mangrove*** Coral reefs*** Seagrass** Mudflats**	**Coral Reefs, Mangroves and Seagrass***:** Potential Blue Carbon Source; Spawning Ground of Marine Species	**Medium Priority**** Seagrass (medium) - Distribution - Related to Blue Carbon (BC)	

	Priorities by					
	Indonesia	Malaysia	Timor-Leste	Philippines	Solomon Islands	Papua New Guinea
				Mudflats:** Near threatened; important breeding area for marine species		
Species (Threatened, Endemic, Economically important, others)	Threatened: *** Endemic: *** Economically important.: ***	Turtle and sharks (3) Coral (Harvest) High value marine fish (3) Aquarium fish (1)	Economically: (Tuna, coral fish, grouper, snapper)*** Threatened (turtle, dugong, whale)** Endemic**	**High Priority***** - Marine Turtles - Sharks and Rays - Cetaceans - Eel - Endemic species: Threatened; ecologically important species **Migratory Birds****	**Top Priority***** Economically important	
Other issues (LBP, Marine debris, Enforcement of laws, others)	LBP: *** Marine debris: *** note: enforcement of law is more suitable under the strategies	**LBP, marine debris***** **Enforcement***** [training, transfer of (surveillance) technology]	Enforcement of laws*** LBP *** Marine debris*** Ballast Water** IUU***	**Marine Debris***:** threats to endangered marine species (i.e., whales, marine turtles) **Coastal Developments (Coastal Reclamation)***:** impacts on land pollution	**Top Priority*****	
Socio Economic Conditions						
Species (Threatened, Economically important, food fish others)	Threatened: ** Economically important: *** Food fish: ***	**High Priority***** Implement COASTFISH. Uplift livelihoods of poor coastal communities. Economically important fish	Economically*** Threatened ** Endemic**	**Tuna, Small Pelagic, Reef Fish (Grouper, Napoleon Wrasse)*** :** Employment Opportunities /Economic-importance; Food Consumption	**Low Priority*** - Food security - Sustainable Fisheries o Management Plan o Gear technology o Traditional knowledge o Improve transportation	

	Priorities by					
	Indonesia	Malaysia	Timor-Leste	Philippines	Solomon Islands	Papua New Guinea
					o Inshore fisheries is a problem o Not managed	
Strategies						
Policy & Regulation	Enforcement of laws: ***	**Low Priority*** Refer to existing international / regional / national policy and regulations.	***	**Enforcement of Relevant Laws and Regulations***:** clear trans-boundary protocol (i.e., human welfare, wildlife trade)	**Top Priority*** ** (replace with Ocean Governance instead of "Policy and Regulation") - To be implemented at all levels including international - Regional - National; and - Local level government	
Private Sector Engagement (Airline, Shipping, Fisheries Tourism, others)	Airline: ** Shipping: *** Fisheries Tourism: *** Oil and gas: *** Offshore Mining: ***	**Medium Priority**** Further discussion with private sector	Fisheries *** Tourism** Shipping*	**Tourism***:** livelihood, employment generation **Fisheries***:** employment generation **Airline and Shipping Companies**:** investment opportunities	**Top Priority*** ** Corporate responsibilities	
Capacity Building (MPA, MSP, EAFM, Gender, Blue Carbon, CC Adaptation, Others	*** note: Capacity building should be prioritized on the RPOA 2.0 as the concrete cooperation and benefits all CT6 countries	**High Priority*** **	MPA*** CCA** MSP** EAFM***	**Top Priority*** ** - MPA/Marine Spatial Planning - EAFM (Catch Documentation and Traceability Trainings, Mainstreaming EAFM to Local Governments) - Gender - Blue Carbon - CC Adaptation - Economic Resource Valuation: Cross Cutting sectors that should be reflected in the	**Top Priority*** ** - Education - Research - Knowledge sharing	

	Priorities by					
	Indonesia	**Malaysia**	**Timor-Leste**	**Philippines**	**Solomon Islands**	**Papua New Guinea**
				RPOA because of their significance		
Expanded Partnerships (Country, UN, others)	Country: * UN: ***	**Low Priority*** Utilizing current engagement with other international organizations.	Country *** UN ***	ASEAN***: existing collaboration CBD***: strengthen global partnerships	**Top Priority***** (replace with Strategic Partnerships instead of "Expanded Partnerships") Blue Economy - Trade - Peace - Security - Maritime	
Funding Institution and Financing (Government, DP, Private foundation, others)	***	****High Priority** Diversifying sources of funding important to keep programs running.	Government*** DP ** Private sector**	**Government/DP***** Counterparts and institutionalization of programs related to CTI	**Top Priority***** Resource mobilization - Blue bonds	

Legend:

Low Priority*
Medium Priority**
Top Priority***

The PH recommended for the consultant to look at the commonality of the priorities (based on the matrix) to gauge the regional standpoint.

The DP added that CTI-CFF could establish a proceed to identify projects that could be regional projects.

On behalf of the **STWG, the Chair of STWG** highlighted not only CT6 NCCs are to be consulted, the TWGs should have a say in this process. The participants have paid attention to the points raised by everyone, and with due respect, their views are that the CTI-CFF RPOA 2.0 should be wide-ranging enough to cater to other opportunities from potential funders.

SI pointed out that workshops in the past did not have the opportunity to cross-learn amongst TWGs. This should be taken into consideration in designing the RPOA 2.0 institutional arrangements. Additionally, SI requests for the Consultant to deliver a clearly defined message of the new RPOA 2.0 after considering what has been discussed over the past two (2) days.

The set-up of this workshop should be open, and not in a meeting format. This workshop is not meant for any CT6 to make decisions on, rather it's a gathering of thoughts by CT6 to help the consultant gain better insight into what the CT6 aspires to be in the next five (5) years. Therefore, the consultant is urged to formulate a clearer framework moving forward in the RPOA 2.0 process.

TL notes the diversity of ideas around the table and suggested for the consultant to consider all output from this workshop and at the same time work out niche / unique selling points that CTI-CFF can offer in the future.

In summary, **the PH** proposed that the vision and mission of CTI-CFF can be much clearer and succinct. The RPOA 2.0 should address regional concern through while working at national actions.

4.3.4 Introduction to next workshop topics

The participants were briefed on the next workshops to fine tune the draft RPOA 2.0. The following Table 4 indicates the timeline for next coming workshops and meetings.

Table 4 Proposed next workshops schedule.

No	Dates and Location	Workshop Theme / Purpose
1	May 22-23, 2019; Location: Manila	**Strategic Communications**: key participants **Finance Resource Strategy**: key participants
2	June 2019; Location: CT6	Visits to CT6 on RPOA 2.0 draft **ID and TL:** between 3-14 June, 2019
3	July 25-26, 2019; Location: TBA	Write-shop to review and edit the 2nd draft RPOA 2.0 Location: TBC
4	August 2019; Location: MY (tentative)	Institutional effectiveness and change management Discuss draft RPOA 2.0 at Special SOM

Note: To be confirmed (TBC); to be announced (TBA)

The May 2019 workshops covers two (2) main topics; strategic communications and finance resource strategy. The NCCs are strongly encouraged to provide relevant participants to these workshops. The

Consultant also requests for other NCCs (except for ID and TL) to provide workable dates for the consulting team to come over for visits to further discuss on the draft RPOA 2.0.

The Consultant also direct the attention of the participants to an annex report on **"Communication Landscape Context of the CTI-CFF** submitted in October 2018 to the CTI RPOA Review Committee and NCCs.

It notes the communication space has become more crowded, making it harder to effectively communicate and engage. Therefore, it is critical for CTI-CFF to develop a niche and fresh regional brand to gain the attention of potential partners and funders.

The consultant moved further to brief the participants of other regional initiatives relevant to CTI-CFF. A report was also produced for the CTI RPOA Review Committee and NCCs titled **"A Review of Regional Initiatives Relevant to the CTI**".

The Review includes an assessment of various regional initiatives such as:

a. ASEAN;

b. BOBLME Project;

c. BIMP-EAGA;

d. CCI;

e. Conge Basin Forest Partnership;

f. Greater Mekong Subregion Core Environment Program;

g. Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC);

h. PEMSEA;

i. Pacific Community; and

j. Pacific Regional Environment Programme.

The Consultant specifically briefed further on the CCI as the best example for CTI-CFF. Launched in 2008, the CCI is an innovative platform uniting eleven (11) governments, the private sector, and partners (e.g., funding agencies, NGOs) to take collaborative action to conserve and sustainably manage the Caribbean's marine and coastal environment.

Its goals are specific:

- **'20-BY-20' Goal.** To effectively conserve and manage at least 20 percent of the marine and coastal environment by 2020, and
- **Sustainable Finance Goal.** To achieve the '20 by 20' Goal, to have in place fully functioning sustainable finance mechanisms that will provide long-term and reliable funding to conserve and sustainably manage the marine and coastal resources and the environment in each participating country and territory.

Similarly, the CCI is governance structure includes a CCI Council and Secretariat and financed through two (2) funds; the Caribbean Biodiversity Fund and National Conservation Trust Funds.

Prof. Peter Mumby informed the meeting that it is pertinent to note that the CCI has a strong financial backer, i.e., Sir Richard Branson, so if CTI-CFF could secure such a strong individual to champion the cause of CTI-CFF, it would raise CTI-CFF's profile.

A copy of presentation slides for the session can be found at Appendix A13.

4.3.5 Next Steps and Closing

The IED, Dr. Hendra Yusran Siry closed the workshop with giving his deepest appreciation to all for a very fruitful and candid discussion. Learning from the past, this workshop highlights the ecological and socio-economic importance of coastal communities across seascapes in this region.

The IED hopes that the CT6 continues to work together towards the renewal of the RPOA 2.0, keeping in mind the outcome and messages that came out of this workshop; recognize the commonalities; feasible strategies; alignment to global commitments and national targets.

He calls for CT6 to support the consultant during the country visits to provide clarity and value add recommendations.

Lastly, he thanked the USAID RDMA and USAID DOI for the financial support that was provided towards making this workshop possible.

For full text of the closing remarks, please refer to Appendix A14.

5.0 NEXT STEPS

The results from the workshop will be considered in the developing the next RPOA 2.0. A series of workshops is planned to focus on strategic communications, finance resource mobilization and potential changes to the institutional framework. The first draft strategy will be shared with NCCs and TWGs and other cross cutting working group in the CTI-CFF by the end of May 2019. During the month of June, in-country consultations will be conducted on the draft. A second draft will be created using the feedback and this will be accompanied with a draft business plan that includes the proposed approach to mobilize financial resources for the CTI-CFF RPOA and NPOAs and the proposed approach to enhance institutional effectiveness following a workshop just prior to a write shop, both planned to occur in August 2019.

APPENDICES

Appendix A1

An Opening & Introduction

CORAL TRIANGLE INITIATIVE ON CORAL REEFS, FISHERIES AND FOOD SECURITY

INTERIM EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR WELCOME REMARKS

CTI-CFF 1ST RPOA 2.0 CONSULTATIVE WORKSHOP,3rd REGIONAL PRIORITY-SETTING WORKSHOP, MONITORING AND EVALUATION WORKING GROUP MEETING AND CT ATLAS WORKSHOP

Manado, INDONESIA, 30 April – 2 May 2019

His Excellemcy, Bapak Olly Dondokambey, Governor of North Sulawesi Province, H.E Bapak Alick Misibini (representing the Chair of CTI-CFF Committee of Senior Officials), H.E> Bapak Oscar orcine of the Philippine Consulate General in Manado, ASEAN Representative, CTI-CFF National Coordinating Committee Representatives and Development Partners,

Assalamualaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatu

Selamat pagi, Magandang Umaga and very good morning to all,

Excellencies, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen,

1. On behalf of the CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat, I welcome all of you to beautiful city of Manado, the capital of North Sulawesi, and the City of Prayer (Kota Doa). he island of Sulawesi.

2. It is indeed an honor and privilege for my team to host all of you here today at the birth place as well as “home,” the Headquarters of the CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat.

3. Your participation in these three days meeting is highly appreciated duly noting that many of you have travelled long distances to be here. It serves as a

reminder to us how important your commitment to our work, to the goals of the CTI-CFF.

4. It is also our privileged and honor that we are also graced today by the presence of the Governor of North Sulawesi, H.E. Olly Dondokambey and the Philippine Consulate General H.E. Oscar Orcine.

5. Indeed, it can be said that the 10-year Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) which was first endorsed in 2009 and which has been the guiding framework for the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI or CTI-CFF) has resulted to a wide range of accomplishments in the CTI region, among which are improved ecological indicators in selected sites where most investments have taken place, a strong partnership and network of technical and financing partners, recognition of key leadership of women in sustaining marine resources in the region, tools development for an ecosystem-based fisheries management and importantly, the establishment of the CTI Regional Secretariat.However, much has changed over the past nine years and needs have to be addressed and anticipated.

6. We gathered here today because we want to ensure that the Renewal of the CTI-CFF Regional Plan of Action or RPOA 2.0 would be able to focus on our commonalities, consistencies with positive impacts on our shared concerns, feasibleness of strategies to be undertaken as well as alignment to global commitments and national targets across CT6 member countries. Also, we would like this renewal of meeting to focus on priority setting, monitoring and evaluation of the Coral Triangle (CT) Atlas. Therefore, we are hoping this week, we would be able to identify, assist and agree on matters and issues that would help us come up with a strategic direction for CT member countries as well as the Regional Secretariat.

7. Let us be reminded that we have six (6) goals for the meetings this week.
    i. To gather initial inputs from NCCs, all Working Groups and Development partners and other stakeholders regarding components, processes, institutional structures to realize RPOA 2.0;

    ii. To provide a forum to exchange views on the achievement of each goals of the current RPOA, complementing the 1st Consultative Workshop in RPOA Renewal;

    iii. To discuss the recommendations on regional priorities, taking into account NPOAs, which will hopefully contribute to the process of the renewal of RPOA;

iv. To discuss a draft concept for the Regional Strategic Business Plan to accompany the renewed RPOA;

v. To discuss data needs of TWGs and MEWG and parameters and;

vi. To consolidate and present analyses of survey inputs regarding CT Atlas from NCCs, Working Groups, and other partners that will assist the redesign of the CT Atlas, as well as discussion on operations during migration and the Way Forward.

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

8. I therefore, would like to encourage all CT6 member participants to be more active this week in giving inputs and suggestions for RPOA 2.0 development.

9. For our Development partners, I would like to continue to seek your support towards the CTI priority programs and activities both in national and regional levels through suitable funding mechanisms and technical assistance.

10. Last but not the least, I would like to seek your guidance and support on how the RPOA might be reshaped or revised in 2020 in order to build on the accomplishments of the past nine years and to take strategic advantage of any new regional and global drivers that have emerged or are emerging and which might generate a positive influence and impact on the future achievement of CTI goals.

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

11. I would also like to extend our utmost appreciation to all the Development Partners for your support and participation as always.

12. On this note, I would like to acknowledge the financial support provided by the USAID Regional Development Mission for ASIA (RDMA) and USAID Department of Interior (DOI) towards the meetings of this week. We are also very grateful and thankful always to the Australian Government, USAID RDMA, USAID DOI and ADB for the support earlier on the Review of the RPOA process.

13. Last but not least, our thanks to NCC Indonesia for hosting this meeting.

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

14. To conclude my remark, I would like to invite the Head of Delegation of the NCC Solomon Islands, on behalf of the Chair of CSO to give his meeting Remarks and later the Governor of North Sulawesi for his key message.

15. Finally, thank you and I hope we can make the best of this opportunity to meet with the goals set out for this meeting.

Thank you, Terima Kasih,maraming Salamat, Tank U, Obrigado Tagio Tumas

Opening Remarks for RPOA 2.0 Consultation Workshop

Alick Misibini
SI NCC, Chair IRC and Chair CSO

Tuesday, 30th April 2019

Salutation:

- **Your Excellency, Governor of North Sulawesi Province**
- **Distinguished CT6 delegates**
- **Interim ED and the Regional Secretariat team**
- **Development Partners**
- **Representatives of the Technical, Governance and Cross-cutting Working groups**
- **Ladies and gentlemen**,

- Greetings to you all.

- On behalf of the Solomon Islands Government and its people, and the Chair of the Council of Senior Officials, I am honored to welcome you all to this important workshop.

- Almost 10 years ago, in this very city and place, six of our Coral Triangle Leaders blessed and endorsed the CTI-CFF Regional Plan of Action or RPOA as we call it. It was a historical event in our journey towards safeguarding this special place on earth – our home, the Coral Triangle Region.

- Many of you have travelled this 10-years journey together. For this, we must commend you for the dedication and commitment you have made towards this endeavor. You have come a long way. For this, your experiences and know-how will be sought for in this workshop.

- This workshop is another pivotal step towards ensuring that we stay on the course to addressing the region's ongoing and future challenges. More importantly, ensuring that the needs and aspirations of our peoples and our future generation are met.

- At this juncture, I wish to bring to your attention, some points of which the current Chair of the Council of Senior Officials has specifically requested to be considered as we chart the way forward: He emphasises on the need for a renewed spirit. Calling for;

(a) A renewed vision and focus for the next decade especially highlighting climate change challenges, reduction of land-based pollution on coastal ecosystems, responsible and sustainable development of marine and coastal natural resources and emphasis on innovative and context specific approaches to rationalise and deepen marine protected areas and seascapes efforts;

(b) A stronger regional secretariat - fit-for purpose, capable and equipped to meet needs of member countries and competent as other regional and international bodies and;

(c) Bringing peoples and communities stories to the forefront of regional discussions - utilizing lessons and experience of experts, Local Governments, NGOs, community leaders, women, youths and development partners within the CTI-CFF platform.

- To add on, some of our limited capacities on the financial front must be improved. I am hopeful that the financial architecture we have designed can be strengthened to ensure that we are fully equipped to proactively invest in the various programs at the regional level as well as supporting nationally-based projects. This will build confidence to current and also future development partners. We urge partners to continue supporting this exciting initiative and continue their partnership with us as we embark on another chapter of implementation.

- *Ladies and Gentlemen*, the task expected of us here this week, is not to be taken lightly. To that end, I humbly request you to be critical and constructive in your inputs, and to discuss issues without fear and favour. Your views and opinions will build on the findings of the RPOA 2.0. Review submitted last year to SOM14. With its recommendations, we should be able to construct a Regional framework that advances our regional approach to delivering relevant, impactful, effective, efficient and sustainable outcomes to our peoples, countries and beyond.

- In addition, I am also aware that this RPOA Consultative Workshop is held back to back with the third Priority Workshop and the M&E Working Group and CT-ATLAS workshop. These are also key activities that will improve the operations and implementation of this Initiative.

- I am confident that with all of us working together, the objectives of this week will be achieved.

- With these brief remarks, I wish all of us successful deliberation.

Tangio tumas!

//END//

Remarks
Executive Secretary, National Committee Secretariat
of CTI-CFF Indonesia/
Director General of Marine Spatial Management,
Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries,
Republic of Indonesia

on Opening of Back-to-Back Activities of the 1st RPOA 2.0 Consultative Workshop, 3rd Regional Priority Workshop (RPW-3), MEWG Meeting and CT Atlas Workshop, Manado, 30 April 2019

Assalamualaikum Warrohmatullahi Wabarokatuh,

Mr. Steven Kandouw, Vice Governor of North Sulawesi,

Distinguished Delegates representatives from CT6 countries,

Mr. IED, Regional Secretariat, Development Partners, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Very Good Morning,

It is an honor and my pleasure to be here on behalf of the Government of Republic Indonesia to attend *Back-to-Back Activities of the 1st RPOA 2.0 Consultative Workshop, 3rd Regional Priority Workshop (RPW-3), MEWG Meeting and CT Atlas Workshop*, here in Manado, 30 April to 2nd of May 2019;

The purpose of this meeting is to follow up SOM 14 recommendation in last December 2018 in Manila, Philippines, which one of them is to deliberate on the findings from the review of RPOA activity and the development of RPOA 2.0. Also to discuss the recommendations on regional priorities, taking into account NPOAs, which will hopefully contribute to the process of the renewal of RPOA. We also have to conduct review for the 2019 work plan as approved at the SOM-14.

In this opportunity I would like to express my sincere appreciation to the Regional Secretariat for facilitating this meeting in this beautiful building City Manado as followed up from the SOM-14.

I encourage to all CT6 countries along with their national Technical Working Group to be more active in giving inputs and suggestion for RPOA 2.0 development. On this phase, to share information and knowledge on the RPOA implementation amongst the CT6 is the fundamental part to boost the RPOA 2.0 development. Therefore, I hope all CTI Partners would be able to continue their support for CTI priority programs and activities both in national and regional level through suitable funding mechanisms and technical assistance.

Ladies and gentlemen,

In this special moment I also would like to urge CTI-CFF to employ more inclusive, bottom-up nature of design and the awareness raising of its programs in securing sustainable management of marine ecosystem for food security and poverty alleviation embedded in the next RPOA 2.0 that reflects our “CFF”. Only by doing this, we will be able to renew our commitment made in 2009 in Manado, namely to safeguard the livelihoods of those who depend on resources provided in the Coral Triangle area. It is our hope that the same commitment will only continue to flourish as we walk through the next chapter of CTI-CFF, guided by the development of RPOA 2.0.

Ladies and gentlemen,

We are hoping that this three days' workshop will be running successfully and come up with robust result and recommendations.

Finally, I would like to thank all of the CT6 delegates, CTI Partners, and Regional Secretariat for supporting this meeting.

Thank you. Wassalamualaikum Warohmatullahi Wabarokatuh.

Brahmantya Satyamurti Poerwadi
Executive Secretary, National Committee Secretariat of CTI-CFF Indonesia/
Director General of Marine Spatial Management,
Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries,
Republic of Indonesia

Unofficial translation

Opening Speech by
Vice Governor of North Sulawesi
H.E. Mr. Steven Kandouw

Salutions

- It was ten years ago, 15 May 2009 that six countries including Indonesia officially launched the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security to work together to sustain extraordinary marine and coastal resources for the welfare and sustainable use for the countries in the region.

- This international cooperation has brought benefit to its member countries, and even other countries in the region and whole world

- The regional cooperation of Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security has proven itself relevant for Indonesia and other members of this Association.

- I am pleased to note that this Conference will put in place the strategic path of cooperation for the coming period of 10 years to come.

- I am convinced that you will be successful in your deliberation, and outcome well expected by the stakeholders in Indonesia, as well as stakeholders in the region and the global world.

- I certainly am very proud to be the host of this Conference, and the Province of North Sulawesi to be the center of the CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat.

- We, the people of North Sulawesi, are proud to welcome the CTI Centre in Manado and we are convinced that these Center will bring benefit to the region and to become Indonesia's window display to the international world, henceforth attracting foreign tourists, investment, trade and wide people-to-people contact.

- The Government of North Sulawesi stands ready to assist CTI in promoting international cooperation which will impact not only Indonesia, but as well the coral triangle region.

- I wish to underline that the CTI Centre must not be moved away from Manado, as it is the important cornerstone of international gateway of Indonesia.

- I am please to open the CTI CFF conference on the Regional Plan of Action 2.0 for the coming next 10 years ahead.

- I shall assure you to be afforded the highest commitment and facilitation from the Government as well as the People of North Sulawesi.

Thank you

Appendix A2

Provisional Agenda

CORAL TRIANGLE INITIATIVE
ON CORAL REEFS, FISHERIES AND FOOD SECURITY

PROVISIONAL AGENDA

1st Renewal of the CTI-CFF Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) Consultative Workshop back-to-back with 3rd Regional Priority- Setting Workshop, Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group (MEWG) Meeting and CT Atlas Workshop

30 April – 2 May 2019 / Manado, North Sulawesi, Indonesia

Supported by

In partnership with

Date and Time	Session #	Purpose and Outcomes	Facilitation
Day 1 (30 April) – Sharing content and introduce approach for priority setting and decision making Venue: Novotel Manado Convention Center Dress Code: Business Attire/National Dress			
08.00-09.00	I	**Registration**	CTI-CFF RS
09.00-10.00	II	**Opening ceremony**	
09.00-09.30	a	Welcome Remarks Message from CTI-CFF CSO Chair Opening Remarks	Dr. Hendra Yusran Siry (IED, CTI-CFF RS) Chair, CTI-CFF CSO Governor, North Sulawesi Province
09.30-09.50	b	Photo Session and Coffee Break	RS
09.50-10.00		*Governor and other dignitaries depart the venue*	
10.00-10.30	III	**Welcome, introduction of the Workshop team members**	Dr. Hendra Yusran Siry (IED, CTI-CFF RS)
10.30-11.00	IV	Plenary discussion with remarks from floor – **NCCs give 3-minute remarks on Challenges and Opportunities to achieve sustainable marine and coastal resources management; food security**	Chair, CTI-CFF CSO
11.00-12.30	V	**Impacts of the past RPOA** **NCCs share major successes and refer to CTI added value - how has the RPOA helped bring about impacts**	Dr. Marissa Garcia
12.30-13.30		**Lunch**	
13.30-14.30	VI	**Framework for priority setting RPOA 2.0** Consider issues and recommendations from review RPOA 1.0 Introduce framework to help prioritize, consider mechanism for agreement on priority issues	Dr. Lida Pet-Soede

14.30-16.00	VII	**CTI-CFF 2.0 Strategic Plan - Components, Processes, What is needed to make it happen?** What can we expect to achieve from CTI 2.0- what transformational changes on and in the Water? What is required to make this happen?	Dr. Lida Pet-Soede Resource Persons: Dr. Marissa Garcia, Dr. Nora Ibrahim (DED-PS, CTI-CFF RS), Development partner (tbc)
16.00-16.15		**Afternoon Tea**	
16.15-18.30	VIII	**CTI 2.0 Strategic Plan - Institutional structures and "Platforms" - The CTI TWGs and GWGs and CCTs, CTday, WLF, RBF, CTI-FF, CTAtlas - opportunities for change towards effective implementation of RPOA 2.0** • **WorldFish (Ms. Shwu Jiau Teoh)** • **GCRMN (Mr. Tadashi Kimura)**	Dr. Lida Pet-Soede with preparations by David Sheppard (off-site)
18.30-20.30		**Dinner at Novotel** **Side meeting of new partners and key regional institutions**	

Day 2 (1 May) – Priority-setting: Goals/objectives/strategies **Venue: 4th Flr., Meeting Room, CTI Learning Center** **Dress Code: National Dress/Smart Casual**			
08.00-08.30		**REGISTRATION**	RS
08.30-09.00	IX	**Recap of Day 1**	RS
09.00-10.30	X	**Regional Goal and regional objectives**	Dr. Lida Pet-Soede
10.30-11.00		**Morning Tea**	
11.00-13.00	XI	**Reflect on regional goal and regional objectives** consider issues from the RPOA 1.0 review (Tables from Inception report)	RS staff & others (tbc)
1300-1400		**Lunch**	
14.00-16.00	XII	**Strategies for each objective**	Dr. Lida Pet-Soede Dr. Marissa Garcia, Mr. Len Garces, Dr. Nora Ibrahim (DED-PS, CTI-CFF RS)
16.00-16.30		**Afternoon Tea**	
16.30-17.30	XIII	**Reflection and Discussion**	Dr. Lida Pet-Soede
17.30-19.30	XIV	**CTI RPOA Core Team and RS**	
		Free Program	**Meeting of RS and Development partners**

