



CORAL TRIANGLE INITIATIVE

ON CORAL REEFS, FISHERIES AND FOOD SECURITY

Summary Report: 3rd Regional Exchange on Climate Change Adaptation

Dili, Timor-Leste, 29-31 May 2013



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Summary Report: 3rd Regional Exchange on Climate Change Adaptation

Dili, Timor-Leste, 29-31 May 2013

**Prepared for the US Agency for International Development
By Tetra Tech ARD, Inc. under Contract No. EPP-I-00-06-00008-00**

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CONTENTS

CONTENTS	3
ACRONYMS& ABBREVIATIONS	5
ACTIVITY REPORT	6
Introduction.....	6
Summary of Proceedings.....	7
Results and Actions.....	8
1 – Review of CCA policies (from REX1) and how CCA activities supported such polices.....	8
2 – Review of status and outcomes of the implementation of REAP in each country (as measured against the CTI-CFF targets and the indicators under the CTI-CFF M&E System).....	8
3 – CCA best practices and case studies.....	9
4 – 2013-2017 CTI CCA Roadmap.....	9
5 – Partnership opportunities to support CTI-CFF CCA work.....	10
6 – CCA Marketplace.....	11
7 – Other TWG decisions/actions.....	11
ANNEXES	14
A1: Agenda.....	14
A2-1:List of Participants and Resource Persons.....	17
A2-2: Participants Breakdown by Gender and Organization.....	21
A3: Minutes of the 3 rd CTI-CFF CCA TWG Formal Meeting.....	22
TWG members and partners present:.....	22
Proceedings:.....	22
1) Background.....	22
a. Agenda.....	22
2) Discussion.....	23
a. Matters arising from previous meetings/conference calls.....	23
b. CCA roadmap, regional and national priority actions and timeline.....	24
c. M&E system and CCA indicators and attributes.....	24
d. Proposal for sustaining TWG.....	26
e. Review of CCA TWG TOR,.....	27
f. Collaboration with other CTI-CFF TWGs.....	27
g. Collaboration with other regional organizations.....	27
h. Consensus statement defining the CTI-CFF position on CCA that the CT6 can take to future international forums.....	28
i. Other Matters.....	28
A3-1. CTI-CFF CCA Roadmap (Draft, 31 May 2013).....	29
Executive Summary.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Introduction.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Summary Status - 2013.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
CCA Roadmap.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Appendix: Status – May 2013.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
A3-2. Indicators for Monitoring the CTI-CFF RPOA GOAL ON CCA.....	58
Indicator 4.1.1:.....	58
Indicator 4.1.2:.....	60
Indicator 4.1.3:.....	61
Indicator 4.1.4:.....	74
Indicator 4.2.1:.....	75
A3-3. Data Attributes that may be included in the CCA Registry.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.

A3-4. Terms of Reference (TOR) of the CTI-CFF CCA Technical Working Group.....	78
A3-4a. CCA TWG TOR Annex 1: CCA TWG Functions and Tasks	82
A3-4b. CCA TWG TOR Annex 2: Organizational Structure and Lines of Communication.....	83
A4: Regional and National CCA Timelines.....	84
a. Regional Secretariat.....	84
b. Indonesia	85
c. Malaysia	86
d. PNG	87
e. Philippines	88
f. Solomon Islands.....	89
g. Timor-Leste.....	90
A5: List of Presentations	91

ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CT	Coral Triangle
CT6	CT Countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, and Timor-Leste)
CTGI	Coral Triangle Global Initiative (WWF)
CTI	abbreviated form of CTI-CFF
CTI-CFF	Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security
CTSP	Coral Triangle Support Partnership
DEC	Department of Environment and Conservation (PNG)
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (German Society for International Cooperation)
IMACS	Indonesia Marine and Climate Support Project
LEAP	Local Early Action Plan
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MECDM	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (Solomon Islands)
MEWG	Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group
NCC	National CTI Coordination Committee
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (US)
PNG	Papua New Guinea
RDMA	Regional Development Mission-Asia (USAID)
REAP	Regional Early Action Plan
REX	Regional Exchange
RPOA	Regional Plan of Action (CTI-CFF)
RPW	Regional Priorities Workshop
SEAFDEC	Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center
SOM	Senior Officials Meeting
SPC	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
SPREP	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
SSME	Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion Initiative
SST	sea surface temperature
TOR	terms of reference
TWG	technical working group
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UPMSI	University of the Philippines Marine Science Institute
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USCTI	United States Coral Triangle Initiative Support Program
VA	vulnerability assessment
VSO	Voluntary Service Overseas
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

ACTIVITY REPORT

INTRODUCTION

Member countries of the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF) met in Dili, Timor-Leste last 29-31 May 2013 for the 3rd Regional Exchange (REX3) on Climate Change Adaptation (CCA).

CTI-CFF (also referred to in this report as CTI) is composed of six countries (CT6), namely, Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea (PNG), Philippines, Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste. All six countries were represented in this meeting, which focused primarily on reviewing progress in CCA in the region, looking at the lessons learned, and planning for the future.

Goal 4 of the 2010-2020 CTI-CFF Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) is “climate change adaptation measures achieved,” under which there are two targets:

Target 1: Region-wide Early Action Plan (REAP) for Climate Change Adaptation for the nearshore marine and coastal environment and small islands ecosystems developed and implemented; and

Target 2: Networked National Centers of Excellence on Climate Change Adaptation for marine and coastal environments are established and in full operation.

This activity was designed to provide a forum for the CT6 to report on their implementation of the REAP-CCA against indicators under the CTI-CFF Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) System. It followed on two previous CCA REX's: REX1, held in October 2010 in Indonesia, focused on CCA policy and action and produced the draft framework of the REAP-CCA. REX2, hosted by the Solomon Islands, was primarily about defining the data, tools and methodologies needed to identify and implement early CCA actions. REX2 resulted in the development of the REAP-CCA, which was finalized and adopted by the CTI-CFF Senior Officials Meeting (SOM) in 2011.

Attended by a total of 53 participants, including 16 official delegates from the CT6, REX3 consisted of three days of workshop activities and the 3rd formal meeting of the CCA Technical Working Group (TWG). The TWG meeting was convened to affirm and formally adopt key outputs from the workshop and plan for the long-term sustainability of TWG operations.



