



## THE CORAL TRIANGLE INITIATIVE ON CORAL REEFS, FISHERIES AND FOOD SECURITY

# ACTIVITY REPORT: REGIONAL POLICY ACTION AND ACTION PLANNING FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION IN THE CORAL TRIANGLE COUNTRIES

October 21-23, 2010 (ANCOL, INDONESIA)



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**Ancol, Jakarta, Indonesia, October 21-23, 2010**

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# ACRONYMS

AMFRD	Agency for Marine and Fisheries Research and Development (AMFRD)
APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
AWG-KP	Ad Hoc Working Group on Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP)
AWG-LCA	Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action
BMP	Best management practices
UNCBD	United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
CC	Climate change
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
CCS	Carbon Capture and Storage
CI	Conservation International
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora
CMS	Convention on Migratory Species
COE	Center of Excellence
COP	Conference of Parties
CSE	Continental shelf extension
CT	Coral Triangle
CT6	Coral Triangle Countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Timor Leste)
CTI	Coral Triangle Initiative
CTI-CFF	Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security
CTSP	Coral Triangle Support Partnership (USAID/Asia)
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
EMB	Environmental Management Bureau (DENR, Philippines)
ICCSR	Indonesia Climate Change Sectoral Roadmap
ICM	Integrated coastal management
IEC	Information, education and communication
IOTWS	Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning and Mitigation System
IPPC	International Plant Protection Convention
LRFT	Live Reef Fish Trade
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MARPOL	Marine Pollution International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
MECDM	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management &

	Meteorology
MM	Ministerial Meeting
MPA	Marine Protected Area
MSP	Marine spatial planning
NAPA	National Adaptation Programme of Action
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NCC	National Coordinating Committee
NCCC	National Climate Change Council (s)
NGO	Non-government organization
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, USA
NPOA	National Plan of Action
OCCD	Office of Climate Change and Development
OPRC	Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Cooperation
PACC	Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change Project
PI	Program Integrator (US CTI Support Program)
PNG	Papua New Guinea
RCMSFE	Research Centre for Marine and Fisheries Socio-Economics (Ministry of Marine Affairs, Indonesia)
REAP	Region-wide Early Action Plan
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation
RPOA	Regional Plan of Action
SI	Solomon Islands
SOM	Senior Officials Meeting
SPREP	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
TOR	Terms of reference
UN	United Nations
UNCLOS	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
URI	University of Rhode Island
US CTI SP	United States Coral Triangle Initiative Support Program
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
V&A	Vulnerability and adaptation
VA	Vulnerability assessment
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Regional Exchange on Policy and Action Planning for Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) in the six Coral Triangle (CT6) countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea (PNG), Philippines, Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste), was held in Jakarta, Indonesia on 21-23 October 2010. This workshop was identified as a priority activity at the May 2010 Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI) Priority Action and Coordination Workshop under Goal 4 (Climate Change Adaptation Measures Achieved) of the CTI Regional Plan of Action (RPOA). This event was the first opportunity for the six countries and their partners to convene for focused coordination and planning on the substantive content regarding adaptation to climate change under the RPOA.

The broad goal of the workshop was to support the RPOA Goal 4, Target 1:

*Region-wide Early Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation for the near-shore marine and coastal environment and small islands ecosystems developed and implemented.*

More specifically, the workshop focused on:

- a) Agreeing on objectives, approaches, financing, timelines and actions toward developing the CTI Region-wide Early Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation (REAP-CCA), and
- b) Collaborating on CCA sharing policy and capacity building toward finding common ground where the CTI can stand together on policy issues in regional and global forums, and work toward shared solutions.

Each of the CT6 countries was represented by climate change policy specialists, coastal management specialists, or members of the CTI National Coordinating Committee (NCC). A resource team included relevant expertise from the US CTI Support Program team, consisting of the Program Integrator (PI), NGO Consortium, the US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and other invitees from organizations with experience and expertise relevant to the Coral Triangle (CT).

The workshop was designed to encourage interactive, lively and constructive discussions. After each topic was introduced, there was a general discussion on the content, and then the information was applied in small groups tasked to develop the workshop products. The first day focused on sharing the context, policies and status of activities related to climate change and adaptation at the national and regional levels. On the second day, the options for relevant themes and collective mechanisms that the CTI could pursue were explored and development of the workshop products began. The third day saw the completion of the products and discussions on recommendations for next steps at the national and regional CTI levels.

A roadmap based on the next steps for the products and tasks of the workshop was developed and will be presented to the SOM. Overall, the delegates recognized the benefits of mixing policy and implementation expertise and the need for further shared experiences and work. There was also a desire to ensure continuity among the CT6 country representatives in the CCA dialog to ensure progress on CCA actions.

The workshop produced a number of key outputs, including:

- A draft CTI Ministerial Communiqué on Climate Change Adaptation for the 16<sup>th</sup> session of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference of the Parties (UNFCCC COP 16) in Cancun, Mexico in November-December 2010 (see Annex 4).
- A draft Framework for a CTI CCA REAP based on the RPOA, including purpose, priority actions, initial steps and measures (Annex 5).

- An offer from the Solomon Islands to host the CTI CCA Regional Exchange for Practitioners in early 2011 (dates to be set by Host Country) and an initial set of objectives and plans for the workshop (Annex 6).
- Recommendations for the CTI Senior Officials Meeting (SOM, Nov 2010 in Manado) to be presented by Regional Exchange host Indonesia, including:
  - Review of the draft CTI Communiqué to COP 16 and approval of the final Communiqué, and a commitment to push for CTI representation at the UNFCCC COP 16 at a ministerial level (to be determined by SOM).
  - Establishment of the CTI CCA Working Group with Indonesia and Solomon Islands as co-chairs and a draft Terms of Reference (TOR) for the Working Group (see Annex 7).
  - Commitment to support the formation of a CCA Funding Marketplace (to be developed in consultation with the CTI Sustainable Financing Working Group).
  - Endorsement of the Draft CCA Roadmap produced by the Workshop (see Annex 3, Section 3.4).
- Shared information on the climate change and adaptation policy context between the CT6 countries in order to define common ground for collective actions, and opportunities to fill policy gaps in the future
- A commitment from each CT6 delegation to prepare and present a briefing package for their CT ministers, with technical support from partners as needed, including:
  - The Final CTI Climate Change Communiqué to COP 16.
  - The Executive Summary of the CTI CCA Policy Regional Exchange.
  - Talking points for ministers and negotiators who are attending COP 16 on 1) importance of oceans, coast, small islands; 2) blue carbon, and 3) funding for adaptation.
- A commitment from each CT6 delegation to recommend forming a ‘CT block’ of negotiators at the forthcoming COP 16 and 17. Each delegation agreed to prepare and present a briefing package for their respective UNFCCC negotiators including:
  - The Final CTI Climate Change Communiqué to COP 16.
  - A Factsheet on the CTI and Adaptation to Climate Change.
  - Briefings by CCA workshop attendees.

# I. INTRODUCTION

The Coral Triangle Initiative's (CTI) Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) identifies two targets and six actions toward accomplishing one of its five goals, specifically Goal 4 which aims for Climate Change Adaptation Measures Achieved in the region. The CTI Regional Priority Actions and Coordination Workshop in May 2010 resulted in a consensus to focus on three actions initially, all under Target 1, as follows:

**Goal 4, Target 1.** *Region-wide Early Action Plan (REAP) for Climate Change Adaption (CCA) for the near-shore marine and coastal environment and small islands ecosystems developed and implemented*

- Action 1: Identify the most important and immediate adaptation measures that should be taken across all Coral Triangle (CT) countries, based primarily on analyses using existing models.
- Action 3: Complete and implement CCA-REAP.
- Action 4: Conduct capacity-needs assessments and develop capacity building programs on CCA measures.

The first activity agreed to, addressing Action 3 and 4 above, was a Climate Change/CCA Policy Regional Exchange that would compile an inventory of policies, initiatives, and projects from each of the six Coral Triangle (CT6) countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea (PNG), Philippines, Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste) in order to begin a) the development of a CCA-REAP, and b) collaboration on CCA policy and capacity building by finding common ground where the CTI can stand together on policy issues in regional and global forums, and work toward shared solutions. Indonesia agreed to host this first CCA Regional Policy Exchange, and the US CTI Support Program assisted it.

The three-day (Oct 21-23, 2010) Regional Exchange on Policy and Action Planning for CCA in the CT6 was held in Ancol, North Jakarta, Indonesia. The workshop brought together representatives from the CT6 who are engaged in climate change treaty negotiations on the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and coastal managers who will be responsible for delivering programs that help communities and countries adapt to the impacts of climate change.

Invited participants included a small group to facilitate efficiency in developing the desired workshop products, consisting of representatives from the CT6 countries involved in the UNFCCC negotiations, members of the National Coordinating Committees (NCCs) tasked with climate change concerns, and technical experts.

## WORKSHOP OBJECTIVES AND EXPECTED OUTCOMES

This Regional Exchange was designed and conducted to achieve the following objectives:

- Share information on the climate change and coastal management (adaptation) policy context between the CT6 countries in order to define common ground for collective actions, particularly to identify and craft messages for a CTI Ministerial Communiqué on CCA for the 16<sup>th</sup> session of UNFCCC Conference of Parties (COP 16) scheduled for November-December 2010 in Cancun, Mexico.
- Identify the objectives, approaches, financing and framework for a CTI CCA-REAP that includes capacity building, financing, and adaptation actions, to be presented to the CTI Senior Officials Meeting (SOM) for review, approval and further development.

- Define and design the CCA Regional Exchange for Practitioners to be conducted in early 2011 in a CT country.
- Prepare for the new CCA focal point persons and other concerned parties a presentation of CCA issues and the outcomes of the CCA Policy Regional Exchange to share with the SOM, Ministerial Meeting (MM) and other groups in the CT6.
- Review the CCA work plan for 2010-2011 and begin planning next event.



The Regional Exchange targeted four major outcomes, as follows:

- Draft Communiqué on Climate Change and Adaptation for SOM approval and presentation at the Cancun COP 16.
- Draft CTI CCA-REAP (framework and approach) for review and approval by SOM6 and further development by CCA teams.
- Design and Plan for the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regional Exchange on CCA (CCA Regional Exchange for Practitioners) scheduled for 2011.
- Comparative Review of Climate Change and Integrated Coastal Management (adaptation) policies that identify common ground and new areas to seek policy compatibility.

# II. SESSION PROCEEDINGS

*This Chapter provides a summary of the session proceedings. More detailed notes from each session are included in Annex 3.*

## Day I

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### SESSION I.1a. OPENING AND WORKSHOP ORIENTATION

Mr. Rence Sore, Permanent Secretary of the Solomon Islands Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology and Session Moderator, introduced Dr. Gellwynn Jusuf, Secretary General of the Indonesian Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries and the CTI Regional CCA Working Group Chair, who officially welcomed the participants to Indonesia and the Regional Exchange.

Dr. Jusuf presented an overview of the CTI, which he described as “one of the rare initiatives that include both Pacific (Melanesian) countries and countries in Southeast Asia.” He called attention to the two CCA targets and six priority actions in the RPOA, noting that the CTI has “already been working quietly, through gentle consensus, to address the questions of adaptation to climate change.”

Dr. Jusuf highlighted the following milestones leading up to the inception of the CCA Regional Exchange:

- Agreement to develop the CTI made at the Bali Climate Meeting in December 2007.
- World Ocean Congress in Manado in May 2009, synchronized to link to the CTI Summit, which prioritized the role of oceans in the issue of climate change as one of its major messages.
- CTI SOM in October 2009 in Kota Kinabalu, where ministers presented their first formal request for assistance to the Partners to help the CTI “get started” in the critical early actions of CCA.
- First meeting of climate change negotiators on CTI issues during the UNFCCC climate change talks in Bangkok in October 2009 – Dr. Jusuf noted that at this briefing, it became clear to both coastal managers and climate change policy specialists that they needed to interact with each other more to help achieve their objectives.
- Signing of a Ministerial Communiqué at the SOM in Solomon Islands in November 2009, delivered at a key Oceans Side Event in Copenhagen in December 2009.
- CTI Regional Priority Actions and Planning Workshop in May 2010, which identified three CCA actions as priorities out of only 9 or 10 prioritized actions for 2010-2011, as well as several other actions that relate to climate change impacts – According to Dr. Jusuf, it was at this meeting that the basis of a CCA Working Group emerged. The working group would be composed of CT6 CCA Focal Points, led by a few committed CT6 countries and supported by specific partners, and tasked to implement a specific set of activities.

Dr. Jusuf noted that this Regional Policy and Action Planning Workshop for CCA adaptation was “one of the first goal-centric thematic regional workshops since the CTI began.” He underscored the following results that he hoped to see from the three-day activity:

1. *A Draft CCA Policy Communiqué on Adaptation to Climate Change* from the CT6 governments that would serve as the collective voice of the CT6 on issues related to CCA. The Communiqué was to be presented to the SOM in November 2010 for endorsement and

further development by the CT6 countries and possible presentation during the UNFCCC COP 16 in Cancun.

2. *A Draft Framework for the CTI CCA Early Plan of Action* (as called for by the RPOA) for review and approval by SOM6 and subsequent refinement with the addition of specific regional actions that could be implemented immediately to address highest risk areas and communities, and to demonstrate the power and benefits of the CTI.
3. *Well-defined purposes and plan outlining the technical approaches for a CCA Regional Exchange for Practitioners* planned for early 2011 in a CT country that would focus on common vulnerability assessments and skills training on CCA good practices.
4. A “more complete” version of the *CTI CCA Comparative Policy Review* that was prepared as input to this workshop “to serve as a living reference of our common ground and to inform our work ahead.”
5. *A presentation that could serve as a Report to the SOM* on the outputs of this workshop, as well as a communication tool to help enhance the quality of the dialog on CCA in the CT.
6. *Information sharing on the climate change and coastal management (adaptation) policy context* between the CT6 countries in order to define a common ground for collective actions.
7. *Review of the CCA work plan for 2010-2011*, to help define the structure of the CCA Working Group that could be formalized at the next SOM in Manado and support and facilitate the continued and seamless implementation of Regional CCA activities.