Day 3 (2 May) - Various topics relevant to create new operational plan Venue: 4th Flr., Meeting Room, CTI Learning Center Dress Code: National Dress/Smart Casual			
08.00-08.30		**Registration**	RS
08.30-09.00	XV	**Recap of day 2 and guidance for 3 parallel workshops**	RS and Dr. Lida Pet-Soede
09.00-12.40	XVI - a	**Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group (MEWG) Meeting for RPOA 2.0 and Coral Triangle (CT) Atlas Workshop**	
09.00-09.30		MEWG Draft Agenda I. SOM Workplan/decisions (Chair Representative; Co-Chair and RS) II. RPOA 2.0 progress (Dr. Lida) III. CT ATLAS progress (RS/WorldFish) IV. Indicators (TWGs etc) V. RPW-3 (RS) VI. Emerging issues (DP/WWF-Plastics) VII. Revisit the functions and services of RS (from PREP-SOMM) (RS/CT6) VIII. CT Leaders' Summit 2020 progress (RS) IX. Revised Calendar of Events	Chair: MEWG Chair Representative Ms. Marlyn; Co-Chair and RS-IED
09.30-09.45		I. Recap from CT Atlas 1st /2nd day presentation	Facilitators: Ms. Schwu/Nurul/Dr. Nora Ibrahim (DED-PS, CTI-CFF RS)
09.45-10.00 (*Coffee Break embedded)*		II. Presentation of survey results from 1st / 2nd day (Note: Submission of accomplished questionnaire before coffee break in the afternoon of Day 2)	Ms. Schwu/Ms. Nurul
10.00-11.30		III. Discussion on services e.g. Ad hoc mapping, GIS analysis, frequency and type of data submission	Ms. Schwu/Ms. Nurul
11.30 -12.30		V. Way forward (during and post-migration) e.g. IT/GIS Officer, capacity of NCC - mapping, decentralize the services	Ms. Schwu/Ms. Nurul
12.30- 12.40		VI. Recap of discussions	Ms. Schwu/Ms. Nurul
12.40-13.30		**Lunch**	
13.30-15.00	XVII	• Summary presentation report: A Review of Regional Initiatives Relevant to The Coral Triangle Initiative including Q&A • Discussion RPOA1.0 review report - recommendations on institutional structure - effectiveness of CTI-CFF, Introducing some case examples: ASEAN, PEMSEA Discussion; • Summary presentation Financial strategy RPOA 1.0. including Q&A • Discussion RPOA1.0 review report - recommendations on financial resource development • Introducing some case examples: Caribbean Challenge, other ADB project (tbc) • Potential funding proposal of CTI-CFF Goals for GEF 7 Cycle (Prof. Peter Mumby – JCU/University Partnership); Discussion	Facilitator: Lida Pet-Soede, Resource Persons: Marissa, ADB (tbc), Prof. Peter Mumby
15.00-15.30		**Afternoon Tea**	

15.30-17.00	XVIII	**Preliminary summary of issues discussed**	Moderator: Dr. Lida Pet-Soede
17.00-17.30	XIX	**Next steps and Closing**	Dr. Hendra Yusran Siry IED, CTI-CFF RS
17.30-19.30		**Reception and Farewell dinner at Wisata Bahari (tbc)**	

Appendix A3

Welcome, Introduction of Workshop Members IED

CORAL TRIANGLE INITIATIVE
ON CORAL REEFS, FISHERIES AND FOOD SECURITY

1st Renewal of the CTI-CFF Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) Consultative Workshop back-to-back with 3rd Regional Priority-Setting Workshop, MEWG Meeting and CT Atlas Workshop

30 April - 2 May 2019
Manado, North Sulawesi, Indonesia

Supported by USAID, ADB, gef, WWF, The Nature Conservancy, Conservation International, Coral Triangle Center, WCS

Table of Content

- Organizing Team
- Participants
- Acknowledgment

CORAL TRIANGLE INITIATIVE
ON CORAL REEFS, FISHERIES AND FOOD SECURITY

Organizing Team

Supported by USAID, ADB, gef, WWF, The Nature Conservancy, Conservation International, Coral Triangle Center, WCS

I. CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat Team

3 Females
7 Males

7 Indonesian
1 Malaysian
1 Filipino
1 Solomon Islander

- Hendra Yusran Siry, Ph.D (INA) – Interim Executive Director
- Sharifah Nora Ibrahim, Ph.D (MAL) – Deputy Executive Director for Program Services
- Gregory Pakovari Bennett, Ph.D (SOL) – Technical Program Senior Manager
- Ms. Janet Rosalie Anne H. Polita (PHI) - Communication and Information Manager
- Mr. Ivan Saltano Kiagoes (INA) – Finance and Operation Manager
- Mr. Asa Silalahi (INA) – Executive Officer
- Mr. Wiwin Joko Winarbo (INA) – Finance Assistant Manager
- Mr. William A. J. Tumimomor (INA) – Operation Assistant
- Mr. Ayodya Satryo Anggorojati (INA) – Program Support Officer
- Ms. Rumanti Wasturini (INA) – Graphic Designer

II. Consultant (P.T. Hatfield Indonesia)

- Dr. Lida Pet Soede
- Dr. Marissa Garcia
- Windy Risky

III. USAID Oceans

The Oceans and Fisheries Partnership

- Mr. Len Regidor Garces, Ph.D
- Ms. Jasmin Mohd Saad
- Mr. Pakkaphong Pakdeepipath
- Ms. Smita Yamsangsung

CORAL TRIANGLE INITIATIVE
ON CORAL REEFS, FISHERIES AND FOOD SECURITY

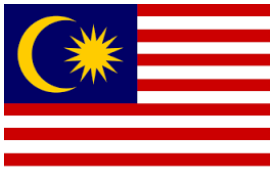
Participants

Supported by USAID, gef, ADB, WWF, The Nature Conservancy, Conservation International, Coral Triangle Center, WCS

NCC of Indonesia

- Mr. Imam Fitrianto
- Mr. R. Rizki Andhitya Yunanto
- Mr. Andi Rusandi (MPA Chair)
- Mr. Ahmad Sofiullah
- Ms. Besweni
- Ms. Widya Sinedu
- Mr. Rezha Fernando Wanggai
- Mr. Eko Wibisono
- Ms. Martini Dwi Indrayanti
- Ms. Setyawati
- Ms. Ratu Fathia Rahmadianti
- Mr. Teguh Satria Gunawan
- Mr. Okto Irianto
- Ms. Airin Melissa
- Ms. Tiur Wulan.
- Mr. Yuliadi Kadarmo

NCC of Malaysia



- Mr. Husni Alhan bin Md Salimum
- Ms. Malissa Binti Mat Noor
- Dr. Norasma Dacho (Seascape Chair)
- Dr. Ejria Sleh
- Mr. Adam Malik Bin Masidi

NCC of Papua New Guinea

- Ms. Yvonne Tio
- Ms. Kumaras Kalim
- Mr. Vagi Rei (TSWG Chair)

NCC of Philippines

- Ms. Nilda Baling
- Ms. Janice Tuante
- Mr. Alexis Lapis (CCA Chair)
- Ms. Marlynn Mendoza (to represent MEWG Chair)

NCC of Solomon Islands

- Mr. Marlchom Zion Row (CSO Rep)
- Mr. Alick Misibini (IRC Chair)
- Mr. Alan Aba
- Mr. Matthew Walekoro

NCC of Timor Leste

- Mr. Horacio Guterres
- Mr. Julio Da Cruz
- Dr. Jose Lucas da Silva (EAFM Chair)

Cross Cutting Initiatives

Women Leaders Forum
Ms. Agnetha Vave-Karamui

Local Government Network
Mr. Hugua

Partners

Australian Government
Dr. Andrew Chek

USAID
Ms. Cristina Velez Srinivasan

Conservation International (PhD)
Dr. A. Rex Montebon

Coral Triangle Center
Ms. Marthen Welly
Ms. Leilani Gallardo

The Nature Conservancy
Ms. Laura Whitford

James Cook University
Prof. Peter Mumby

World Wildlife Fund for Nature
Mr. Ayi Adisastra.
Mr. Royke Pangalila

Wildlife Conservation Society
Mr. Martin Callow

USDOI
Ms. Kulthida Techasarin

USAID SEA
Mr. Wen Wen

USAID Oceans
Ms. Fini Lovita
Mr. Frengky Sihombing

Regional Networks & Organizations

<u>Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network</u>
Prof. Chou Loke Ming
Mr. Tadashi Kimura
Mr. Samuel Chan

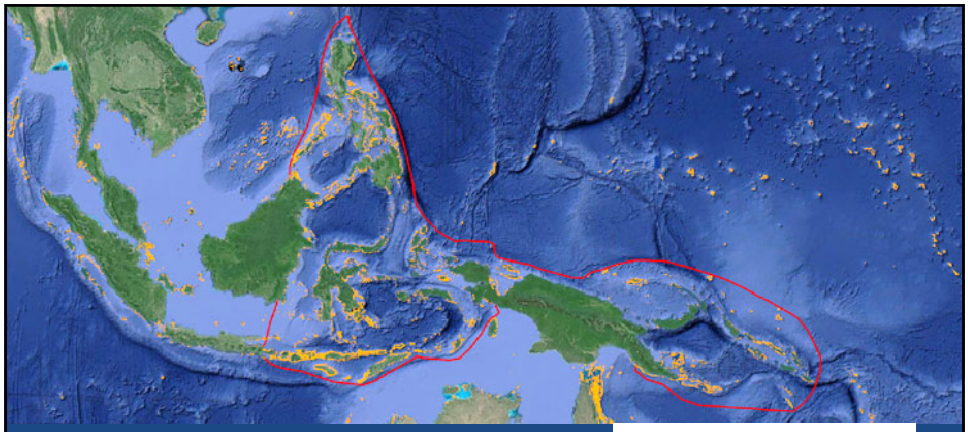
<u>Melanesian Spearhead Group</u>
Mr. Stanley John Wapot

<u>WorldFish</u>
Ms. Shwu Jiau Teoh
Ms. Nurulhuda Ahmad Fatan

Acknowledgment

Appendix A4

Strategic Plan - Institutional Structures - CT Atlas



The Coral Triangle Atlas

Shwu Jiau Teoh, Nurulhuda Ahmad Fatan, Stanley Tan

Manado, April 2019

The Coral Triangle Atlas (CT Atlas)

Vision: To provide a common platform for all the countries in the Coral Triangle to share their data, and to create a growing, updated database for better marine resource management decisions and science

The Coral Triangle Atlas portal:
Data management center for CT multi country with wide range of spatial information relating to managed areas, biological, habitats, threats, natural resources and oceanography in the Coral Triangle region

http://ctatlas.reefbase.org/

The Coral Triangle Atlas (2009-2013)

Created through support from the US CTI support group through the **Coral Triangle Initiative Support Program (CTSP)**

Launch of the CTI
Inception

Manado
Official launch CT Atlas

CTI TWG & NCC
1st Workshop

End of USAID funding
Hand over to WorldFish

2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013

Launch of CTSP
MOU + CT Atlas development

Metadata
Quality control

CTI TWG CTMPAS & M&E
Trainings & Endorsement

WorldFish : Harnessing Research that makes a difference

Mission: to strengthen livelihoods and enhance food and nutrition security by improving fisheries and aquaculture.

Vision: to be the research partner of choice for delivering fisheries and aquaculture solutions in developing countries.

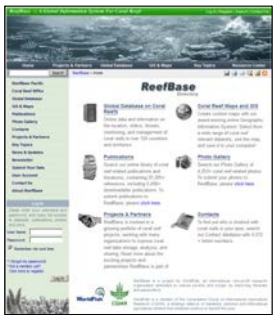
- Founded in 1975
- 231 Research staff
- 373 Staff globally
- 149 Research projects
- 7 Country offices

http://www.worldfishcenter.org/

ReefBase : A Global Information System for Coral Reefs

Designed and hosted by

Global Database on Coral Reefs:
Online data and information on the location, status, threats, monitoring, and management of coral reefs in over 120 countries and territories.



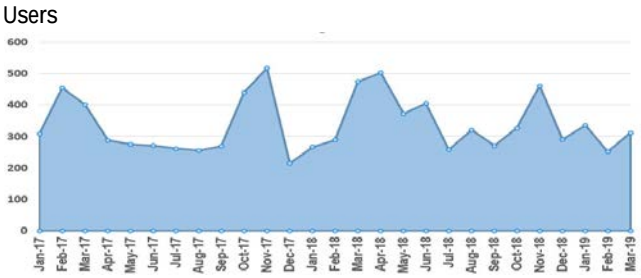
http://www.reefbase.org/

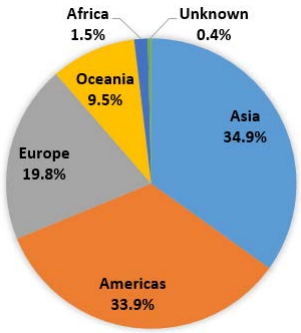
ReefGIS: ReefBase's Online Geographic Information System (ReefGIS) allows you to display coral reef related data and information on interactive maps. You can zoom, search and query datalayers, and save or bookmark the map

http://reefgis.reefbase.org/

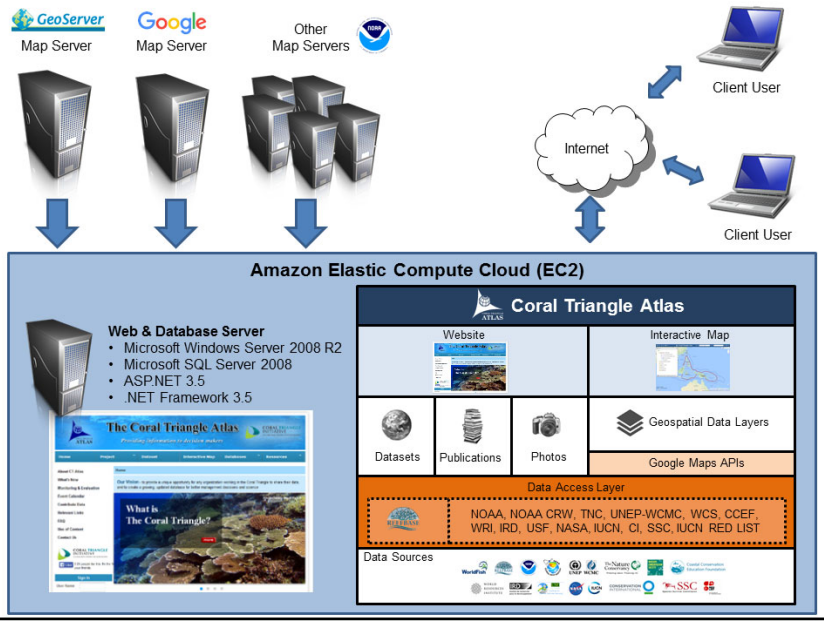
The CT Atlas : Visitors

Google Analytics
1 Jan 2017– 31 Mar 2019

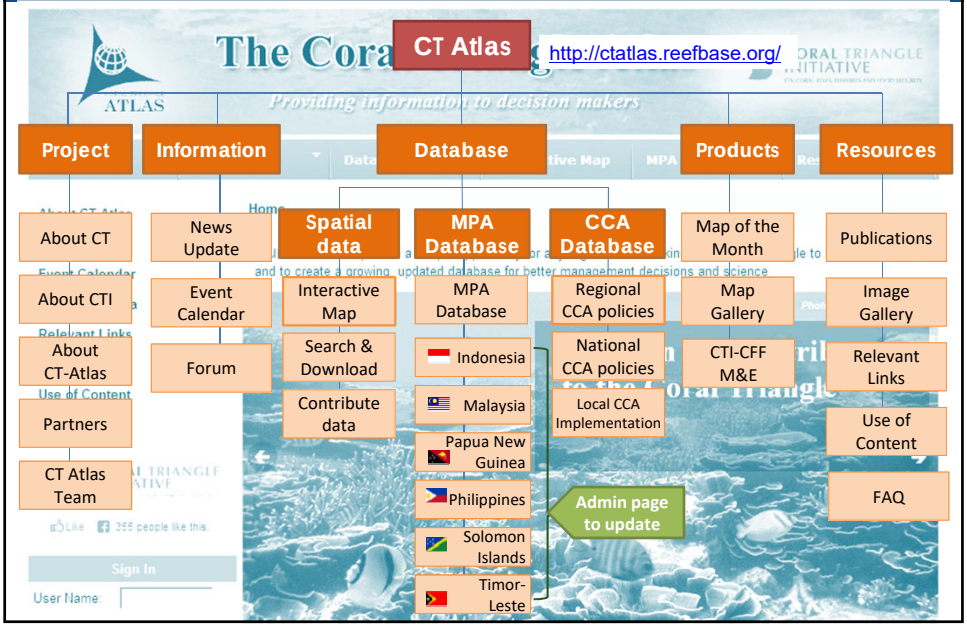




The CT Atlas : System Infrastructure

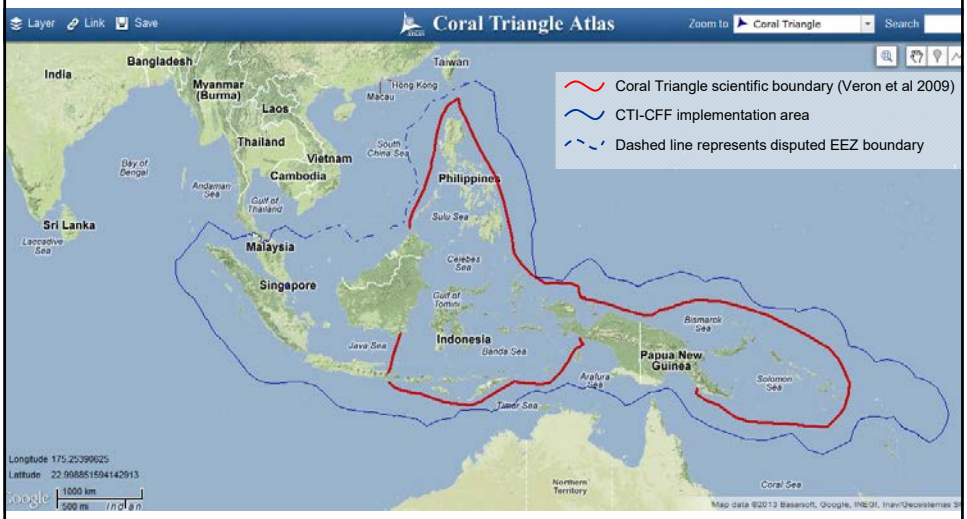


The CT Atlas : Contents

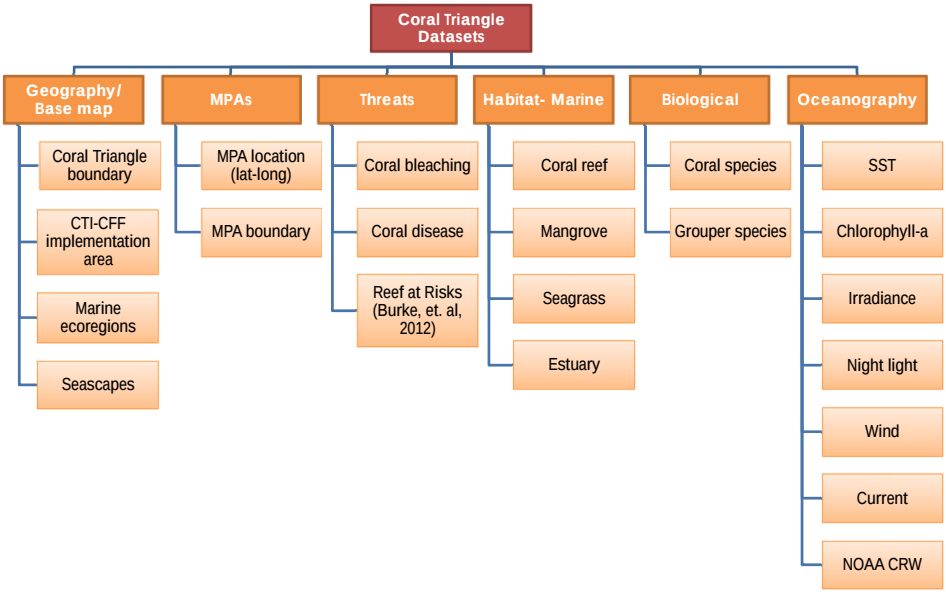


The CT Atlas : Interactive Map

http://ctatlas.reefbase.org/atlas/default.aspx



The CT Atlas : Datasets



What CT Atlas Does

Besides develop CT Atlas website and database, CT Atlas team also:

1. Develop data sharing agreements with data providers
2. Provide support to the regional coral triangle initiative (CTI) technical working groups (TWGs):
   - 2a MPA working group
   - 2b Monitoring & Evaluation working group
3. Support CTI partners and stakeholders
4. Capacity building:
   - 4a GIS training
   - 4b MPA management effectiveness training

What CT Atlas Does : (1) Develop Data Sharing Agreements

1 Develop data sharing agreements with data providers

- Develop a clear memorandum of understanding (MOU) or data sharing agreements between CT Atlas and governments and national partners
- A data-sharing agreement is a formal contract that clearly documents what data are being shared and how the data can be used
- To protect the agency providing the data, ensuring that the data will not be misused.

NOTE: the process for setting up data-sharing agreements varies from country to country as well as the type of data that is being shared and agencies sharing the data.

What CT Atlas Does :
(2) Support the Regional CTI TWG

2 Provide support to the regional CTI technical working groups (TWGs)

2a MPA working group

- Compiled the most updated geographic location (latitude & longitude) and spatial boundary for MPAs in each CTI countries

2b Monitoring & Evaluation working group

- Measured the progress of national and regional plan of action
- Provided support to the regional & national data gap analysis

Example:

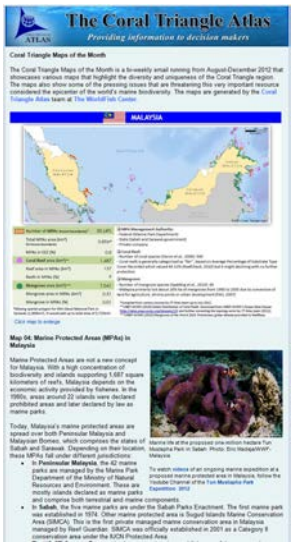
Regional Plan of Action Goal 3: Marine Protected Areas Established and Effectively Managed

3.1.2: %/area of total marine habitat area in CT region in marine protected or manage areas
3.1.3: %/area of each major marine and coastal habitat type in strictly protected "no-take replenishment zones.
3.1.4: %/area of total marine protected areas under effective management

What CT Atlas Does :
(3) Support the CTI partners & stakeholders

3 Support CTI partners and stakeholders

- Provided mapping services and compiled the relevant statistics for each country
- Created the Maps of the Month to improve access to information



What CT Atlas Does : (4) Capacity Building

4 Capacity building

4a GIS training

- Improved the GIS knowledge for GIS and MPA managers
- Provided the ArcGIS training at basic level from displaying GIS datasets download from CT Atlas, doing simple analysis and making maps

4b MPA management effectiveness training

- Introduced the concept of MPA Management Effectiveness and protocols using a tool known as MPA Management Effectiveness Tool (MEAT) to Malaysian MPA managers, MPA planners, enforcement officers, academics and fisheries officers

2019: CT Atlas Revamp & Migration

- Contracted WorldFish to do the CT Atlas website revamp and migration from **15 April 2019 – 30 July 2020**
- It's a continuation of WorldFish's previous work as the host of the CT Atlas, which already familiarize with CTI structure & RPOA/NPOA
- WorldFish maintains ReefBase, which has ready access to the global/regional databases of UNEP-WCMC, NOAA, WRI, TNC, CGIAR, and etc.
- WorldFish has the capacity and experience in:

IT infrastructure:
Web hosting: Amazon Web & Database Server hosting + Domain Name subscriptions

Programming/GIS software:
Microsoft Visual Studio, Developer Express DXExperience Package, ESRI ArcGIS

Skills and knowledge:
Server and website maintenance
Website and interactive map programming
Database administration
GIS data analysis and mapping
Facilitate data collection & updating
Communicate with all partners

Save the cost from scratch setup!

CT Atlas Revamp & Migration Workplan

Activities	2019									2020						
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CT Atlas requirements and system setup study																
- Conduct CT Atlas inception/consultation workshop*	•															
- Study the additional requirements of CT Atlas	•	•														
- Develop detail workplan		•														
- Formalize the partnerships with NCCs, TWGs and partners	•															
Redesign CT Atlas																
- Design and develop new interface/branding of CT Atlas		•	•	•												
- Design system infrastructure & backup routine		•	•	•												
- Setup web server for CTI secretariat & installation		•	•	•												
Develop CT Atlas																
- Develop the database in new structure and coding		•	•	•	•	•	•									
- Source & quality check the new data to add/update existing GIS layers		•	•	•	•	•	•									
- Compile and visualize indicators to measure RPOA/NPOA progress		•	•	•	•	•	•									
- Develop CT Atlas user guide/tutorial/FAQ								•	•							
Training and maintenance																
- Conduct CT Atlas training* to NCCs and TWGs										•						
- CTI secretariat, NCCs and TWGs acceptance test										•						
- Train the IT/GIS officer under CTI secretariat to continue maintain the CT Atlas										•						
- Support the IT/GIS officer if any questions arise during transition period											•	•	•	•	•	•
- Sign-off the transition of CT Atlas management to CTI secretariat																•

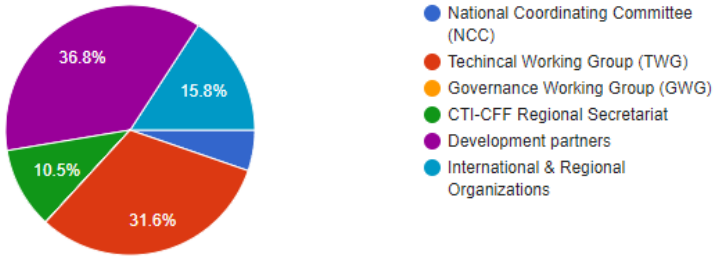
CT Atlas Website Redesign Survey

- Send out by Regional Secretariat CTI-CFF at **April 25, 2019**
- Please complete the survey **by May 1, 2019, 2:00 PM**
- Come to join us at **May 2, 2019, 09:00 AM - 12:30 PM !**

CT Atlas

Opportunities for change towards effective implementation of RPOA 2.0 !