Participants with guest speakers and dignitaries at the 3rd CTI-CFF Regional Exchange on Climate Change Adaptation held on May 29-31, 2013, in Dili, Timor-Leste. (Photo: EjriaBintiSaleh)

This three-day event had the following specific objectives:

- Review CCA policies discussed in REX1 and assess how the CCA activities supported or contributed to the implementation of these policies;

- Review status and outcomes of the CTI-CFF CCA targets and REAP implementation in each country against the indicators defined under the CTI-CFF M&E System;
- Share CCA practices and case studies from selected Coral Triangle countries;
- Assess gaps and challenges for CCA implementation within the context of CTI-CFF;
- Discuss and agree on how the CTI-CFF CCA Marketplace website can help countries identify and plan CCA priority activities;
- Draw up a 5-year roadmap for implementing the CTI-CFF REAP-CCA from 2013 through 2017, that incorporates the updated national CCA plans of the CT6;
- Identify capacity-building needs in relation to the 5-year roadmap;
- Identify partnership opportunities to support the 5-year roadmap;
- Convene the 3rd CCA formal TWG meeting to decide on the following CCA-related operational matters:
 - Endorsement of regional priority actions;
 - Endorsement of the CCA Local Early Action Planning (LEAP) and Integration Guide;
 - Identification and endorsement of CCA partners;
 - Operational protocols of the CCA TWG;
 - Consensus statement/position of CTI-CFF on CCA that may be communicated to the international community through future international forums;
 - Endorsement of 5-year (2013-2017) CCA roadmap.

The meeting was hosted by the Government of the Timor-Leste and conducted by the CTI CCA TWG with assistance from the US CTI Support Program (USCTI). It is the last CCA REX under USCTI, which ends in September 2013.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS

The workshop consisted of plenary and breakout sessions that included expert and peer presentations as well as participant discussions and exercises (see Agenda in Annex I [A1].)

Day I included 4 sessions, including the opening session. The opening program, which was later featured on national TV news (TVTL), was graced by several dignitaries, including Timor-Leste Agriculture and Fisheries Minister Mariano Assanami Sabino, who delivered the keynote address, Timor-Leste Secretary of State for the Environment Numinan do Soarse Martins, who officially welcomed the workshop participants, and US Ambassador to Timor-Leste Judith Fergin, who was guest speaker. Other guests included Secretary of State for Forestry Joao Fernandes Cardoso and Philippine Ambassador to Timor-Leste Maria Aileen Bugarin. Mr. Hudson Ata Kauhiona (Solomon Islands/CCA TWG Vice-Chair) formally opened the three-day workshop.

The opening session also included the launching of the *Climate Change Adaptation for Coral Triangle Communities: A Guide for Vulnerability Assessment and Local Early Action Planning (LEAP Guide)*, which was developed by the CCA TWG and Resource Team to assist local governments and communities in identifying strategic and practical actions to address the impacts of climate change.

The rest of Day I consisted of plenary and breakout discussions and exercises focused on taking stock and reviewing the progress of and lessons learned from the CCA work done by the CT6.

Day 2 consisted of 4 sessions designed to identify regional priorities for CCA and develop country roadmaps for CCA implementation. Presentations on the CCA indicators under the CTI-CFF M&E system and the status of REAP implementation as measured against such indicators were key inputs to the day's discussions. In the course of discussions, the countries developed national and regional roadmaps toward achieving their commitments under the REAP through 2017.

On Day 3, the workshop focused on identifying opportunities for partnership to help sustain the region's work in CCA in general and the operations of the CCA TWG in particular. The day's activities included a roundtable discussion on potential partnerships and discussions to finalize the regional CCA roadmap for consideration by the CCA TWG.

The three-day event culminated in the 3rd CTI-CFF CCA TWG formal meeting. The meeting, held on 31 May 2013, reviewed key workshop outcomes, affirmed country agreements and decisions, and tackled outstanding operational matters pertinent to the CCA TWG.

RESULTS AND ACTIONS

Below are the key workshop results and priority actions, which were affirmed, upon further review and deliberation, by the 3rd CTI-CFF CCA TWG formal meeting. (See minutes of meeting in Annex 3 [A3]).

1 – Review of CCA policies (from REX1) and how CCA activities supported such policies

There were a number of policy items that came out of the CCA REX1, and REX3 specifically addressed the following items: (a) reaffirmation of the CTI-CFF leaders' commitment to integrating climate change considerations into their governments' actions, achieving the CCA targets of the CTI-CFF RPOA, and developing and implementing the REAP-CCA; (b) establishment of the CCA TWG and their Terms of Reference (TOR); and (c) commitment to support the development of a Climate Adaptation Funding Marketplace in consultation with the CTI Sustainable Finance Working Group.

In general, based on the workshop's review of the CTI-CFF work in CCA to-date, the development of these policies have moved forward, and through their various CCA programs and activities, the countries have moved forward as well in supporting the CTI-CFF CCA targets and implementation of the REAP-CCA, and in establishing the CCA TWG and defining their TOR. In addition, the countries reiterated their commitment to support the development of the CTI-CFF Climate Change Adaptation Marketplace initiated by the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), which is now available at adaptationmarketplace.org.

Further information on these initiatives is provided under the relevant headings below.

2 – Review of status and outcomes of the implementation of REAP in each country (as measured against the CTI-CFF targets and the indicators under the CTI-CFF M&E System)

The countries each presented a progress report on their national CCA program, which highlighted their national climate policies and adaptation plans, as well as specific programs that define their responses to immediate climate threats as well as longer-term climate vulnerabilities. A common feature of these plans and programs was to conduct vulnerability assessments (VA) at national and local levels, which reveal a general trend across the region toward increasing atmospheric and sea surface temperatures (SST), sea level rise and more frequent extreme weather events. The countries have mapped out their climate adaptation responses, which are generally contained in "national adaptation programs of action" (NAPA) according to the UN

Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). These programs address many of the specific CCA concerns of the CTI-CFF under its RPOA and REAP.

The full country presentations, which also outlined the major capacity gaps and challenges faced by government agencies responsible for CCA in the region, are available at uscti.org. A summary in timeline format was developed by the participants at REX3 and is appended here as Annex 4 (A4).