Dr. Jusuf ended his speech with a commitment of human and administrative resources from the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries to support “for now” the CCA Working Group as they followed up on the work that would need to be done to push forward the plans and commitments resulting from this workshop.

To further set the tone of the workshop, Dr. Darmawan, Coordinator for the CTI Interim Regional Secretariat, presented the priority actions under “Goal 4: CCA” that were identified during the May 2010 CTI Regional Priority Actions and Coordination Workshop. Dr. Darmawan reported that *Target 1, “Region-wide Early Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation for near-shore marine and coastal environment and small island ecosystems developed and implemented,”* was identified as a priority target. Under this target, he said, the following three regional actions were identified as priorities over the next two years (2010-2012):

*Regional Action 1:* Identify the most important and immediate adaptation measures that should be taken across all CT6 countries, based primarily on analyses using existing models.

*Regional Action 3:* Complete and implement CCA-REAP.

*Regional Action 4:* Conduct capacity assessments and develop capacity building programs on climate change adaptation measures.

Dr. Darmawan also informed the body that the first annual CTI report would be prepared using the 2010 Priority Actions workshop as the baseline. Covering the period from May 2009 through calendar year 2010, the report would provide details on the implementation status of the RPOA and National Plans of Action (NPOAs), challenges and lessons learned, and future activities.

Dr. Darmawan said that leading up to the SOM6 in Manado in November 2010, each country would be expected to have already appointed CCA focal point persons, established a national CCA Working Group, prepared an action plan for prioritized actions, identified and inventoried ongoing CCA actions, and prepared a report for presentation to the SOM6, thus laying the groundwork for the implementation of the actions plan.

Dr. Darmawan also presented the CTI roadmap for 2010-11. He told the participants that in addition to the SOM6 in Manado in November 2010, the third CTI Ministerial Meeting (MM3) was also planned for 2011.

Next to speak was Dr. Catherine Courtney, Senior Coastal Manager Advisor of the US CTI Support Program Integrator (PI), who presented an overview of the US CTI Support Program, a five-year project funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The US CTI-Support Program is focused on assisting RPOA Goals 2, 3, and 4, working at local, national, and regional levels to provide technical assistance and small grants in support of policy development, cooperation, training and regional exchanges within and among the CT6 countries.

Concluding the first session, Dr. Stacey Tighe, US CTI PI Senior Regional Coordinator, walked the participants through the workshop agenda (see Annex I for the full agenda).

Dr. Tighe said Day 1 – *CCA: What do we have? What do we need* – would focus on reviewing and sharing current CT6 policies and definitions related to climate change, adaptation and coastal management in order to identify a common ground and context, and define the scope of the products to be produced in the workshop.

The second day – *What are our Options?* – would look at operational issues such as financing, pragmatic solutions to common threats, political mechanisms (UNFCCC), and hot topics such as Blue Carbon. During Day 2, the participants would begin to develop the content of the workshop products.

Work on the products would continue through Day 3 – *How do we get there?* During Day 3, participants would also work together to map out the road leading to the review of the workshop products by the CTI Senior Officials, to Cancun for the climate change conference, and to the Regional Exchange planned for 2011 that will focus on early implementation actions and capacity building.

## **SESSION I.1b. WHAT IS CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION?**

Mr. Richard Leck, CT Strategy Leader of the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), moderated this session, which consisted of presentations by Ms. Agnetha Vave-Karamui, National CTI Coordinator of Solomon Islands, and Mr. Paul Anderson, Marine Conservation Analyst of the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP).

Ms. Vave-Karamui reported on the CT6 participation at a University of Rhode Island (URI) CCA training in Rhode Island, USA in June 2010. Supported by funding from the US CTI Support Program, 14 participants from the CT6 countries (except Timor-Leste) attended the course, which covered five major CCA themes, namely, vulnerability assessment, selection of adaptation measures, adaptation planning, mainstreaming strategies, and evaluation.

Training was set up as a step-by-step process that taught participants that “climate change adaptation is not just about building seawalls,” said Ms. Vave-Karamui. The value of the training, she added, lay primarily in the networking opportunities, coastal management tools, methodologies and strategies it offered. At the end of the three-week course, each CT6 participant was required to develop a project that applied the knowledge and skills they learned from the training.

Ms. Vave-Karamui related that, as a result of the training, at least one project had been initiated for the Sikaiana Atoll, a low-lying atoll in Solomon Islands that is under increasing threat from the impacts of climate change. She said the atoll’s groundwater has been degraded by saltwater intrusion which causes crop damage and thus affects the livelihood of the roughly 300 people that live there, while changes in rainfall patterns cause flooding. Adaptation measures that have been applied include promoting the use of rainwater cisterns as alternatives to wells, adopting and implementing water management and usage plans, and improving the design of water wells. A detailed action plan

prepared for each adaptation measure helped to facilitate implementation and promote compliance, Ms. Vave-Karamui said.

Mr. Paul Anderson presented case studies from Fiji and other island nations and territories belonging to the SPREP. SPREP is a regional organization of 21 island nations and territories focused on looking out for the environment. It has two complementary programs: (1) the island ecosystems program and (2) the Pacific futures to plan and respond to threats.

Mr. Anderson said majority of the Pacific island countries have formally recognized climate change, and SPREP supports national CCA action plans through the Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change (PACC) Project, which looks at long-term planned adaptation, targeting in particular ecosystem-based adaptation measures. He cited current actions by two SPREP members as examples: (1) the integration of climate risk into the design and reconstruction of the airport in Cook Islands; and (2) the development of guidelines to incorporate climate risks into an integrated community-based coastal management model in Samoa

SPREP has also developed a framework for a Pacific “Oceanscape,” Mr. Anderson said. This framework provides a platform for members to collaborate on addressing the impacts of the changing environmental conditions and climate in the region.

## **SESSION 1.2. WHAT IS THE STATUS OF CTI CLIMATE CHANGE AND CCA POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMS?**

During this session, the six country delegations presented their respective national CCA policies, plans and programs for discussion and to serve as inputs to the development of a CT CCA policy. Their presentations were followed by a review of current CTI policies and plan, and progress made by the UNFCCC. Mr. Tonny Wagey, Research Scientist at the Indonesian Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, moderated the session.

### **CT6 Country Presentations**

#### ***Indonesia***

The national climate change adaptation policy of Indonesia was presented by Mr. Hendra Yusran Siry, Deputy Director for Technical Services of the Research Centre for Marine and Fisheries Socio-economics (RCMSFE), Agency for Marine and Fisheries Research and Development (AMFRD) of the Indonesian Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries. Mr. Siry said the government launched in March 2010 the Indonesian Climate Change Sectoral Roadmap (ICCSR) that outlines four CCA strategies for the country’s coastal, ocean and fisheries sector, namely (1) inventory of data and information on climate change; (2) integration of adaptation and mitigation of climate change into natural resources and coastal ecosystems management planning; (3) policy and regulatory reform; and (4) climate change and CCA program implementation. Seven action plans have been developed specifically for the coastal, ocean and fisheries sector, Mr. Siry said. Implementation challenges include the need to document local and tradition-based CCA practices, and the sheer complexity of the largely political UNFCCC negotiation process.

#### ***Malaysia***

Ms. Evelyn Lay Hoon Teh from the Maritime Institute of Malaysia presented the status of climate change adaptation policy in Malaysia. She reported that a draft of Malaysia’s CTI NPOA had been completed, and it highlighted CCA issues. Ms. Teh also noted that Malaysia launched in August 2010 its National Policy on Climate Change, which provides the country’s blueprint for addressing the climate change issue. Because climate change is a cross-cutting issue, the implementation of strategies and programs would involve several ministries, and therefore training for the relevant ministries would be needed, she added.

### **Timor-Leste**

The Timor-Leste CCA policy was presented by Mr. Mario Ximenes, National Director of the National Directorate for International Environmental Affairs. Mr. Ximenes cited in particular the progress being achieved toward developing a National Adaptation Program of Action for Timor-Leste, to be presented at the UNFCCC COP 16 in Cancun, Mexico in November-December 2010. He said an initial National Communication on Climate Change report was being developed, outlining the government's strategies to address climate change issues. These strategies included (1) the implementation of a public awareness program on climate change; (2) reforestation; (3) promoting renewable energy use; (4) disaster management; and (5) agriculture adaptation. In addition, Mr. Ximenes said, the government has conducted a cost-benefit analysis to assess the prospective economic return of a continental shelf extension (CSE) under the provisions of the UN Conference on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). However, Mr. Ximenes emphasized that, while climate change issues had already been included in the development frameworks of some sectors, climate change and adaptation policies to support them had yet to be established.

### **Papua New Guinea**

There were two presenters for PNG: Ms. Luanne Losi and Ms. Emmajil Bogari-Ahai, both from PNG's Office of Climate Change and Development (OCCD). The OCCD was established in 2008 as part of PNG's push for a cleaner and greener environment policy. Ms. Losi and Ms. Bogari-Ahai noted that government had yet to put in place a national CCA policy, but the OCCD was tasked to develop an interim Action Plan for Climate-Compatible Development. A number of climate change-associated hazards had been identified, they added, including "gradual" hazards (e.g. diseases, such as malaria) and event-driven hazards (e.g., coastal flooding and landslides), and two adaptation measures had been identified to mitigate coastal flooding, namely mangrove planting and early flood warning systems. They also said PNG's CCA managers needed to do site visits in order to gain experience in implementing adaptation measures.

### **Philippines**

The Philippine report was presented by Mr. Albert Magalang of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources-Environmental Management Bureau (DENR-EMB) and Mr. Jesidoro Delos Reyes, Project Coordinator of the Conserve and Protect Oceans Foundation, Inc. The report highlighted key provisions of the Philippines' Climate Change Act of 2009 (Republic Act 9729) to mainstream climate change into government policy formulations and establish a framework strategy and program on climate change -- enacted in July 2009, this law created the Climate Change Commission, which now serves as the sole policymaking body of the Philippine government on climate change, tasked to coordinate, monitor and evaluate the programs and action plans of the government relating to climate change. The report also noted the completion (by DENR) of the Philippine Strategy on CCA, which has been endorsed by the Climate Change Commission for adoption. In addition, said Mr. Magalang, the Philippines' NPOA incorporates the priority actions on CCA identified in the CTI-RPOA. He also reported that certain CCA strategies were already being implemented at the community level, for example, mangrove management and restoration and reef checks (which serve as an "early warning system for coral bleaching," Mr. Magalang said).

### **Solomon Islands**

Ms. Vave-Karamui presented the report on Solomon Islands' CCA policy. Climate change concerns in the Solomons are handled primarily by the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECDM), she said. The Ministry serves as the lead agency in implementing the government's CCA policies and programs, such as CCA and disaster risk reduction, organizing the NCC CCA Working Group, and implementing the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA), CTI NPOA, commitments to the Pacific Islands Adapting to Climate Change (PACC), National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), and inshore fisheries strategy. The government was also developing a Climate Change Policy, successfully partnering with NGOs, communities and other partners on climate adaptation issues, Ms. Vave-Karamui reported. In

addition, it was working on the development of vulnerability assessment (VA) guidelines and community-based resource management program with assistance from the US CTI Support Program, and had initiated vulnerability and adaptation (V&A) planning in targeted sites.

### **Policy Review**

Dr. Courtney (US CTI PI) presented a preliminary review of the CTI policy and plan. The review covered observations and opportunities for regional action under six themes, namely (1) improved governance, (2) assessment of risks, (3) disaster preparedness, (4) infrastructure protection; (5) marine and coastal ecosystems protection, and (6) improvement of livelihoods and food security. The review was still only a work in progress and intended for discussion and refinement during this workshop, said Dr. Courtney.

### **UNFCCC and COP 16**

Mr. Wagey presented the milestones leading up to the presentation of the CTI Ministerial Communiqué to the COP 15 at the UN climate talks in Copenhagen in 2009. The Communiqué called on negotiators in Copenhagen to address the threats that climate change poses to the marine environment, particularly coral reefs and fisheries, and their implications on food security. Mr. Wagey reminded the participants that one of their tasks during this workshop was to draft a CT6 Communiqué to be presented to the 2010 COP 16 in Cancun. There was a need for collective work to mainstream ocean-climate issues into international agreements, he said.

### **Discussion**

Mr. Wagey's presentation elicited a number of observations and comments from participants:

Mr. Sore noted that landlocked countries had begun forming a negotiation block at the climate talks and that "least developed countries and the alliance of small-island states are [already] negotiation blocks." He said that it was also important for CT countries to come together as a negotiation block.

Mr. Hendra Siry from Indonesia agreed, saying there is a need for a group of countries such as the CT6 to raise ocean issues as an important CCA concern and push for the inclusion of more concrete actions in CCA by ocean nations. "We can look to agriculture for strategies and ideas for bringing ocean issues into the UNFCCC process," he added.

Mr. Magalang of the Philippines' DENR remarked that, more than the outcome, the CTI should also focus on the process. While this workshop's outcome (the Communiqué) was important, he said, there was a process that needed to happen to achieve such outcome. He said the process was as important as the outcome and must be properly and adequately observed.

Ocean issues needed to be communicated effectively to climate negotiators in the CT6 countries, Mr. Wagey added.

## **SESSIONS 1.3 IDENTIFYING CCA POLICY COMMON GROUND AND GAPS and SESSION 1.4. IMPLICATIONS AND OPPORTUNITIES OF COMMON GROUND**

Session 1.3 included plenary and break-out group discussions focused on the following topics:

1. Plenary: Country feedback on the CT CCA policy synthesis (from Session 1.2)
2. Break-outs: Identifying a common ground in climate policy (similarities between countries on CCA policy)
3. Plenary: Presentation of results from break-out discussions

For the break-out sessions, the participants were divided into three groups, with each group tackling two adaptation goals, as follows:

- A. (1) Climate change risk assessment and (2) Improving livelihoods and food security
- B. (1) Infrastructure protection and (2) Protection of coastal and marine ecosystems
- C. (1) Governance and management opportunities and (2) Preparation for disasters

The intent was to look at the areas where the CT6 share priorities in legislation, policy and NPOAs and what opportunities exist for collaboration, and in addition, to identify policy gaps and edit the “Opportunities” section of the CTI CCA Policy Analysis.