19 responses as at April 28, 2019



Thank You

WorldFish

Contact:
s.teoh@cgiar.org

Appendix A5

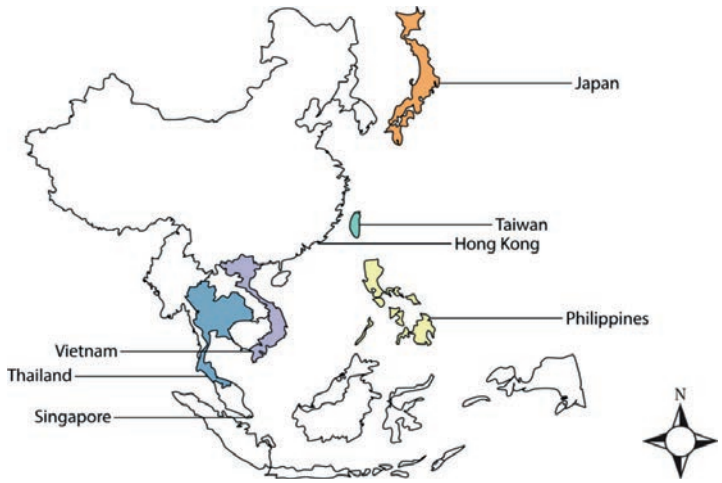
Strategic Plan - Institutional Structures - Samuel

Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network (GCRMN) East Asia Initial Analysis Results

Samuel Chan

Examining regional trends – Methods

Initial analysis

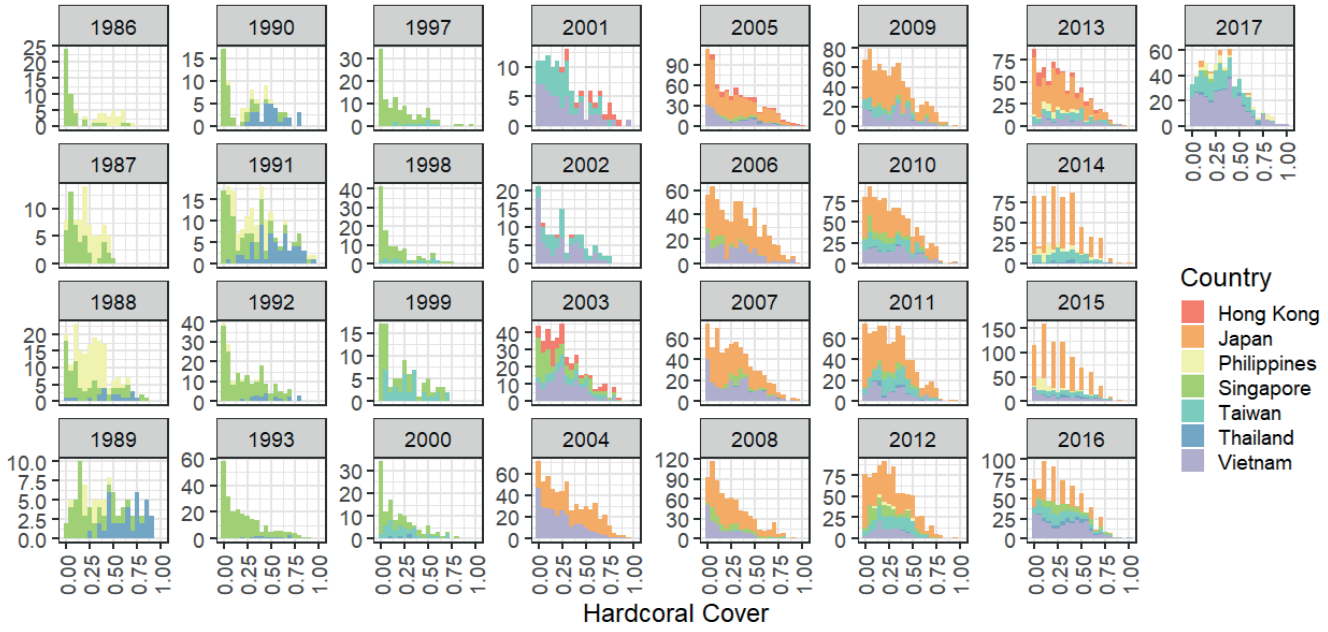


7 countries

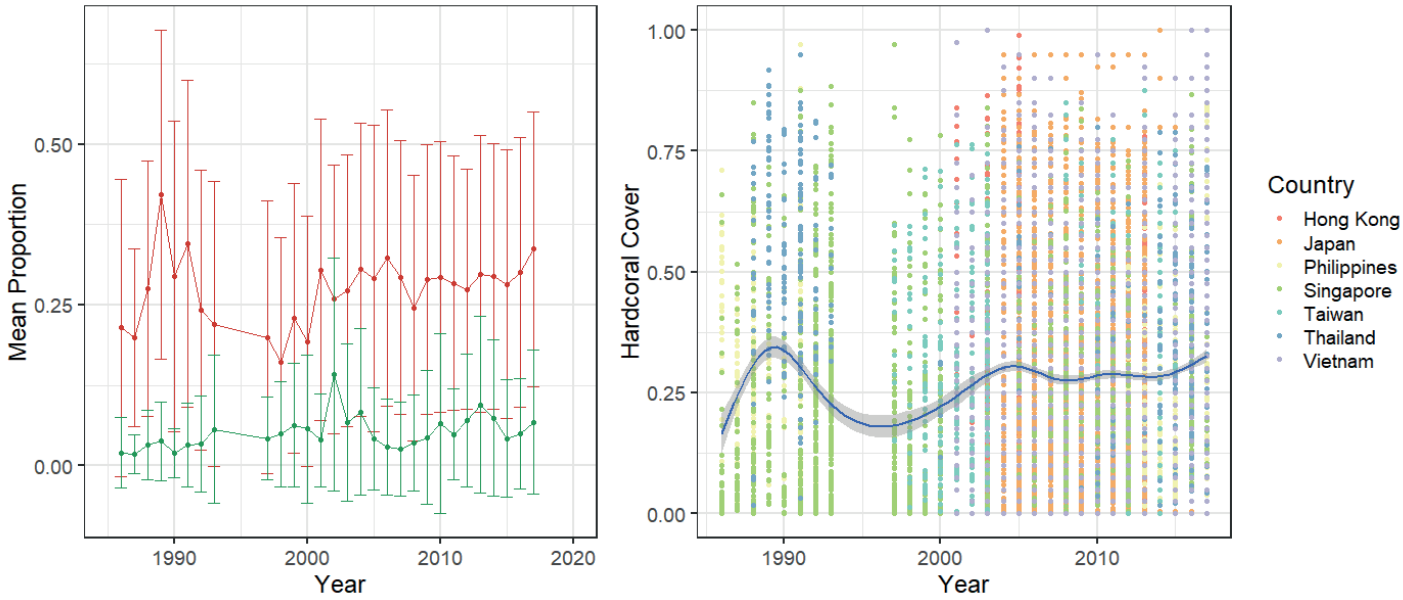
733 reefs

6 039 surveys

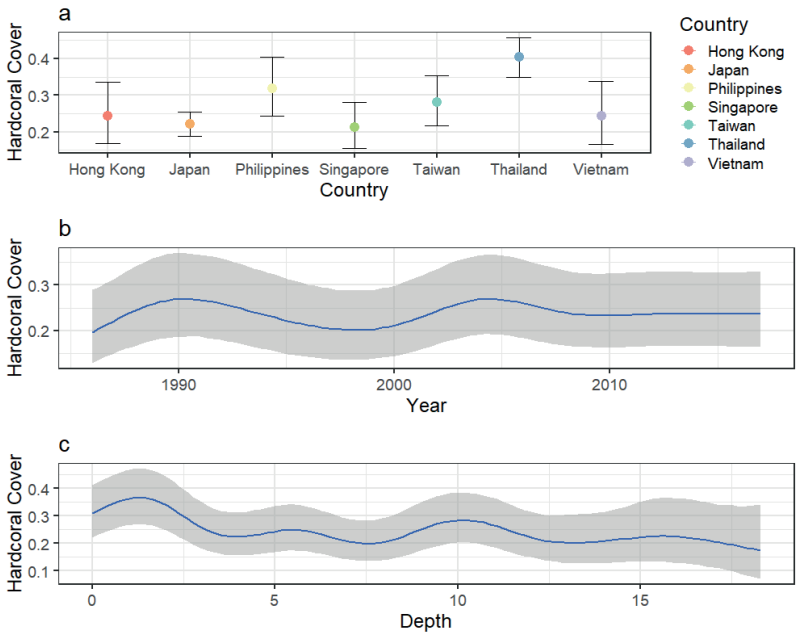
Examining regional trends – Methods



Examining regional trends – Methods



Examining regional trends – Results

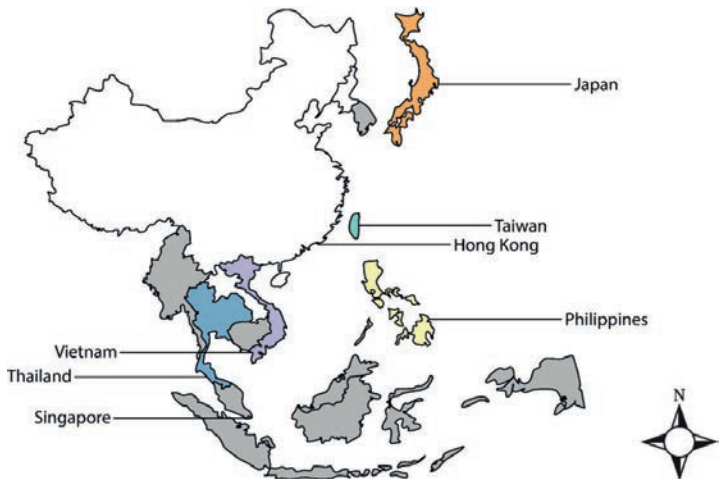


Cover varies across countries

Cover varies across time

Cover decreases with depth

Examining regional trends



Future work

- South Korea
- Myanmar
- Cambodia
- Malaysia
- Indonesia

Appendix A6

Strategic Plan - Institutional Structures - Tadashi

CTI-CFF RPOA Consultative Workshop / 3rd Regional Priority-Setting Workshop / Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group Meeting / CT Atlas Workshop
30 April – 2 May 2019
Manado, North Sulawesi, Indonesia

GCRMN East Asia Region: A scientist network for coral management in East Asia – History and Challenges

Tadashi KIMURA

(tkimura@jwrc.or.jp)
GCRMN East Asia Regional Coordinator
Japan Wildlife Research Center

contents

1. History of GCRMN East Asia
2. Progress of the Regional analysis

contents

1. History of GCRMN East Asia

2. Progress of the Regional analysis

GCRMN

Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network (GCRMN)

- Operational network under **ICRI**
- Network of coral scientists
- To enhance coral reef monitoring
- To provide scientific information for managers

"Status of Coral Reefs of the World" (1998---)

ICRI

International Coral Reef initiative (ICRI):

- Informal framework to preserve coral reef and related ecosystems
- A partnership among governments, international organizations, and non-government organizations
- Announced at the CBD-COP1 in 1994
- Initial member: 8 countries (→77 members)
  - *Australia, France, Japan, Jamaica, the Philippines, Sweden, UK, USA*

(→37 countries, 22 NGOs, 8 int.org., 7 reg.org., 3 reg. progm.)

ICRI

- General Meeting (Secretariat)
- Plan of Action (Secretariat)
- Resolution & Recommendations for Conservation (GM)
- Implementation (member countries & organizations)

Scientific data & information for management

GCRMN

- Status of Coral Reefs of the World (1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2008)
- Post Regional Bleaching & Hurricane Assessment Report (2005)
- Post Tsunami Assessment Report (2004)

History of GCRMN-EA

Phase	Year	Major activity
1	1998-2000	Individual contribution for global status report
2	2001-2005	Regional reporting
3	2006-2016	Regional symposium (APCRS)
4	2017-2020	Regional analysis

Phase 1 (1998-2000)

East and Northeast Asia Node / Southeast Asia Node

- Network of individual reef scientists
- under global coordination (by Dr. Clive Wilkinson)
- with national contributors
- Provide information for global report

- “Status of Coral Reefs of the World” (1998, 2000)

GCRMN Node structure

Phase 2 (2001-2005)

- Provide data/information to Global Reports

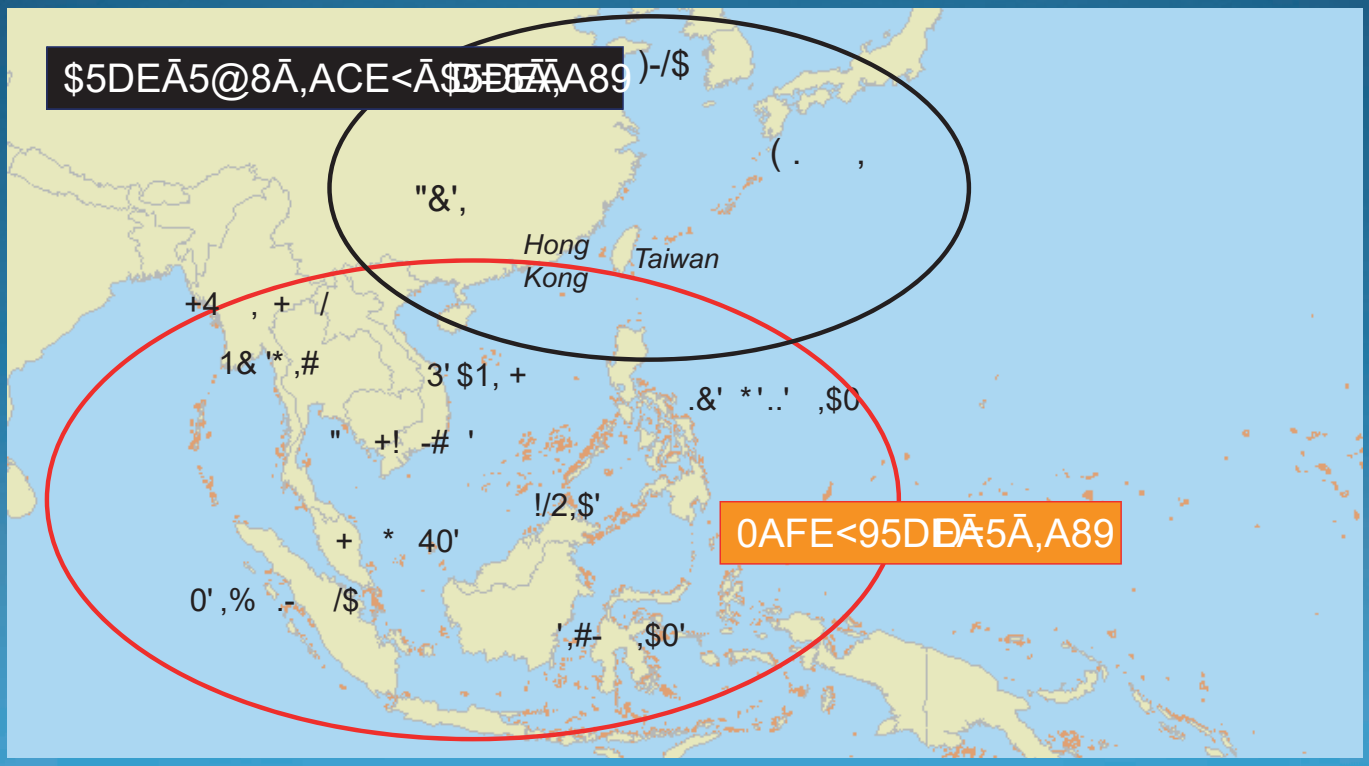
2002

2004

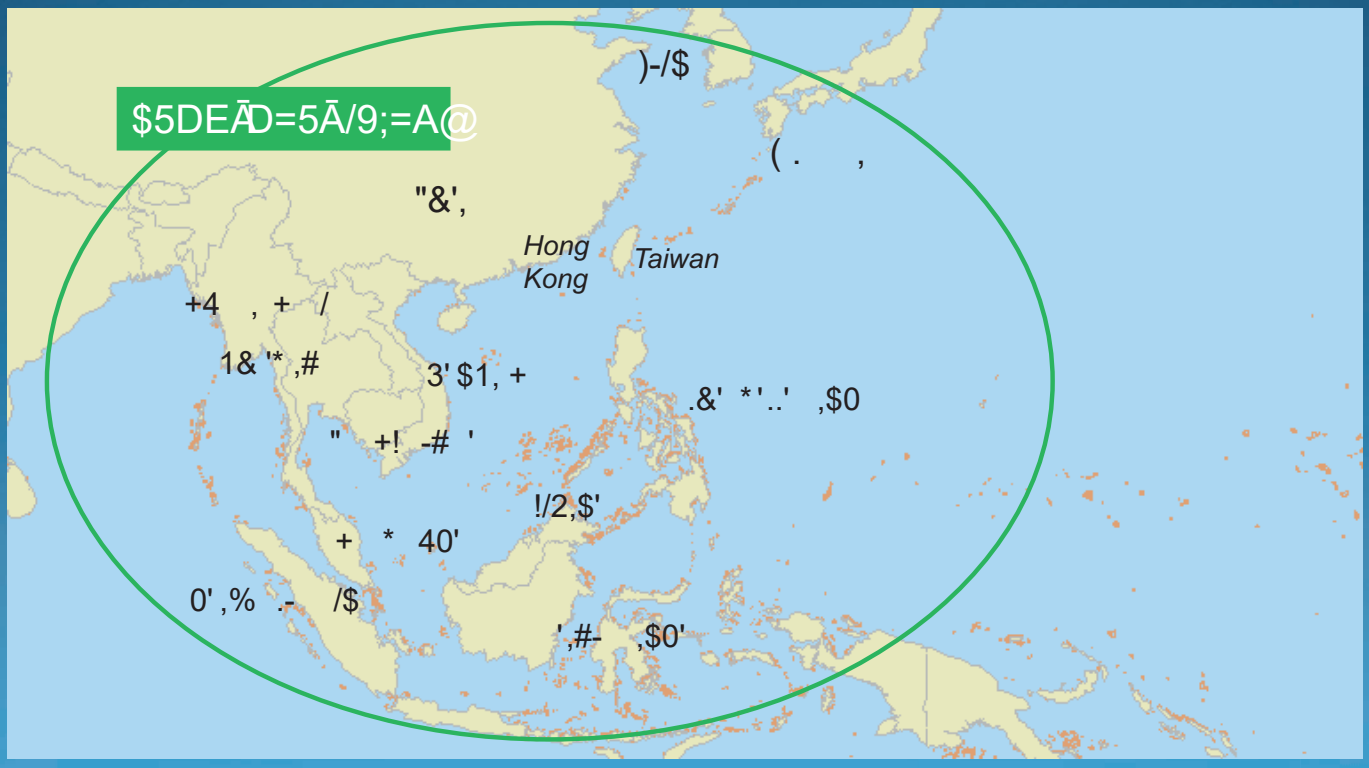
- 1st Joint Meeting of GCRMN NE and SE Asia (@Okinawa)
  - Unite as one wider region "East Asia Region"
  - Needs for maintaining regional communication
    (face to face meeting @ICRS, ICRI regional workshop, etc.)
  - Needs for sharing information within the region

- Regional Report on Reef Status (2004)

SE Asia + ENE Asia=



East Asia



GCRMN-East Asia

Node Coordinator	
Tadashi Kimura	Japan Wildlife Research Center

Node Coordinator	
Karenne Tun	National Parks Board, Singapore

East and Northeast Asia		
1. China	Hui Huang	Chinese Academy of Science
2. Hong Kong	Put O. Ang	Chinese Univ. of HK
3. Taiwan	Allen Chen	Academia Sinica
4. Japan	Tadashi Kimura	Japan Wildlife Research Center
5. South Korea	Heung Sik Park	Korean Institute of Ocean Science and Technology (KIOST)

Southeast Asia		
1. Brunei Darussalam	David Lane	*former* Univ. of Brunei Darussalam
2. Cambodia	Ouk Vibol	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
3. Indonesia	Suharsono	LIPI
	Derta Prabuning	Reef Check Indonesia
4. Malaysia	Affendi Y. Amri	Univ. of Malaysia
5. Myanmar	Zau Lunn	Fauna & Flora International
6. Philippines	Cleto Nanola	Univ. of Philippines
7. Singapore	Loke Ming Chou Karenne Tun	National Univ. of Singapore
8. Thailand	Thamasak Yeemin	Rhamkamhaeng Univ.
9. Vietnam	Vo Si Tuan	Inst. of Oceanology

Phase 3 (2006-2016)

- Provide information to Global Report

2008

- Share regional information (Regional Report)

2010

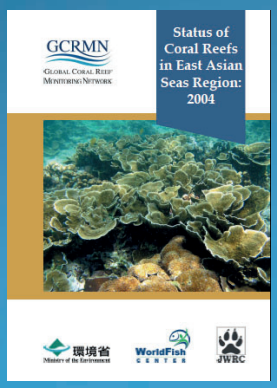
2014

- To strengthen/visualize regional network
- To provide venue for discussion on regional issues
- To provide opportunity for young scientist

- Asia Pacific Coral Reef Symposium (APCRS)
- Asia Pacific Coral Reef Society = GCRMN East Asia

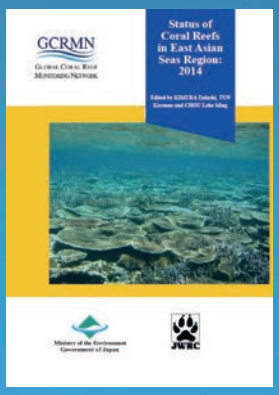
Output 1-3: Regional Report

- "Status of Coral Reefs in East Asian Seas Region"
- 2004, 2010, 2014, 2018
- To disseminate @APCRS
- To share coral status with scientist / managers



2004

2010



2014

2018

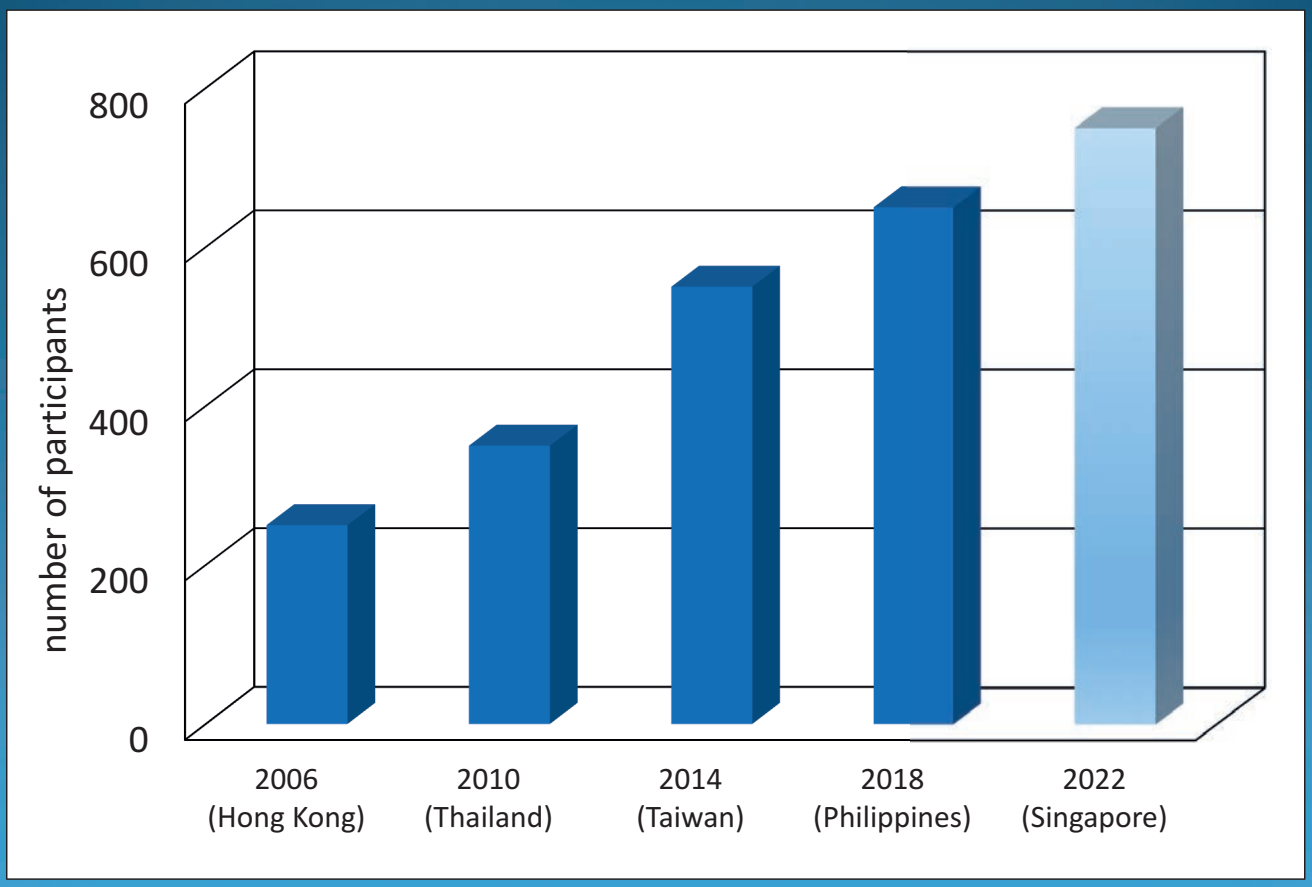
Output 1-3: APCRS

Asia Pacific Coral Reef Symposium (APCRS)

- **For sharing information of coral reef research & management**
- **To provide venue for regional scientists (younger generation)**
- **To focus more on discussion of regional issues**

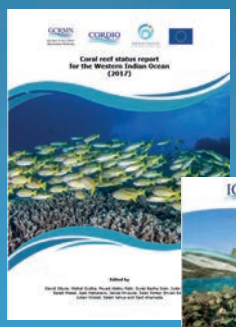
- 1st : 2006 @ Hong Kong
- 2nd: 2010 @Phuket, Thailand
- 3rd: 2014 @Taiwan
- 4th: 2018 @Cebu, Philippines
- 5th: 2022 @Singapore

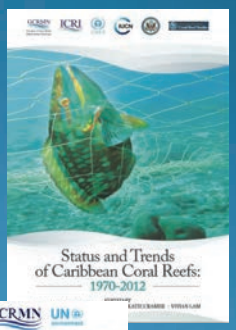
APCRS

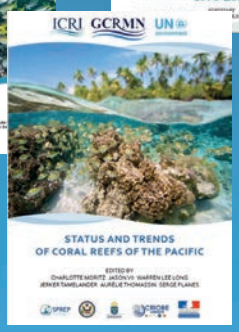


Phase 4 (2017-2020)

- "More scientific" approach (mass data analysis)
- Scientific assessment > Reef status summary
- To provide management options
- Following other region's approach







- **Regional Data Analysis of coral monitoring in East Asia**

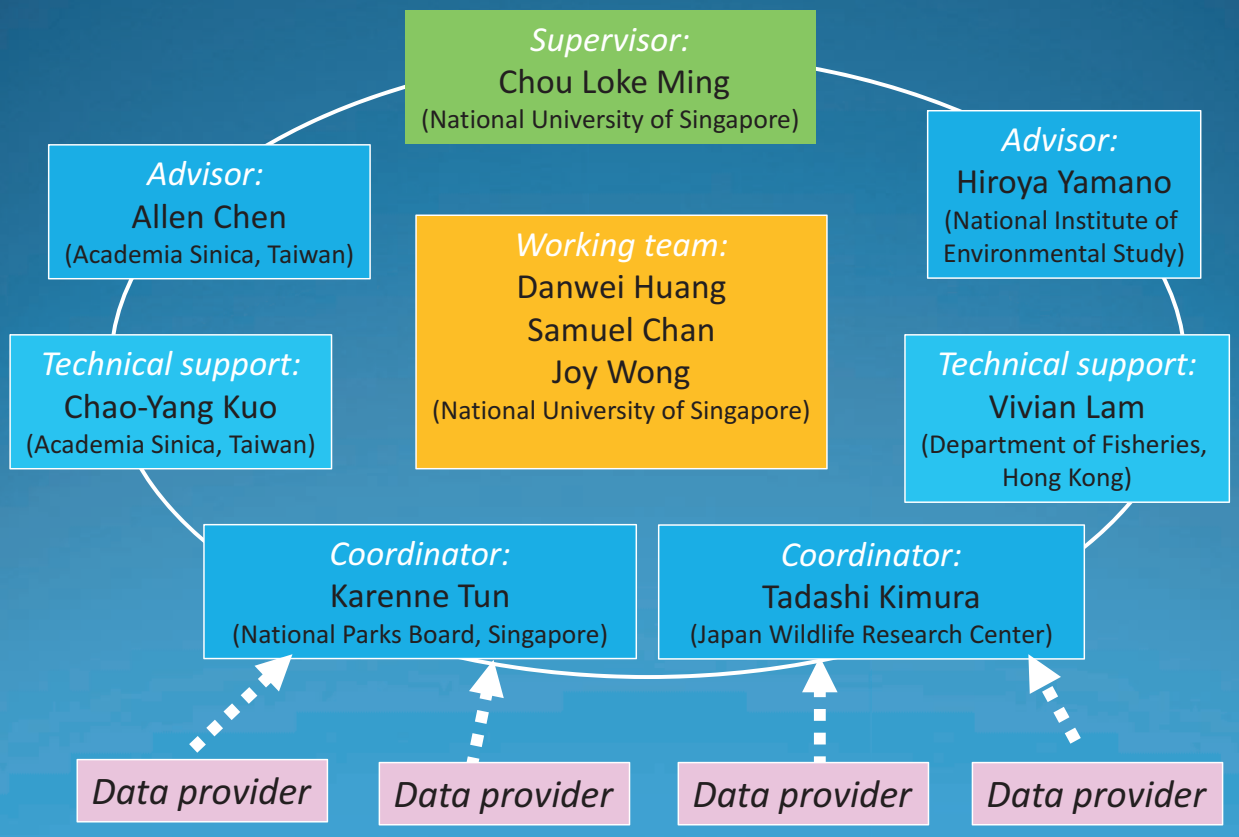
contents

1. History of GCRMN East Asia
2. **Progress of the Regional analysis**

Objectives

- *To identify current status and trend*
- *To establish mechanism of regular assessment in the region*
- *To build capacity of younger scientists*

Task Force



Target countries

		Northeast Asia	Southeast Asia
2017-2018	Pilot analysis	1. Hong Kong 2. Taiwan 3. Japan	4. Philippines 5. Singapore 6. Thailand 7. Vietnam
2018-2019	Overall analysis	1. China 2. South Korea	3. Brunei Darussalam 4. Cambodia 5. Indonesia 6. Malaysia 7. Myanmar

Timeline

year		activities	
2017		Pilot analysis - Task-force meeting - Regional workshop (kick-off) - Data collection - Analysis	
2018		- Internal reporting Overall analysis - Task-force meeting - Regional workshop - Data collection	National workshop (@Brunei) Coordinator meeting (@LIPI, Jakarta)
2019		- Analysis - Regional workshop (review) - Regional Reporting	(→Global analysis) ICRI-GM34 (@Townsville)
2020		- Database - Scientific papers	ICRS (@Bremen)

Timeline

year		activities	
2017		Pilot analysis - Task-force meeting - Regional workshop (kick-off) - Data collection - Analysis	
2018		- Internal reporting Overall analysis - Task-force meeting - Regional workshop - Data collection	National workshop (@Brunei) Coordinator meeting (@LIPI, Jakarta)
2019		- Analysis - Regional workshop (review) - Regional Reporting	(→Global analysis) ICRI-GM34 (@Townsville)
2020		- Database - Scientific papers	ICRS (@Bremen)

Timeline

year		activities	
2017		Pilot analysis - Task-force meeting - Regional workshop (kick-off) - Data collection - Analysis	
2018	Jan-Mar May Jun Jul-Dec	- Internal reporting Overall analysis - Task-force meeting - Regional workshop - Data collection	National workshop (Aug/Sept) (@Brunei) Coordinator meeting (Nov) (@LIPI, Jakarta)
2019		- Analysis - Regional workshop (review) - Regional Reporting	(→Global analysis) ICRI-GM34 (@Townsville)
2020		- Database - Scientific papers	ICRS (@Bremen)

Timeline

year		activities	
2017		Pilot analysis - Task-force meeting - Regional workshop (kick-off) - Data collection - Analysis	
2018	Jan-Mar May Jun Jul-Dec	- Internal reporting Overall analysis - Task-force meeting - Regional workshop - Data collection	National workshop (@Brunei) Coordinator meeting (@LIPI, Jakarta)
2019	Jan-Mar	- Analysis - Regional workshop (review) - Regional Reporting	(→Global analysis) ICRI-GM34 (@Townsville)
2020		- Database - Scientific papers	ICRS (@Bremen)

Appendix A7

IED Recap Day 1

RPOA RENEWAL

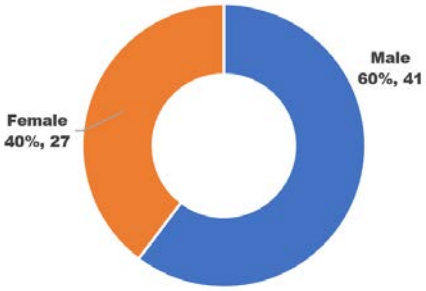
1st Consultative Workshop on RPOA Renewal, Regional Priorities-Setting Workshop (RPW-3), MEWG Meeting and CT ATLAS Workshop
30 April - 2 May 2019
Manado, N. Sulawesi, INDONESIA

Session IX: Recap of Day 1

Dr. Hendra Siry
Interim Executive Director
CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat

CORAL TRIANGLE INITIATIVE ON CORAL REEFS, FISHERIES AND FOOD SECURITY

CORAL TRIANGLE INITIATIVE Regional Secretariat



Total participants (after opening), 68

Session IV: Challenges and Opportunities (3min remarks)

Lessons learnt from RPOA 1.0 moving towards RPOA 2.0

1. Ensure sustainable management & financing to achieve RPOA 2.0
2. Critical M&E component
3. Regional cooperation relevant to international commitments (e.g. SDGs, CBD, Aichii Targets)

Session V Impacts of past RPOA (NCC presentations)

Impacts:

a. Increased attention (actions) on marine and coastal issues --- translated to policies and actions:
   - e.g. RPOA as catalyst to development of NPOAs
   - e.g. increased collaboration and communication amongst government agencies

b. Nurture cooperative linkages (bridging) between Asia and Pacific.