3 – CCA best practices and case studies

The workshop included a roundtable discussion and “speed dating” exercise that allowed the countries to share some of their experiences in and insights on CCA and their experience so far in using the *LEAP Guide*, as follows:

- 1) Participants noted the availability of a wide range of VA tools designed for different purposes. In the Philippines, for example, the University of the Philippines Marine Science Institute (UPMSI) has developed “simple” VA tools to assess potential climate impacts on coastal integrity, fisheries and other components of the coastal and marine environment. The choice of VA tool will depend on the purpose of the assessment.
- 2) Indonesia and Solomon Islands related that participants found the LEAP training “too long and complicated.” At the piloting of the LEAP training program in two areas in Indonesia two years ago, participants suggested that (a) the LEAP should be adapted to local needs; (b) the activity should not last more than three days; and (c) the information should be presented in a way that is easy for fishers to understand (i.e., using “the local language, not science language”). Indonesia has developed new guidelines based on the *LEAP Guide* “but modified for our purpose and not too complicated.” They plan to implement these guidelines under the IMACS (Indonesia Marine and Climate Support) Project. PNG has also initiated their own local community-based CCA planning, which the government coordinates through their NGO partners – the plans are each written in the community’s own language.
- 3) Malaysia underscored the importance of cooperation between government and the communities and took special note of the Solomon Islands’ community-based approach: “Before you go in, it is important to perform social learning assessment and find out what will interest the communities to participate.”
- 4) Community-based adaptation appears to be the preferred approach in most countries. Timor-Leste noted that “communities have done their own climate adaptation, even if they don’t understand what climate change is.” Even so, the adaptation capacity of communities, as well as the governments’ climate response capacity, needs to be strengthened. Solomon Islands in particular described community engagement as “a big challenge – you have to know the local structures and know the right people, the people you need to engage.”

4 – 2013-2017 CTI CCA Roadmap

A significant portion of the workshop was spent on developing a 5-year (2013-2017) roadmap for implementing the CTI-CFF REAP-CCA that incorporates the updated national CCA plans of the CT6. The draft country and regional roadmaps that resulted from the discussions were compiled in one document called “CTI CCA Roadmap,” which is appended here as Annex 3-1 (A3-1). The countries agreed to review and finalize this document based on the following timeline, which targets the Regional Priorities Workshop (RPW) to be held in Manado, Indonesia on 20-22 August 2013 as the TWG’s deadline for finalizing the roadmaps.

Actions	Timeline	Notes
Resource Team sends out CCA roadmap to countries for review	June 7	Add executive summary Add recommendations

Actions	Timeline	Notes
Countries review CCA roadmap	June 7 – July 14	Appendix: <i>Status (from Excel spreadsheet)</i> – Countries should record the title of each national policy that they count so there will be no double counting in the future.
Countries submit reviewed/revise CCA roadmap to Resource Team	July 15	
Pre-press production (copy editing and layout) of roadmap	July 15-August 14	
Printing of roadmap	August 15-18	
Presentation of roadmap at RPW, Manado Indonesia	August 20-22	The body agreed that the presentation of the roadmap should be done by “someone who participated in this workshop,” and that the Chair and Vice-Chair should represent that CCA-TWG at the RPW.

5 – Partnership opportunities to support CTI-CFF CCA work

The workshop explored opportunities for partnership with a number of organizations, including:

- 1) **US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)** – NOAA has an ongoing partnership with USAID/Philippines and USAID/Timor-Leste and a two-year project that supports CCA in the Pacific Islands, including PNG and Solomon Islands that will deliver climate information and products to inform CCA. The agency is also working with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDMA) to develop a new technical assistance agreement for the Asia-Pacific region, including CTI.
 - a. One area of NOAA’s work that Indonesia, in particular, expressed interest in is the deployment of ARMS (autonomous reef monitoring structures) to assess and monitor long-term trends in reef cryptobiota and carbonate chemistry (ocean acidification). Ms Britt Parker (NOAA) promised to put them in contact with the scientists involved in the project.
 - b. PNG suggested that NOAA should link up and coordinate with the CCA focal point in their CTI-CFF National Coordination Committee (NCC) to facilitate communication “because we have so many NOAA people all over the place and if we ask them for information nobody thinks we have the authority.” Ms Parker said she will make sure that the PNG NCC is involved in NOAA activities in the country and “if there is something that NOAA is working on that you haven’t been able to access, we can address that.”

Timor-Leste inquired if NOAA could assist with their plan to set up a Climate Change Center. Ms Parker said the question could probably be addressed through the partnership with USAID/Timor-Leste.

- 2) **Asian Development Bank (ADB)** – ADB has an ongoing project (TA 7753 Strengthening Coastal and Marine Resources Management in the Coral Triangle of the Pacific) that provides technical assistance and commodity support (but not infrastructure) to five Pacific countries and is looking at supporting PNG, Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste in the following areas: (a) PNG: NIPAS policy, climate change reef policy, provincial climate change policy; (b) Solomon Islands: National climate change policy, climate change plan of action, climate change integration in provincial plans; and (c) Timor-Leste: Department of Climate Change (and possibly the climate change center), climate change

considerations in strategic development, CCA plan, policy analysis and adaptation legal framework development. Funds may be channeled through NGOs (preferably local NGOs).

- a. In Solomon Islands, ADB has approved funding for Isabel and Malaita as well as for the hiring of a GIS person assigned to the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECDM).
 - b. Negotiations are underway for ADB to provide funding for the WorldFish Center to maintain and manage the CT Atlas (ctatlas.reefbase.org) and continue to provide GIS assistance to the CT6. TA 7753 is under the ADB CTI Pacific Program and does not cover Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines.
- 3) **Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO)** – VSO is not currently an official partner of CTI-CFF but hopes to be in the future. The organization is involved primarily in capacity development and is now building its program on CCA. It does not come with funding but provides experienced, professional volunteers to assist capacity building in developing countries.
- 4) **Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ/German Society for Development Cooperation)** – GIZ has expressed interest in supporting the CTI-CFF in conservation planning and M&E, primarily through the Sulu Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion (SSME) Initiative.

6 – CCA Marketplace

A joint project of WWF Australia and EcoAdapt and supported by the Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP) and USAID, the Coral Triangle Adaptation Marketplace (adaptationmarketplace.org) was developed to connect investors with project implementers according to matchmaking criteria in an interactive and supported forum, thus increasing the number of adaptation initiatives implemented in the Coral Triangle region. Participants offered the following suggestions for improving the Marketplace:

- 1) Noting that the website has a submission from Timor-Leste that the government has no knowledge of, the Timor-Leste delegation wanted to know if safeguards are in place to prevent unauthorized submissions on behalf of governments. It was pointed out, however, that the Marketplace is primarily a “matchmaking site,” a tool for making the connection between proposer and funder and that once the connection is made, it is up to the parties concerned to go through the necessary procedures to make a successful match.
- 2) A mechanism to track successful matches would be useful.
- 3) There is a need to define the parameters and mechanisms for the submission and approval of proposals. The Regional Secretariat suggested that the RPW would be a good opportunity to discuss the matter.
- 4) The website is semi-moderated and requires resources to maintain. As part of the CTI-CFF financing mechanisms, it should be included in discussions on capacity needs.