In Session 1.4, the participants discussed the implications and opportunities presented by commonalities in CT6 climate policies. Dr. Courtney moderated this session.

Due to time overrun, Session 1.4 was not completed on Day 1 and was continued on Day 2. Please see discussion of results under Day 2 below.

## **SESSION 1.5. PHILIPPINES CASE STUDY, DEFINITIONS AND SOLUTIONS FOR CCA**

*Presentation by Ms. Laura David, Professor, University of the Philippines Marine Science Institute (UPMSI)*

Ms. David presented a case study entitled *Vulnerability Assessment of Marine Biodiversity and Related Human Well-Being in the Verde Island Passage*. She explained that the study was undertaken in recognition of the fact that the potential impact of climate change on an ecosystem includes the degree to which the ecosystem is exposed to such impact, and how much its ecological and social-economic state – which has an inherent sensitivity to a changing environment or climate – is altered as a result of that impact. Additionally, she said, the adaptive capacity of an ecosystem would depend on their congenital capacity and survival from historical exposures. Ms. David concluded that the areas in which the adaptation measures were imperative would be those that are crucial to marine biodiversity, the life histories of important fisheries species, and human well-being.

## **Day 2**

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### **SESSION 1.4. IMPLICATIONS AND OPPORTUNITIES OF COMMON GROUND (Continued from Day 1)**

This session was not completed on Day 1 because of time overrun. The following summaries of the break-out discussions were presented to plenary at the opening of Day 2.

#### **Presentation of Results**

##### **A. Climate change risk assessment and improving livelihoods and food security**

*(Discussants: Jessidoro Delos Reyes/Philippines, Muhammad Ramdhan Siregar/Indonesia, Berny Achmad Subki/Indonesia, Agnetha Vave-Karamui/Solomon Islands, Emmajil Bogari-Ahai/PNG, Evelyn Lay Hoon Teh/Malaysia, Rui dos Reis Pires/Timor-Leste, Catherine Courtney/US CTI PI)*

Overall, the CT6 countries all plan to conduct climate risk assessment to guide adaptation planning. Under Livelihoods and Food Security, participants identified the need to put more emphasis on addressing climate impacts on coastal tourism, agriculture, and aquaculture.

## **B. Protection of infrastructure and coastal and marine ecosystems**

*(Discussants: Mario Ximenes/Timor-Leste, Zulhasni/Indonesia, Albert Magalang/Philippines, Ejria Binti Saleh/Malaysia, Paul Anderson/SPREP, Stacey Tighe/US CTI PI)*

The group noted a high level of activity in infrastructure protection at the national level, and participants felt there was an opportunity to share best management practices with one another. At the international convention level, very little infrastructure protection was noted but participants said this was to be expected because infrastructure is largely a national concern.

With regard to the protection of coastal and marine resources, the group observed a high level of activity across the CT region at all levels, from international conventions down to the NPOAs. Participants saw an opportunity to collaborate on the protection of specific coastal habitat types, link CCA and tourism, and use the CTI to develop a common agenda on international agreements such as the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and Convention on Migratory Species (CMS).

There were no members from Solomon Islands or PNG, so additional information from both PNG and Solomon Island is needed to complete the analysis.

## **C. Governance and management opportunities and preparation for disasters**

*(Discussants: Richard Leck/WWF, Britt Parker/National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Luanne Losi/PNG)*

The group observed a generally high level of activity across the CT6 in the area of governance and management opportunities for CCA and members saw ample opportunities to work more closely together. Under Preparation for Disasters, participants said they wanted to understand better the existing frameworks where collaboration could happen, what early warning systems were already in place, and how to incorporate climate early warning systems and the more chronic climate change impacts that exacerbate disasters.

## **SESSION 2.1. HOT TOPICS IN CLIMATE CHANGE: BLUE CARBON AND CCA FINANCING**

This session included two presentations and a facilitated plenary discussion after each presentation. Ms. Emily Pidgeon from Conservation International (CI) moderated the session.

### **Presentation 1. Is Blue Carbon the answer?**

*(Presenter: Ms. Emily Pidgeon, Director, Marine Climate Change, CI)*

Ms. Pidgeon's presentation explained the Blue Carbon concept in the context of financing environmental management efforts. Blue Carbon emphasizes the key role of marine and coastal ecosystems, which are dominated by marine and coastal vegetation (mangroves, seagrasses, salt marsh grasses), in carbon sequestration. Majority of the carbon emitted into the atmosphere is actually absorbed into the ocean. Efforts in reducing emissions from deforestation and degradation (REDD) have previously concentrated on above ground carbon sequestration for financing, but there is even higher potential for below ground/sediment sequestration especially in marine ecosystems. Marine plants have sequestration rates that are as much as 10-50 times more than tropical forests. There is a push, therefore, to start thinking of valuing the marine ecosystem capacity for carbon mitigation. It should be noted, however, that the science of accounting for marine carbon sequestration is complex and constrained by data gaps. In the short-term, the conservation of coastal carbon sinks can begin through effective coastal management (e.g. minimize erosion/sediment disturbance; habitat destruction).

## Discussion

Participants added their thoughts on the blue carbon concept:

1. There is an agreement among the CT6 countries to value the role of the ocean in the carbon sequestration process. Although it is generally acknowledged that the science needed to fully harness blue carbon is complex, there is overall agreement on the need to prioritize actions toward keeping ocean ecosystems healthy so that their capacity to capture carbon from the atmosphere is not impaired.
2. There may be some application for carbon capture and storage (CCS) using appropriate geological features (saline aquifers, ocean water and other carbon sinks), but CCS usually involves man-made engineering solutions that are not regarded as the most appropriate answer to the carbon budget deficit of developing countries.
3. Indonesia is working with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to promote the Blue Carbon initiative.

## Presentation 2. Accessing and coordinating funds for CCA

*(Presenter: Mr. Richard Leck, Coral Triangle Strategy Leader, WWF)*

Noting the strong desire among the CT6 to implement and scale up CCA projects and that poor coordination on available financing is a significant barrier, Mr. Leck presented a number of financing options for the CT region and proposed a “marketplace” solution to accessing CCA funds. These include a number of regional, global and bilateral CCA funds that CT countries can use to implement the specific CCA-related actions outlined in the RPOAs and NPOAs. The challenge often lies in accessing the climate funds ([www.climatefundsupdate.org](http://www.climatefundsupdate.org)). One solution is to develop a “marketplace” for CCA in the CT. The marketplace can serve as an on-line portfolio of CT projects which will attempt to match projects with donors. For the CT countries, it will offer a technical assistance pipeline to project development. For the donors, it will serve as a portal for finding on-going and proposed projects in the CT. The marketplace will require not only an on-line presence but dedicated staff and partner participation as well.

## Discussion

After his presentation, Mr. Leck answered questions and comments from participants.

*Q. What is needed to start this process?*

A. The CT6 will first have to agree that such a “marketplace” will be useful -- the CCA working Group has already started discussing a similar endeavor with proposals to be assisted by the CTI Interim Regional Secretariat. The marketplace can include proposed regional projects that have already been vetted to the CT6.

*Q. At the moment, at the national level in the Solomons, the government helps to match projects with prospective donors. But there is no specific CCA project in the pipeline, although CCA is a part of several projects.*

A. This is the case in many countries.

## SESSION 2.2. DEFINING OUR MESSAGES AND OPTIONS

Participants were divided into groups to review the CTI CCA-REAP in order to clarify its content and definitions, formulate recommendations for CCA financing and the role of oceans and Blue

Carbon in the UNFCCC, and draw up an early action plan that outlines regional actions and approaches to CCA. The results of the discussion were presented in round robin format to plenary:

1. Purpose outlining the value of the CT6 working together:
  - To identify opportunities for financing.
  - To identify/develop opportunities for the CT6 to address CCA issues as a regional unit, share data and knowledge, and integrate climate risk into already existing disaster management plans.
2. Pulled wordings from RPOA, as well as discussion results from Day 2, to be integrated into CTI CCA-REAP.
3. RPOA 1 redefined as truly trans-boundary, and RPOA 2 as national actions done in synergy with other countries.
4. Role of the Center of Excellence (COE) clarified: At the country level, the COE will serve as a body for coordinating activities on the ground; at the regional level, it will function as a network center for data and experience sharing.

Mr. Wagey moderated the session.

### **SESSION 2.3. BUILDING A CTI CCA ROADMAP**

Dr. Courtney presented the CTI CCA Roadmap and moderated subsequent discussion. Questions were raised about the composition and scope of work of the CCA Working Group. One suggestion was for the CCA Working Group to be composed of the CCA focal point person from each of the CT6 NCCs and graduates of the URI CCA training. There was also a suggestion to invite regional technical advisers to serve as expert resource. The body agreed that the composition of the CCA Working Group needed to be taken up further in the next CTI Regional Priorities Workshop and submitted to the SOM for approval.

### **SESSION 2.4. FINALIZING COLLECTIVE ITY ACTIONS**

The participants broke out into three groups according to the following themes:

1. Outline/Terms of Reference (TOR) of the CTI CCA-REAP Framework.
2. Outline/TOR of the Ministerial Communiqué to the UNFCCC COP 16.
3. Outline/TOR of the CCA Regional Exchange for Practitioners.

The discussions resulted in the following draft documents:

1. Draft Ministerial Communiqué to the UNFCCC COP 16 (Annex 4)
2. Framework for CTI CCA-REAP (Annex 5)

The CTI Interim Regional Secretariat moderated this session.

### **SESSION 3.1. WHAT IS THE ROLE OF UNFCCC FOR THE CTI?**

Mr. Sore presented an analysis of the Copenhagen Accord, one of the key outcomes of COP 15. The Accord is regarded as “voluntary” and therefore not politically binding. Mr. Sore said 141 countries are likely to engage or have already engaged with the accord. Among the CT6, Indonesia and Timor-Leste have formally indicated to the UN their association with the Accord, while the Philippines and PNG are described as “supportive.” Malaysia and Solomon Islands have yet to respond. The Accord provides important additional input and guidance for the further elaboration and finalization of the Ad hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action (AWG-LCA) under the UNFCCC and Ad hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP).

### **SESSION 3.2. DEVELOPING THE CCA PRODUCTS and**

### **SESSION 3.3. REPORT BACK TO PLENARY WITH DISCUSSION**

For Session 3.2, participants were divided into two groups to discuss recommendations to the SOM on climate change policy issues and the design of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regional Exchange on CCA. In Session 3.3, each group reported the results of their discussions to plenary. Session 3.2 was moderated by Ms. Vave-Karamui, while Session 3.3 was moderated by the CTI Interim Regional Secretariat.

#### **Discussion results**

#### ***Climate change policy issues: Recommendations to the SOM***

*Discussants: Tonny Wagey (Indonesia), Lay Hoon Evelyn Teh (Malaysia), Emmajil Ahai (PNG), Albert Magalang (Philippines), Rence Sore (SI), Mario Ximenes (Timor-Leste), Emily Pidgeon (CI), Rick Leck (WWF)*

The group recommended SOM approval of the Draft Communiqué from Session 2.4 (full text in Annex 4) and CTI representation at a ministerial level at the UNFCCC COPI6. They also called for SOM support to the formation of an “Adaptation Funding Marketplace” in consultation with Sustainable Finance Working Group and to establish the CCA Working Group with Indonesia as chair. Solomon Islands will host the next Regional Exchange on CCA.

More detailed notes are included in Annex 3.

#### ***Design of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regional Exchange on CCA***

*Discussants: Ejria Binti Saleh (Malaysia), Joseph Atkin (Solomon Island), Aleixo Leonito Amaral (Timor-Leste), Stacey Tighe (US CTI PI), Britt Parker (NOAA), Paul Anderson (SPREP), Agnetha Vave-Karamui (Solomon Islands), Luanne Losi (PNG), Jesidoro Delos Reyes (Philippines) and Hendra Yusran Siry (Indonesia).*

Participants discussed the outputs from the May 2010 CTI Regional Priority-setting Workshop and said they wanted to tackle these at the 2<sup>nd</sup> CCA Regional Exchange (Regional Exchange for Practitioners). Discussions then focused on the following three broad themes or segments that may broadly define the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regional Exchange Agenda:

1. *Sharing* – Participants stressed the value of knowledge sharing through the presentation of case studies on VA, URI CCA Participant Projects, and CCA strategy implementation, including actions that would promote social, cultural and ecological resilience.
2. *Tools, data and information* – Data and information important to V&A assessment and other efforts to implement CCA were considered important, as was the need for establishing

repositories of information, including regional-scale data and information, and how to use them.

3. *Next steps at national and regional levels* – Based on the shared information, the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regional Exchange should define the way forward to accomplish the CCA regional and national priorities. The next steps would be included in the CCA-REAP and presented at the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regional Prioritization Workshop in 2011. A key objective is to identify projects toward achieving Goal 4 of the RPOA. Final discussions would cover how to obtain financing for the projects (perhaps by utilizing the marketplace) and how to actually move toward implementation.

Participants also discussed the benefit of collecting and using available data for the production of GIS maps for each country based on one or more prioritized parameters. If the US CTI PI would agree, the task, possibly including site visits to each country, would be undertaken by Ms. Dita Anggraeni, US CTI PI Program Specialist. The maps could then feed into the CT Atlas, be used in vulnerability assessment (VA) and fed into the State of the Coral Triangle Report (SCTR), and help promote the implementation of VA and other actions.

Other concerns were raised during this breakout group discussion, including the following:

1. Planning must be realistic.
2. The most urgent issues for each country must be defined and commonalities identified at the regional level.
3. Parties concerned need a better understanding of the concepts on climate change and its impacts, and then to prioritize what information would be most useful to CCA planning and implementation.
4. The Regional Exchange must result in tangible outcomes that would help the CT6 countries and the region to move forward and take action on climate matters.

The complete design proposed for the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regional Exchange on CCA is included in Annex 7.