Challenges

- Measuring the cost and benefits of RPOA 1.0
- Critical need for Monitoring & Evaluation for data management – revival of CT Atlas.
- Emphasis on food security

Session VI Framework for Priority Setting RPOA 2.0

Design Principles

#1 "Additionality"

#2 "Thematic consistency"

#3 "Commonality"

#4 "Feasibility"

- Developing a **Theory of Change** (ToC)
- Impact can be measured at four levels:
  - Level 1 – Creating the debate
  - Level 2 – Influencing opinion
  - Level 3 – Measurable results
  - Level 4 – Sustainable outcomes

[cheat sheet provided – reference point]

Session VII: Components, Processes "What is needed to make it happen?"

- Lessons learnt from other initiatives; e.g. Caribbean Challenge; BIMP EAGA; BOBLME.
- Science to inform decision-making processes and importance of knowledge sharing.
- Attract funders --- CTI to focus on descriptive value proposition (compelling narrative); to be agile / dynamic and responsive organization
- Explore other alternative to fund-raising; e.g. Payment of Ecosystem Services (PES), debt restructuring, insurance scheme for natural infrastructures.
- Forge relationship with other initiatives – how CTI relates / could complement (for example) RFMOs – SPREP – APEC- SEAFDEC, etc.

Session VIII: Institutional Structures and "Platforms"

- CT Atlas presentation by WorldFish: Milestones and challenges to continue operationalizing CT Atlas by Regional Secretariat.
- GCRMN (Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network) shared experience in managing data.
- TWGs – overview on the value it brings to ; e.g. aligning targets with international commitments such as the SGD targets. Ideas to improve these platforms.
- RPOA 2.0 to build on evolution of several platforms:
  - Cross Cutting Initiatives – WLF and LGN urges RPOA 2.0 to mainstream gender and local government (communities).
  - Governance WGs – IRC established due to natural evolution out of FRWG.

FRIENDLY REMINDER: Please complete WorldFish – CT Atlas survey

https:/forms.gle/cxpPDdnAnKuQeKT66

Appendix A8

Recap Day 2 Session XV - IED

RPOA RENEWAL

1st Consultative Workshop on RPOA Renewal, Regional Priorities-Setting Workshop (RPW-3), MEWG Meeting and CT ATLAS Workshop
30 April - 2 May 2019
Manado, N. Sulawesi, INDONESIA

Session XV: Recap of Day 2

Dr. Hendra Siry
Interim Executive Director
CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat

CORAL TRIANGLE INITIATIVE ON CORAL REEFS, FISHERIES AND FOOD SECURITY

CORAL TRIANGLE INITIATIVE ON CORAL REEFS, FISHERIES AND FOOD SECURITY Regional Secretariat

Goal

Consider some changes of words that allow more people to understand and be motivated by the goal.

There was discussion about being specific about diversity as well and finding better words for the natural and human system and considering **cooperation** instead of **collaboration.**

The goal can be simplified if **resilience** is understood to be for impacts of climate change and the CCA TWG has useful sub-targets for resilience in that case. If it is broader, then the **ability to adapt, the ability to cope**, or **"strengthening"** would be options for resilience.

The mentioning **of negative impacts** from economic development will be highly confusing so better simplify that.

Objectives

OBJECTIVE A

Health [ecological Integrity]of critical marine and coastal ecosystems is improved [effectively managed] in priority *(transboundary)* seascapes of the Coral Triangle

Recommendations:

1. Area: consider transboundary, connectivity of habitats with seascapes, regional relevance, conservation importance; and existing + future Seascapes;
2. Indicators: Targets and indicators relevant to health of ecosystems, critical habitats, biodiversity to be used for easy reporting; revisit, revise or enhance existing indicators
3. Add "resilience" to be consistent with the Goal/Vision.

Target 1: Transboundary Seascapes

- Sulu Sulawesi Seascape
- BSSE
- LS - Lesser Sunda
- Future priority seascapes

Note: build on RPOA 1.0 “priority seascapes”

Target 2: Habitats/Ecosystems

- Coral reefs (connectivity, coral bleaching)
- Mangroves
- Add seagrass, mudflats
- Other key/critical habitats

Target 3: Species

- Endangered [Threatened] Species
- Migratory Species
- Endemic species
- Economical important species e.g., pelagic species through fisheries management

Note: connectivity and spawning areas

Target 4: Others issues

- Land-based pollution
  - Adopt R2R (e.g., Solomon island and Philippines)
- Marine Debris
  - Adoption of ASEAN/APEC agreement in Marine debris
- Enforcement of coastal/marine law/policies (fisheries, MPA, etc)
- Others??

Note: connectivity and importance for regional collaboration

OBJECTIVE B

Socio-economic conditions of coastal communities is improved [equity - equitable way] in priority *(transboundary)* seascapes of the Coral Triangle

Recommendations:

1. Area: consider large scale managed areas – Large Marine Ecosystems within the priority areas (LMEs); + areas in current work lies in MPA (locally) (flagship sites - MPA) + CTMPAS (Categories 1-4)
2. Indicators: Targets and indicators relevant to SDG Goals 1 (Poverty), 2 (Zero Hunger), 3, 4 and 5 indicators to be used for easy reporting.

(Revised) Target 1: Sustainable fisheries– focus on specific species; e.g. tuna, grouper, small pelagics.

- Economically important fisheries (for trade and food for community's consumption, incl. commercial invertebrates.)
- Improve policies and regulations (e.g. fishing gears, harvest methods)
- Improve management of small-scale fisheries.
- Protection of local wisdom / traditional knowledge in fishing practices
- Include LRFFT in relation to coral reef sustainability (damaging fish practices – problematic). Relates to coastal / islands community – that practices (need to strengthen) small scale fisheries.

(Revised) Target 2: Food security

- Continue COASTFISH initiative (Regional Framework and Roadmap approved in SOM14) [continue implementation]
- Improve policies and regulations (e.g. fishing gears, harvest methods)
- Identify new fishery opportunities that are resilient to climate – e.g. mariculture / methods
- Protection of local wisdom in fishing practices / traditional knowledge.

(Revised) Target 3: Livelihoods – improved income for beneficiaries

- Provide Incentives (e.g. local patrolling)
- Continued implementation of COASTFISH.
- Increased income through the improvement of the entire value-chain process (food security)
- Local communities rights to access (e.g. funding opportunities)
- Alternative livelihood (e.g. marine eco-tourism)
- Product marketing for fisheries products (improved / add value of fisheries products) (from source to plate

Additional Target 4: Ecosystem and Economic Resilience (ridge to reef approach)

- Improve capacity in managing risks
- Work with coastal communities in risk management
- Citizen Scientists – Education and Awareness
- Empowering and creating resilient coastal communities in the face of climate change

Additional Target 5: Mainstreaming Gender

- Empowering women – provision of capacity building (tools); e.g. financial tools in CDT system, provide opportunities for women in leadership roles - management of marine resources (e.g. involvement in fisheries)
- **Focus on:**
  - **Component 1**: Mainstreaming gender as it relates to focal programs – includes both men and women
  - **Component 2:** Women-focused activities

Additional Target 6: Mainstreaming Indigenous Communities

- Indigenous and marginalized communities involvement in all consultation process (decision-making processes);
- Look into REAP and LEAP

Additional Target 7: Strengthen M&E

- Best practices help measure successes of activities / impact in fisheries sector.
- SDG indicators as reference points.
- Think about strategy for projects sustainability.

Additional Target 8: Improve Education and Awareness

- Access to information that raises the socio-economic status – attract donors, youths, schools.
- Provide incentives – via exposure experience / past experience / local leaders.
- Learning Exchanges (in other regional seas – successes – best practices)
- Behavioral (transformational) change – appoint local champions - e.g. Hero of the Environment. Awareness on benefits of sustainable fisheries – resource valuation Cultivate sense of responsibility.
- Capacity building (Citizen Science)
  - Include youth - prepare them; new sources of income; transformative lifestyle.
- Hard and soft engineering in dealing with climate change issues (technology)
- Protection of local wisdom in fishing practices / traditional knowledge.

Additional Target 9: PPP

- Easily done in-country (local partnerships in mangrove conservation – MOUs in PNG)

Additional Target 10: Improved baseline data

Additional Target 11: Climate Change Resilience

- Resilient of coastal communities in the face of climate change
- Ridge to Reef approach
- Disaster risk management

On the Theory of Transformational Change:

The opportunity to **combine strategies almost into a mega strategy** to focus smartly and effectively bring additional value to national work was discussed for several issues and themes including Marine Debris, IUU, MPAs and livelihoods. These included **Branding the CTI CTMPAs for investment purposes into livelihood programs** particularly for those that are examples of great local stewardship, addressing IUU through incentivized (crypto money and knowledge) data and technology data exchange for example for eCDT, considering national approaches for marine debris and developing a regional approach, considering ways to address marine waste by looking at the **value of working through connectivity** on neighboring "sister-MPAs", considering the power of outreach using sad examples of dead whales around the marine debris problem, learning from the green fins approach to promote adoption of best practices for non-diver related marine tourism actors.

Discussions considered how much should the **role of the private sector be facilitated**, and where does the responsibility of the government lie for example with regards to investing in infrastructure, could different partnerships be supported with **private sector to bring technology and innovation** (such as renewable energy) to the priority places to reward and further support good stewardship, **what the current best and legal options are for establishing a fund that would be interesting for private sector to seed**, what examples exist to consider trust funds that are regional and that have national implementing funds as well, are there perverse finance schemes that can be turned around to be supportive of CTI vision instead through regional policy work?

Strategies

Proposed Strategies

1. Inform and support the development of conducive policy and regulations for CTI-CFF goal/vision.
2. Engage and motivate private sector into action for CTI-CFF goal/vision.
3. Enhance and optimize partnerships (international, regional, national, local) for capacity development and empowerment of key stakeholders for CTI-CFF goal/vision.
4. Identify and create blended finance solutions for CTI-CFF goal/vision.

Strategies

1. Inform and support the development of conducive policy and regulations for CTI-CFF goal/vision.

1. Inform and support the development of conducive policy and regulations for CTI-CFF goal/vision.

- Conduct policy analysis and identify gaps (matrix of issues & lessons)
- Identify commitment or action as a "shared regional target" OR identify topics/issues/actions to connect NPOA with RPOA (e.g., Marine debris, Coral bleaching; transboundary fisheries – IUU, Biodiversity)
- Develop Regional "guideline/framework" (transboundary issues, gender & human welfare)
- Adoption of existing international commitments & instruments (e.g., CBD, Code of Conduct, COP, fisheries)
- Shared commitment on strengthening/expanding NCC
- Strengthen the role of LGN for development of policy
- Raise profile of CTI (CT Atlas, NCC, data sharing)

Strategies

(2) Engage and motivate private sector into action for CTI-CFF goal / vision

(2) Engage and motivate private sector into action for CTI-CFF goal / vision (1)

Two approaches to sourcing funds:

1. Through collaborative actions with private industries;
2. Investment Plans to achieve CTI goals.

REGIONAL BUSINESS FORUM (RBF)

- Challenges: Tourism Ministries / Ministries often not in NCCs (no buy-in)
- Sustainable Marine Tourism Council – how to operationalize
- Follow-up post RBF is critical.
- Explore possibility of expanding RBF theme (fisheries, marine plastic)
- Promote corporate CSRs
- CTI products (e.g. fisheries) gets good value amongst CT countries. Work with suppliers --- shared lessons with those working with private sectors already.
- CTI as conduit for socializing private sectors on traceability (increase uptake of traceability tools. Share the cost benefit of buying sustainable fisheries.
- Suggest to focus on climate change: COEs good platform to mobilize.

(2) Engage and motivate private sector into action for CTI-CFF goal / vision (2)

- **Fund Raising Strategy** is needed to guide development of business plans for proposed actions
- **Communication Strategy** needs to be renewed with focus on private sector involvement.
- Review Financial Architecture Report by ADB
- Critical to articulate clear RBF objectives.
- Work with **FRWG** – responsible on obtaining external funding.
- **Package based on sectors** – tourism, extraction - seabed mining, shipping, fisheries, blue carbon. CTI promoting financing tools. Mitigation Hierarchy – tool, certification scheme. Minimize impacts voluntarily. Commonly used for land-based extraction.

FISHERS' FORUM (WWF)

- IUU focused.
- Technologies offered in relation to combating IUUF (back-to-back with informal tuna governance).

Strategies

(3) Enhance and optimize partnerships (international, regional, national, local) for capacity development and empowerment of key stakeholders for CTI-CFF goal/vision.

(3) Enhance and optimize partnerships (international, regional, national, local) for capacity development and empowerment of key stakeholders for CTI-CFF goal/vision.

1. Strengthen university partnerships (platform for implementation); & establish Scientific Advisory group (identify experts)
2. Partnership on providing data collaboration research/studies to address transboundary issues
3. Partnerships with private sector, Government, and NGOs in supporting fisheries (e.g., market-based interventions)
4. Partnerships with Indonesia Government (e.g., South – South Technical Cooperation)
5. Partnership/collaboration institutionalized (building on RPOA 1.0) - LGN, WLF, Learning network, TWG
6. Expanding CT6 partnerships:
   - CT6 + ASEAN, APEC, PEMSEA, IMO, METPAN, SPC
   - CT6 + CBD, RAMSAR, UNFCC, COP
   - CT6 + Fiji, China (South China Sea Forum)

(3) Enhance and optimize partnerships (international, regional, national, local) for capacity development and empowerment of key stakeholders for CTI-CFF goal/vision.

1. Capacity building on: MPA/Marine Park management; Sustainable fisheries; livelihoods, handling marine mammals stranding, Business plan (RPOA)
2. Blue carbon - use of existing curriculum
3. Preparing local communities with the shift of resources or readiness of coastal community (Carbon financing, Community-based CRM, Technology development/innovation - sustainable fisheries, livelihood)
4. Awareness and education for communities (Sustainable harvest, tools from existing working group - MSP/EAFM)
5. Internships, Professional development/fellowships
6. Capacity building on Gender e.g. UN Women, GAF & integration of Gender in the all strategies.

Strategies

(4) Identify and create blended finance solutions for CTI-CFF goal/vision.

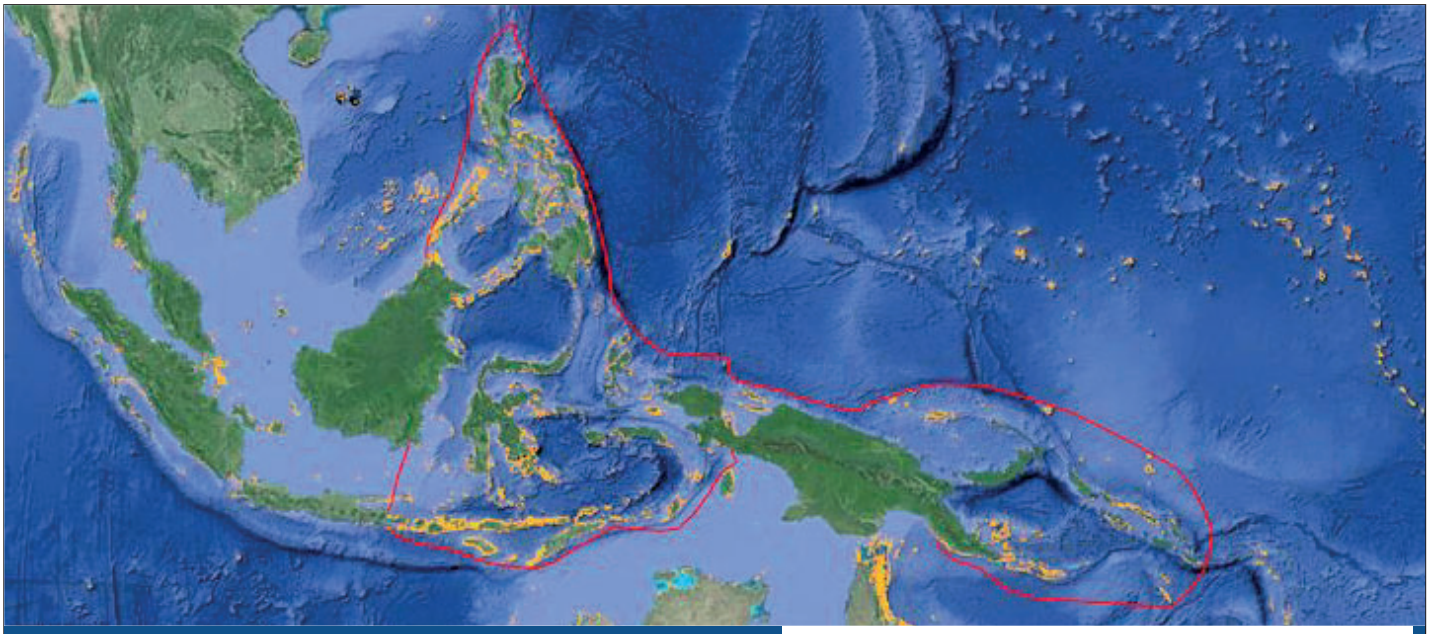
(4) Identify and create (blended) finance solutions for CTI-CFF goal / vision

1. Need for **Business Development Units (BDUs) / Project Preparation Facility (PPF)** to be established as recommended in the Financial Architecture Report.
   a. Executive Director and Deputy Executive Director (Corporate Services) oversee the PPF.
   b. Recommended activities:
      - Other sources of finance – GEF, GCF.
      - PPF access to financing tools;.
      - Explore the option of establishing CTI Regional Trust Fund (initiation fund is required)
      - Invest country contributions? Matching Fund? Signal that countries invested in it.
      - Explore collaboration / partnership with industries; e.g. airlines.
      - Explore possibility for CTI to be accredited as a direct access entity.
      - New financing options – debt swaps, tourism entrance fees.

TERIMA KASIH - MARAMING SALAMAT
TANK IU- OBRIGADO TAGIO TUMAS
CORAL TRIANGLE INITIATIVE
CORAL TRIANGLE INITIATIVE
Regional Secretariat
Photo credits: Pixabay & IYOR Bank/JayneJenkins/FabriceDudenhofer/Yen-YiLee

Appendix A9

CT Atlas - WorldFish



The Coral Triangle Atlas 2.0

Shwu Jiau Teoh, Nurulhuda Ahmad Fatan

Manado, May 2019

Recap About CT Atlas

- Day 1: **Introduce CT Atlas** – one of the platform for effective implementation of RPOA 2.0 (what is CT Atlas – the history, web visitors, structure, contents, database, data sharing agreement, GIS supports provided to the CTI TWG, map products, training)

Opportunities:

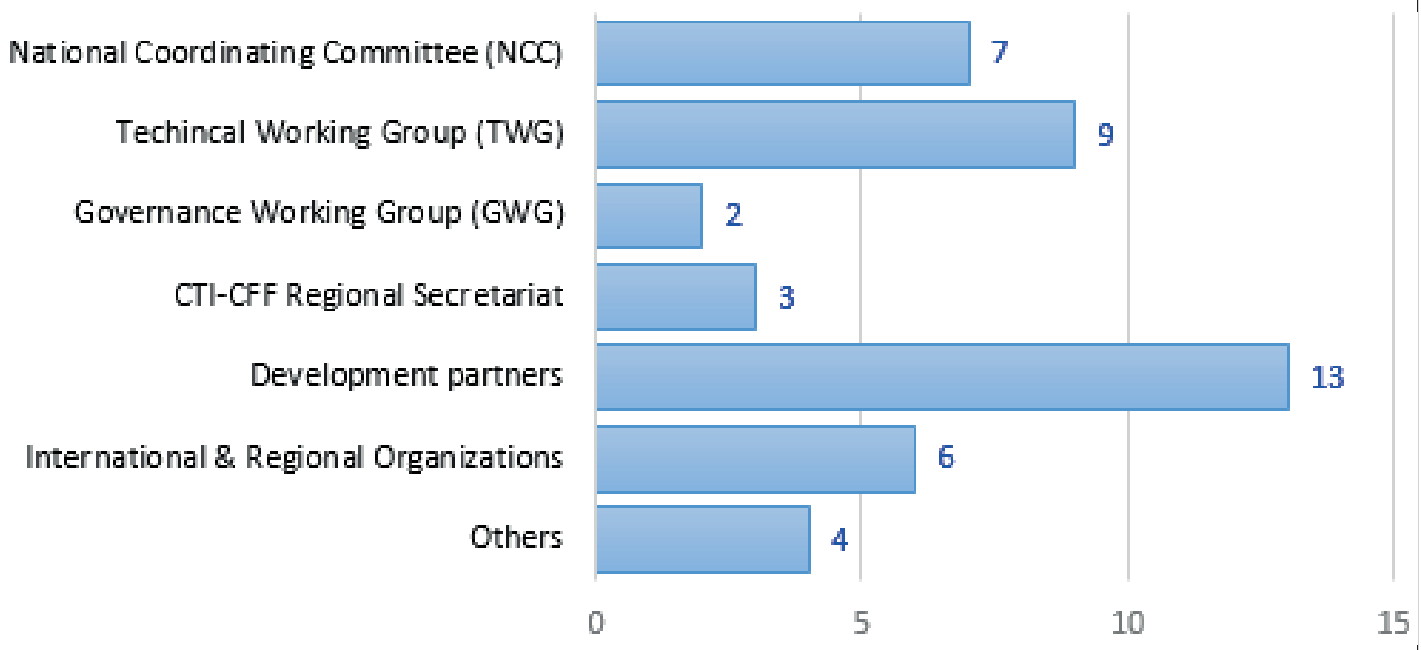
- Revival of CT Atlas – critical need M&E for data management
- Data sharing platform for countries, researchers, students, media
- Platform to engage new partners & grow constituency
- IP right, attribution given to countries
- Raise the profile of CT Atlas

Challenges:

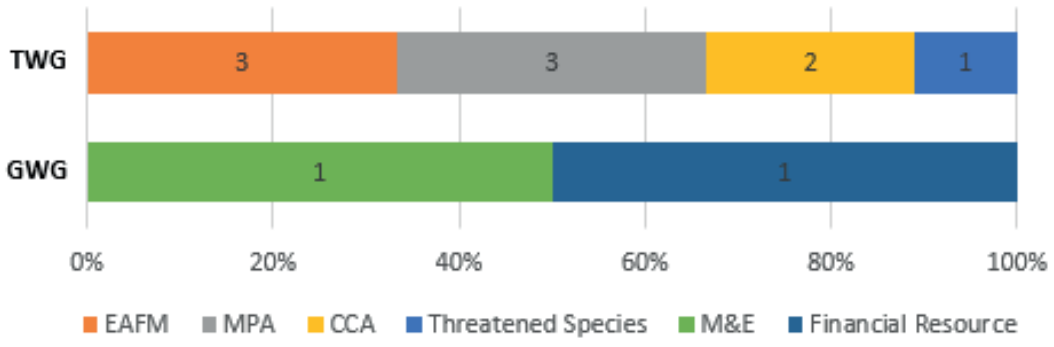
- How to improve CT Atlas to monitor RPOA & support RPOA 2.0?
- How to make CT Atlas operationalizing?
- The capability of CTI-CFF to manage CT Atlas

Survey Results

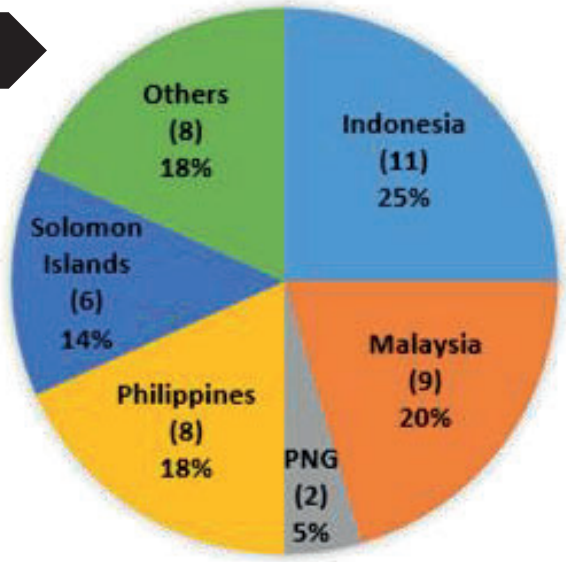
Received 44 responses



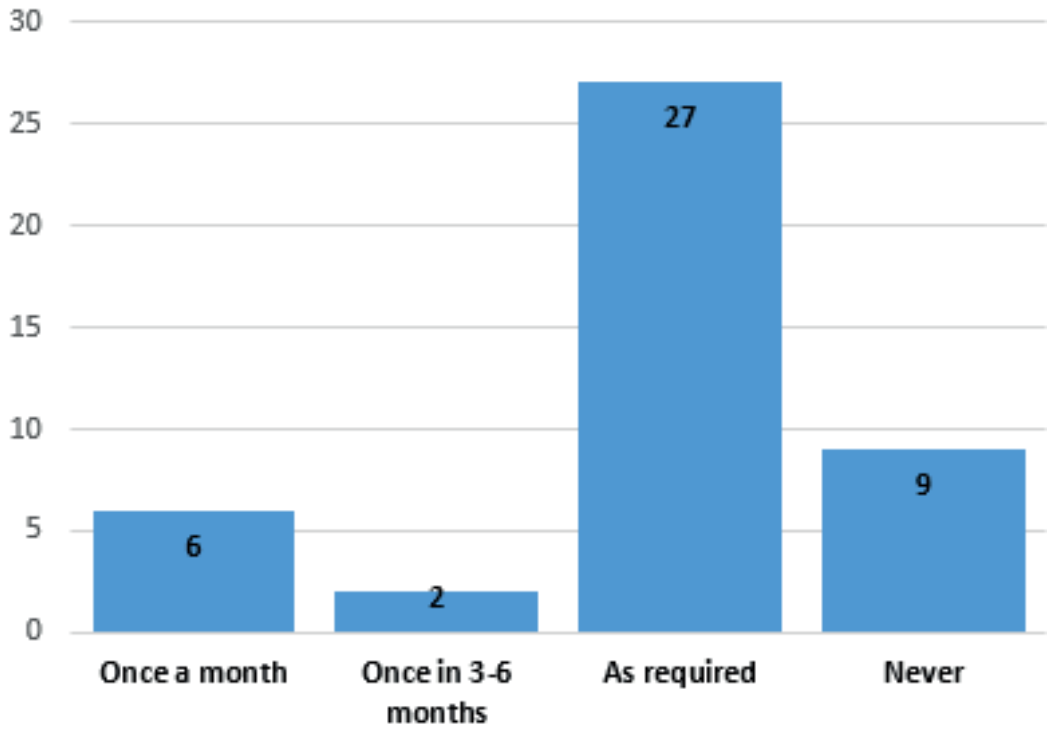
9 respondents from TWG; 2 respondents from GWG