7 – Other TWG decisions/actions

During their 3rd formal meeting, the TWG:

- Agreed to endorse to the M&E Working Group (MEWG) the revised set of indicators shown in Annex 3-2(A3-2).
- Adopted the CCA TWG TOR, as reviewed and revised during the meeting (see Annex 3-4[A3-4]).
- Noted the following recommendations for sustaining the CCA TWG:
 - The TWG should directly discuss with interested organizations possible opportunities for partnership. These organizations include the VSO,

- GIZ, Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC) and WWF Coral Triangle Global Initiative (CTGI).
 - In addition to partner support, the CCA TWG should also look at mobilizing country support.
 - The Regional Secretariat should assist the CCA TWG in seeking short-term funding from WWF-CTGI to support their operation until end-2013 and in looking for new partners for next year. Should a new partner come on board before the next SOM, funding could be coursed through existing CTI-CFF partners, such as WWF, The Nature Conservancy and Conservation International.
 - The proposal (to the RPW) for sustaining the CCA TWG should:
 - Recognize USCTI support and explore the possibility of continuing such support.
 - Include recommendation to continue the CCA TWG's relationship with the Resource Team to ensure that "we will continue to have resource persons within our network who have been involved in our work from the outset."
 - Note the Regional Secretariat's plan to employ a coordinator for each of the CTI-CFF thematic TWG who can help sustain CCA TWG activities.
- Acknowledged Timor-Leste for their offer to host SOM10 (2014)
- Noted that the Regional Secretariat has yet to receive written confirmation of the Philippine offer to host SOM9 (2013). The Philippine delegation said they will consult with their NCC and will have an answer in a week's time.
- Agreed that the current CCA TWG Chair (Indonesia) and Vice-Chair (Solomon Islands) will retain their positions until December 2013 and that after December 2013 and confirmation by SOM9, Solomon Islands will serve a one-year term as Chair, and either Malaysia or the Philippines will serve a similar term as Vice-Chair. Every year thereafter, the Vice-Chair will take over as Chair and a new Vice-Chair will be elected. The above-named countries will confirm acceptance of their election after consultation with their respective NCCs/home agencies.
- Agreed that the venue of annual TWG meetings should be decided two years in advance.
- Noted the Regional Secretariat's plan to designate a regional coordinator for each of the CTI thematic TWGs
- Agreed that the Chair or Vice-Chair will communicate with the other TWG chairs and vice-chairs.
- Agreed to pursue collaboration, as appropriate, with the Secretariat for the Pacific Community (SPC) and possibly the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP).
- Agreed that the Philippines (Mr. Christopher Yu) and Timor-Leste (Mr. Rui Pinto) will prepare a draft consensus statement on CCA that can be considered by the CTI-CFF Council of Ministers for endorsement to the UN Climate Conference, possibly in 2014.
- Agreed to forward CCA TWG matters to the following upcoming regional events:
 - 2ndRPW to be held on 20-22 August 2013 in Manado, Indonesia -- CCA TWG roadmap and other REX3 outputs; potential partnerships and collaboration with partner organizations
 - SOM9 – Election of CCA TWG Chair and Vice-Chair
- Noted the availability of the LEAP Guide and agreed to communicate to the USCTI Program Integrator (Mr. William Jatulan) their distribution requirements (number of copies).

The minutes of the 4th CTI-CFF MPA TWG formal meeting are appended in this report as Annex 3 (A3),

ANNEXES

AI: AGENDA

(As published; does not reflect changes made during the conduct of the regional exchange)

Day 1: Wednesday, May29 – Taking Stock		Hotel Timor	Dili, Timor-Leste
8:00 – 8:30	Registration		
8:30 – 10:00	Session 1: Opening Session/Program		Lead: Timor-Leste
BREAK&GROUP PHOTO			
10:30-11:30	Review and agreement of CCA REX objectives, agenda, and expected outputs Session 2: Historical Timeline of CCA in the Coral Triangle <i>Activity:</i> Develop an Historical Timeline of CCA in the Coral Triangle <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional agreements/frameworks/plans (e.g. REAP) developed National policies/laws/regulations/plans/strategies/projects Local adaptation projects and activities Other CCA-related activities: regional/national exchanges, training, workshops, conferences 	Country delegations should come to REX with a list of activities at regional, national and local levels - specifics to put on the timeline.	Lead: Facilitators
11:30 – 12:00	Session 3: Lessons from national CCA efforts <i>Country Presentations:</i> Present national policies and plans and institutional arrangements for CCA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Successes, challenges, and lessons learned 	Country delegations should come prepared to make 15 minute presentations on national level CCA implementation	Lead: Malaysia
LUNCH			
13:00 – 14:30	Session 3: Lessons from national CCA efforts (cont'd)		
14:30 – 15:00	Session 4: Lessons from community adaptation efforts <i>Roundtable Discussion:</i> Countries provide highlights of community adaptation efforts	Country delegation should come prepared to talk about local level CCA implementation with the delegation from the other countries	Lead: PNG
BREAK			
15:30 – 17:00	Session 4: Lessons from community adaptation efforts (cont'd) <i>Activity:</i> Speed dating to share experiences (three pairings of 15 min each for countries to ask each other questions and share experiences) – donors and resources persons can join groups to listen and learn.		