### **SESSION 3.4. NEXT STEPS FOR THE REGIONAL LEVEL**

This session was moderated by Dr. Jusuf and was focused on defining the next steps toward achieving the CTI CCA actions at the regional level, due dates and responsible persons for the following roadmap items:

- Ministerial Communiqué to the UNFCCC COP 16
- Draft CCA-REAP Framework
- Concept/Design of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regional Exchange on CCA
- Creation of the Working Group
- Report from the CCA meeting to be presented at the SOM

The Communiqué can be found in Annex 4, the draft CCA-REAP Framework in Annex 5, preliminary design of the 2<sup>nd</sup> CCA Regional Exchange in Appendix 6, and the draft TOR of the CCA Working Group in Annex 7.

## **SESSION 3.5. WRAP-UP AND CLOSING**

A summary of the major outputs of this three-day 1<sup>st</sup> CTI Regional Exchange on CCA was presented, followed by a brief closing remark by Dr. Jusuf, who officially adjourned the meeting.

### **Summary of results**

#### ***Climate Change Policy Issues: Recommendations to the SOM***

- Approve Draft Ministerial Communiqué to the UNFCCC COP 16.
- Push for CTI representation at a ministerial level at the UNFCCC COP16 and decide on which country will represent the region.
- Support formation of an Adaptation Funding Marketplace (to be developed in consultation with the Sustainable Financing Working Group).
- Establish a CTI CCA Working Group with Indonesia as chair.
- Recognize the Solomon Islands as host of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regional Exchange on CCA.
- Endorse the draft CTI CCA roadmap for approval by the CT Ministers.

### **Other actions**

1. Prepare a briefing package for CT Ministers that includes the following documents:
  - Ministerial Communiqué to the UNFCCC COP 16.
  - Meeting summary.
  - List of talking points for the CT Ministers and negotiators who will be attending the UNFCCC COP 16:
    - Importance of oceans, coasts and small islands
    - Blue carbon
    - Funding for adaptation
2. Prepare documents that negotiators can use to push for the formation of a CT block at the UNFCCC:
  - Ministerial Communiqué to the UNFCCC COP 16.
  - Factsheet
  - Briefings by CCA workshop attendees.

In his closing remark, Dr. Jusuf acknowledged the participants' contributions to the Regional Exchange, expressed satisfaction that the next steps had been defined saying he looked forward "to see these actions happening," and officially adjourned the meeting.

# III. ANNEXES

## A.1. Agenda – CTI Regional Priority Actions and Coordination Workshop

Day 1 – Thursday, Oct 21, 2010

CT Climate Change Adaptation Policy: What do we have? What do we need?

Time	Activity	Moderator
8:30-9:30	<b>Session 1.1a: Opening &amp; Orientation</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Welcome Remarks and Opening by <i>Dr. Gellwynn Jusuf, Secretary General, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, Indonesia</i></li> <li>▪ Report on CCA Outcomes of CTI Regional Priority Actions and Coordination Workshop by <i>CTI Interim Regional Secretariat</i></li> <li>▪ Welcome and Introduction of US CTI Support Program by <i>Dr. Catherine Courtney, US CTI PI</i></li> <li>▪ Review of Agenda, Introductions and Expectations by <i>Dr. Stacey Tighe, US CTI PI</i></li> </ul>	<b>Rence Sore, Solomon Islands</b>
9:30-10:15	<b>Session 1.1b: What is Climate Change Adaptation?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Report back from URI CCA training by <i>Ms. Agnetha Vave and Karamui – Solomon Islands</i></li> <li>▪ Case studies (Fiji, others) and Adaptation measure relevant to Coral Triangle threats by <i>Mr. Paul Anderson - SPREP</i></li> </ul>	<b>Richard Leck WWF</b>
10:15-10:45	<b>COFFEE BREAK</b>	
10:45-12:30	<b>Session 1.2: What is the Status of CTI Climate Change and CC Adaptation Policies, Plans and Programs?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ NPOA – <i>CT6 Country presentations</i></li> <li>▪ CT CCA policy synthesis – <i>Dr. Catherine Courtney</i></li> <li>▪ UNFCCC and COP 16 – <i>Mr. Tonny Wagey</i></li> <li>▪ Questions and Answers</li> </ul>	<b>Tonny Wagey Indonesia</b>
12:30-1:30	<b>LUNCH</b>	
1:30-2:45	<b>Session 1.3: Identifying CCA Policy Common Ground and Gaps</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ CT country feedback on CT CCA policy synthesis (<i>CT 6 Plenary</i>)</li> <li>▪ Similarities between countries on CCA policy (<i>Break-outs</i>)</li> <li>▪ Presentation from break-out groups and discussion</li> </ul>	<b>Stacey Tighe US CTI PI</b>
2:45-3:15	<b>COFFEE BREAK</b>	
3:15-4:45	<b>Session 1.4: Implications and Opportunities of Common Ground</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Break-out Groups: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Policy</li> <li>○ Implementation</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Presentation from break-out groups and discussion</li> </ul>	<b>Catherine Courtney US CTI PI</b>

<b>Time</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Moderator</b>
<b>4:45-5:00</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Philippines Case Study, Definitions and Solutions for CCA by Ms. <i>Laura David</i> – <i>University of Philippines</i></li> <li>▪ WRAP-UP</li> </ul>	<b>Richard Leck WWF</b>
<b>7:00-9:00</b>	BBQ Dinner at Hotel Pool and Beach	

**Day 2 - Friday, Oct 22**  
**CT Climate Change Adaptation Policy: What are our Options?**

<b>Time</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Moderator</b>
<b>8:30-9:00</b>	<b>Review: workshop outcomes and outputs to date</b>	<b>Stacey Tighe US CTI PI</b>
<b>9:00-10:15</b>	<b>Session 2.1: Hot Topic: CCA Financing</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Is Blue Carbon the Answer? by Ms. <i>Emily Pidgeon</i></li> <li>▪ Accessing and coordinating funds for CCA by <i>Richard Leck, WWF</i></li> <li>▪ Facilitated plenary discussions on experiences and unmet needs with draft recommendations produced</li> </ul>	<b>Emily Pidgeon Conservation International</b>
<b>10:15-10:45</b>	<b>COFFEE BREAK</b>	
<b>10:45 -11:40</b>	<b>Session 2.2a: Defining our Messages and Options</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Break-out Groups <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Content of the Policy Agenda: Recommendations for Role of Oceans and Blue Carbon in UNFCCC</li> <li>○ Recommendations for Financing of CCA</li> <li>○ Early Action Plan: Actions and Approaches</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<b>Tonny Wagey Indonesia</b>
<b>11:40-1:30</b>	<b>LUNCH (and Prayers)</b>	
<b>1:30-2:45</b>	<b>Session 2.2b: Presentation from Options Break-outs</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Break-out Groups present results (round robin format)</li> <li>▪ General discussion</li> </ul>	<b>Britt Parker NOAA</b>
<b>2:45-3:30</b>	<b>Session 2.3: Building a CTI CCA roadmap</b> Plenary Discussion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Products/Objectives</li> <li>▪ Steps, Milestones</li> <li>▪ Resources required</li> </ul>	<b>Catherine Courtney US CTI PI</b>
<b>3:30-3:45</b>	<b>COFFEE BREAK</b>	
<b>3:45-4:45</b>	<b>Session 2.4a: Designing the CCA “pieces”</b> Break-out groups: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Outline/TOR of CCA Early Action Plan Framework</li> <li>▪ Outline/TOR of Ministerial Message to Cancun</li> <li>▪ Outline/TOR of CCA Regional Exchange for Practitioners</li> </ul>	<b>CTI Regional Secretariat</b>
<b>4:45-5:30</b>	<b>Session 2.4b: Report Out to Plenary:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Break-out Groups Present results</li> <li>▪ General Discussion</li> </ul>	

**Day 3 - Saturday, Oct 23**  
**CT Climate Change Adaptation Policy: How do we get there?**

<b>Time</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Moderator</b>
<b>8:30-8:45</b>	<b>Review: workshop outcomes and outputs to date</b>	<b>Tonny Wagey Indonesia</b>
<b>8:45-9:45</b>	<b>Session 3.1: What is the Role of UNFCCC for the CTI?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Copenhagen Accord analysis – <i>Mr. Rence Sore, Solomon Islands</i></li> <li>▪ Current status marine and coastal adaptation and the UNFCCC - <i>Consultant Report</i></li> <li>▪ Recommendations for COP 16 Events and Actions - <i>Participants in Plenary</i></li> </ul>	<b>Gellwynn Jusuf Indonesia</b>
<b>9:45-10:15</b>	<b>Session 3.2a: Break-out activity - Developing the CCA Policy Products</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ CCA Early Action Framework</li> <li>▪ Ministerial Message to Cancun</li> <li>▪ Design of CTI CCA Regional Exchange for Practitioners</li> </ul>	<b>Agnetha Vave-Karamui Solomon Islands</b>
<b>10:15-10:30</b>	<b>COFFEE BREAK</b>	
<b>10:30-11:00</b>	<b>Session 3.2b: Break-out activity - Developing the CCA Policy Products (Continued)</b>	<b>Agnetha Vave-Karamui Solomon Islands</b>
<b>11:00-12:00</b>	<b>Session 3.2c Report Back to Plenary with Discussion</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Presentations and general discussion</li> </ul>	
<b>12:00-1:00</b>	<b>LUNCH</b>	
<b>1:00-2:00</b>	<b>Session 3.3a: Next Steps in Your Country</b> (Plenary orientation then break-out by CT Country) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Who are the resource partners / organizations?</li> <li>▪ What administrative steps are needed to link and implement CCA and CC?</li> <li>▪ What outreach steps are needed?</li> <li>▪ What research, assessments, mentors or technical assistance are needed?</li> </ul>	<b>CTI Regional Secretariat</b>
<b>2:30-3:30</b>	<b>Session 3.3 b: Report Back to Plenary / Discussion</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Country reports</li> <li>▪ Feedback</li> <li>▪ Synergies and links</li> </ul>	<b>Stacey Tighe US CTI SP</b>
<b>3:30-3:45</b>	<b>COFFEE BREAK</b>	
<b>3:45-4:45</b>	<b>Session 3.4: Next Steps for the Regional Level</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Report to SOM, Regional Secretariat, CT6</li> <li>▪ Ministerial Meeting steps and products</li> <li>▪ CCA Early Plan of Action Framework next steps</li> <li>▪ CCA Training for implementers preparation</li> <li>▪ CCA communications strategy</li> <li>▪ CCA Working Group</li> </ul>	<b>Gellwynn Jusuf Indonesia</b>
<b>4:45-5:00</b>	<b>WRAP UP and Closing Activity</b>	

## A.2. List of Participants and Resource Persons

*\*Indicates first day only*

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### **A.3. Ministerial Communiqué on Climate Change**

## **MINISTERIAL COMMUNIQUE ON CLIMATE CHANGE**

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

**(CTI-CFF)**

Endorsed at the 5<sup>th</sup> Senior Officials Meeting  
Manado, Indonesia

(10 November, 2010)

#### **PREAMBLE**

1. We, the Ministers and Representatives of the governments of the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, the Solomon Islands, and Timor-Leste) affirm that the oceans play a critical role in climate variability and change have become one of the greatest challenges for our countries.
2. We note the decisions of Fifth Senior Officials Meeting' on CTI and climate change that took place in Manado, Indonesia on 8-10 November, 2010 and agree:
  - 2.1 That our region is blessed by one of the world's most precious natural wonders - our magnificent and unique tropical oceans, coasts and small islands rich in biodiversity. Yet their very existence, and the diversity of plants and animals that depend on them, is imperiled by the changes in our climate causing impacts such as increasing ocean acidification and sea-level rise. That climate change directly stresses marine and coastal ecosystems including coral reefs.
  - 2.2 That the most severe direct threats to marine, coastal and small island ecosystems from climate change are already being experienced by the six countries:
    - In 2010, ocean warming resulted in extensive coral bleaching in many of the Coral Triangle countries.
    - Due to rising sea levels, many of our most low-lying islands are losing significant territory, and may disappear altogether in the coming decades Sea level rise can flood and kill mangroves, destroying critical nursery grounds for local reef fisheries and shrimp populations and impact on coastal agriculture

- Increased climate variability and extremes such as tropical storms brought about by climate change has resulted in flooding of coastal villages and infrastructure, damage to agricultural lands and erosion of valuable coastlines.
3. That global marine and coastal ecosystems capture and store more than 30% of the human caused carbon emissions from the atmosphere. The Coral Triangle possesses many of the valuable ecosystems such as mangroves, salt marshes and seagrass that are particularly efficient at capturing and storing carbon. These ecosystems absorb carbon at more than 10 times the rate of nearby forests. Destruction and degradation of these ecosystems, and the broader ocean environment, removes an important carbon sink critical for mitigating climate change.
  4. That loss and degradation of our coastal and marine areas directly threatens our unique and diverse cultural identities and heritage, including the loss of valuable local and traditional knowledge for stewardship of our environment.
  5. That the ecosystem-based adaptation fosters healthy ecosystems and builds resilient communities that are better able to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change. Ecosystem-based adaptation is cost-effective, supports sustainable development and reinforces efforts to reduce greenhouse gases emissions.
  6. That the concern our leaders share for the future security and health of our coastal communities in a changing climate underpins our nations' commitments as outlined in the Coral Triangle Initiative Regional Plan of Action.

## **ACTIONS**

1. The Coral Triangle leaders have shown high level commitment to lead our people to build natural, social and economic resilience. We urge the global community to join our commitment to protect the Coral Triangle by implementing a fair, ambitious and binding agreement on addressing the impacts of climate change.
2. We call for enhanced support for Coral Triangle countries, and the regions most vulnerable to climate change, for action on mitigation, adaptation and technology cooperation. In particular the following issues need priority:
  - improved access, coordination and sustainability of financial support;
  - support for capacity-building, particularly in relation to the gathering and analysis of scientific and traditional knowledge and development of policy and governance to enable effective adaptation to climate change.
  - understanding of the vulnerability of the people of the Coral Triangle in order to improve capacity to make effective ecosystem and structural adaptation plans - at the local, national and regional levels;
  - development of frameworks to provide early warning of disasters and climate change impacts and strategies to reduce risk and improve management
  - improving spatial planning, especially in implementing networks of resilient marine protected areas;
3. We call on the country parties to the UNFCCC to recognize the global significance of the Coral Triangle region and to explicitly recognize the role of oceans, coasts and small islands for mitigating and adapting to climate change.
4. We encourage the global community to recognize the important role that coastal and marine ecosystems play in capturing and storing human induced sources of CO<sub>2</sub>. We call for the

development of policy, management measures and financing systems that protect these ecosystems from degradation and destruction and assist in their restoration.