Respondents by country

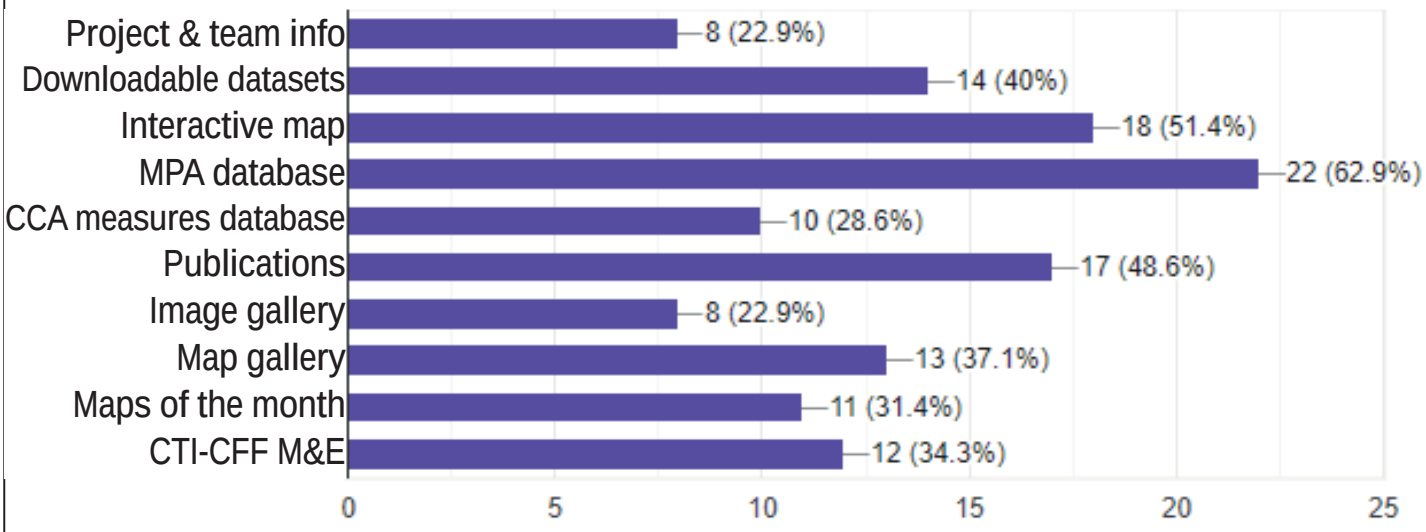


How often I visit CT Atlas website



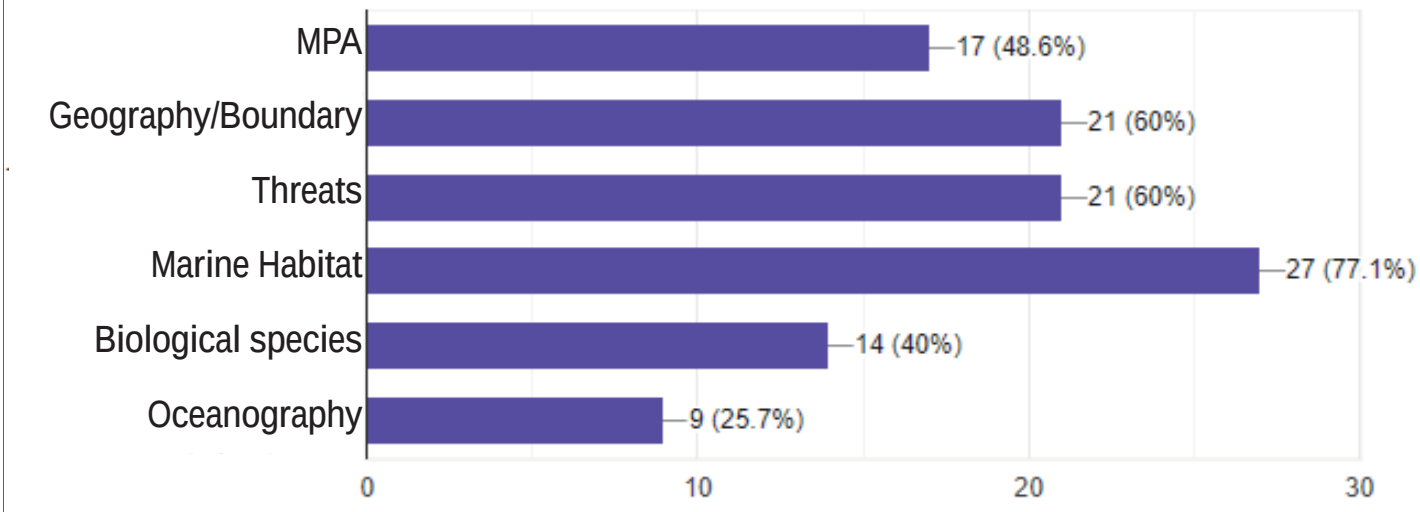
I found this section is most useful

35 responses



For datasets, the themes I found the most useful are

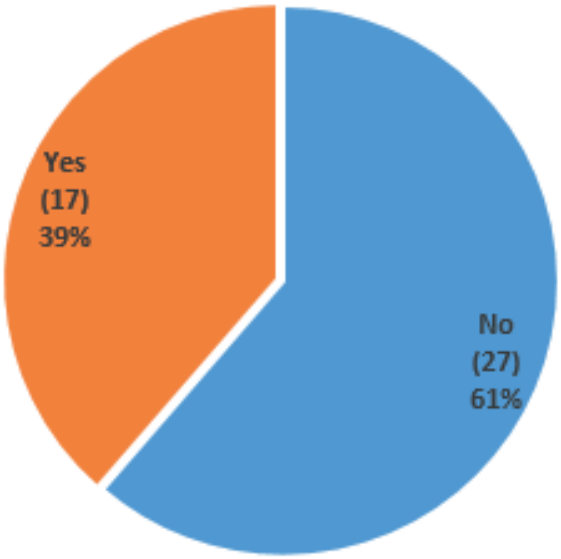
35 responses



In the new CT Atlas, for data accessibility, I prefer

All data can be viewed and downloaded without sign-in	12
All data can be viewed publicly, but need sign-in to download the data	28
Some data should be restricted access by CT Atlas administrator only	4
Other non-restricted data can be viewed and downloaded without sign-in	2
Other non-restricted data can be viewed publicly, but need sign-in to download the data	2

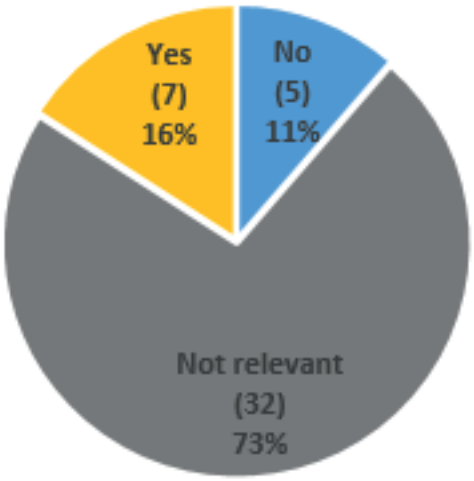
Do you have new data to contribute?



New data to contribute:

- MPA, MPA effectiveness
- Threatened species, turtle
- Reef check survey data
- Climate change
- Coastal communities
- Blue economy
- APAP-INDEX cloud platform (CTI project location and investment)

If you are from 'NCC', have you facing any problems with data sharing agreements?

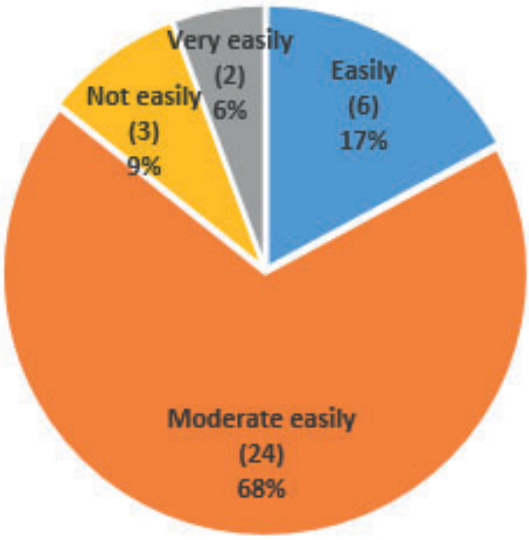


To address new CT Atlas data sharing agreement:

- Copyright of the original owner
- Standard data agreements with CT6 and partners
- Address the question for published and unpublished data

I can find the information I need in the current CT Atlas website

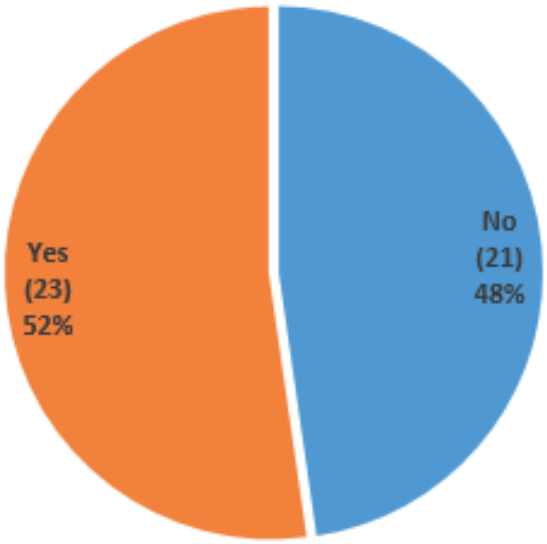
35 responses



Suggestions for improvement:

- Website interface design & enhanced features
- Support local language
- More regular update
- Website administrator support, dataset contact person
- M&E platform for RPOA
- To support the priorities of RPOA 2.0

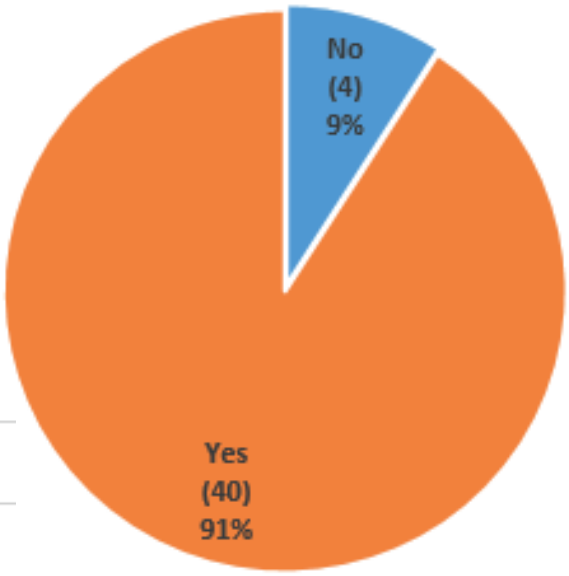
Do you need training to use CT Atlas?



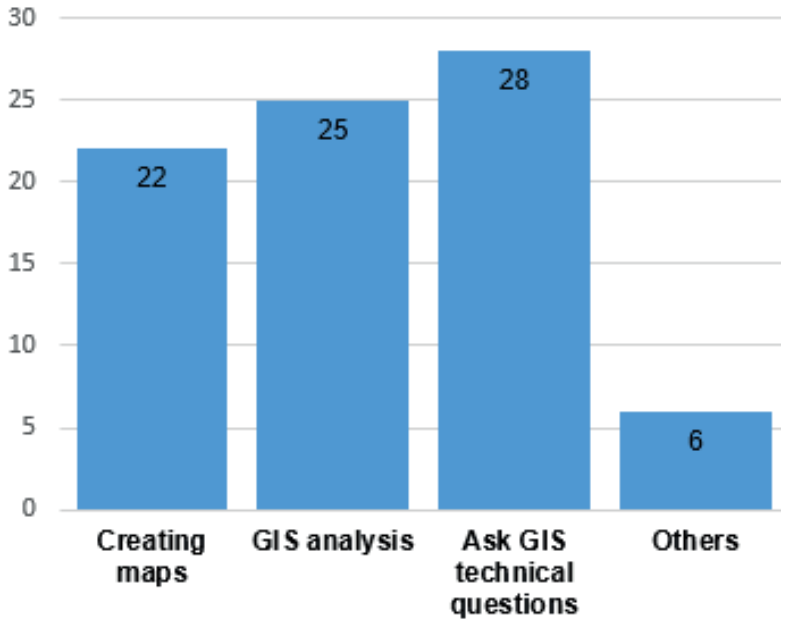
Suggested training:

- Getting started with CT Atlas (demo video)
- Use interactive mapping tools
- Input/Upload data
- Data analysis
- GIS mapping

I think CT Atlas should provide GIS Helpdesk service



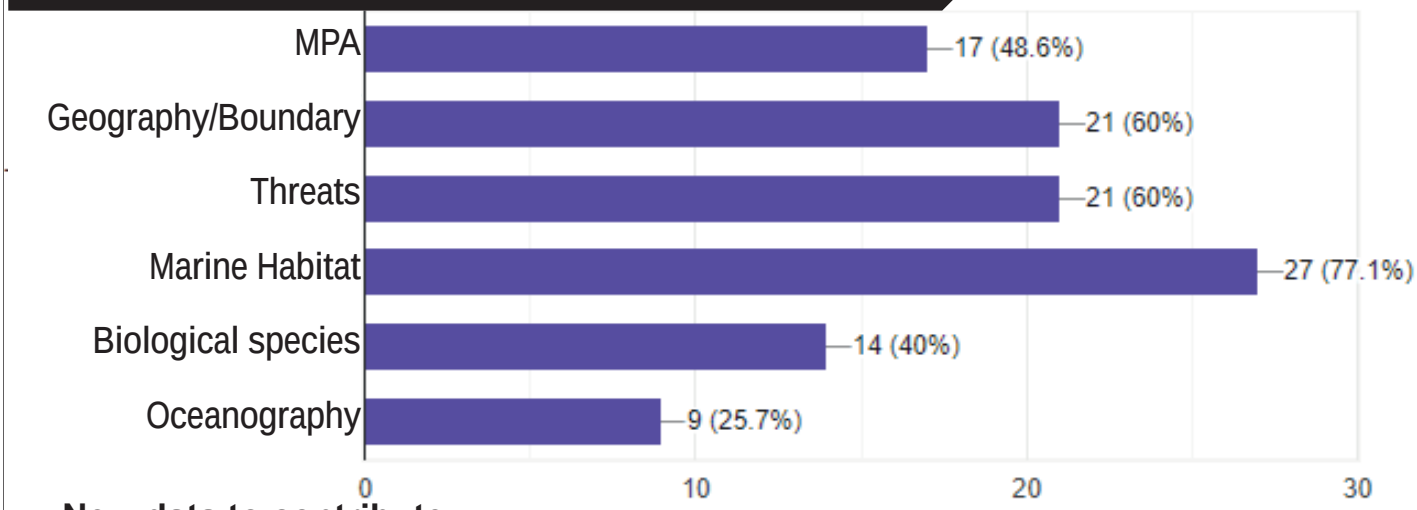
Suggested GIS Helpdesk service:



Discussions

Datasets

For datasets, the themes I found the most useful are



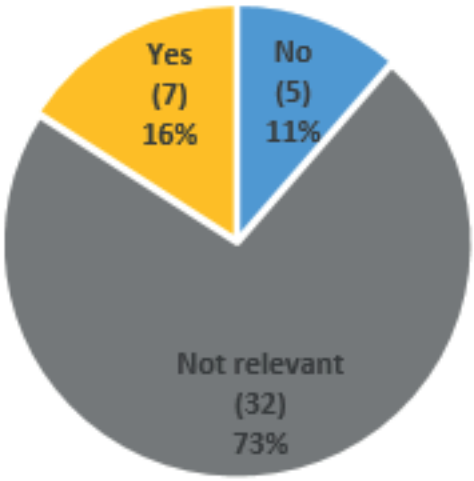
New data to contribute:

- MPA, MPA effectiveness
- Threatened species, turtle
- Reef check survey data
- Climate change
- Coastal communities
- Blue economy
- APAP-INDEX cloud platform (CTI project location and investment)

1. What data should we include?
2. Who is doing the quality check?

Data Sharing Agreement

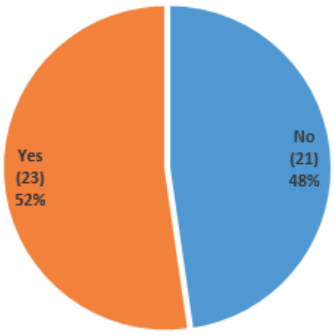
If you are from 'NCC', have you facing any problems with data sharing agreements?



1. Do we need a data sharing agreements with each country?
2. Alternatively, can we have a standard data sharing agreement with each data contributors?

Training & GIS Helpdesk

Do you need training to use CT Atlas?



Suggested training:

- Getting started with CT Atlas (demo video)
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- Data analysis
- GIS mapping

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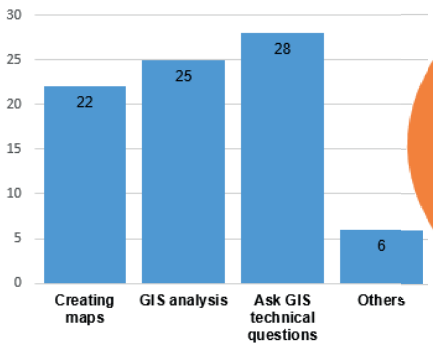
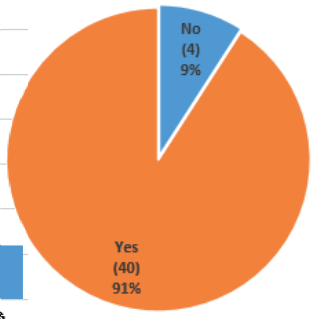
Suggested GIS Helpdesk service:





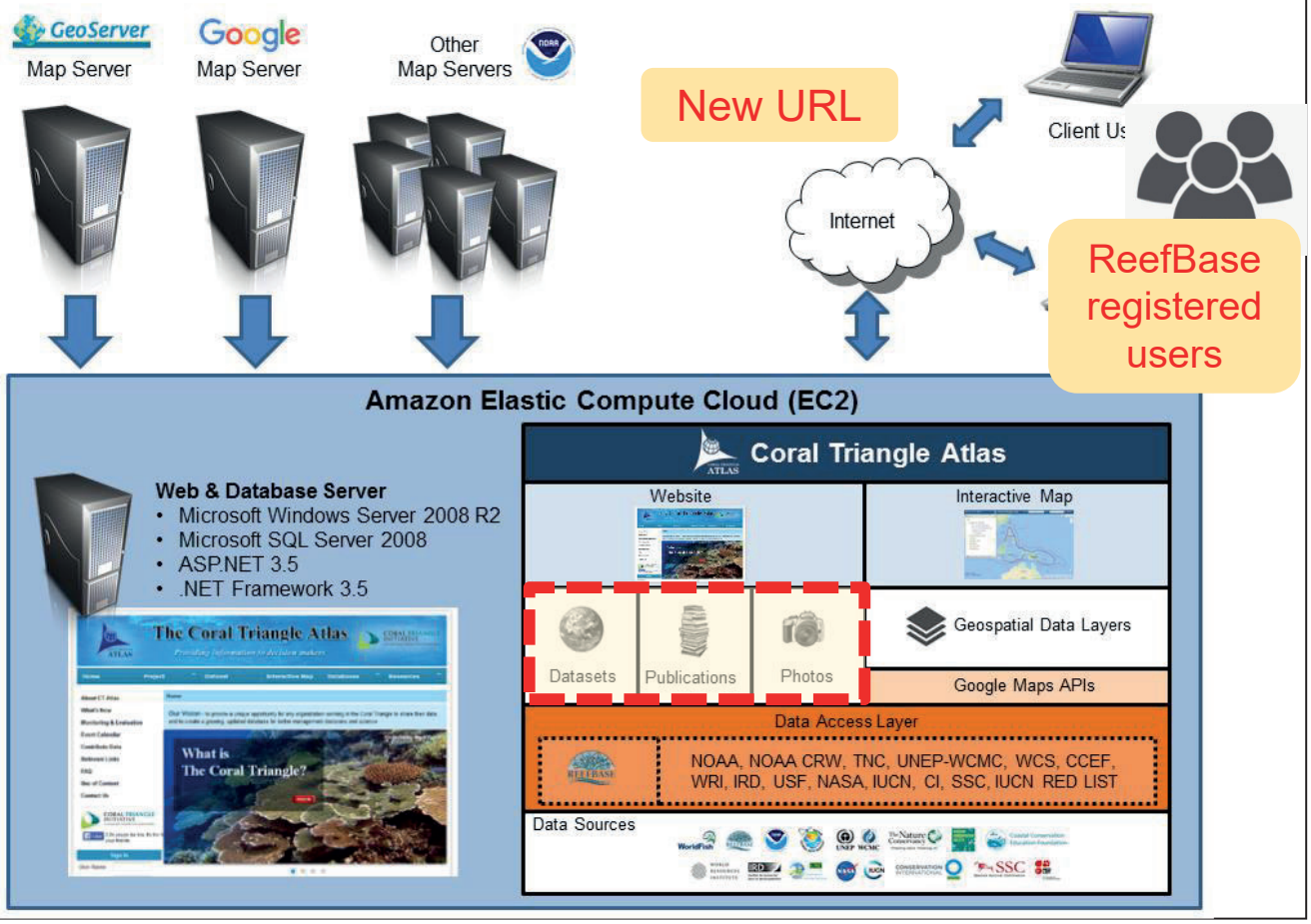
1. What is the contributions of GIS Helpdesk service?
2. How frequent the demands?
3. Decentralize the GIS services?

Structure of New CT Atlas

1. Continue RPOA 1.0 M&E/review?
2. How to support effective implementation of RPOA 2.0?

Way Forward

New CT Atlas (migrate from ReefBase)



Roles & Responsibilities

WorldFish

- Provide technical expertise to develop the newer version of CT Atlas
- Redesign, coding, migrate existing data, collate new data
- Provide training to relevant partners on updating the online data
- Train the IT/GIS officer in Regional Secretariat on managing the CT Atlas

CORAL TRIANGLE INITIATIVE
ON CORAL REEFS, FISHERIES AND FOOD SECURITY

- Provide strategic vision for the new CT Atlas development
- Hire an IT/GIS officer to interact with WorldFish team for technical setup, operate and maintain the newer CT Atlas web site hosted by CTI Regional Secretariat cloud server

CT Atlas Redesign & Migration (2019 APRIL-2020 JULY)

1. CT Atlas requirements & system setup study

WorldFish, CTI-CFF RS, T/GWG, NCC, CTI-CFF partners

– CT Atlas consultative workshop, system requirements study, develop detail work plan

2. Redesign CT Atlas

WorldFish, CTI-CFF RS

– Design and develop new interface/branding of CT Atlas, design system infrastructure and backup routine, setup web server

3. Develop CT Atlas

WorldFish, CTI-CFF RS, TWG, MEWG, NCC

– Develop the new database structure, coding, source & quality check the new data, compile & visualize indicators to measure RPOA/NPOA progress

4. Training & maintenance

WorldFish, CTI-CFF RS, TWG, MEWG, NCC

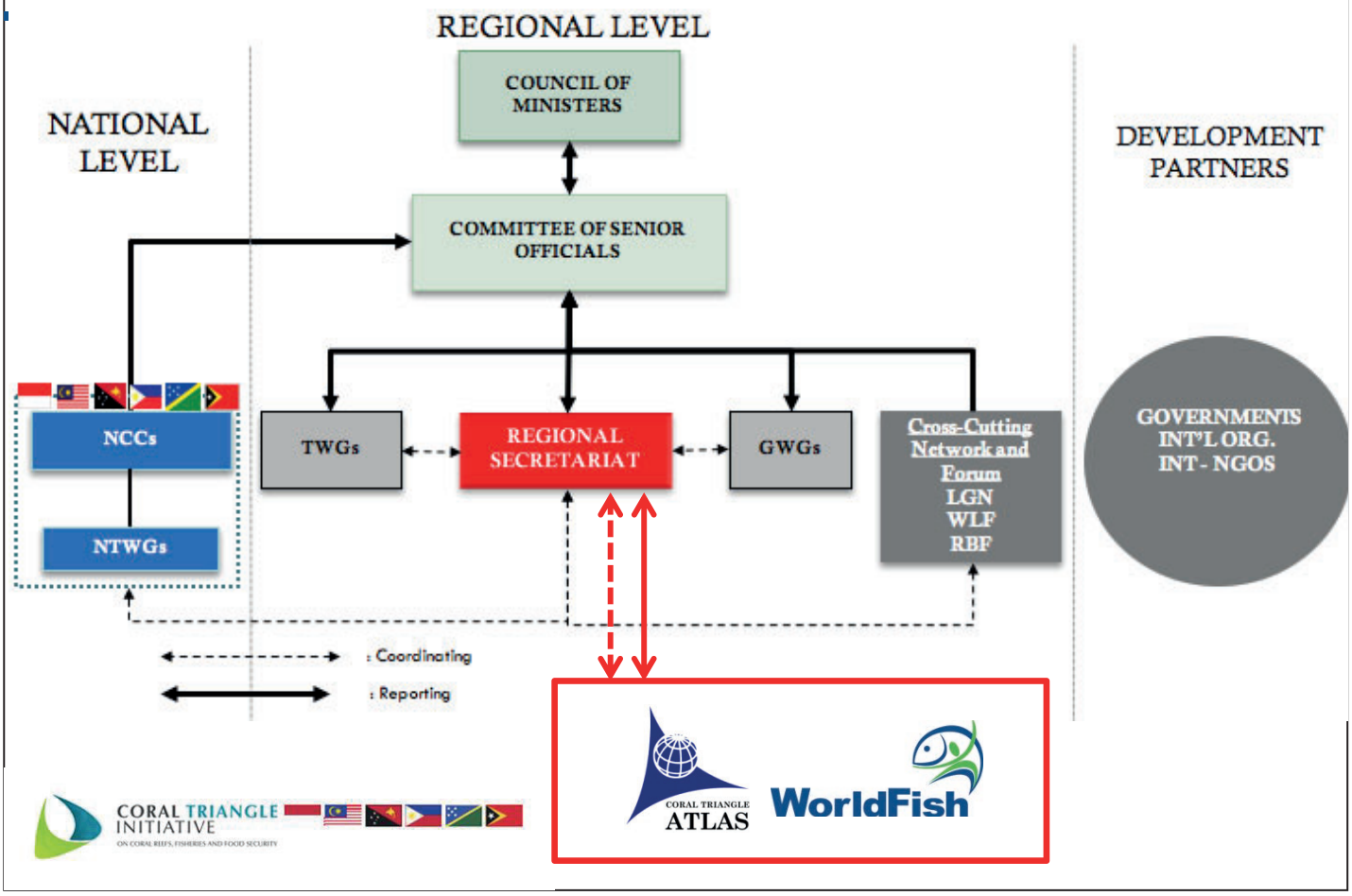
– Develop user guide/tutorial, conduct CT Atlas training to TWG/NCC to add/update data, train the IT/GIS officer to continue maintain the CT Atlas

5. Sign-off the transition of CT Atlas management to CTI-CFF RS

WorldFish, CTI-CFF RS

– CTI-CFF RS will continue maintain the CT Atlas independently!