Day 2: Thursday, May 30 – Setting Regional Priorities		Hotel Timor	Dili, Timor-Leste
8:30 – 9:00	RECAP		
9:00 – 10:15	<p>Session 5: Measuring Progress and Setting Targets <i>Presentation:</i> Status of REAP implementation based on inputs from country preparation <i>Presentation:</i> CTI M&E System: CCA Indicators and Targets and Roadmap template</p> <p><i>Facilitated Discussion:</i> Policy review, REAP implementation, Brainstorming on catalytic events for setting priorities</p> <p><i>Country Breakouts:</i> Setting targets for CCA indicators</p>	Analysis of pre-REX country preparations	<i>Lead: Solomon Islands</i>
BREAK			
10:30 – 12:00	<p>Session 6: Regional CCA Roadmap <i>Country Breakouts:</i> Identify actions to achieve national and local targets</p> <p><i>Country Report Outs:</i> Countries report out on highlights of roadmap</p> <p><i>Facilitated Discussion:</i> Identify actions to achieve regional targets</p>	Targets set in session 5 will be used to develop the CCA Roadmap using a template	<i>Lead: Indonesia</i>
LUNCH			
13:00 – 15:00	<p>Session 7a: Capacity Development Needs <i>Activity:</i> Group discussion starting with a round the room giving each delegation an opportunity to speak to their capacity development needs</p> <p><i>Country Breakout:</i> Update Roadmap</p>	Country delegations should bring specific capacity building requests if they have them	<i>Lead: Philippines</i>
BREAK			
15:30 – 17:30	<p>Session 7b: Funding Needs (cont'd) <i>Activity:</i> Group discussion starting with a round the room giving each delegation an opportunity to speak to their funding needs</p> <p><i>Country Breakout:</i> Update Roadmap</p>	Country delegations should come prepared to discuss funding gaps if possible.	

Day 3: Friday, May 31 – Developing Partnerships		Hotel Timor	Dili, Timor-Leste
8:00 – 8:30	Recap		
8:30 – 10:30	<p>Session 8: Partnership Opportunities <i>Activity:</i> Round table discussion of opportunities and partnership to support CCA Roadmap implementation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are ongoing and planned activities in the region and opportunities for collaboration? • What opportunities to meet specific needs identified in the roadmap? 	Based on Sessions 6 and 7 can we begin to match needs with opportunities and capture the possibilities for the Roadmap	<i>Lead: NOAA, PI</i>
BREAK			
10:45 – 12:00	<p>Session 9: Finalizing the Regional CCA Roadmap <i>Activity:</i> Working together with Roadmap projected; finalize a Roadmap for the consideration of the CCA TWG.</p>		<i>Lead: Indonesia, Solomon Islands</i>
LUNCH&PRAYER			
14:00 – 17:30	Session 10: CCA TWG Meeting and Closing Session		

A2-1: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS AND RESOURCE PERSONS

3rd CTI-CFF Regional Exchange on Climate Change Adaptation,
Dili, Timor Leste May 29-31, 2013

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A2-2: PARTICIPANTS BREAKDOWN BY GENDER AND ORGANIZATION

A.4.1. Gender

Country Delegates		
Male	12	75%
Female	4	25%
TOTAL	16	100%
Partners/Resource Persons/Other Timor-Leste Government Participants, Observers and Guests		
Male	23	62%
Female	14	38%
TOTAL	37	100%
OVERALL TOTAL		
Male	35	66%
Female	18	34%
TOTAL	53	100%

A4.2. Country Delegates' Institutions

Government	26	49%
Academe, private sector, NGOs and CBOs	27	51%
TOTAL	53	100%

A3: MINUTES OF THE 3rd CTI-CFF CCA TWG FORMAL MEETING

Minutes of 3rd CTI-CFF CCA TWG Formal Meeting

Hotel Timor, Dili, Timor-Leste

31 May 2013

TWG members and partners present:

Tri Widayati (Indonesia/Chair)	AgusSapari (Regional Secretariat)
Johannes Subijanto (Indonesia)	PermanaYudiarso (Regional Secretariat)
Mohamed Zaini Bin Abdul Rahman (Malaysia)	ArwandrijaRukma (Regional Secretariat)
Luanne Losi (PNG)	Catherine Courtney (PI)
Christopher Yu (Philippines)	Peter Collier (PI)
Hudson Ata Kauhiona (Solomon Islands/ Vice-Chair)	Britt Parker (NOAA)
Fidelino Sousa Marques (Timor-Leste)	Raoul Cola (ADB)
Rui Dos Reis Pires (Timor-Leste)	Russell Martin Cullinane (VSO)
Rui Pinto (Timor-Leste)	William Jatulan (PI)

Proceedings:

The meeting was called to order at 2:05pm with Ms Tri Widayati (Indonesia/Chair) and Mr. Hudson Ata Kauhiona (Solomon Islands/Vice-Chair) presiding. This was the 3rd formal meeting of the CCA TWG. It was held on the last day of the three-day (29-31 May 2013) 3rd CTI Regional Exchange on Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) in Hotel Timor, Dili, Timor-Leste.

1) Background.

On request by the Chair, the CCA REX3 secretariat (Mr. William Jatulan/PI) presented the following meeting agenda, which the body adopted without objection:

a. Agenda

- **Matters arising from previous meetings/conference calls**, including issues arising from the 2nd CCA TWG formal and informal meetings that were held in Jakarta, Indonesia on 22 October 2012 and 25 October 2012, respectively, and various conference calls and other discussions that followed.
- **CCA roadmap**, including regional and national priority actions and timeline.
- **Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system and CCA indicators and attributes**, including:
 - Role of the Coral Triangle (CT) Atlas role in managing data and status of memorandums of understanding (MOUs)
 - Outstanding issues on indicators for RPOA Goal 4 on CCA, as follows:
 - 4.1.1 – Include “programs” in the definition?
 - 4.1.2 – Include “programs” in the definition?

- 4.1.3 – Agree on one reporting level per country? (Indonesia and PNG proposed two levels)
 - 4.1.4 – How to access GLOMIS
 - 4.2.1 – CCA registry - maintain indicator?
- **Proposal for sustaining TWG**, including:
 - Identification and endorsement of new partners to support CCA TWG beyond the life of USCTI
 - CCA Regional Coordination
 - **Review of CCA TWG Terms of Reference (TOR)**, including election of Chair and Vice-Chair.
 - **Collaboration with other CTI-CFF TWGs**, including considerations a Regional Secretariat plan to designate a Regional Coordinator for each thematic TWG.
 - **Collaboration with other regional organizations** (e.g. Secretariat of the Pacific Community [SPC], Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme [SPREP], etc.).
 - **Consensus statement** defining the CTI-CFF position on CCA that the CT6 can take to future international forums
 - **Other Matters**

2) Discussion

a. Matters arising from previous meetings/conference calls

- **Endorsement of CCA TOR.** Mr. Jatulan informed the body that the TOR and the CCA indicators were not endorsed during the 8th Senior Officials Meeting (SOM8) in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia in November 2012. The reason for this is that the delegate from PNG (Job Opu) was not the official representative when the CCA TWG discussed the TOR and the CCA indicators during its 2nd meeting in Jakarta last October 2012. The TWG Vice Chair (Agnetha Vave-Karamui) sent a follow up email to the PNG NCC focal point (Kay Kalim) to clarify PNGs reservations but received no response yet. As such, these matters should be clarified during this meeting when the CCA TWG discusses the TOR and CCA indicators with PNG already officially being represented here through Luanne Losi.
- **Considerations for upcoming regional events.** The Regional Secretariat (Mr. PermanaYudiarso) reminded the body about the following important CCA TWG inputs to upcoming regional CTI-CFF events:
 - *CCA TWG roadmap and other key outputs from the just concluded CCA REX3 and this CCA TWG meeting* – These can be important inputs to the 2nd Regional Priorities Workshop (RPW) to be held on 20-22 August 2013 in Manado, Indonesia.