5. We call on the global community to recognize that climate change will impact coastal and off-shore fisheries of the Coral Triangle. Given the productivity of the Coral Triangle and its importance for people around the world, we urge significant investment in research and fisheries management that explicitly integrates climate change impacts in an ecosystem based approach.
6. We call on the country parties to the UNFCCC to recognize the establishment of the Coral Triangle negotiating block.

**PROGRESS TO DATE:**

1. As shown by our leaders' commitment to the Coral Triangle Initiative, we are determined to build our natural, social and economic resilience:
  - We are integrating climate change considerations into all of our actions, and are committed to achieving the Climate Change Adaptation targets in the CTI Regional Plan of Action. Adaptation to Climate Change has been incorporated as a key component of all six CTI National Plans of Action.
  - We have collectively developed the Framework for the Early Action on Climate Change and have agreed to a process towards completing and approving it by 2011 as scheduled in the Regional Plan of Action.

**Signed on XXXX November 2010 in Manado, Indonesia by:**

Government of Indonesia \_\_\_\_\_

Government of Malaysia \_\_\_\_\_

Government of Papua New Guinea \_\_\_\_\_

Government of Philippines \_\_\_\_\_

Government of Solomon Islands \_\_\_\_\_

Government of Timor Leste \_\_\_\_\_

## **A.4. Draft Framework on CTI Region-wide Early Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation (CCA-REAP)**

**(Version from CCA Policy Regional Exchange-21-23 Oct 2010)**

### **1.0 Introduction (TBC)**

### **2.0 Purpose**

The purpose of the Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI) Region-wide Early Action Plan for Climate Adaptation (REAP-CA) is to outline the urgent and immediate adaptation needs of the Coral Triangle (CT) countries. The REAP-CA will serve as a major step toward implementing climate change adaptation obligations (in each country) of the CT governments under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Two overall objectives of the REAP-CCA are to:

- Maintain the biological diversity and the ecosystem services provided by marine and coastal resources that are particularly critical to income, livelihoods and food security of coastal communities; and
- Support diversification strategies that build coastal communities resilience to climate change

The REAP-CA draws on ecological and social resilience models and vulnerability assessments to define priority climate adaptation measures that need to be taken in the *short-term*, even in the face of scientific uncertainties associated with future climate change impacts. Regional collaborative actions and country-specific actions cover a range of management scales and frameworks including transboundary seascape management and integrated coastal zone management plans for districts, provinces, and single-country seascapes. The REAP-CAA provides:

- A regional outlook to guide national planning and implementation
- Opportunities to share data and knowledge and identify possible financing
- Opportunities to integrate climate risk into already existing and future policies and programs

The Region-Wide CCA Early Action Plan addresses Goal 4, Target 1 and Target 2 of the CTI Regional Plan of Action. Adaptation steps for each target are described under 6 themes. To be formally adopted by the six CT countries, the REAP-CA demonstrates the commitment of the region to collaborative action to address complex issues such as climate change.

### **3.0 Climate Adaptation Issues and Themes**

Hazards associated with climate change (such as mass coral bleaching, ocean acidification, sea level rise, and flooding) will pose increasing threats in the coming decades to marine and coastal resources.

### **4.0 Climate Adaptation Steps and Measures**

CTI RPOA Goal 4: Climate Change Adaptation Measures Achieved

Target #1: Regional –Wide Early Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation for the Nearshore Marine and Coastal Environment and Small Island Ecosystems Developed and Implemented

A region-wide *Early Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation* for the near-shore marine and coastal environment (including small island ecosystems) is completed, followed by full implementation in each CTI country – addressing economic and livelihood needs of coastal communities heavily dependent on marine and coastal resources, and biodiversity conservation objectives. Regional Action 1 focuses on regional CCA initiatives that are transboundary in nature. Regional Action 2 focuses on country specific adaptation measures.

**Regional Action I: Identify the most important and immediate adaptation measures that should be taken across all Coral Triangle countries, based primarily on analyses using existing model**

**Improve Governance**

- Establish CTI CC Working Group.
- Use the CT platform and process to develop a common agenda at the UNFCCC
- Form CT6/Oceans ++ block for Negotiations.
- Increase awareness and understanding. Increase awareness and understanding of CT stakeholders on climate change impacts and practical adaptation measures that are available.
- Use the CT platform and process to develop a common agenda at the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Convention on the Law of the Sea
- Facilitate process to assist CT6 countries become party to international conventions: Ramsar Convention, MARPOL, the Convention on Harmful Anti-fouling Systems on Ships and the London Dumping Convention, migratory species and the international convention on whaling, ballast water issues due to the need to protect from invasive species, and others.
- Waste water discharge issues should be included and shipping emissions regulation.
- Investigate the Man in Biosphere program or CTI regional planning.
- CT countries should use regional organizations to address transboundary issues, such as fisheries
- Learn from the CC planning policies of those CT countries that have moved farthest along.
- Policy review of existing national and trans-boundary policies within the context of CC (specifically look at policies that will potentially block CCA measures and those that need to be updated due to the influence of CC impacts).
- Share CC planning experience among the CT6 (adaptation planning, vulnerability assessments, rapid assessments, etc).
- Link the need to address CCA with ICM and MSP, building on existing tools, information, training, and experience.
- Prioritize the development of knowledge management centers to encourage coordination and data sharing with mechanisms and protocols for data sharing and include active analysis of data (perhaps regional coordination with country nodes).
- Database system for storing information (CT Atlas?)
- Build capacity (crosscutting issue but we do not want to lose the need to build the capacity to do all the things we are suggesting are needed).

**Assess Risk and Improve Disaster Preparedness**

- Map vulnerability. Produce maps that incorporate information on populations and human settlements, hazard vulnerability, inundation vulnerability, habitats, infrastructure, economic centers, and environmental services identifying geographic areas and marine/coastal resources most vulnerable to climate change impacts, which would then be prioritized for early adaptation actions.
- Develop common guideline on CC vulnerability and risk assessments approach/methods
- Use assessments to understand specific hazards
- Strengthen community participation in CC risk assessment, planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation
- Research into what International Conventions or Agreements there are for Disaster Preparedness.
- Research into what early warning systems are already in place in the CT6.
- Based on the existing early warning systems, define gaps where climate related early warning systems need to be established (be sure to address not only one off events but more subtle, constant climate impacts).
- Involve local stakeholders in anticipating CC related disasters.
- Develop and employ common CC early warning systems.
- Ensure CCA includes disaster preparedness, response, and recovery as a priority (this is a key concept, do not want to focus solely on recovery, but the preparedness to increase resilience and ability to better deal with these events).

**Protect Marine and Coastal Ecosystems**

- Minimize risks to address uncertainties by protecting multiple representatives of resilient habitats covering a range of physiographic conditions.
- Conserve inherently resilient areas. Prioritize areas that have physiographic characteristics that make them inherently resilient to climate change; these areas can serve as refuges to reseed affected areas.
- Maintaining ecological connectivity. Maintain important ecological connectivity linkages, such as “source” / “sink” linkages among associated reefs and other habitats.
- Reduce major non-climate stressors. Reduce other major non-climate stresses on marine, coastal and small

islands ecosystems that directly decrease the capacity of these ecosystems to endure climate change.
<b>Improve Livelihoods and Food Security</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emphasize social resilience. Build “social resilience” into adaptation strategies, with a focus on sustainable management of coastal fisheries and livelihood diversification as responses to anticipated future adverse impacts on marine-based livelihoods.</li> <li>• Continue to work on regional harmonization of legislation and policies on protection and management of migratory species and transboundary stocks and other species</li> <li>• Integrate climate risk into policies related to coastal aquaculture, agriculture and tourism</li> <li>• Conduct inventory and mapping of coral reefs, seagrass, mangrove, wetland habitats/species to guide aquaculture development</li> <li>• Ensure that aquaculture provides a significant contribution to food security at the local level and is climate resilient</li> <li>• Link with other national programs on coastal tourism and agriculture</li> <li>• Ensure climate change risks are considered in planning and development of coastal tourism, aquaculture, and agriculture</li> </ul>
<b>Regional Action 2: Identify the most important and immediate adaptation measures that could be taken in each CT country by 2011.</b>
<b>Improve Governance</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct specific legal and policy reforms</li> <li>• Identify specific strategies to communicate climate change impacts and adaptation issues to targeted audiences</li> <li>• Integrate CCA into planning documents from all sectors.</li> </ul>
<b>Assess Climate Risk and Improve Disaster Preparedness</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct finer-scale modeling</li> <li>• Conduct country-tailored vulnerability assessments and monitoring activities</li> <li>• Develop coastal hazards and risk legislation and policies that specifically relate to CC vulnerability, risk and hazards, as well as policies to support modeling, scenario building, and demonstration sites on CCA related hazards and risk</li> <li>• Build on hazard risk methodologies and integrate with CC</li> </ul>
<b>Protect Marine and Coastal Ecosystems</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct country-tailored ecosystem protection</li> <li>• CT countries that don't have legislation or policies with at least general measures to maintain and restore ecosystems should develop them</li> <li>• Legislation and policy should ensure that coastal wetlands, mangroves, vegetated shorelines and beaches and dunes are given special consideration</li> <li>• CT countries should explore regional harmonization of legislation and policies on protection and management of transboundary marine habitats</li> <li>• Coastal zoning planning is a good way to share BMPs across boundaries.</li> <li>• Small scale fisheries and LRFT roundtables are a potential area of collaboration.</li> <li>• Tourism as a important issue in coastal marine ecosystems to take into consideration.</li> <li>• Sustainable tourism issues should be incorporated.</li> <li>• Develop regional collaboration and coordination on CCA in relation to coastal wetlands/mangroves</li> <li>• The role of coastal forests, beaches and dunes in coastal CCA requires more attention</li> <li>• Minimize duplication and optimize regional collaboration and synergies on marine habitats and CCA efforts</li> </ul>
<b>Reduce Risk to Coastal Infrastructure</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Best management practices can be developed and promoted across the CTI</li> <li>• Learn from the CC policies on infrastructure from those CT countries that have moved farthest along</li> <li>• Harmonize– best management practices</li> <li>• Ensure all countries give high priority to infrastructure design, development and technology to cope with climate change</li> <li>• CC infrastructure protection in NOPAs should be fully integrated with national plans.</li> <li>• The Infrastructure plans in the NPOAs should be made a higher priority the BMPs can be shared.</li> <li>• The linking of NOPAs is different in each country and may or may not be best to tie into the CIT</li> </ul>
<b>Improve Livelihoods and Food Security</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct country-tailored livelihood diversification programs</li> </ul>

**Regional Action 3:**  
Conduct capacity needs assessments and develop capacity building programs on climate change adaptation measures by 2011

**Regional Action 4:**  
Mobilize financial resources to implement Region wide Early Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation by 2011

CTI RPOA Target #2: Networked National Centers of Excellence on Climate Change Adaptation for Marine and Coastal Environments are Established and in Full Operation

**Regional Action 1:**  
Collaborate around the design and implementation of a Pilot Phase for National Centers of Excellence

**Improve Governance**

Share models, tools and information, and jointly mobilize support around, the pilot phases of national centers in each country, which could include the following types of actions:

- Complete “business plans” for national centers in each country, describing overall design elements of the Centers as well as activities under a pilot phase.
- Implement Pilot Phases for the national centers, emphasizing a practical national work program, as well as a regional networking component (e.g., sharing models, tools and approaches; collaborating around regional assessments). Wherever possible, national centers will build upon *existing institutions* working on climate change and adaptation issues. Some foundational activities under pilot phases could include:
  - *Studies of the economic costs of inaction (and the economic benefits of action)*. Estimate the economic costs of *inaction*, and analyze costs and benefits of various actions, to support decision-makers in making sound decisions related to budgeting and planning.
  - *Communications strategies and programs*. Develop effective communications strategies and programs, such as: (i) case studies and testimonials of local communities already witnessing and experiencing climate change impacts, to help communicate to other local communities and decision-makers the urgency for action; (ii) user-friendly print and video materials customized for decision-makers; and, (iii) learning networks and other information sharing mechanisms. Mobilize funding and technical support for pilot phases. This could include, as appropriate, some *joint* approaches to external funding agencies and technical assistance providers (e.g., scientific institutions).
- Mobilize funding and technical support for pilot phases. This could include, as appropriate, some joint approaches to external funding agencies and technical assistance providers (e.g., scientific institutions).

A regional network of *National Centers of Excellence on Climate Change Adaptation for Marine and Coastal Environments* is established, with national centers operational in each CT country, designed to (i) improve understanding of future climate change impacts and related issues; and (ii) support comprehensive application of effective adaptation measures to mitigate these impacts, with a focus on biodiversity conservation and economic and livelihood needs of communities heavily dependent on marine and coastal resources.

**Financing Mechanisms (TBC)**

**Capacity Development Plan (TBC)**

**Monitoring and Evaluation (TBC)**

## A.5. Preliminary Design and Plan for CCA Regional Exchange on Implementation

**Refer to: Session 3.2a: Breakout Session on 2<sup>nd</sup> Regional Exchange Design; 23 October 2010**

**Breakout participants included:** EJ (Malaysia), Joseph (Solomon Is), and Alexio (Timor-Leste) as well as Stacey (PI), Britt (NOAA) and Paul (SPREP). At the end we were joined by Agnetha (Solomon Islands), Luanne (PNG), Jesi (Philippines), and Hendra (Indonesia).

**Early Logistical Information:** Joseph made the informal announcement that the regional exchange would be held in the Solomon Islands (Rence made official statement after lunch). The current targeted date is mid to late April (could change and is up to the hosts) and that there would be capacity for 3 participants per country (could change due to final venue). There is also a desire to include a field trip to a site that is working to implement CCA strategies if possible. Number of days needed for the workshop was not determined. Gizo or Honiara were discussed as potential venues.