Coordination During Redesign CT Atlas



Thank You

CORAL TRIANGLE INITIATIVE ON CORAL REEFS, FISHERIES AND FOOD SECURITY

WorldFish

Contact:
s.teoh@cgiar.org

Appendix A10

MEWG Chair Opening Remarks

Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries, and Food Security (CTI-CFF)
Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group Meeting
Director Crisanta Marlene P. Rodriguez
As represented by Ms. Marlynn M. Mendoza
Opening Remarks

Excellencies and honorable delegates,
Members of the CTI-CFF National Coordinating Committees,
Members of the Regional Secretariat,
Distinguished partners and consultants,
Ladies and gentlemen,

It is my privilege to address you, on behalf of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources-Biodiversity Management Bureau (DENR-BMB) Director Crisanta Marlene P. Rodriguez and extend to you our appreciation in attending this Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group (MEWG Meeting). We also appreciate the effort of the CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat for organizing and coordinating in making this meeting possible.

This meeting is a follow through activity after our 14th SOM and 7th MM in the Philippines last year. During such meetings, we have several commitments and agreements, which was approved by our Senior Officials and Honorable Ministers, under this working group such as the RPOA2.0, the Coral Triangle Atlas, emerging issues such as plastic pollution/marine debris and the upcoming CTI-CFF Leader's Summit on 2020 in Malaysia.

As we noticed in our first 2 days of meetings and exchanges, there are already significant progress toward achieving our RPOA and each respective National Plan of Action (NPOA). However, several gaps and challenges were also identified wherein from these we can take off on how can we can develop our RPOA 2.0 to make it

responsive on the current and emerging issues and concerns of the Coral Triangle Region.

With regard to CT Atlas, we are fortunate enough that we still have a chance to reactivate our CT Atlas because this will be very useful in monitoring our progress, tracking our achievements, analysis, information exchange, tool for decision making and more.

When it comes to emerging issues, plastic pollution and marine debris were identified to be prevalent in the Coral Triangle Region. Based on earthday.org website, the CT6 Countries who are mismanaging their plastic waste are, Indonesia ranked 2, Philippines ranked 3 and Malaysia ranked 8. This is the reason why CT6 should take this matter seriously and with urgent actions. This is also high time since we are now reviewing and updating our RPOA that we should look deeper into these issues so that our RPOA 2.0 can be responsive also on the matter.

Lastly, the upcoming 2nd CTI-CFF Leader's Summit. This event will be very important for the CT6 Countries because our new RPOA 2.0 will recognized and approve by our leaders. This will be another milestone for the CTI-CFF as an international organization. Further, this event can also be a platform for the CTI-CFF to be recognize also by other international organizations because we are planning to conduct this as part of the 2020 APEC in Malaysia. This is a big task for our working group.

We appreciate the indulgence of the Internal Resources Committee (IRS) and the Senior Officials for allowing the RS to utilize the surplus funds from previous years in order to fund the aforementioned activities for the MEWG Working Group.

As we move forward together from our paper commitments to tangible results in conserving and sustaining our marine and coastal resources within the Coral Triangle region, we recognize the issues we are experiencing on many fronts. The reason why we are here is to collaborate, help each other, capacitate one another so that we can face all the upcoming challenges ahead of us.

The agenda for this meeting will cover the agreements of our previous SOM and MM and updates on the same. So, let this meeting be our platform to strive for consensus and recalibrate our immediate goals and activities with the overarching international and regional commitments within the RPOA framework.

Ladies and gentlemen,

It's time we re-examine our progress, including our shortcomings, that we may hasten our pace and advance our individual and collective efforts towards the sustainable management of our marine and coastal living resources for this and the next generations. We still have a long way to go, but let's keep looking ahead as we redouble our efforts in achieving our shared objectives.

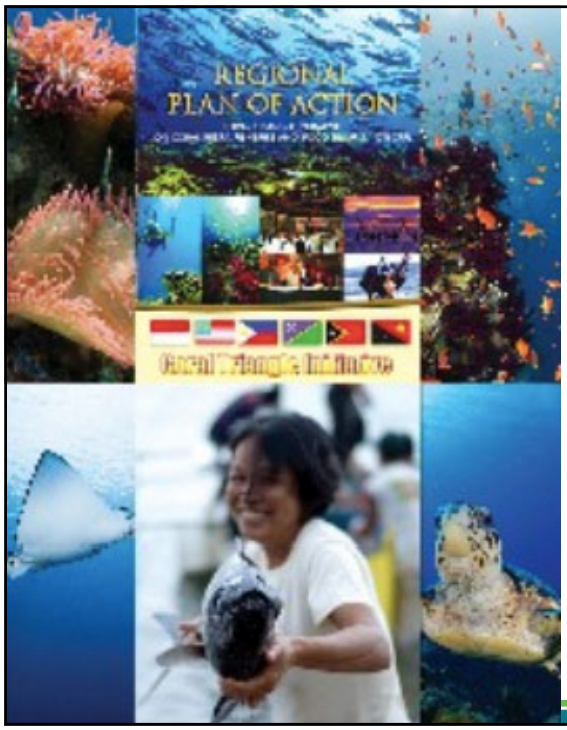
The Department of Environment and Natural Resources-Biodiversity Management Bureau of the Philippines as the Chair of this working group looks forward with great interest to seeing the outputs of this meeting. We count on your participation and encourage diversity of thought and experience as we collaborate around a shared agenda.

We thank all the delegates who have come from far and wide to participate in meeting.

Thank you.

Appendix A11

MEWG Presentation - IED



CORAL TRIANGLE INITIATIVE
ON CORAL REEFS, FISHERIES AND FOOD SECURITY

Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group

2 May 2019
Manado, North Sulawesi, Indonesia

AGENDA

1. SOM Workplan/decisions (Chair Representative; Co-Chair and RS)
2. RPOA 2.0 progress (Dr. Lida)
3. CT ATLAS progress (RS/WorldFish)
4. Indicators (TWGs etc)
5. RPW-3 (RS)
6. Emerging issues (DP/WWF-Plastics)
7. Revisit the functions and services of RS (from PREP-SOMM) (RS/CT6)
8. CT Leaders' Summit 2020 progress (RS)
9. Revised Calendar of Events

Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group

1. Migration and upgrading of CT Atlas
   a. Endorse the Concept Note on a two (2) years program to migrate the Coral Triangle Atlas (CT Atlas) from WorldFish to the Regional Secretariat's Headquarter in Manado, Indonesia;
   b. Acknowledge and accept that the proposed cost of USD160,000 (utilizing RS budget) for the redesigning of the CT Atlas is spread across two (2) years; and
   c. Agree to seek options and means for mutual cooperation with other databases such as the ASEAN Centre of Biodiversity (ACB) database and SPREP database; and
   d. Urge the Regional Secretariat to ensure that the CT Atlas function both as data sharing platform and monitoring & evaluation (M&E) platform.

2. Emerging Issues
   a. Acknowledge that marine plastic pollution is an urgent problem and recommend for regional efforts among others on waste management and technology transfer and to note future funding opportunities can be explored via GEF-7 and others; and
   b. Encourage CT6 Member Parties to jointly call for recognition of global response to the marine plastic pollution problem; and to recognize the process going under the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) on global responses to the marine litter crisis.

3. CTI-CFF 2nd Leaders' Summit
   a. Agree and recommend to the MM-7 that the 2nd CTI-CFF Leaders' Summit will be held in 2020 upon the completion of the Regional Plan of Action 2.0 in November 2019 or prior to SOM-15;
   b. Task the Regional Secretariat to make preparations and explore options in hosting the 2nd Leaders' Summit in 2020 such as at COP CBD and to note and appreciate the willingness of the Government of Republic of Indonesia to host the 2nd Leaders' Summit; and
   c. Ensure that progress towards the Leaders' Summit be reported to the next SOM-15 in 2019 by the host of this event.

RPOA 2.0 Timeline

No.	Date	Item	Activity
1	March 22	Signed contract	Administrative activities related to contract and preparation of communications to the CTs around the process and schedule.
2	April 3	Draft inception report	Review facilitated by the RS and arrangement of call with SC for feedback. Focus on priority framework is a key input.
3	April 10	SC call	Call to discuss feedback on the inception report especially on the framework for priority setting/ inception report.
4	April 12	Final inception report	Focus on priority framework is key input to RP-WS. Documents shared with workshop invitees.
5	April - July	Workshops	Implementation of consultation process and workshops.
6	May 22	First Workshop Report	Regional Priority WS and Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group (MEWG) WS.
7	May 31	Working draft of RPOA 2.0	With draft supporting documents. RS support communication to NCCs and other stakeholders for review (see point 9).
8	June 15	Second Workshop Report	Financial strategy WS and Comms-WS.
9	June 29	Consolidated comments to consultant	During month of June - review of working draft by NCCs, TWGs, cross cutting WGs, development partners. (5-6 June Hari Raya Idul Fitri). RS leads consolidation of feedback/comments to consultant.
10	July 12	Second draft RPOA 2.0 available as input for write shop	Supporting documents include draft strategic business plan.
8	July 25 - 26	Write shop	Workshop ~ 20 people to review and edit second draft RPOA 2.0.
9	August 5	Final draft RoOA 2.0 and Workshop report	Write shop report and final draft RPOA 2.0 submitted.
10	August	Presentations to Special SOM	Including facilitation of meeting on institutional changes. Dates to be advised. After Special SOM, final adjustments to documents for SOM15 which is anticipated to occur in November 2019.

Indicators

UPDATE ON 3RD REGIONAL PRIORITY-SETTING WORKSHOP

Emerging issues

IRC DECISION (13 Feb 2019)

SESSION 3: UPDATE ON PROPOSED 2019 ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

3.1 Acknowledge the proposal by the CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat on the revised 2019 Organizational Structure (Annex 3);

3.2 Recommend to CSO approval of the updated 2019 organizational structure with additional positions and scope of work (Program Support Officer; IT Officer: Part-time to Full time);

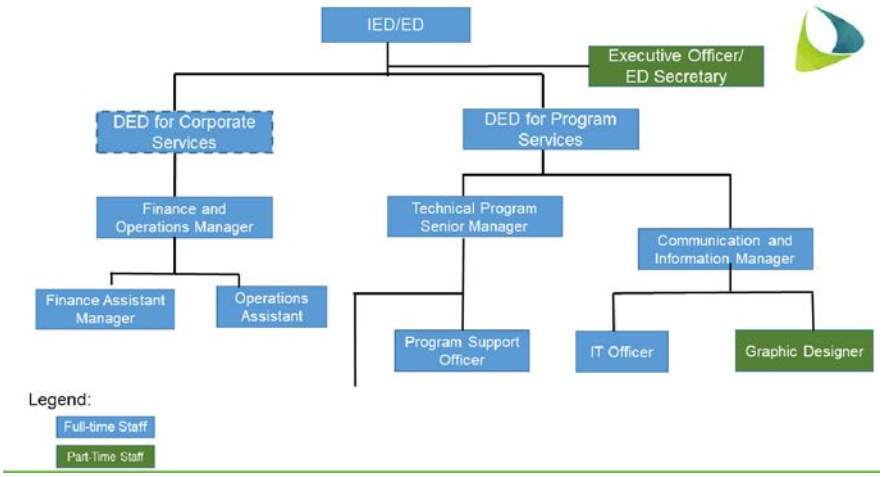
3.3 Agree on the proposed amended Salary Scale of the CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat which refers to recommended Salary Scale by SOM-10 with two columns - Minimum and Maximum (based on Mid Salary) (Annex 4);

3.4 Agree on the proposal of the capacity building of CT6 Member Parties through the six Regional Coral Triangle Network Officers and its term of reference (Annex 5);

3.5 Agree to use part of the cash surplus of USD 951,168 (as per 2017 audit report) with maximum amount of USD 50,000 to support Regional Coral Triangle Network Officers for CT6 capacity building program (Annex 5); and

3.6 Take note the potential for organization restructuring after RPOA 2.0.

Organizational Chart



Update on CT Leaders' Summit 2020

(FRWG Decision, 11 Feb 2019)

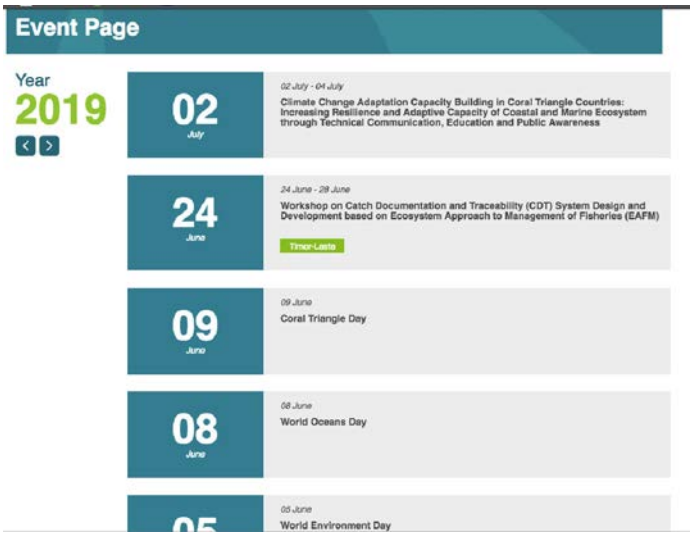
3.7 Task the CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat to explore holding the CTI Leaders' Summit during APEC Summit 2020 in Malaysia to enhance political commitment among CT6 Member Parties, as agreed in SOM-14;

3.8 Task the CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat to encourage the CT6 Member Parties to work with their respective APEC focal points to promote and to include the 2nd CTI CFF Leaders' Summit as part of program of APEC Summit 2020 in Malaysia;

3.9 Task the CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat to formally communicate to APEC Secretariat on item 3.7 above upon receiving official confirmation from CT6 CSO; and

3.10 Task CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat to liaise with the consultant of RPOA 2.0 to harmonize the existing draft financial architecture and finalize it in accordance with the resource mobilization strategy that would be developed to support the RPOA 2.0 implementation.

Calendar of events



Any upcoming activities from NCCs / Development Partners

TERIMA KASIH - MARAMING SALAMAT
TANK IU- OBRIGADO TAGIO TUMAS
CORAL TRIANGLE INITIATIVE
Photo credits: Pixabay & IYOR Bank/JayneJenkins/FabriceDudenhofer/Yen-YiLee

Appendix A12

Prof. Peter Mumby's Presentation

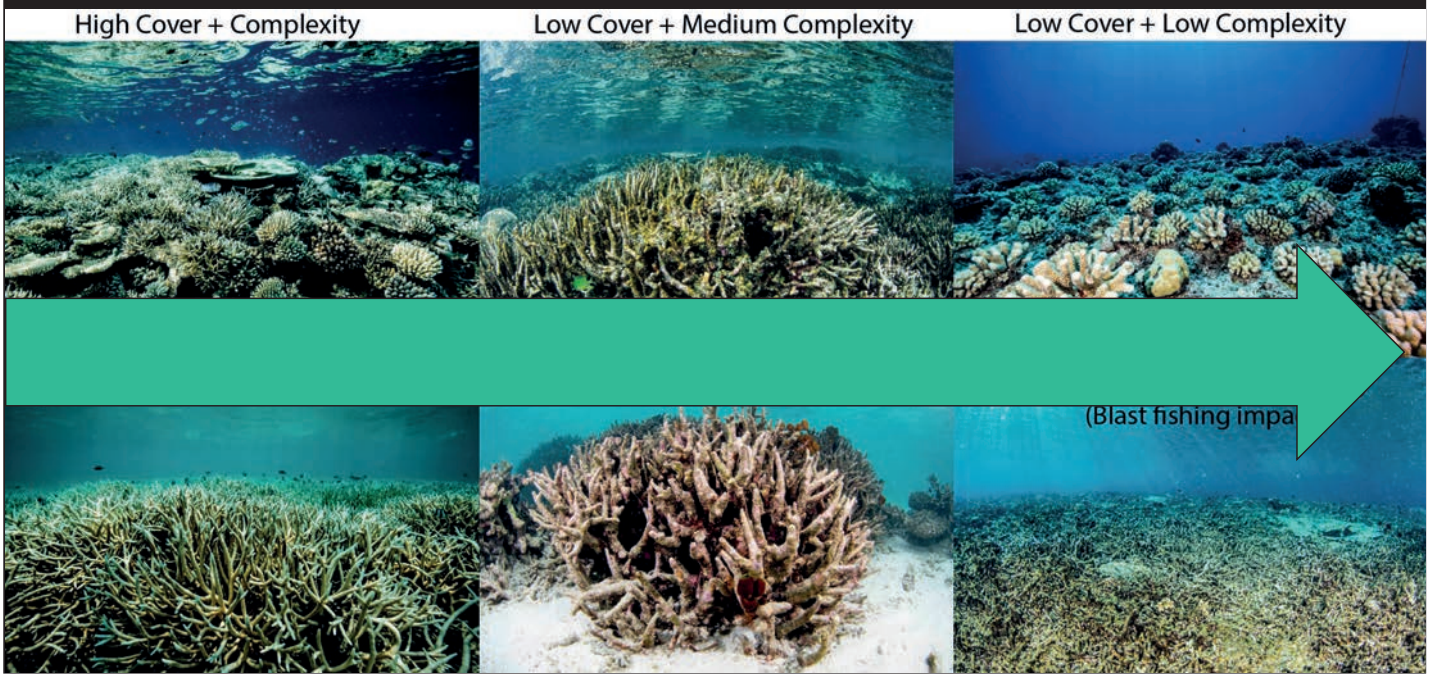
Managing reef resilience under climate change in the Sulu Sulawesi Seascape

Rising threat: Coral bleaching

Lost habitat quality =

3-fold decline in fisheries productivity

40 cm increase in sea-level rise by 2050



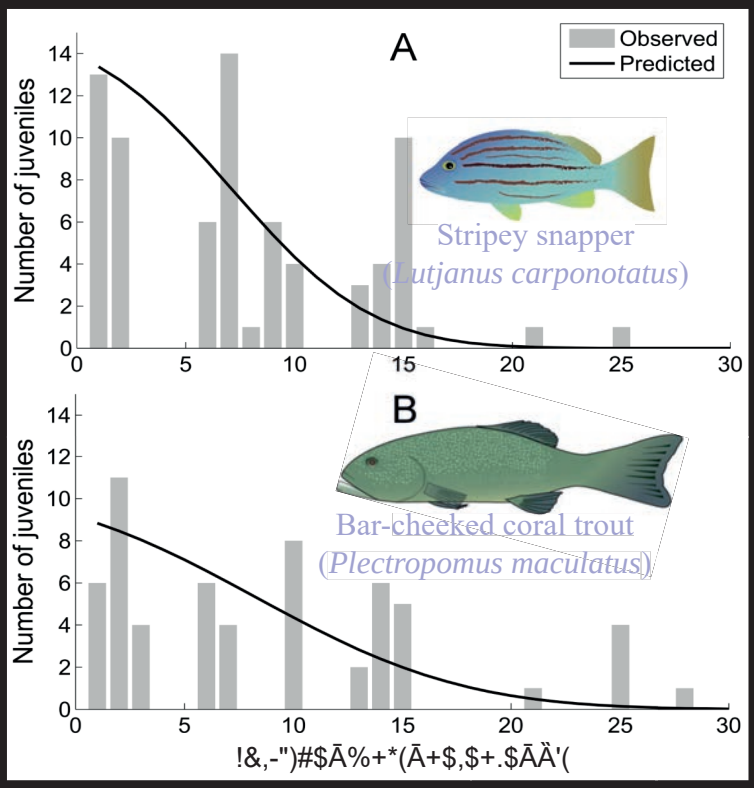
Science has matured to help manage the problem

Revisiting the fish decline but first....some natural history

Re-building fisheries

Role of reserves

We know how far fish larval travel

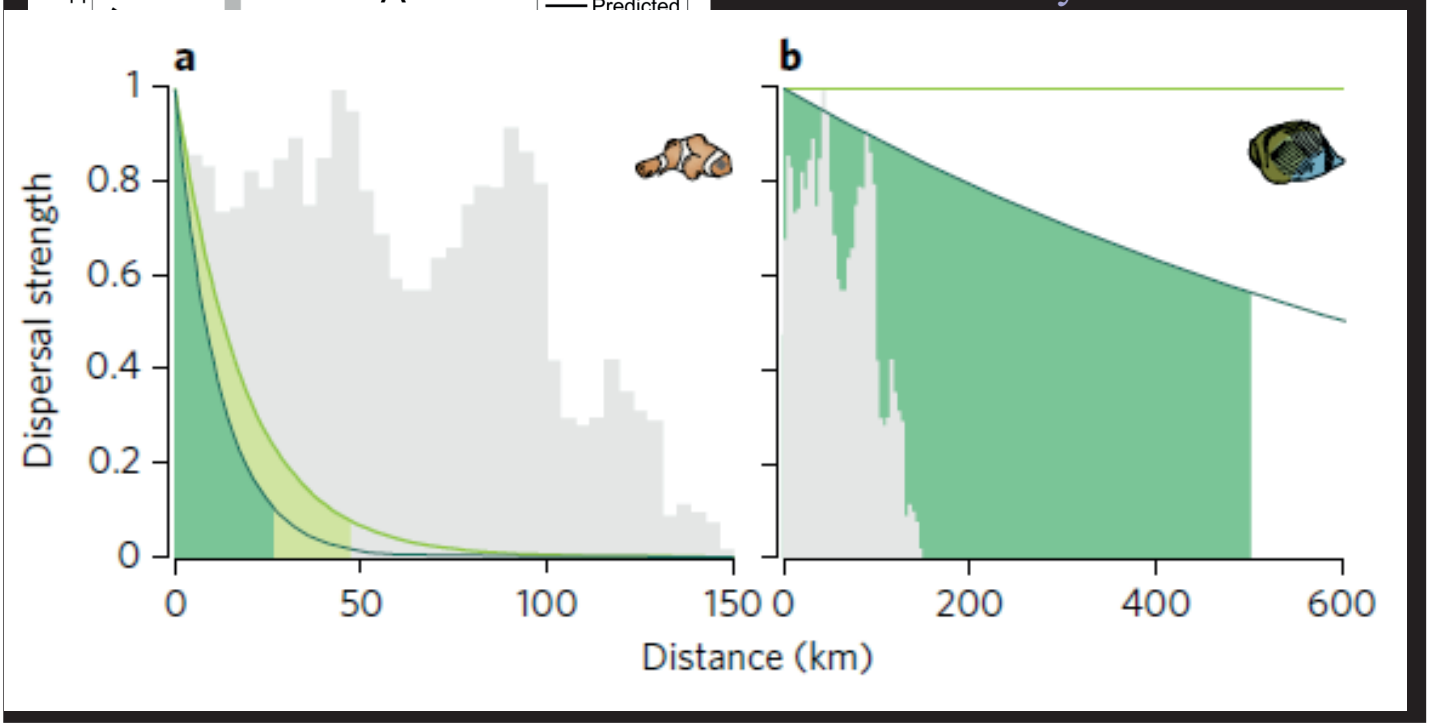


Harrison et al 2012

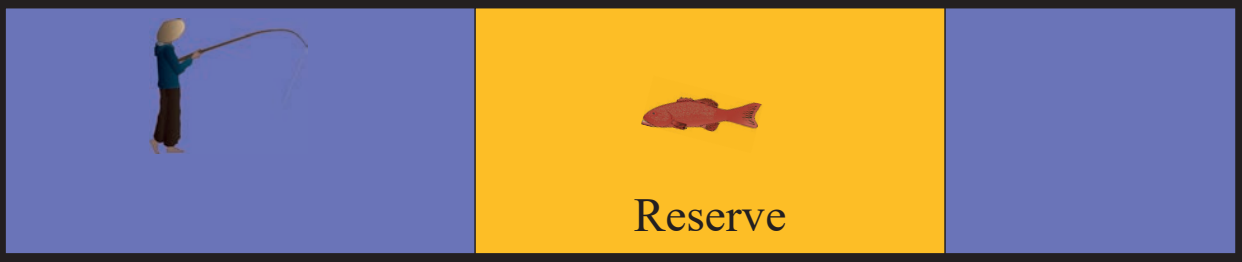
Larval dispersal kernels now measured empirically

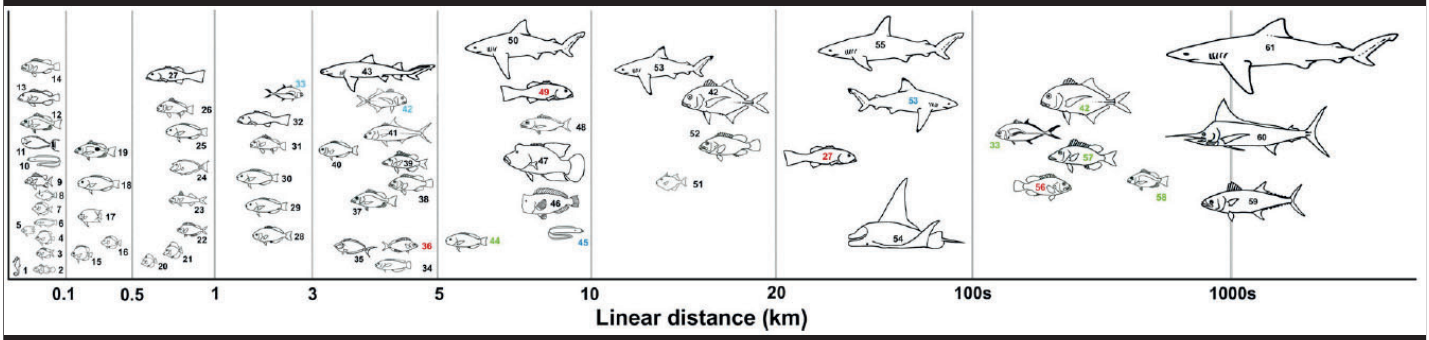
Harrison et al 2012

Almany et al 2017



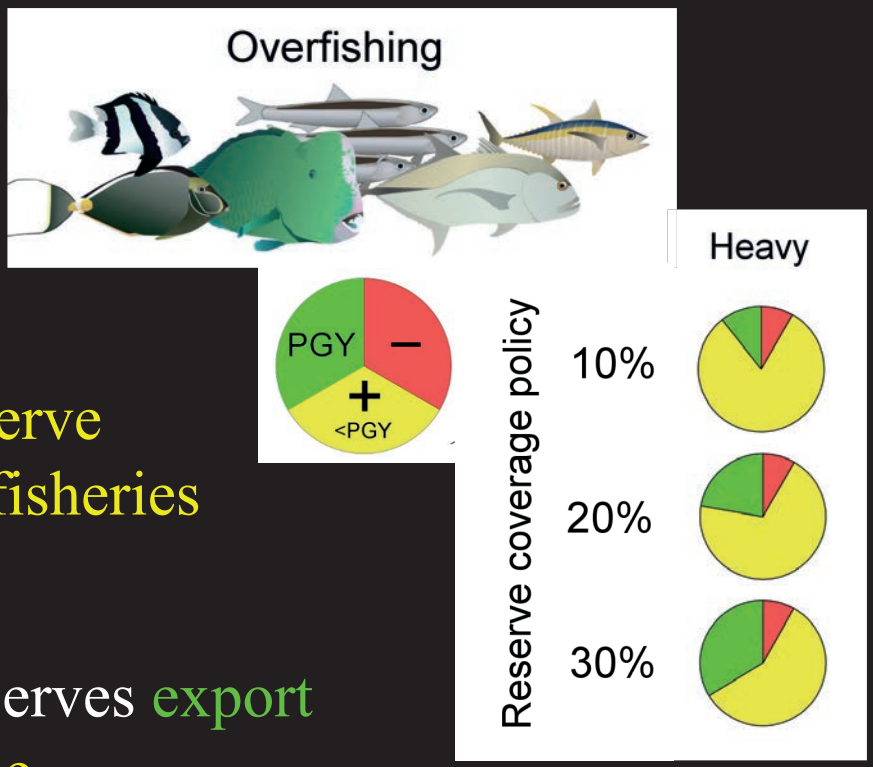
Adult home range (spillover)





(Green et al 2014 Biological Reviews)

Outcomes

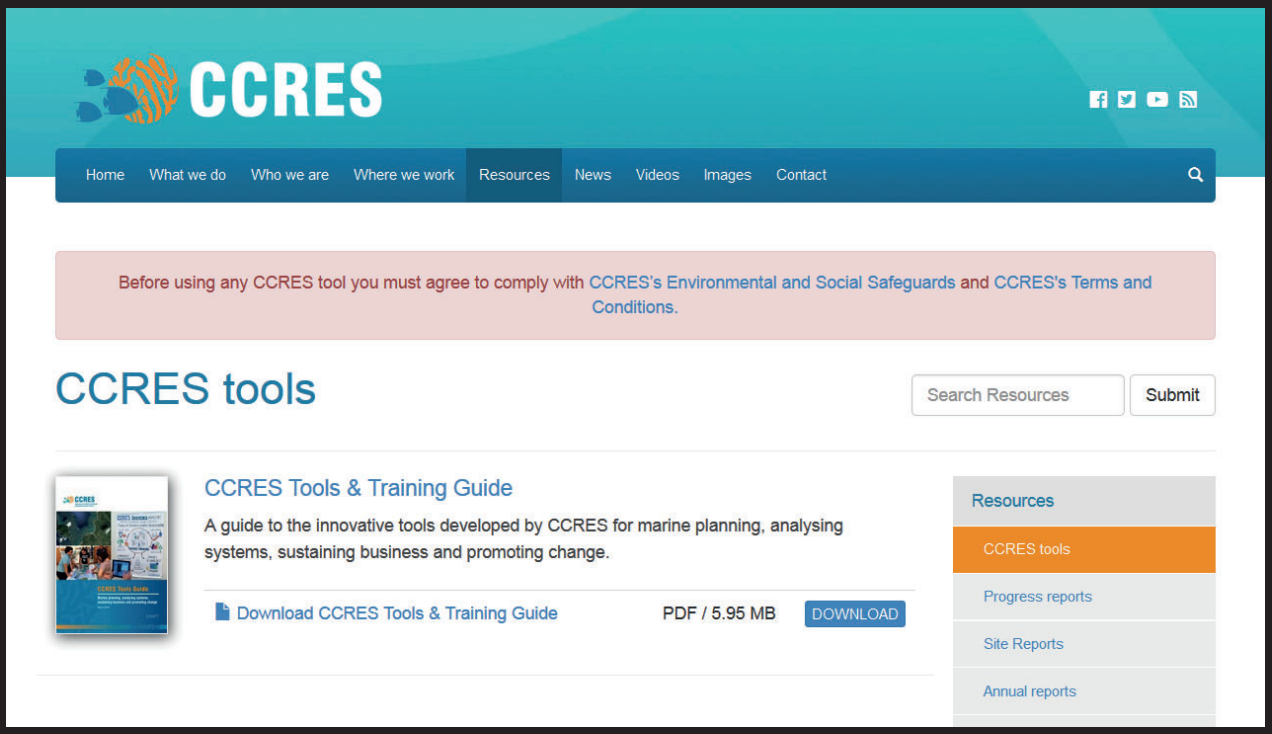


Even 10% reserve helps rebuild fisheries (UN Aichi)

Successful reserves export >30% of larvae

Krueck N, Ahmadia G, Jones GP, Treml TA, Possingham HP, Mumby PJ (2017) Marine reserve targets to sustain and rebuild unregulated fisheries. PLoS Biology15(1): e2000537.