- *Election of CCA TWG Chair and Vice-Chair* – This body’s decision on the next CCA TWG Chair and Vice-Chair should be submitted to SOM9, which will be held later this year.
 - *Collaboration with other institutions* – This body’s decision on this matter needs to be taken up at the RPW.
 - *Host-country of SOM9* – The Regional Secretariat has not received confirmation on the Philippine Government’s offer to host. The Philippines (Mr. Christopher Yu) said they will consult with the NCC and “hopefully we can submit a formal intent next week.”
- **Timor-Leste Government’s offer to host SOM10.** The Chair acknowledged the Timor-Leste Government’s offer to host the SOM (SOM10) in 2014.

b. CCA roadmap, regional and national priority actions and timeline.

The body noted that the CCA roadmap from the just concluded REX3 (Annex 3-1 [A3-1]) needs to be reviewed and finalized in time for the RPW in August 2013. They agreed on the following timeline:

Actions	Timeline	Notes
Resource Team sends out CCA roadmap to countries for review	June 7	Add executive summary Add recommendations
Countries review CCA roadmap	June 7 – July 14	Appendix: <i>Status (from Excel spreadsheet)</i> – Countries should record the title of each national policy that they count so there will be no double counting in the future.
Countries submit reviewed/ revised CCA roadmap to Resource Team	July 15	
Pre-press production (copy editing and layout) of roadmap	July 15-August 14	
Printing of roadmap	August 15-18	
Presentation of roadmap at RPW, Manado Indonesia	August 20-22	The body agreed that the presentation of the roadmap should be done by “someone who participated in this workshop,” and that the Chair and Vice-Chair should represent that CCA-TWG at the RPW.

c. M&E system and CCA indicators and attributes.

- **Role of the CT Atlas in managing data and status of MOUs.** Noting that the CT Atlas will include not only CCA indicator data but all CTI-CFF indicator data, the body agreed they could not “make any decision about the CT Atlas” but said they “will be happy to use the CT Atlas when it is already in place.”

- **Indicators for RPOA Goal 4 on CCA.** – The body reviewed each of the indicators and agreed to endorse to the Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group (MEWG) the revised set of indicators shown in Annex 3-2 (A3-2). In summary, they agreed that:
 - “Programs” should be included in the descriptions of Indicators 4.1.1 and 4.1.2 to give countries flexibility in what they report
 - “Program” refers to “the implementation of policies, framework or strategies that may result in new policy recommendations or implementation of specific activities at the local level”
 - The timeline of each program should be reported under Indicator 4.1.1 and 4.1.2.
 - The number of programs may decrease once a program is completed, so to avoid confusion, agreements, programs, frameworks and plans should be counted and reported separately.
 - For 4.1.3, in addition to percentage, each country will report the number, names and Lat-Long coordinates of local governments that have integrated CCA in local governance, and each country will determine what level of implementation to report. This will allow country data to be included in the CT Atlas and displayed on the CT map as polygons to show that implementation is happening and where it is happening, and to graphically illustrate implementation at a regional scale.
 - For Indicator 4.1.4, GLOMIS (Global Mangrove Database and Information System at glomis.com) would be a useful resource, but the CT Atlas already includes mangrove data. (The countries agreed to verify with their respective NCCs (National Coordination Committees) whether these are GLOMIS data, what scale was used and how current the data are. They also noted the need for information on how to access GLOMIS data.)
 - The original description of Indicator 4.2.1 (a national institution within CT6 designated and networked at the regional level to address climate change adaptation coordinated with national government support) is a more accurate measure of Target 4.2 (networked national centers of excellence on CCA for marine and coastal environments established and in full operation) and should be reinstated. (The body agreed with Malaysia’s [Mr. Mohamed Zaini Bin Abdul Rahman] observation that the original intent was for each country to designate one center of excellence for CCA that will be supported by government and the six CCA COE will be networked regionally to promote cross-training, information exchange etc. among the CT6, which can be hosted by any of the six COEs.)
 - The Regional Secretariat (Mr. Agus Sapari) informed the body that they will maintain on the CTI-CFF website (coraltriangleinitiative.net) an experts directory that will include resource persons across all RPOA themes. Data attributes that may be included in the registry are shown in Annex C (Error!

Reference source not found.). (The registry/directory however will not be used as an indicator for Target 4.2.)

- Mr. Sapari also encouraged the TWGs to make use of the CCA workspace on the CTI-CFF website.

d. Proposal for sustaining TWG

- **Identification and endorsement of new partners to support CCA TWG beyond the life of USCTI.** On request by the Chair, Mr. Jatulan explained this that agenda item was intended to (1) inform the CCA TWG about the offer of support from the WWF Coral Triangle Global Initiative (CTGI) and discuss ways for the CCA TWG to engage with WWF CTGI, and (2) determine if potential partners that have shown interest in supporting CTI-CFF can be tapped to support the CCA TWG “so we can initiate the process of formally recognizing these new partners.”
 - Mr. Yudianto said that while the Regional Secretariat has not received a proposal specifically to support the CCA-TWG, a number of organizations have indicated in their interest in becoming partners with the CTI-CFF. These include the Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO), GIZ (German Society for International Cooperation) and Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC). He advised the countries to directly discuss with these organizations possible opportunities for partnership.
 - Mr. Yudianto informed the body that the Regional Secretariat is “currently in the process of developing partnership mechanisms” that will help facilitate the engagement of new CTI-CFF partners.
 - Indonesia (Mr. Johannes Subijanto) and Malaysia (Mr. Abdul Rahman) noted that in addition to partner support, the CCA TWG should also look at mobilizing country support.
 - Mr. Abdul Rahman said the CCA TWG would appreciate help from the Regional Secretariat in seeking short-term funding from WWF to support their operation until end-2013 and “in looking for new partners for next year.” He reminded the body that new partnerships need to be endorsed by the Senior Officials Meeting (SOM) and approved by the Ministerial Meeting (MM) before they can take effect, and suggested that, should a new partner come on board before the next SOM/MM, funding could be coursed through existing CTI-CFF partners, such as WWF, The Nature Conservancy and Conservation International.
 - The Chair suggested that the proposal for sustaining the CCA TWG should:
 - Recognize USCTI support and explore the possibility of continuing such support.
 - Include recommendation to continue the CCA TWG’s relationship with the Resource Team to ensure that “we will continue to have resource persons within our network who have been involved in our work from the outset.”
 - Note the Regional Secretariat’s plan to employ a coordinator for each of the CTI-CFF thematic TWG who can help sustain CCA TWG activities.
 - Mr. Abdul Rahman noted that the operational fund of the Regional Secretariat can also be a possible source of funding for CCA-TWG operations and expressed hope that the countries will ratify soon the agreement on the