**Breakout Discussion:** Review of Background: During the May 2010 CTI Regional Priority Setting Workshop, the CCA Break out Group determined the roadmap forward for CCA based on the prioritized targets and regional actions of Goal 4 (see CTI Regional Action Implementation Plans Appendix 2). One of the activities proposed was a CCA Regional Exchange on CCA Implementation, sub-activities to prepare for the regional exchange included an Inventory of framework, methods and tools for Vulnerability Assessments and increasing Resilience; Review inventory and identify lessons learned and resource requirements to apply tools; Identify opportunities and engage partners; Identify participants/organizations; and Develop regional exchange design. The primary themes that were purposed in the May meeting were to 1) Harmonization of VA methodologies and 2) Define Early Actions that can be taken to increase resilience of communities and ecosystems. The first task of the break out session was to examine the above outputs and determine if this is still what they wanted to accomplish during the 2<sup>nd</sup> CCA Regional Exchange. The participants felt that in general this was a good approach.

**CONTENT:** The participants then brainstormed things that they might want to include in the Regional Exchange and these seemed to fall into three broad themes or segments that may broadly define the agenda: sharing, tools/data/information, and prioritizing next steps at the national and regional level.

**Sharing:** The idea behind the “Sharing” portion of the Exchange would be for participants to share case studies of vulnerability assessments, URI CCA Participant Projects, CCA strategy implementation (including actions that would increase social, cultural, and ecological resilience). Through the sharing would be to exchange lessons learned, challenges, opportunities, successes and failures, etc. Some suggested case studies included Timor-Leste’s vulnerability assessments, PACC related projects in PNG and the Solomon Islands, and work that has been done (VAs and CCA strategy implementation) in the Priority Geographies.

**Tools/Data/Information:** The participants then had a discussion on the data and information that was important to VAs and other efforts to implement CCA. The need for establishing repositories of information was reiterated. In addition, there was the idea that the smaller countries might “piggyback” on information centers and on early warning systems or larger countries that perhaps have more resources. They discussed regional scale data and information that might be useful but that having data available was not enough, they needed to understand how to use it. There was also a discussion of how to incorporate TEK **and look for an entry point** back into the communities to for two way exchanges of information.

The second portion of the Exchange would then address some of these issues by discussing available tools and approaches, necessary information to do a VA, implement CCA, etc.

- **Next Steps (Define prioritized regional and national actions which are specific projects):** Based on the shared information, the participants in the Regional Exchange would define a way forward for CCA prioritized regional and national priorities. These would be included in the Region-wide Early Action Plan and would also be presented at the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regional Prioritization Workshop in May 2011. The idea is to design the projects that will lead to achieving the Goal 4 of the RPOA. Final discussions would include how to obtain financing for the projects (perhaps by utilizing the Marketplace) and how to actually move toward implementation. The fact that these actions would be part of the Region-wide Early Action and perhaps adopted through the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regional Prioritization Workshop work plans for the next year would lend credence to the projects and better position them to be funded.

**PRE-WORKSHOP PREP:** In order to achieve the outcomes of the Regional Exchange, a good amount of prep work must be completed leading up to the Exchange.

**GIS Maps:** There was a discussion on the benefit of gathering available data to make example maps for each country on one or more prioritized parameters (SLR, Sea Surface Temperature, Population, etc), to demonstrate the usefulness of this type of information. If the PI agrees, this would be a task that Dita would take on and it may be possible for her to do site visits to each country. First she would do a search on what data is already readily available. These maps could then feed into the CT Atlas, be used in vulnerability assessments, determine priority areas for CCA strategies, feed into the State of the CTI Report, as well as to help sell the need for vulnerability assessments and other actions. In order to accomplish this, guidelines would need to be established on what type of data, metadata etc would be necessary to reach out to the countries to get relevant information.

- **Inventory of Tools and Methodologies to Highlight:** Some of this information has already been gathered but there would need to be a formal effort to determine what is out there and available and what are the most relevant tools to highlight.
- **Inventory of Vulnerability Assessments, CCA Strategies Implemented, and Projects to Highlight:** There would need to be a procedure to gather what is already being done and select case studies to highlight. In addition, there was discussion of **making sure this information gets entered into the CT Atlas.**

**The breakout concluded with** a discussion of things that we should remember as we move forward;

1. We are proposing to do a number of really good things, but as we move forward in planning we need to be realistic.
2. It would be good to define the most urgent issues for each country and look for commonalities at the regional level.
3. We need to make sure that the concept of climate change impacts is understood and then it would be good to be able to prioritize what information is most useful.
4. We need to make sure that there are tangible outcomes that enable countries and the region to move forward and take action; therefore it would be good to have at least one of the participants be someone who is actively involved in the implementation of CCA strategies.

## A.6. Draft Terms of Reference: CTI CCA Working Group, 2010-2011

### I. Background

With the endorsement of the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security Regional Plan of Action (CTI-CFF RPOA) at the Leaders Summit, May 2009, the six Coral Triangle countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, and Timor Leste) began to work on national plans of action and on plans needed to prioritize and coordinate the national and regional actions under each of the five CTI-CFF Goals: Seascapes, Marine Protected Areas, Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management, Climate Change Adaptation and Threatened Species. During the May 2010 *CTI Regional Priority Actions and Coordination Workshop*, the Climate Change Adaptation theme and the six Regional Actions defined in the Regional Plan of Action were reviewed and three actions were prioritized. The plenary group of the Coral Triangle countries proposed that technical working groups for each of the five CTI RPOA goals be formed and the priorities actions coordinated and overseen by the thematic technical working groups. The CT six countries accepted the offer of Indonesia and the Solomon Islands to co-chair and lead this thematic work until more formal organizational structures were established, and the US CTI Support Program agreed to support the specific activities proposed to initiate these actions. One of those activities was to conduct a CCA Regional Exchange on Policy and Action, including the concept and details for establishing a CCA Technical Working Work for the CTI-CFF.

### II. Objectives

- To establish the Coral Triangle Initiative of Climate Change Adaptation Working Group (CTI-CCA).
- To provide a platform for regional exchanges on issues of CCA under RPOA and its linkage to other fora
- To lead regional consultation and assist NCCs on the development of CTI CCA Region-Wide Regional Early Action Plan (REAP-CCA)
- To finalize the REAP-CCA

### III. Structure

The working group will be led by a Chair (country) and co-chair (country). (*NOTE from proceedings: This is proposed to be an Asian and a Pacific country pair, initially Indonesia and Solomon Islands are proposed*).

The members will include Regional CCA Focal Points, URI Graduates (*some from June 2010 course*) and any other NCC nominees (this could include resource person, CTI partners, academic, NGOs).

### IV. Role and Function

- To convene regional CTI-CCA WG Meetings/discussions
- To coordinate the development and formulation of REAP among the CT6 countries and regional secretariat/partners
- To organize regional exchanges and workshop on CCA priorities
- To prepare communication materials

### V. Communication

- Regular meeting(s) through effective means (CTI website/emails)
- Face to face meeting once a year (depending on the country budget)

### V. Timelines and Tasks

#	Event	Time	Activity	Responsible NCC	Notes
I	CCA Working Group Meeting		Preparation for REAP and Joint Communiqué (through email and presentation of both documents to the NCC)	All CT6 countries	

#	Event	Time	Activity	Responsible NCC	Notes
2	SOM 6	November 2010	To report development on draft of REAP , Joint Communiqué; Establishment of the CCA WG and ToR		Joint communiqué, Establishment of the CCA WG and TOR will be endorsed
3	Internal NCC Briefing	November to December 2010	To consolidate the joint communiqué with country position by November; To assist NCC on consultation from zero draft to first draft REAP by December	NCC + CCA members	Brief/talking point to UNFCCC negotiator
4	UNFCCC/COP 16	December 2010	Joint Communiqué	Indonesia with US-CTI SP support	Indonesia to take lead
5	MM3	January/ February 2011	SOM will report development of REAP and CCA WG		Indonesia?
6	Internal NCC Briefings	January to March 2011	To consolidate REAP and progress	NCC + CCA members	
7	Regional Exchange	January to March 2011	CCA WG review the updated REAP, (Notes from Session: Refer to Prelim Design by REX#2 team)	CT6 countries	Hosted by Solomon Island
8	CTI regional priorities workshop	May 2011	Session Notes include TWG to review and propose next actions & Activities for review		TBC
9	SOM 7/MM4	2011	Final REAP	CT6 countries	REAP will be endorsed and launched

## A.7. List of Next Steps for the CTI Regional CCA Activities

<b>TASK</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION OF TASK and STEPS</b>	<b>When</b>	<b>WHO/Lead</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>COMMUNIQUE (to COP 16)</b>		
	a. Review by NCC's	1 Nov	All
	a. Compile comments and submit to Secretariat	4 Nov	Tonny and Diyah
	b. Approval by SOM	11 Nov	SOM
	c. Decision on ministerial representation at COP16	11 Nov	SOM
	d. Prepare talking points and briefing materials for ministers and negotiators	15 Nov	Resource team
<b>2.</b>	<b>DRAFT FRAMEWORK for REGIONAL EARLY ACTION PLAN</b>		
	a. Review by CCA focal points and NCC's	1 Dec	All
	b. Compile comments and revise Draft REAP-CCA	15 Jan	WGS <sup>1</sup>
	c. Create communication material for consultation	January/February	
	d. Conduct Country consultations and collect data	Jan/Feb	CCA WG
	e. Present to MM3	February	CCA WG
	f. Deliver revised REAP to Regional Exchange Planning Committee for REX materials	March/April	CCA WG
	g. Add prioritised national and regional actions at regional exchange	May	CCA WG
	h. Complete 2nd draft of REAP (with Rex Ex#2 inputs)	May	CCA WG
	i. Present at CTI Regional Priority Actions & Coordination Workshop #2	May	CCA WG
	j. Finalise REAP for presentation at SOM 7 and MM 4	End 2011	
	k. Launch with communication strategy	End 2011 / early 2012	
<b>3.</b>	<b>CONCEPT/DESIGN of CCA REGIONAL EXCHANGE #2</b>		
	a. Circulate the Regional exchange concept to NCC	1 Nov	all
	b. Form a planning committee, assign a lead coordinator	4 Nov	SI NCC
	c. Determine partners and support required	11 Nov	SOM/SI NCC
	d. Collect existing vulnerability data (TBC)	Jan/Feb	NOAA/PI
<b>4.</b>	<b>CREATION of the CCA TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP</b>		
	a. Review draft CCA WG ToR	<b>1 Nov</b>	<b>NCC</b>
	b. Revision sent to SOM including members identified and coordinator assigned	<b>4 Nov</b>	<b>WGS</b>
	c. Membership of CCA WG formalised	<b>11 Nov</b>	<b>SOM</b>
	d. Letter for USAID support of CCA WG	<b>TBD</b>	<b>WGS</b>
<b>5.</b>	<b>REPORT FROM CCA POLICY REGIONAL EXCHANGE PRESENTED AT SOM</b>		
	a. Workshop report and decision memos written	1 Nov	PI
	b. Documents circulated to NCC's for revision	2 Nov	WGS
	c. Documents returned for presentation at SOM	8 Nov	all
<b>6.</b>	<b>POLICY REVIEW</b> (in consultation with CCA WG and CCA Focal Points)	<b>Late 2010/early 2011</b>	<b>US CTI SP /PI</b>
	a. TBD		

<sup>1</sup> WGS is the CCA Technical Working Group Secretariat/Host office

## A.8. CTI Climate Change Adaptation Policy Review (Working Draft)

### INDONESIA

#### Governance and Management

- Produce national general guideline on adaptation measures to CC impacts on marine and coastal ecosystem and communities

#### Information, education, communications (IEC)

- Develop lessons learned from existing seascape for replication
- Build capacity for education, research, and information system on CC issues, consequences and adaptation measures
- Develop communication strategies for biodiversity and socio economic effect of CC and synthesize existing information

#### Research and monitoring

- Conduct and develop strategic research that provides information critical to reducing key threats to coral reef ecosystems
- Conduct research on CC impact to biodiversity and socioeconomic, cost and benefit of actions and inactions and feed the result into policy processes
- Develop National Center of Excellence on CC Adaptation for Marine and Coastal Ecosystems
- Develop national network on CC research stations

#### Risk Assessment

- Identify and map Indonesian areas susceptibility levels to CC impacts, linked to biodiversity and socioeconomic value

#### Disaster Early Warning

- Formulate early warning system and response to weather variability, temperature variability, storms, coral bleaching and formulate strategy or response on potential impacts of CC on fishermen, such as impact of changes in weather pattern and season, sea temperature and storm

#### Marine habitats

- Conduct scientific characterization to identify and delineate new seascapes
- Conduct scientific characterization to identify and delineate seascapes with potential trans-boundary issues
- Maintain on-going management of existing seascapes for improved quality of marine and coastal resources
- Implement existing regional seascapes (SSME and BSSE) program
- Conduct periodic monitoring and evaluation on the effectiveness of seascapes Establish and strengthen national MPA system integrated into regional and global networks to contribute to meet global agreed goals
- Establish and strengthen trans-boundary protected areas and collaboration between neighboring protected areas
- Improve MPA planning and management that address local and global key threats to marine resources
- Enhance and ensure involvement of local communities and relevant stakeholders in MPA planning and Management Provide an enabling policy and institutional environment for MPA
- Build capacity and strengthen institution for the planning, establishment and management of MPAs
- Ensure funding sustainability for MPAs and district and national system of MPAs
- Strengthen communication, education and public awareness on MPAs
- Evaluate and improve effective management of national MPA systems
- Assess and monitor MPA status and trends

#### Marine species

- Support assessment of sharks, sea turtles and cetaceans and selected marine invertebrate and plants
- Strengthen the implementation of CITES through management and scientific authorities
- Implement the National Plan of Action for shark
- Implement the Ministerial Regulations on Napoleon Wrasse
- Implement and enforce the Government Regulation No. 7/1999 on Marine Mammals
- Implement the National Plan of Action for turtle