Tools – CCRES.net



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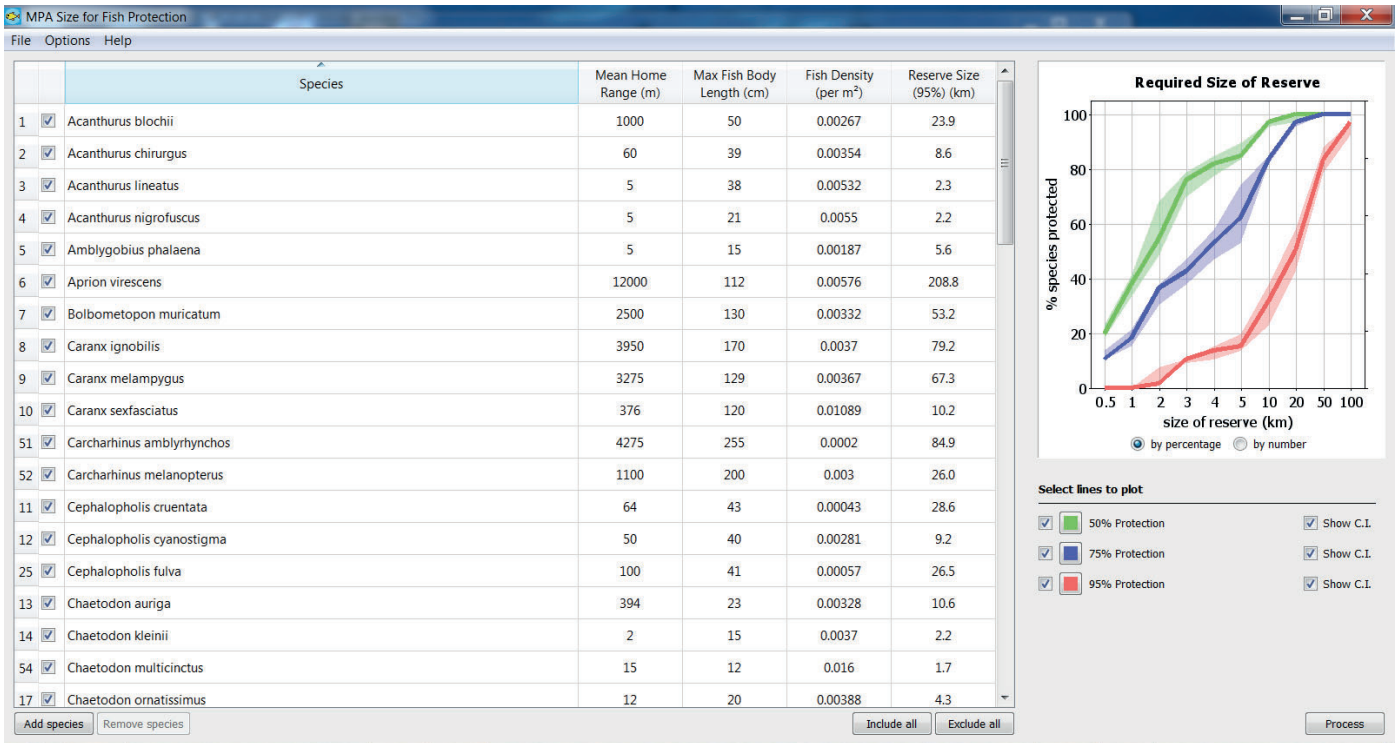
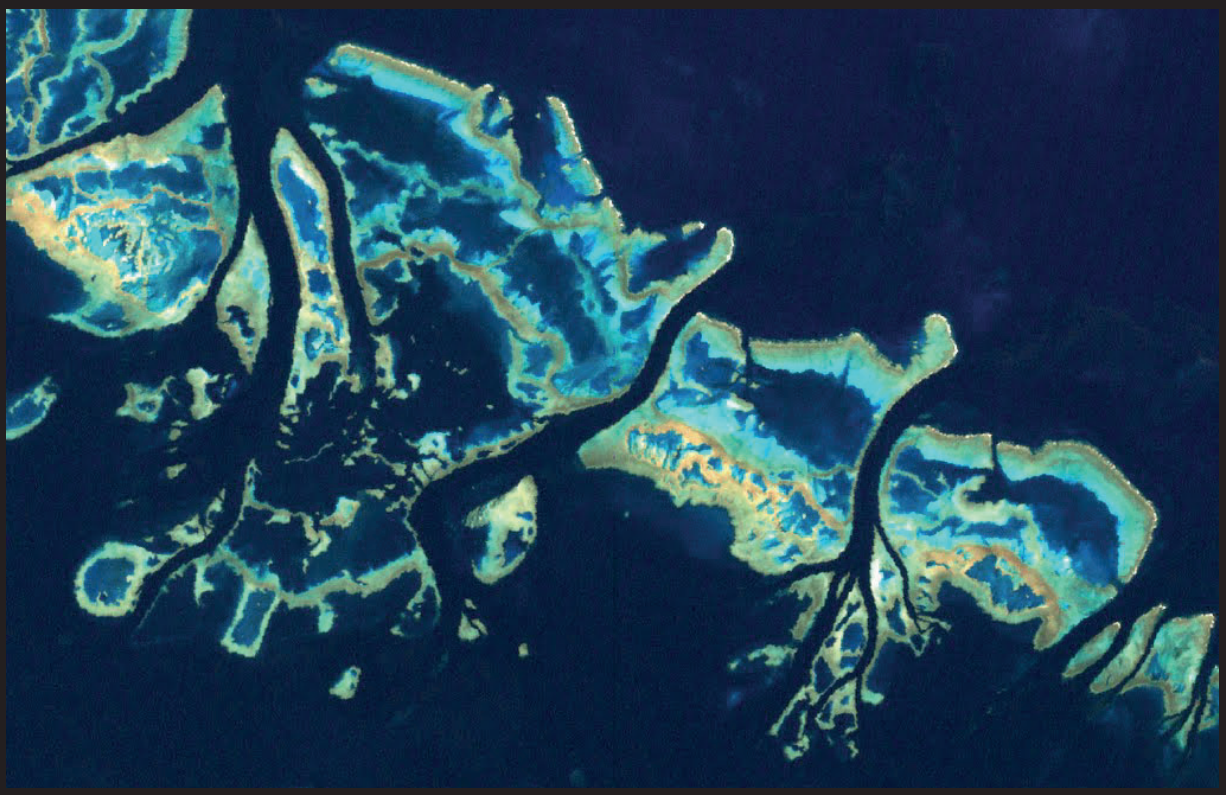
Downloadable & customisable software tool

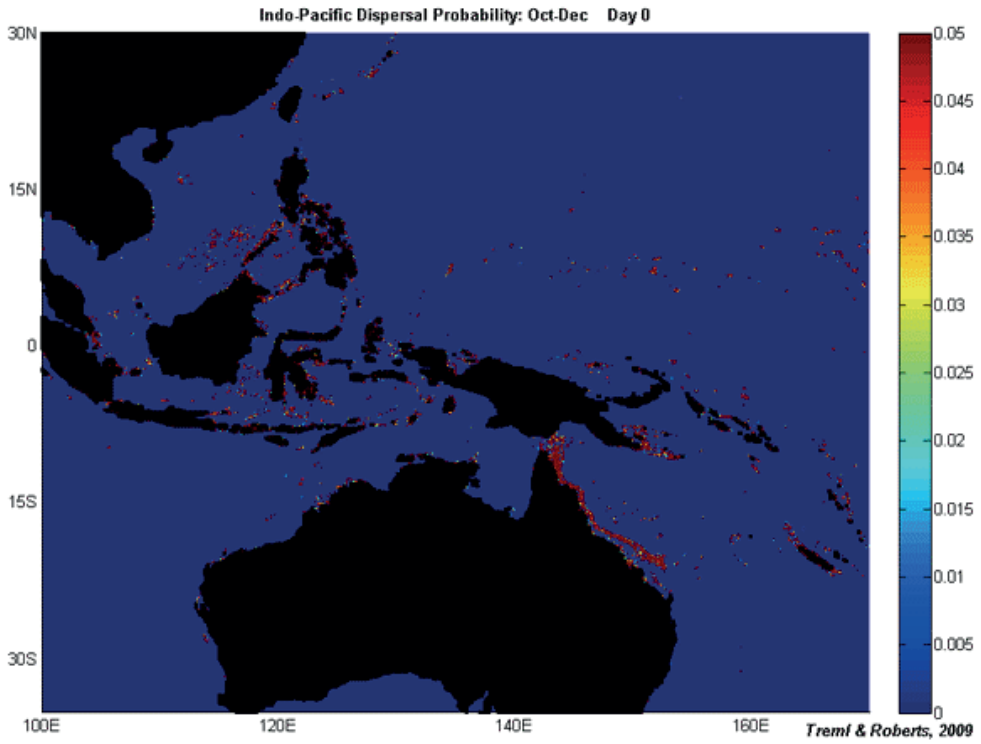


Where to protect?

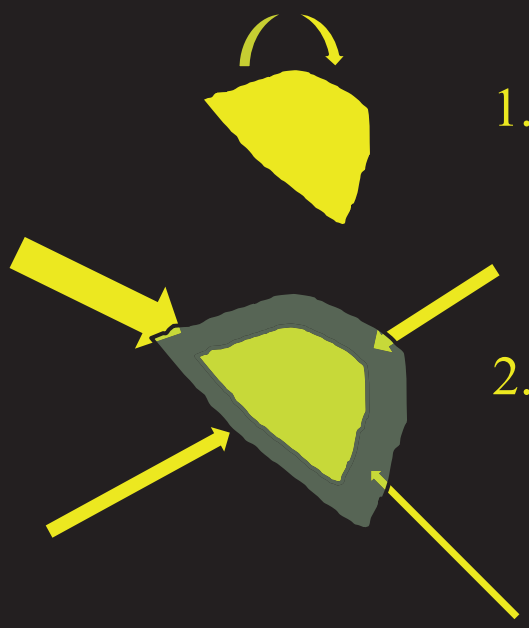


Krueck NC, Ahmadia GN, Green A, Jones GP, Possingham HP, Riginos C, Treml EA, **Mumby PJ** (2017) Incorporating larval dispersal into MPA design for both conservation and fisheries. **Ecological Applications** 27: 925-941

Connectivity



Prioritizing larval flow: conservation



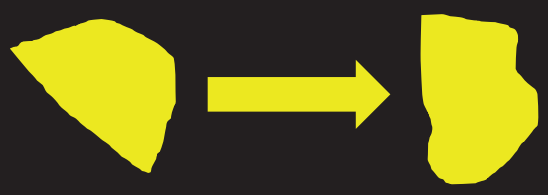
1. High self-replenishment

2. High recovery and re-colonization potential

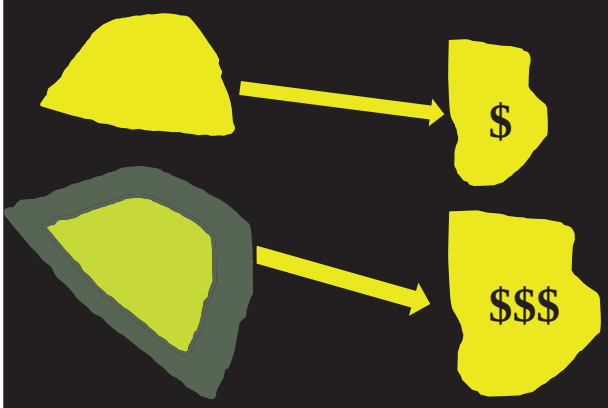
/ Populations are robust to local and upstream disturbance

/ But, they do not necessarily subsidize fished areas

Prioritizing larval flow: fisheries



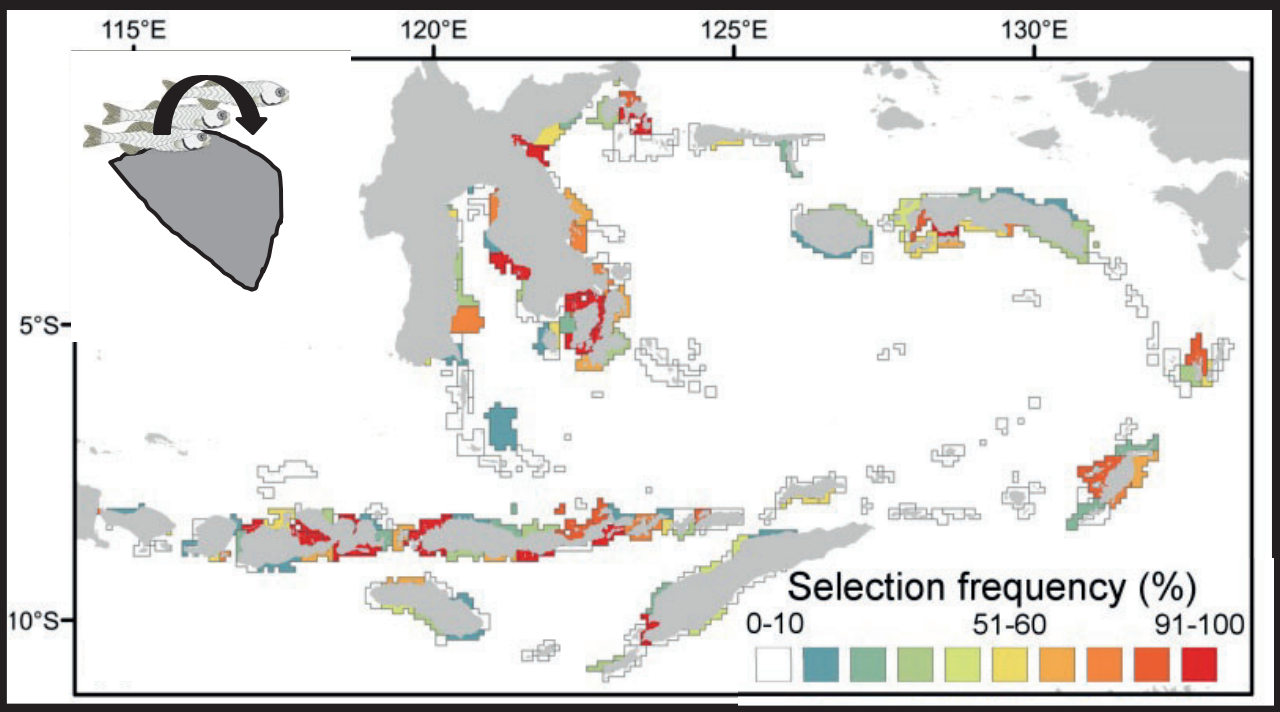
1. Subsidize other areas



2. Specifically the most important fished areas

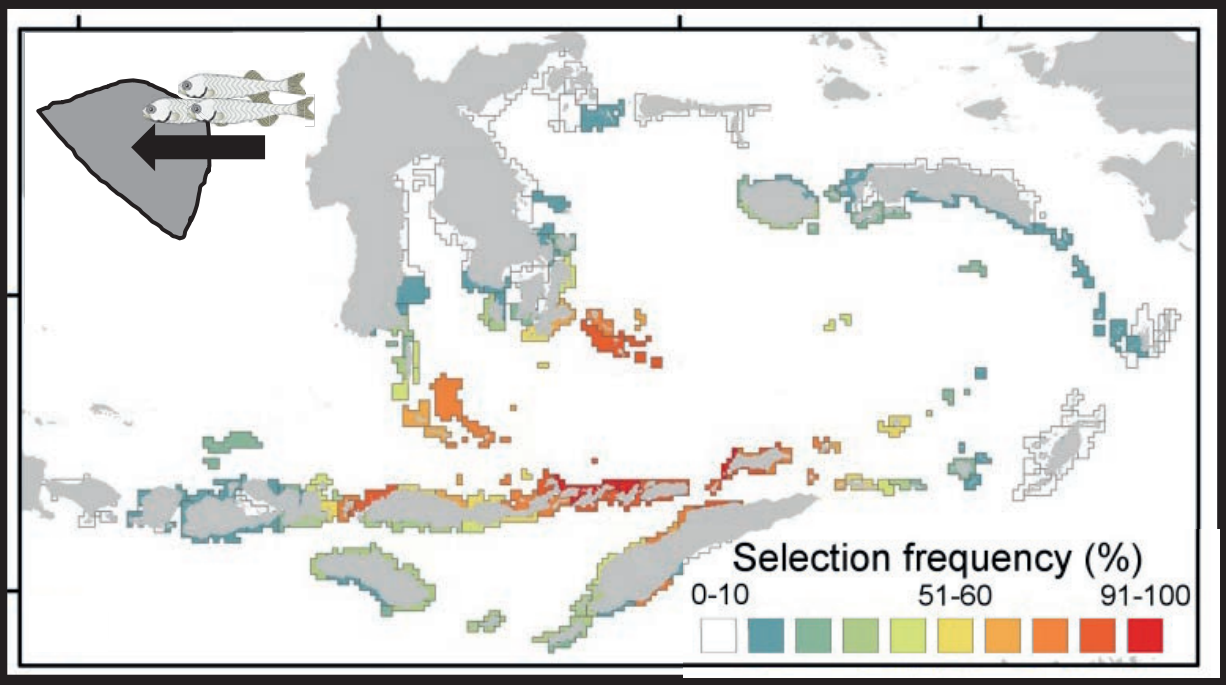
Using dispersal data for MPA design

Retention: Larvae stay at home



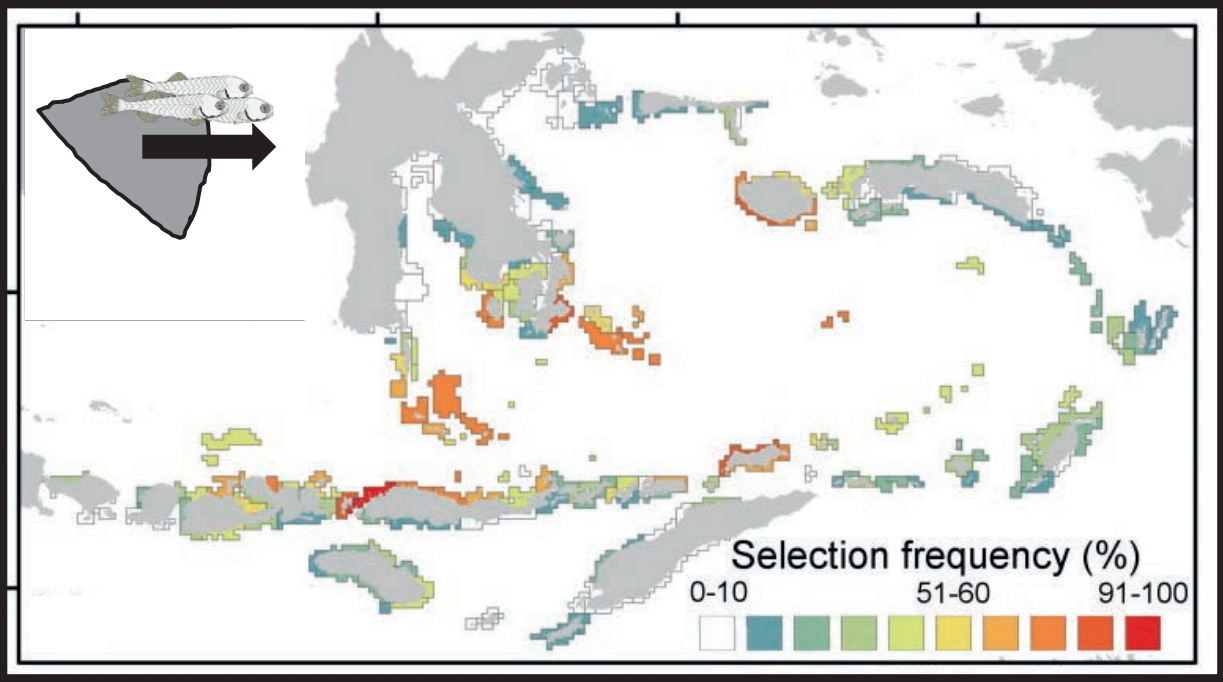
Using dispersal data for MPA design

Import: Larvae arrive from other locations

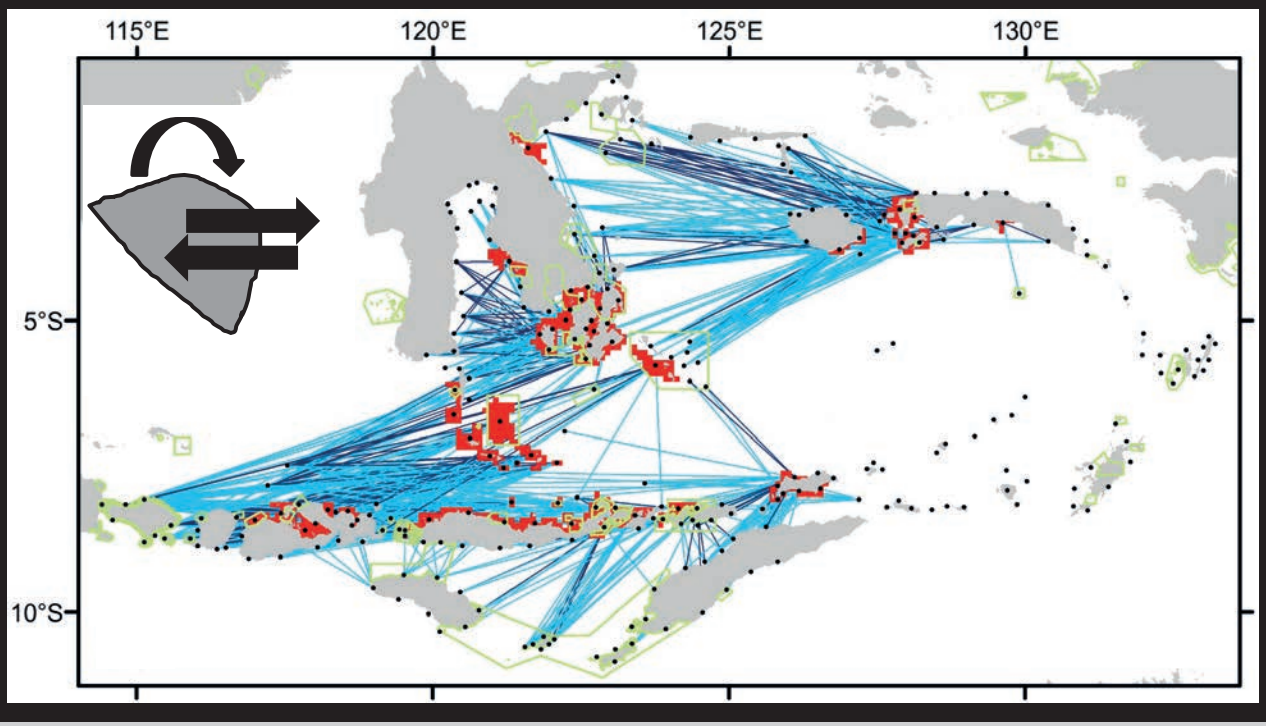


Using dispersal data for MPA design

Export: Larvae leave to other locations



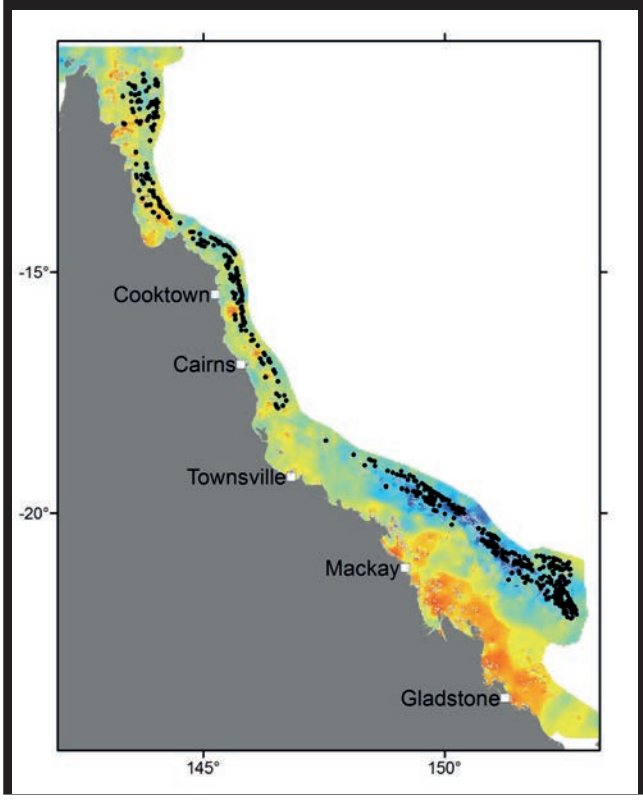
Best MPA network design for Sunda Banda



Red: High priority MPA locations
Green: Official MPAs
Dark blue: very strong connectivity
Light blue: strong connectivity

Krueck N, Ahmadia GN, Green A, Jones GP, Possingham HP, Riginos C, Treml EA, Mumby PJ (2017) Incorporating larval dispersal into MPA design for both conservation and fisheries. Ecological Applications (*in press*)

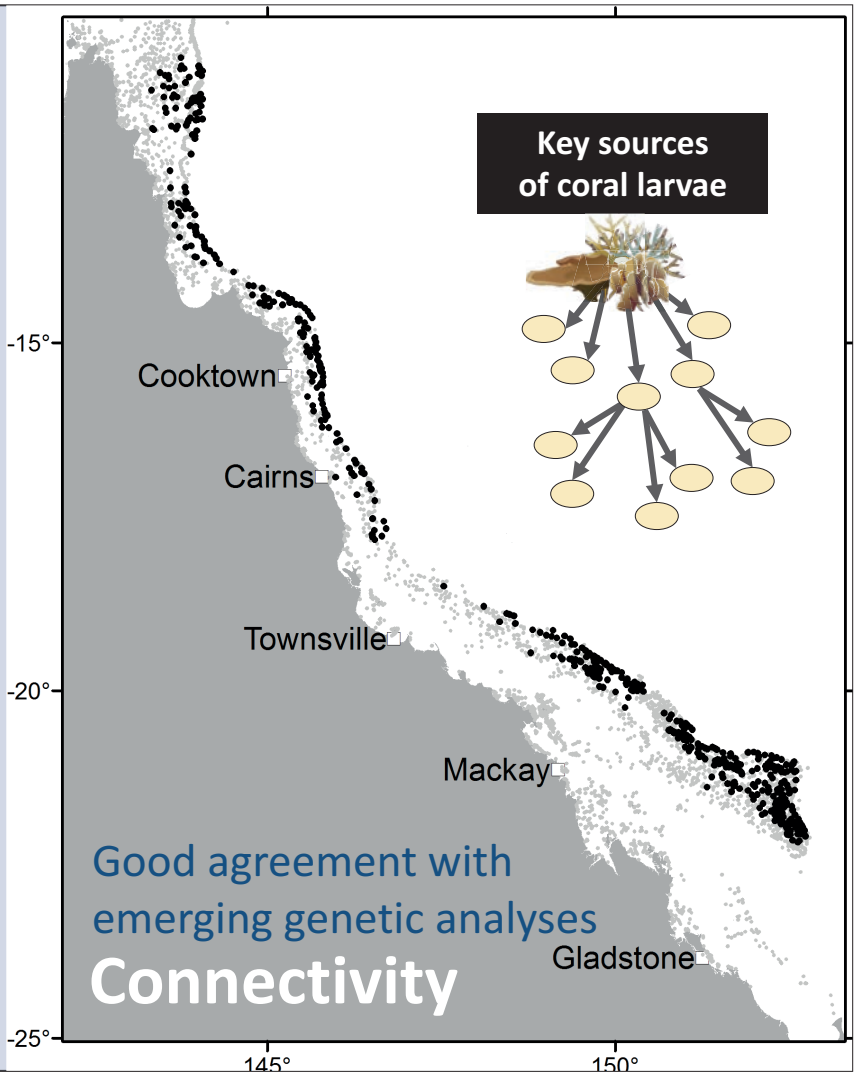
Adapting to climate change: mechanism to facilitate recovery?