establishment of the CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat “so all the countries can start contributing to the operation of the Regional Secretariat, including the CCA TWG.”

- **CCA regional coordination.** This item was taken up as part of the review of the CCA TWG TOR (see below).

e. Review of CCA TWG TOR,

The body reviewed and revised a draft TOR for the CCA TWG. The revised TOR, as adopted, is appended here as Annex 3-4 (A3-4).

- **Election of Chair and Vice-Chair** – The body agreed that:
 - The current Chair (Indonesia) and Vice-Chair (Solomon Islands) will retain their positions until December 2013.
 - After December 2013 and confirmation by SOM9, Solomon Islands will serve a one-year term as Chair, and either Malaysia or the Philippines will serve a similar term as Vice-Chair. Every year thereafter, the Vice-Chair will take over as Chair and a new Vice-Chair will be elected.
 - Above-named countries will confirm acceptance of their election after consultation with their respective NCCs/home agencies.
- **Meeting venue** – In consideration of the budget planning cycles of the individual countries, the body agreed that the venue of annual TWG meetings should be decided two years in advance.

f. Collaboration with other CTI-CFF TWGs

- The body noted the Regional Secretariat’s plan to designate a regional coordinator for each of the CTI thematic TWGs.
- Mr. Yudiarso suggested that, in the meantime, the CCA TWG should designate a focal point that will coordinate with the Regional Secretariat.
- The body agreed that the Chair or Vice-Chair will communicate with the other TWG chairs and vice-chairs.

g. Collaboration with other regional organizations

(e.g. Secretariat for the Pacific Community [SPC], Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme [SPREP], etc.).

- Mr. Kauhiona said SPC and SPREP have indicated interest in collaborating with the CTI-CFF, and Timor-Leste (Mr. Rui Pinto) noted that collaboration between SPC/SPREP and individual CT countries – in particular, PNG, Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste -- is already happening at the field level. If the intention is to formalize such collaboration at the CTI-CFF regional level, the countries will have to decide the mechanism.
- The body agreed to pursue collaboration as appropriate. The Chair said SPC (and possibly SPREP) could be invited to the next CCA TWG meeting to discuss potential cooperation with CTI-CFF.

- Noting that regional partnerships need to be approved by the SOM, Mr. Abdul Rahman suggested that the CCA TWG should submit to SOM9 its recommendation on collaboration with SPC and/or SPREP “so the SOM can decide.”

h. Consensus statement defining the CTI-CFF position on CCA that the CT6 can take to future international forums.

The body agreed that the Philippines (Mr. Yu) and Timor-Leste (Mr. Pinto) will work on a draft joint statement that can be endorsed by the CTI-CFF Council of Ministers to the UN Climate Conference, possibly in 2014. Solomon Islands proposed holding a CTI-CFF sidebar event at the same conference.

i. Other Matters

- **Distribution of LEAP Guide.** The Chair/Vice Chair will send out an email to all the countries confirming availability of the LEAP Guide and requesting each country to indicate the number of copies they require. (Mr. Jatulan will draft and distribute email, and facilitate the distribution of *LEAP Guide*.)

Adjournment. There being no other business, the meeting was adjourned at 5:38pm.

CTI CCA Roadmap

Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	29
INTRODUCTION	29
SUMMARY STATUS - 2013	30
CTI Region-wide Early Action Plan Implementation	30
Indicator 4.1.1: Number of regional agreements/frameworks/strategies/plans (e.g. REAP) developed.....	30
Indicator 4.1.2: Number of national policies (including national CCA plans and frameworks), laws and regulations on climate change adaptation proposed and adopted.	31
Indicator 4.1.3: Percentage of local governments that have integrated climate adaptation into local governance (plans and actions)	31
CCA ROADMAP	32
APPENDIX A: STATUS OF NATIONAL ACTIONS - 2013	53
APPENDIX B: STATUS OF LOCAL IMPLEMENTATION – 2013	56

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Coral Triangle countries have made significant progress implemented regional plans and targets.
- Priority actions were defined at regional, national, and local levels
- The maintenance of the CCA TWG is considered a priority regional need
- Coral Triangle countries committed to provide information on climate impacts and adaptation in the Coral Triangle region to the next IPCC report by identifying and engaging marine scientists from the region

INTRODUCTION

The Coral Triangle Initiative for Coral Reefs, Fisheries, and Food Security (CTI-CFF) Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) Roadmap establishes regional priorities of the Coral Triangle countries for the years 2013 through 2019. These priorities were established after taking stock of regional, national, and local actions implemented since the establishment of the CTI. The status of adaptation actions being planned and implemented is

Goal 4: Climate change adaptation measures achieved
Target 1: Region-wide Early Action Plan (REAP) for Climate Change Adaptation for the nearshore marine and coastal environment and small islands ecosystems developed and implemented
Target 2: Networked National Centers of Excellence on Climate Change Adaptation for marine and coastal environments are established and in full operation.