#### Species trade

- Develop baseline data of aquarium fish and promote standard of Marine Aquarium Fish
- Develop strategic plan of sustainable fisheries for live reef fish trade
- Develop comprehensive management plan of Banggai Cardinal Fish

#### Improve livelihoods and food security

- Streamline seascape designation with existing fisheries management areas
- Develop regulations related to the EAFM supporting Law No. 27/2007 on coastal and small island management and Law No. 31/2004 on Fisheries
- Address and enforce legislation and regulations in combating IUU fishing and related Issues

- Adopt international commitments (e.g. Resolution and Management Measure adopted by RFMOs)
- Implement National Plan of Action derived from international Plan of Actions, such as IPOA on Fishing Capacity
- Continue and develop alternative income generating program, including capacity building and support for the small-scale enterprise at the community level
- Seek additional funds and/or capital small-scale enterprise at the community level
- Develop integrated coastal fisheries communities to achieve sustainable fisheries
- Develop certifications schemes for fisheries best fisheries practice and products
- Revitalize tuna fisheries through increasing capital, technical capacity of actors at different levels

## **MALAYSIA**

### **Governance and Management**

- Complete the Malaysian CC Coastal Adaptation Plan, with a focus on sustainable management of fisheries and livelihood diversification
- Conduct a national CC capacity needs assessment, and develop a capacity building program to support CC adaptation measures
- Complete the National Coastal Zone Physical Plan for Peninsular Malaysia and East Malaysia
- Establish an inter - sectoral committee to develop and guide the implementation of an ICM plan at the SSME demonstration and replication sites throughout Malaysia
- Design and implement a spatial zoning plan and gear-based management strategies within the Kudat-Banggi Priority Conservation Area

### **Information, education, communications (IEC)**

- Strengthen coordination amongst the Sabah Environment Education Network (SEEN) to undertake Environmental Education
- Revise and update Environmental Quality Act 1974, to incorporate modern environmental management best practice
- Implement public education and awareness initiatives focusing on sustainable fisheries, aquaculture, living aquatic resources exploitation and trade

### **Research and Monitoring**

- Conduct regular oceanographic surveys in the SSME, and other Malaysian waters
- Analyse and document data obtained from the 'Prime Scientific Sailing Expedition Program 2009' and other expeditions
- Conduct research on reef resilience against global CC
- Form an inter-agency committee for planning and management of the environmental data collection and archiving system
- Increase the number of data collection stations in Malaysian waters, and expand the type and amount of data collected
- Operate a dedicated oceanographic research vessel
- Establish a 'National Center of Excellence on CC Adaptation for Marine and Coastal Environments'
- Estimate the economic cost of CC impacts on Malaysian marine and coastal environments in the absence of adaptation measures, and analyse the costs and benefits of various adaptation options

### **Risk Assessment**

- Complete National Coastal Vulnerability Index for Coastal strategic Assets and major Urban Centers in Peninsular and East Malaysia.

### **Disaster Early Warning**

- Use satellite imagery to assist in the prediction of fish aggregation and harmful algal bloom (HAB) in coastal waters

### **Marine and Coastal Ecosystem Protection**

- Develop and utilize a Mangrove Information System (MIS) for the Malaysian coast in the SSME
- Undertake education and public awareness programs to foster better understanding among the general public of the multiple values of mangrove forests
- Complete and implement a NPOA for Seagrasses
- Implement State and National Plan of Actions for Mangrove Conservation and Management
- Plan and execute action plans for mangrove restoration along the Malaysian coast in the SSME
- Implement management and conservation strategy for SSME mangrove forest reserves

### **Marine habitats**

- Identify and assess Particularly Sensitive Sea Areas (PSSA) within Priority Seascapes
- Jointly develop investment plans with seascape partners for all identified Priority Seascapes
- Jointly complete Rapid Seascape Assessments for the Malacca Strait and the Sunda Shelf region of the South China Sea
- Adopt specific elements of a sustainably managed Seascape Program for each seascape

- Develop and strengthen capacity - building activities within national seascape programs to (i) share best practices and lessons learned; (ii) develop critical skills and knowledge; (iii) strengthen technical and institutional capacity, and (iv) empower coastal communities
- Start to mobilise domestic and international funding to support Priority Seascape programs
- Conduct periodic monitoring and evaluation of Priority Seascape programs
- Raise internal and external funds to implement the CTI NPOA and SSME programs,
- Strengthen MPA management human resource capacity through recruitment and training
- Establish a representative system of MPAs
- Establish and enforce additional marine sanctuaries
- Assess Management Effectiveness for Sabah MPAs
- Establish a 'Malaysian MPA Working Group' involving companies in relevant industries as a public/private partnership
- Develop an Integrated MPA Management Strategy and framework for a MPA network
- Gazette and establish Tun Mustapha Marine Park
- Review existing MPA plans and programs with regard particularly to goals, objectives, principles and operational design elements
- Survey of coral reef areas, particularly in marine parks
- Study and document the role of established no-take replenishment zones
- Identify additional priority coral reef sites for reef restoration
- Describe lessons - learned, best practices, failures and successes from existing MPA initiatives
- Implement a program on connectivity related research, such as larval dispersal, genetics, spawning aggregations, etc.
- Census and map MPAs in the SSME to include bio-physical and socio-economic data, along with spatial mapping of: areas with CC resilience; fisheries-based food security data; and poverty data, overlaid with data on CC vulnerability of marine ecosystems
- Protect multiple representatives of resilient habitats covering a range of physiographic conditions, with priority given to areas that have physiographic characteristics that make them inherently resilient to CC.
- Identify and reduce non-climate stresses on Malaysian marine, coastal and small-island ecosystems that directly decrease the capacity of these ecosystems to endure CC

#### **Marine Species**

- Design and implement management measures and protocols, including economic incentives for protection and management of marine turtle populations and their habitats
- Complete and implement the Conservation and Management plan for Marine Mammals
- Implement the NPOA for Conservation and Management of Sharks
- Implement the NPOA for Conservation and Management of Sea Turtles
- Complete and implement a NPOA for Sea Birds
- Review and strengthen where appropriate existing legislation on endangered species management, including but not limited to harvest and trade
- Design and implement management measures and protocols, including enforcement and economic incentives for the protection and management of endangered species and their habitats
- Designate conservation areas, sanctuaries or seasonal exclusion zones critical to endangered species
- Collate, organise and disseminate existing data on endangered species populations, habitat utilization and threats
- Strengthen research on genetics and identify areas of critical habitat for threatened and endangered species
- Identify cultural and economic uses of endangered species, and assess the level and impact of traditional harvest, with particular attention to shark fins and turtle
- Ensure sustainable funding mechanisms are in place to promote conservation of threatened and endangered species

#### **Alien invasive species**

- Complete and implement a NPOA on invasive species
- Establish a Network of Experts for Invasive Marine Species
- Implement ballast water management procedures to reduce the risk of introduction of invasive marine species

#### **Species Trade**

- Implement a sustainability certification scheme and standards for Malaysia LRF production
- Develop a national management plan and policy for LRF and ornamentals trade that reflect EAFM and livelihood issues
- Identify issues, lessons - learned, and success factors related to the sustainable management of LRF and reef - based ornamentals trade
- Collect and collate baseline information on groupers, humphead wrasse, and other targeted reef fish and ornamentals

- Promote voluntary adoption by traders of a Code of Practice for sustainable LRFT
- Conduct an in-depth study on the value chain of LRFT for effective management
- Impose and monitor export ban on humphead wrasse
- Impose and monitor export quota on targeted reef fish and ornamentals other than humphead wrasse

#### **Livelihoods and food security**

- Complete the tagging program for economically important pelagic fish species in the Sulu and Sulawesi Seas
- Implement an EAFM Plan for small pelagic fisheries for the SSME demonstration and replication sites
- Strengthen a high - level EAFM Steering Committee comprising inter-agency government representatives and stakeholders
- Establish a national policy on EAFM
- Assess human resource capacity to identify and address gaps in EAFM implementation
- Update the Fisheries Act 1985 to encompass EAFM principles
- Harmonise relevant fisheries legislation between neighboring CTI Countries
- Finalise legally binding measures to conform to EC Regulation 1005/2008
- Develop an EAFM Strategy for Sabah fisheries
- Develop a system for effective information sharing on enforcement between CT countries
- Determine the status and issues of IUU fishing, especially along borders within the SSME
- Extend and improve the VMS program to monitor all tuna vessels, and to achieve internationally bench-marked standards of operational performance
- Develop a program for the coastal community and fishers to report illegal activities to the MMEA
- Double the number of MMEA officers and enhance training relevant to CTI targets and activities
- Increase the number and capacity of maritime enforcement assets
- Strengthen initiatives to combat IUU fishing
- Nominate selected coastal communities in Sabah to participate in the CTI COASTFISH program
- Develop a Malaysian COASTFISH Investment Plan, and share information on the development process
- Mobilise domestic and international funding, technology, and expertise to support Malaysian COASTFISH initiatives
- Share technologies, information and approaches of relevance to COASTFISH with other CT countries
- Produce maps denoting the location and boundary of COASTFISH sites in Sabah
- Produce baseline data on trends in CPUE; incomes from fishing and non-fishing activities; and exploitation level of key species
- Implement EAFM for the Sabah Tuna Fishery leading to sustainable certification
- Nominate a balanced representative delegation of Government officers, NGO members, academics, fishers, and private-sector companies to participate in the CTI Forum on Tuna Governance
- Implement project proposal on seafood security to assess sustainability and accessibility of resource supply in Malaysia
- Complete tuna - stock survey and determine MSY
- Update baseline data on trends in CPUE; incomes from subsistence, artisanal and commercial tuna fisheries; and contribution of tuna fisheries to the local economy and employment
- Exchange information with neighbouring countries on shared fish stocks, specifically on tunas and other highly migratory species
- Share information on existing legislation and policies for the management of tuna and small pelagics
- Implement seasonal closure of spawning aggregation areas
- Undertake consumer survey of seafood consumption
- Promote sustainably - captured and cultured seafood to restaurant owners and wholesaler
- Strengthen public awareness on the consequences of IUU fishing
- Complete and implement the NPOA on IUU Fishing
- Establish and enhance VMS, inspections and the national on-board observer program
- Introduce net retention and recycling schemes to minimize the disposal of fishing gear at sea and on beaches
- Assess, develop and implement policy to address by - catch of threatened and endangered species in capture fisheries
- Rehabilitate abandoned shrimp farms to their natural state or for other sustainable aquaculture uses
- Develop economically feasible and ecologically suitable seaweed farming using best culturing techniques and seaweed strains in Sabah
- Develop joint pilot projects with Indonesia and the Philippines to establish experimental farms for the culture of high-value seaweed species, and share improved quality seed stocks for seaweed farms
- Address problems faced by seaweed farmers
- Implement and adopt Full-Cycle Aquaculture (FCA) to alleviate pressure on wild stocks Implement best management practice for aquaculture, with emphasis on the production of reef fish

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

### **Governance and Management**

- Prepare and implement adaptation plans for the most vulnerable marine and coastal areas and habitats
- Develop adaptation and insurance mechanisms for marine and coastal based economic activity susceptible to CC impacts
- Develop policy and legislation on climate mitigation, reduced emissions from deforestation (REDD), and adaptation

### **Information, education, communications (IEC)**

- Carry out associated education, awareness and capacity building at national, provincial and local levels

### **Research and monitoring**

- Establish a CC research network in partnership with UPNG, NRI and other stakeholders and support scientific as well as socio-economic research on CC vulnerability, mitigation and adaptation

### **Risk Assessment**

- Assess and map the vulnerability of PNG marine and coastal environment as a result of CC impacts
- Introduce CC adaptation measures in a pilot MPA (Kimbe Bay), which can serve as a model for replication in other parts of the country

### **Disaster Early Warning**

- Establish early warning systems for CC impacts to facilitate planning and adaptation activity

### **Marine and coastal ecosystems protection**

- Coordinate the collation and review of available scientific and socio-economic information on marine areas
- Oversee the identification, delineation and prioritization of large scale marine areas for systematic management
- Facilitate the determination of customary ownership rights, customary user rights and other non-customary stakeholders
- Coordinate stakeholder awareness, consultation and engagement
- Oversee SWOT and feasibility analysis on establishment of a managed seascape at an identified and selected location
- Coordinate development of management plans for priority seascapes
- Coordinate sourcing of funding and establishment of a sustainable financial management mechanism for each seascape
- Strengthen governance mechanisms of BSSE and other priority seascapes
- Monitor implementation of above and make adaptive changes
- Review and propose amendments to legislation for MPAs
- Seek stakeholder and NEC endorsement and compile revised legislation [re MPAs]
- Seek parliamentary support and enactment of revised or new legislation on MPAs
- Coordinate awareness and engagement of stakeholders on the MPA system
- Coordinate implementation of the MPA system with stakeholders re capacity building, community engagement, funding and collaborative partnerships
- Develop appropriate management plans incorporating governance, institutional and financial components
- Establish partnerships with provincial governments, local level governments, research institutions, management agencies, local communities and NGOs to effectively manage MPAs
- Develop and implement an effective networking and coordination mechanism for MPAs

### **Marine Species**

- Examine current status of threatened species in relation to international obligations
- Assist in the development of provincial and local level capacity to enhance the management of threatened species
- Facilitate formulation of management plans to support the recovery of threatened species and promote their sustainable utilization
- Promote conservation of threatened species and where applicable, their migratory routes
- Participate in the review of the BSSE Tri-National Agreement on Leatherback turtles

### **Species trade**

- Develop a national management plan for the ornamental fishery
- Update the national Live Reef Food Fish (LRFF) management plan
- Conduct analysis of current situation and opportunities [re LRFF and ornamentals]
- Create a learning network group to lead the analysis and define partners' roles with greater civil society involvement [re LRFF and ornamentals]
- Educate and train fishermen to understand LRFF trade and ornamental fish
- Promote and encourage protection of spawning areas for species target by ornamental and LRFF

### **Livelihood and Food Security**

- Conduct a stakeholder and SWOT analysis in relation to EAFM
- Review and strengthen decentralization arrangements in relation to coastal fisheries management