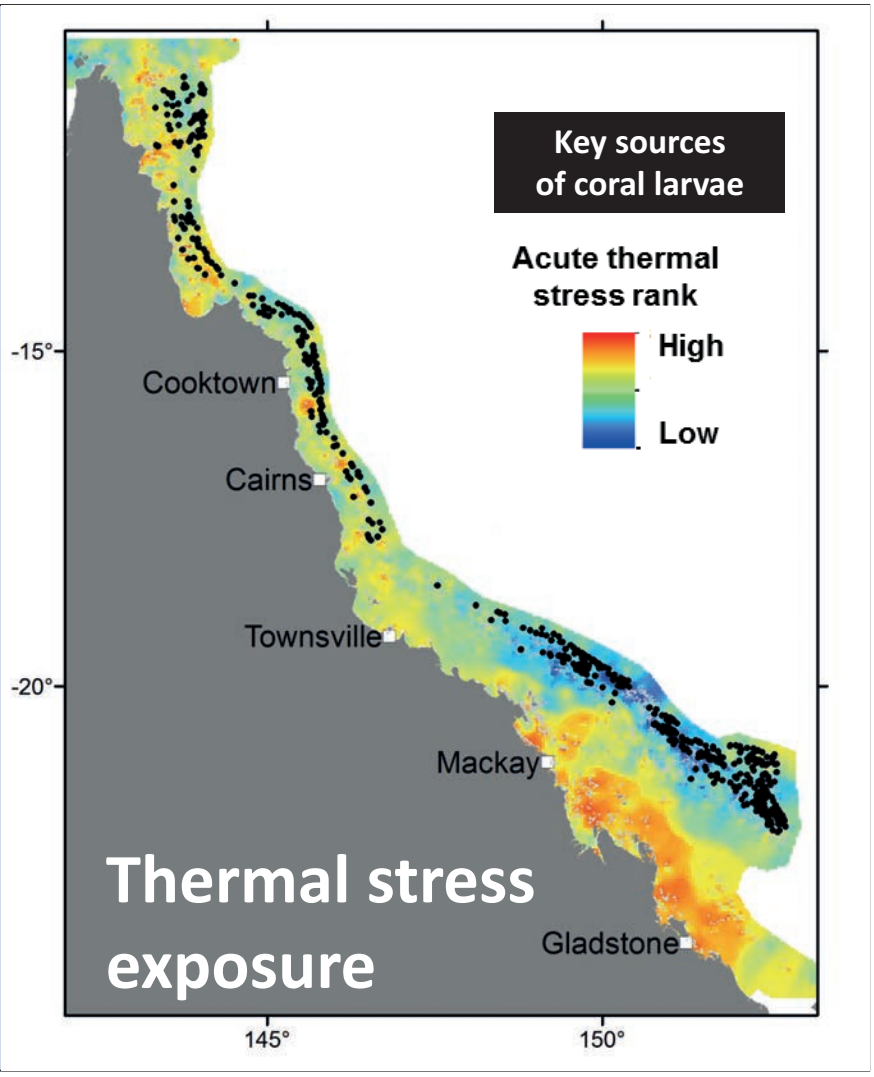
Hock K, Wolff NH, Ortiz JC, Condie SA, Anthony, KRN, Blackwell PG, Mumby PJ (2017) **Connectivity and systemic resilience of the Great Barrier Reef.** *PLoS Biology* 15:e2003355

1) Robust sources of replenishment

- Strong connections to many reefs
- Consistent over time
- Prioritise if connections include other strongly-connected reefs

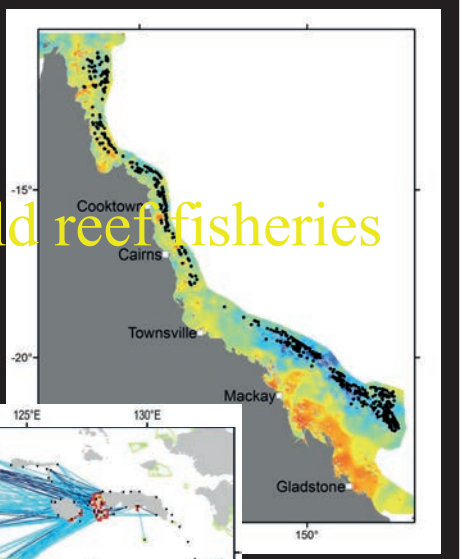


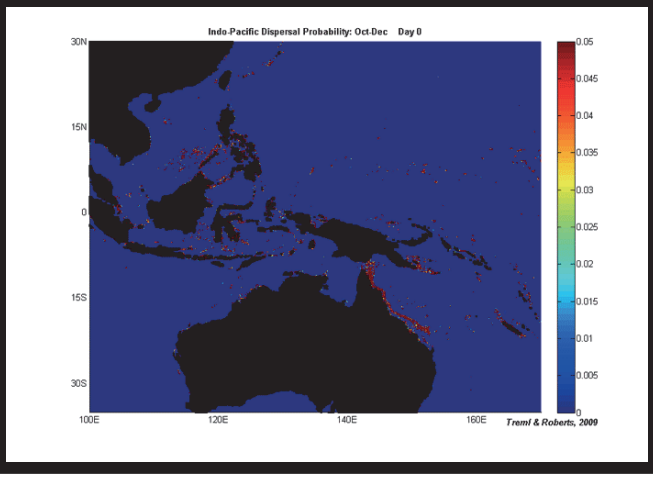
2) Lower exposure to bleaching stress

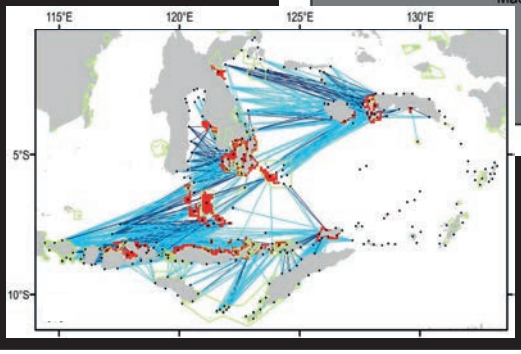


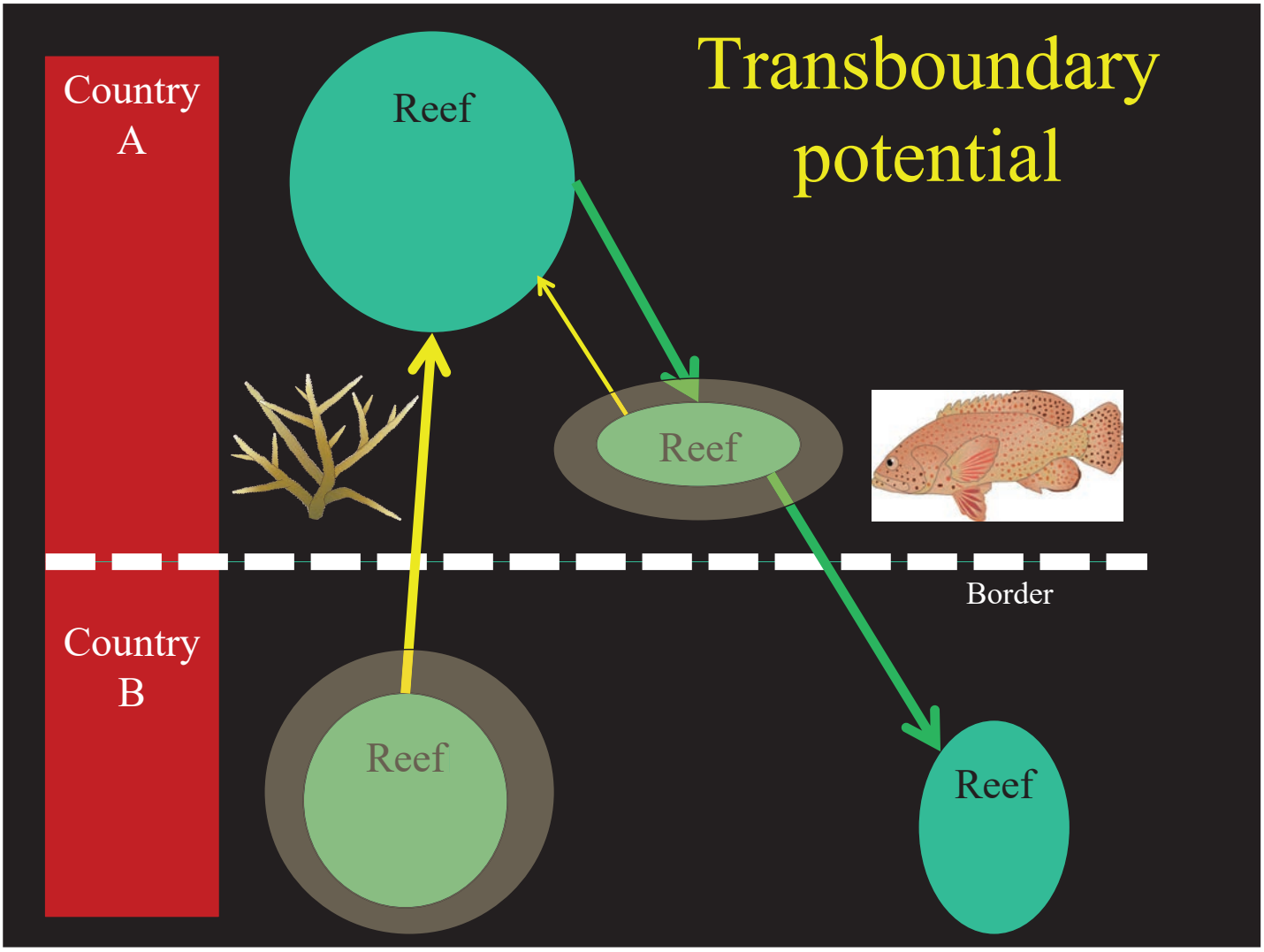
Science is ready to tackle the threat

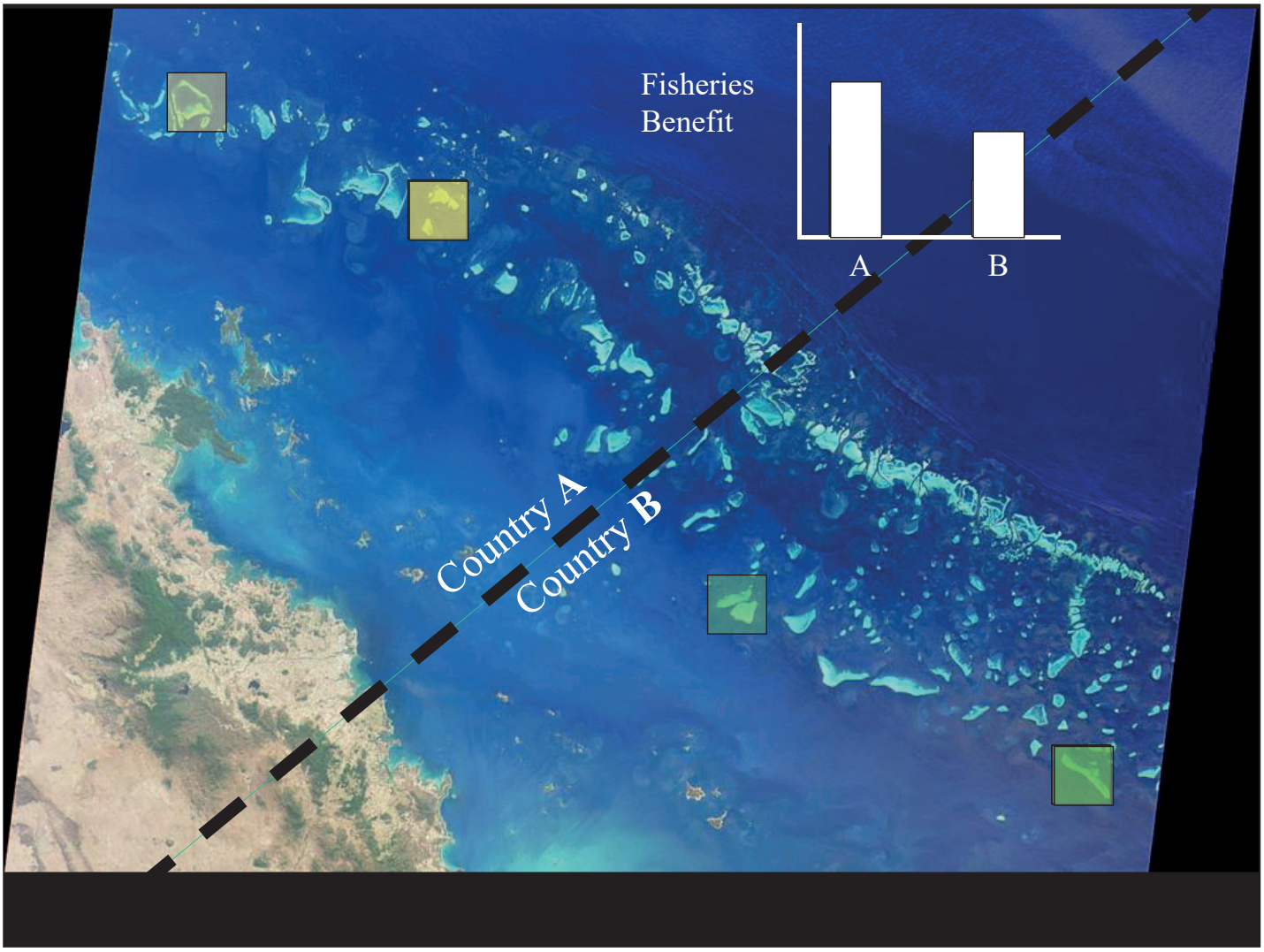
- 1) Protecting reefs that are less likely to bleach AND help damaged reefs recover
- 2) Design MPA networks to rebuild reef fisheries








Transboundary potential
Country A
Reef
Reef
Reef
Reef
Border
Country B


Fisheries Benefit
A
B
Country A
Country B

Australian Government funded SSS workshop

- 1 year ago right here
- 37 delegates Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines
- CTI RS
- National, regional and local government
- NGOs
- Universities
- DfAT

Objectives

- 1) Climate-resilient, transboundary management plan for coral reefs and small-scale fisheries
- 2) Create and adopt regional guidelines of best practice for climate adaptation for coral reefs and fisheries in a transboundary context.
- 3) Prioritising MPA interventions on damaged reefs. Dealing with reefs after blasting.
- 4) Operationalise a regional network of practitioners and scientists to provide evidence-based policy
- 5) Support the fulfilment of the UN Aichi Target 11 for the tri-national network

Integration with CTI-CFF

- Formally a CTI-CFF Seascape Project
- Involve Seascape, MPA, Climate Adaptation, and EAFM Technical Working Groups
- Mobilise University Partnerships Programme
- Address earlier RPOA topics:
- Priority seascape + finer-scale prioritisation, More sustainable fisheries, Efficient MPA design, climate adaptation strategy, corals threatened
- Transboundary focus needed for RPOA 2.0

Why now?

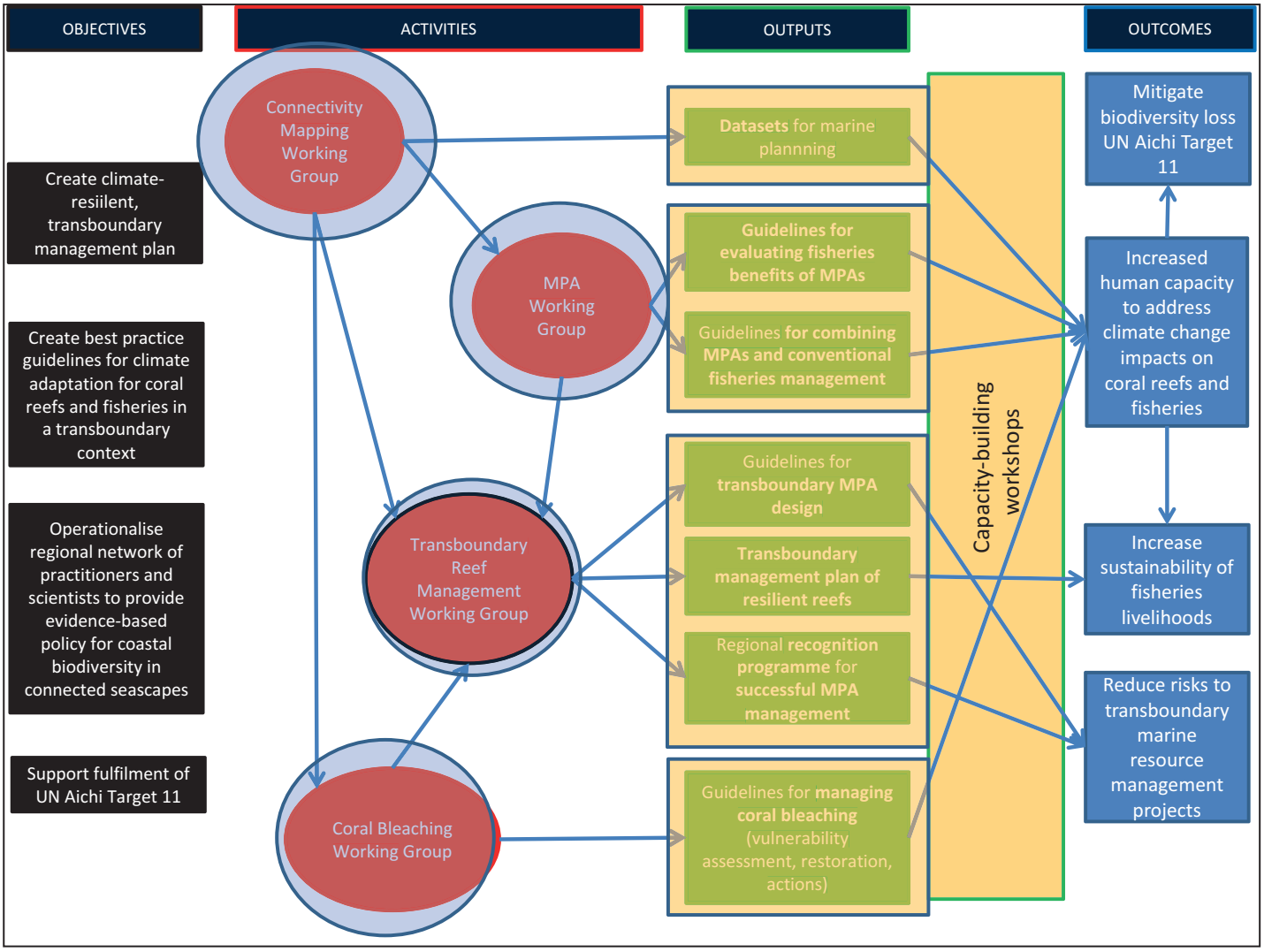
- 1) CTI provides governance mechanism for transboundary cooperation (history of success for threatened species in SSS)
- 2) Timely - all three countries engaged in extending marine protection under Aichi Target 11
- 3) Aligns well with RPOA (& likely RPOA2.0)
- 4) Operationalises University Partnerships to give science-informed policy
- 5) Provides template for use in other priority seascapes (Lesser Sunda, Bismarck, etc)

Design

- GEF International Waters 2019 ($5-7m), 5 years
- Conservation International Implementing agency
- University of Queensland Executing Agency
- Sub-contract NGOs, universities and support collaboration with governments
- National coordinating centres
- Board with independent chair, NCCs and national management agency representation, CTI-CFF ED

Discussions

- Continued discussion with MMAF Marine Planning (Indonesia) & Seascapes Working Group
- CI discuss with NCC team, Philippines
- Our Oceans Session hosted by MMAF
- pre-SOM 2018 (presentation in Seascapes Forum)
- Discussion in Sabah with Sabah Parks, Department of Fisheries, NCC Office, UMS (Mar 19)



Next steps

- Feedback and endorsement from NCCs through SOM-14
- Complete the GEF Project Identification Form (Jan 2019)
- Discuss PIF with GEF Focal point nodes, coordinated by RS, Feb 2019
- Statement from RS that project has been endorsed by NCCs for submission to GEF
- Project Preparation Grant, mid 2019

Appendix A13

Review of Regional Initiatives and Agreement on Strategies

RPOA RENEWAL

1st Consultative Workshop on RPOA Renewal, Regional Priorities-Setting Workshop (RPW-3), MEWG Meeting and CT ATLAS Workshop
30 April - 2 May 2019
Manado, N. Sulawesi, INDONESIA

Session XVIII

Presented by Lida Pet-Soede
And Marissa Garcia
PT Hatfield Indonesia

CORAL TRIANGLE INITIATIVE ON CORAL REEFS, FISHERIES AND FOOD SECURITY

CORAL TRIANGLE INITIATIVE Regional Secretariat

Hatfield CONSULTANTS

Next workshops

May 22 - 23

- Strategic communications – key participants
- Finance resource strategy – key participants

July 25-26

- Write shop to review and edit second draft RPOA 2.0 - location

August

- Institutional effectiveness and -change management
- Discuss draft RPOA 2.0 at Special SOM – confirmation

June

- visits for consultation on draft 1
  - ID between 3-14
  - MY
  - PH
  - PNG
  - SI
  - TL between 3-14

Strategic Communications

- **Key Finding**

The communication space has become more crowded, making it harder to effectively communicate and engage.

In today's digital age, the rise of social media on mobile phones boosts people's overall media consumption.

There is no fixed hierarchy among CT stakeholders. The most important stakeholder group varies, and depends on specific communication objectives.

Several issues across the region and the world can be used to anchor conversations about the Coral Triangle.

Technological advancements offer multiple opportunities for the CTI to be more creative in its communication tactics.

Authenticity is a must.

Communication and marketing should go beyond creating awareness and getting buy-in for Coral Triangle efforts. It should result in behavior change.

There is growing recognition of the role of communication in conservation efforts but the discipline is yet to be part of the sector's core.

Creating a regional brand for the Coral Triangle is important.

Other regional initiatives

ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS

BAY OF BENGAL LARGE MARINE ECOSYSTEM PROJECT

BRUNEI DARUSSALAM-INDONESIA-MALAYSIA-PHILIPPINES EAST ASEAN GROWTH AREA

CARIBBEAN CHALLENGE INITIATIVE

CONGO BASIN FOREST PARTNERSHIP

GREATER MEKONG SUBREGION CORE ENVIRONMENT PROGRAM

INDIAN OCEAN TUNA COMMISISON

PARTNERSHIPS IN ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT FOR THE SEAS OF EAST ASIA (PEMSEA)

PACIFIC COMMUNITY

PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

History

- Launched in 2008, the Caribbean Challenge Initiative (CCI) is an innovative platform uniting government, the private sector, and partners (e.g. funding agencies, NGOs) to take collaborative action to conserve and sustainably manage the Caribbean's marine and coastal environment.

Countries

- Bahamas
- British Virgin Islands
- Dominican Republic
- Haiti
- US Virgin Islands
- Grenada
- Jamaica
- Puerto Rico
- St. Lucia
- St. Kitts and Nevis
- St. Vincent & the Grenadines

Goals

- **'20-BY-20' Goal.** To effectively conserve and manage at least 20 percent of the marine and coastal environment by 2020, and
- **Sustainable Finance Goal.** To achieve the '20 by 20' Goal, to have in place fully functioning sustainable finance mechanisms that will provide long-term and reliable funding to conserve and sustainably manage the marine and coastal resources and the environment in each participating country and territory.

Governance

- CCI Council
- CCI Secretariat

Sustainable Financing

- Caribbean Biodiversity Fund
- National Conservation Trust Funds

Next workshops

May 22 - 23

- Strategic communications – key participants
- Finance resource strategy – key participants

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TERIMA KASIH - MARAMING SALAMAT
TANK IU- OBRIGADO TAGIO TUMAS
CORAL TRIANGLE INITIATIVE
CORAL TRIANGLE INITIATIVE
Regional Secretariat
Photo credits: Pixabay & IYOR Bank/JayneJenkins/FabriceDudenhofer/Yen-YiLee

Appendix A14

IED Closing Remarks

Closing Remarks by

Hendra Yusran Siry, Ph.D
The Interim Executive Director of CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat
at
CTI-CFF 1ST RPOA 2.0 Consultative Workshop,3rd Regional Priority-Setting Workshop, Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group Meeting and CT Atlas Workshop
Manado, Indonesia, 2 May 2019

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen

At this junction, I wish to express my gratitude and appreciation to all of you for your active participation resulting to fruitful discussions and productive deliberation extended within these three-days' workshop.

Your inputs towards the processes of reviewing RPOA to RPOA 2.0 in the Coral Triangle region toward advancing fisheries management for strengthening Food Security is highly appreciated.

This workshop has indeed laid two substantive deliberations particularly in recognizing the critical need to safeguard and manage the marine and coastal resources as people of the CTI region exhibit a high dependence on coral reefs and fisheries for their food and livelihoods.

Furthermore, it enables us to recognize the ecological and socio-economic importance of our coastal communities across our priority (transboundary) seascapes of the Coral Triangle regions.

I hope that as we continue to work on the renewal of the CTI-CFF Regional Plan of Action, we keep in mind the key messages of the workshop. Among which are to focus on our commonalities, feasibleness of strategies to be undertaken, alignment to global commitment and national targets and most especially addresses the need of the people living in the Coral Triangle Region.

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen

Let me remind you that this is the beginning of a series of workshop for the RPOA 2.0. The next one will be held in Manila, Philippines on 22nd-23rd May 2019 which will focus on Financial Architecture and Strategic Communication Planning workshops.

I hope that the workshop has enlighten you to see which solid pathway you would like to see RPOA 2.0 is heading towards, both at national and regional levels.

Last but not the least, I would like to encourage all CT6 countries to support the consultant when they visit your respective NCCs seeking your guidance to look at the opportunities as well as to address the challenges to cement the pathway of RPOA 2.0. Let us all work together to ensure sustainable resources and livelihoods of the millions in this region is properly managed.

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen

I want to thank again the USAID RDMA and USAID DOI for the financial support that you have had provided towards making this week's meeting possible.

To conclude my remark, I want to wish you all a safe flight back to home and looking forward to meeting you in the upcoming series of workshops.

Terima kasih, Thank you, Maraming Salamat, Tagio Tumas, Obrigado.