- Evaluate and strengthen linkages between national, provincial and local level government laws, in line with MTDS, LTDS & MDGs
- Critically assess the improvement of enforcement capacity at the provincial and local levels
- Revise and incorporate EAFM amendments to the Fisheries Management Act 2000
- Explore feasibility of re-investing a portion of tuna revenue to fund small grants and loans for local fishermen re EAFM
- Implement Coastal Fisheries Management and Development Project (CFMDP) in Milne Bay, Morobe and New Ireland
- Implement community-based fisheries management (CBFM) models
- Through National Fisheries Authority, channel funding to National Development Bank targeted towards promoting micro- and small-scale fisheries
- Upgrade Kavieng Fisheries College
- Improve marketing of marine products, including diversifying and expanding markets
- Conduct quantitative assessment of by-catch
- Build a sustainably managed tuna industry and maximize economic benefits
- Conduct tuna stock assessments and research on the socio-economics of the tuna fishery
- Implement Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) for tuna fisheries
- Conduct diagnosis and analysis of current situation and opportunities [re tuna]
- Create a learning network group to lead the analysis and clearly define partners' roles with greater civil society involvement [re tuna]
- Build capacity for all local fishermen to understand tuna fishery including protection of juveniles
- Promote and encourage protection of key spawning tuna fishery areas
- Build Mari culture Research Station in Kavieng

## **PHILIPPINES**

### **Governance and Management**

- Identify, document and implement immediate climate adaptation measures
  - Formulate a CC Adaptation Plan consistent with AO 171 and EO 774 and mobilize resources for implementation
- Information, education, communications (IEC)
- Mainstream ICM and CC in formal educational institutions
  - Identify the appropriate institutional mechanism to coordinate and network activities on CC adaptation
  - Mobilize financial and technical resources to support the national center of excellence
  - Develop appropriate communication messages on CC adaptation and incorporate these in formal and non-formal education channels

### **Risk Assessment**

- Conduct vulnerability and risk assessments due to CC impacts such as extreme weather events, sea level rise, flooding, storm surges, etc.
- Identify, document and implement immediate climate adaptation measures
- Engage the private sector in improving disaster risk management and develop economic incentives for entities using climate friendly technology
- Hazard Assessment
- Conduct vulnerability and risk assessments due to CC impacts such as extreme weather events, sea level rise, flooding, storm surges, et

### **Disaster Early Warning**

- Mainstream early warning systems for vulnerable coastal settlements as a result of impacts of CC

### **Infrastructure Protection**

- Develop infrastructure designs and technologies to adapt to CC

### **Marine and Coastal Ecosystem Protection**

- Rehabilitate and manage mangrove forests
- Develop, adopt and implement the national seagrass strategy
- Select new candidate seascapes
- Develop a master plan and investment plan
- Align existing seascape models with policy and legal framework
- Implement Executive Order #533
- Develop and implement an IEC campaign
- Support the coordination and joint implementation priority seascape plans
- Promote multi-sectoral participation in the development, adoption and implementation of Seascape Management and Investment Plans
- Promote and market seascape plans
- Implement Philippine marine sanctuary strategy
- Implement the SSME MPA Sub- Committee Work Plan

- Identify priority marine key biodiversity areas (mKBAs) in the Philippines with at least one operational MPA network in each mKBA
- Link, network and develop new National Marine Centers of Excellence
- Strengthen capacity of local government units and support services of the national government agencies on MPA management
- Establish appropriate economic instruments for regulatory and revenue generating objectives
- Implement laws on prevention of marine pollution by garbage, sewage, oil and other harmful substances and biota from land and ship-based sources

#### **Marine Species**

- Conduct red list assessments of priority marine species in the Philippines under Global Marine Species Assessment (GMSA)
- Endorse and implement the National Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks and other Cartilaginous Fishes
- Support the establishment of the National Committee on marine turtles and dugong, and adopt National Plans of Action for the Conservation and Management of Marine Turtles and Dugong
- Conduct surveys and monitor seabirds in priority marine key biodiversity areas (mKBAs)
- Support the establishment of the National Red List Committee on cetaceans and adopt a National Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Cetaceans
- Conduct stock assessments, evaluate catch trends of commercially important species, and propose management recommendations for over-exploited fish species/ population

#### **Alien invasive species**

- Develop a National Plan of Action on Invasive Alien Species
- Implement the Wildlife Act and establish the necessary institutional mechanisms to manage wildlife trading

#### **Livelihood and Food Security**

- Review and update existing policies related to EAFM
- Adopt and implement Comprehensive National Fisheries Industry Development Plan
- Undertake relevant research that will feed into EAFM policy
- Formulate appropriate strategies or enabling mechanisms to address critical threats and implement viable fisheries management mechanisms
- Finalize, adopt and implement the National Plan of Action for IUU fishing
- Conduct an IEC campaign and disseminate lessons learned
- Adopt and enforce pertinent fishery and environmental policies
- Document and review lessons learned from past and current projects on coastal and marine resources management
- Conduct value chain analysis of fishery products
- Design and implement programs contributing to the COASTFISH
- Develop and implement capacity building activities on mainstreaming EAFM for local government and community-based organizations
- Implement the National Tuna Management Plan and develop management plans for other species
- Formulate national implementing rules and regulations on fishing capacity, vessel monitoring system (VMS), fish aggregating device (FAD), observer program, by-catch monitoring, etc.
- Improve the national vessel registry system
- Identify and improve the management and protection of tuna spawning areas and fish refugia
- Strengthen the existing National Tuna Industry Council and other tuna industry organizations
- Build capacity for tuna stock assessment
- Develop and implement sustainable live reef fish trade (LRFT) management plans
- Update RA 8550 that will reflect a sustainable live reef fish trade (LRFT)
- Conduct studies on and mapping of reef fish spawning aggregation and implement seasonal closure of spawning areas
- Strictly enforce fishing laws that affect the live reef food fish industry
- Create the live reef food fish trade council
- Conduct assessment and develop management schemes for reef-based ornamentals
- Conduct an IEC campaign and disseminate lessons learned
- Develop full-cycle mariculture projects for live reef fish species

### **SOLOMON ISLANDS**

#### **Governance and management**

- Integrate awareness and possible management option advice into integrated community based approaches to fisheries management and livelihoods, including promotion of mangrove/coastal forest planting programs

- Identify and implement priority adaptation/mitigation actions identified in risk assessment and National Adaptation Program of Action (2008)

#### **Research and monitoring**

- Support Institutional Strengthening of the newly established CC Office under MECM and priority research

#### **Risk Assessment**

- Rapid and preliminary assessment of information availability, priority adaptation issues and areas of particular vulnerability in conjunction with data collection and management, including assessment of coral reefs, fisheries and marine food security adaptation needs and priorities and mapping

#### **Marine and Coastal Ecosystem Protection**

- Integrate awareness and possible management option advice into integrated community based approaches to fisheries management and livelihoods, including promotion of mangrove/coastal forest planting programs
- Integrate awareness and possible management option advice into integrated community based approaches to fisheries management and livelihoods, including promotion of mangrove/coastal forest planting programs
- Conduct gap analysis, cost-effective and useful to community and local field staff to define conservation targets, socio-economic and poverty gaps and inform research and monitoring strategies to refine Protected Area models and strategies
- Implement targeted and selected monitoring and research of biological and social parameters based on gap analysis and implementation plan for integrated community based approaches to fisheries management and protected areas
- Ensure support for the expansion and consolidation of integrated community based approaches to fisheries management and protected areas in selected provinces and initiate staggered implementation in new provinces
- Improve and support networking through national network (SILMMA) and provincial networks where appropriate for information sharing, capacity building, community involvement and ensuring linkages for ecosystem approach
- Seek funding for scholarships for professional training of Solomon Islanders and development of national curricula [re MPAA]

#### **Marine Species Protection**

- Strengthen the regional BSSE Tri-national agreement between Indonesia, PNG and Solomon Islands to improve governance of sea turtles and potentially other transboundary resources and issues
- Support and implement surveys on priority threatened / target species and habitats as determined above. These may include turtles, dolphins, spawning aggregations and target species
- Integrate feedback from Community Fisheries Management plans on local knowledge of threatened or decreasing stocks of species as early warning on status of SI threatened species and critical stocks
- Ensure collation of local and national information on threatened species in the joint database and preliminary production of national list of threatened species (National Red List)

#### **Species Trade**

- Implement the Wildlife Act and establish the necessary institutional mechanisms to manage wildlife trading

#### **Livelihood and Food Security**

- Define policy and institutional commitments to a harmonized and collaborative work programme and outline implementation strategy [re EAFM]
- Consolidate the enabling environment, i.e. finalize review of Fisheries Act 1998 and adopt Coastal Community Strategy, produce protected areas legislation
- Develop best practice, guidance and model for implementation of community based approaches to fisheries management and protected areas which includes ecosystem approaches and community strategies for adaptation to CC and early warning of locally threatened species
- Develop and implement data sharing protocols and guidelines between government, NGO and community partners, collate available information on natural resources stocks and inventories, MPAs and traditional closed areas, threatened species, CC, vulnerability, traditional knowledge and governance; develop and manage simple and accessible joint database and Geographic Information System [re EAFM]
- Incorporate feedback from trial strategy for joint implementation and harmonization of traditional and recent community management and protected areas under national, provincial and traditional governance/management
- Prepare appropriate materials and curriculum for community awareness and field staff training in line with the integrated community based approaches to fisheries management and protected areas
- Conduct training and guidance for community managers, traditional leaders, local enforcement and capacity building for data management and analysis [re EAFM]
- Design and initiate programme of institutional strengthening of national and provincial bodies to ensure long-term capacity to sustain environmental management [re EAFM]
- Prepare and deploy appropriate public awareness materials [re EAFM]
- Expand and consolidate integrated community based approaches to fisheries management and protected areas in selected provinces and initiate staggered implementation in new provinces

- Explore synergies with CT governments through BSSE Tri-national agreement between Indonesia, PNG and Solomon Islands [re tuna]

## **TIMOR-LESTE**

### **Governance and Management**

- Complete an analysis of relevant law and policy and develop recommendations to improve policy coherence and integration of CC into national development and food security strategies
- Develop an institutional and legal framework for marine and coastal CC adaptation
- Start a comprehensive baseline survey of coral reefs and socio-economic indicators to be used to evaluate performance of CC adaptation investments

Implement a capacity development programme for national agency staff (including at provincial or district level) and community leaders to support community-based adaptation initiatives

- Enforce all existing laws and regulations of particular importance to achieving EAFM and ICM
- Strengthen laws and regulations providing the required enabling environment for coastal and marine spatial planning and management of coastal and marine priority areas to occur
- Complete the development of coastal-marine spatial planning for selected priority management areas
- Implement integrated coastal-marine spatial plan for priority management area (Jaku Island – Lore Forest; Ataúru Island; Batugadé)

Information, education, communications (IEC)

- Implement a comprehensive community awareness programme, including a range of civil society initiatives, education programmes in schools, as well as government officials in national and local government

Research and monitoring

- Complete measurements of pelagic and benthic primary production and respiration and finalize its estimation of ecosystem production for the South coast
- Complete a study for sedimentation rates and changes in sedimentation rates in catchments in the South Coast
- Finalize study on biological productivity as a basis to estimate Total Allowable Catch and fisheries licensing system

Risk Assessment

- Start vulnerability and adaptation assessments of urban centers and reef-dependent rural communities
- Implement a range of interventions to increase the adaptive capacity of communities in two demonstration sites (Ataúru and Batugadé)
- Develop alternative scenarios of the likely consequences of population growth, mobility, urbanization, fishery collapses, etc and use these to guide policy development at national and regional for a

### **Marine and Coastal Ecosystem Protection**

- Continue coastal rehabilitation program to anticipate CC impacts with priority given to mangrove rehabilitation in Ulmera, Tibar, Manatuto, and Hera
- Finalize rapid assessment and mapping of marine resources (coral reef, mangroves, sea grass, etc.) to define and identify coastal and marine priority areas
- Facilitate the incorporation of the CTI results into key programs such as the National Biodiversity Action Plan (NBSAP), National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA), PoWPA (Program of Works on Protected areas)
- Generate an all inclusive, multi-sector investment program for Timor-Leste's priority marine and coastal areas
- Finalize draft National Legislation on marine resource conservation
- Finalize National Grand Strategy on PAs and PA network development
- Finalize zoning and management plan for Nino Konis Santana National Park
- Propose declaration of two new protected areas: Ataúru, Batugadé
- Explore possibility of having: *Lamsanak* and *Behau* included in the priority area list
- Start discussions with the Indonesian Government on the establishment of a trans-boundary protected area network
- Develop and implement capacity building activities targeting mainly Environmental Managers in the Fisheries, Environment and Forestry Directorates (central Government) and local government officers [re MPAs]
- Finalize study on cost estimate and sustainable financial plan for protected areas such of Ataúru and Batugadé
- Strengthen ecotourism sector contribution to protected area sustainable management of coastal and marine resources
- Start cost-benefit analysis for the adhesion to *CITES* and *RAMSAR*
- Start cost-benefit analysis to join the IUCN
- Finalize assessment on threat status of species under different ecosystem categories to culminate the gaps identified by NBSAP

### **Marine Species**

- Start discussion on the development of a threatened species act and produce draft management plan for the most threatened species and/or habitat identified by NBSAP

**Livelihood and Food Security**

- Finalize and implement fisheries recording and reporting system to strengthen national fisheries statistics
- Enforce all existing laws and regulations of particular importance to achieving EAFM and ICM
- Finalize a rapid Nationwide assessment to identify and map fishery dependent communities at a national level
- Engage with potential partners to define strategies to diversify the household income in fishery dependent areas
- Finalize an in depth national census to better understand to role of fisheries in coastal communities livelihoods
- Implement community-based fisheries management scheme in selected priority areas
- Start a comprehensive participatory mapping exercise in priority areas [re EAFM]
- Develop alternative income generating package program, including capacity building and support for the small-scale enterprise at the community level
- Develop white paper on Aquaculture, linking aquaculture activities to poverty alleviation, alternative livelihoods and CC adaptation
- Develop an Aquaculture Development plan to become a part of National Development/Strategic Plan