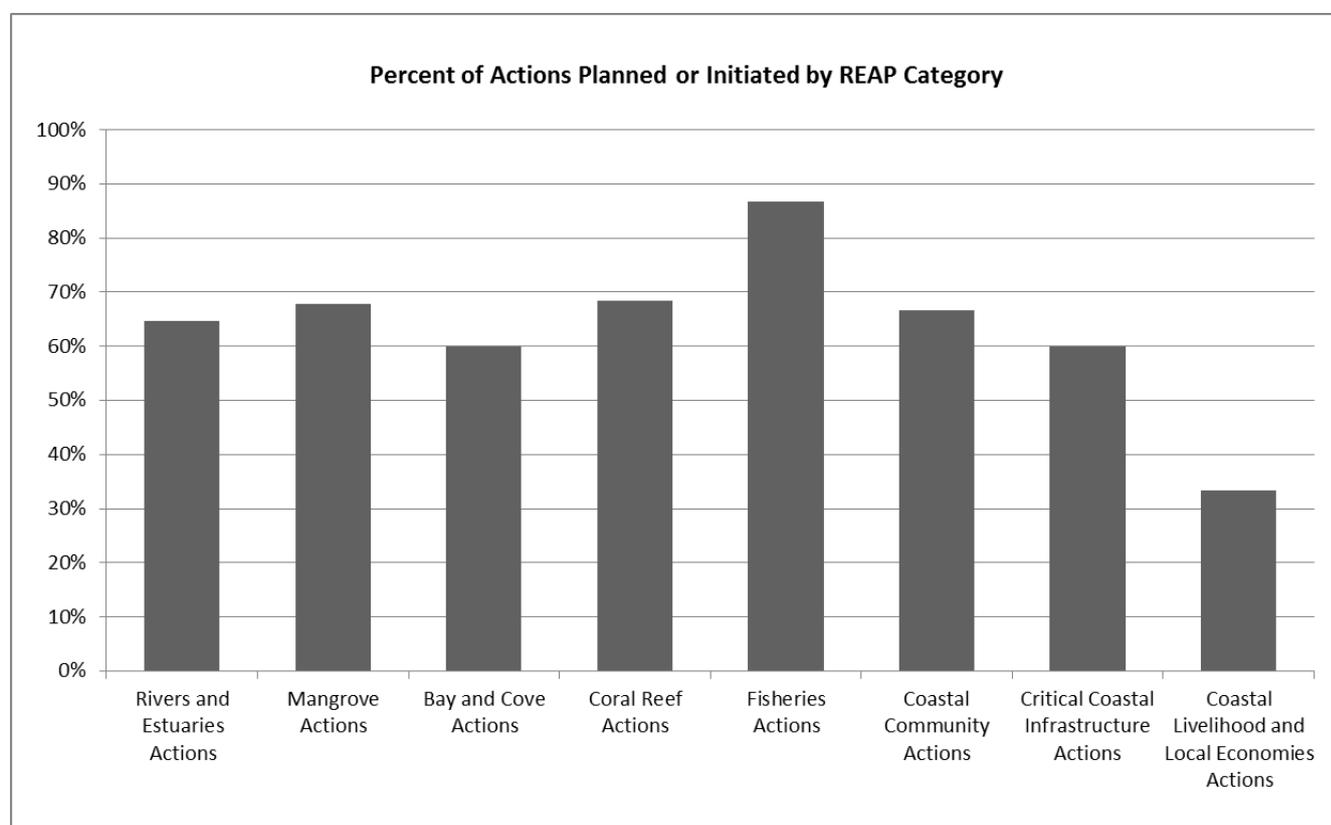
reported against, Goal 4, “Climate Change Adaptation Measures Achieved” of the *Regional Plan of Action* (CTI-CFF 2009) and the *Region-wide Early Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation in Nearshore Coastal and Marine Environment and Coastal Communities* (REAP) (CTI CFF 2011).

Delegations from each member country of CTI-CFF met in Dili, Timor-Leste on May 29 to 31, 2013 for the 3rd Regional Exchange on CCA. Each delegation reported on progress made and established targets for indicators included in the CTI Monitoring and Evaluation System.

SUMMARY STATUS - 2013

CTI REGION-WIDE EARLY ACTION PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

Coral Triangle countries are planning and implementing most of the 73 adaptation actions identified in the REAP.



INDICATOR 4.1.1: NUMBER OF REGIONAL AGREEMENTS/Frameworks/Strategies/Plans (E.G. REAP) DEVELOPED.

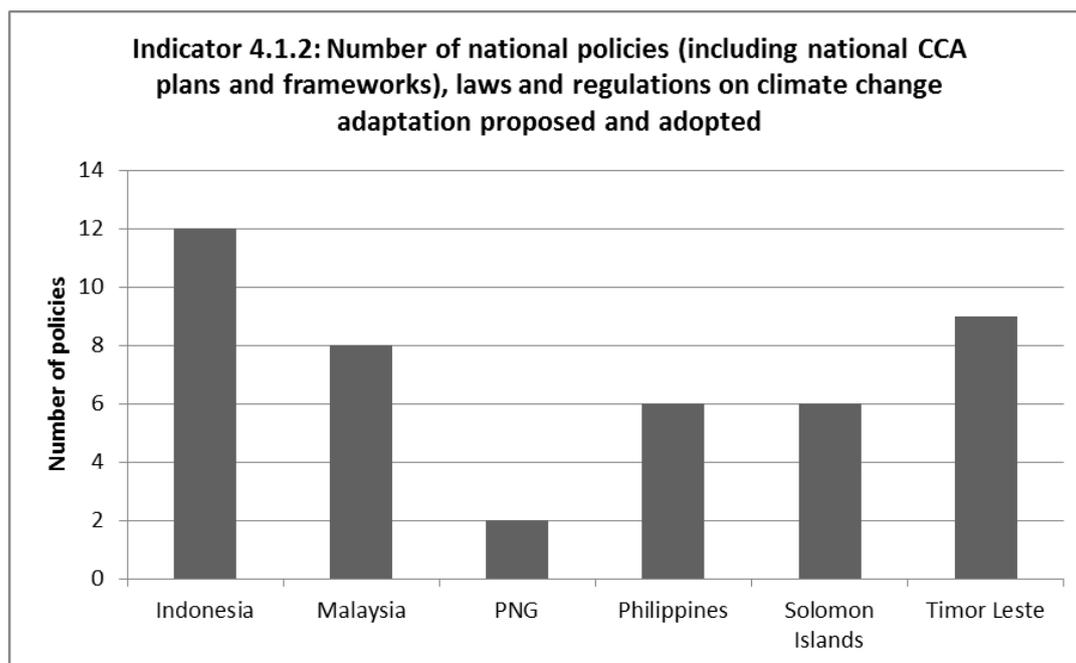
Regional agreements, frameworks, and plans have been adopted by all Coral Triangle countries.

Year	Regional Policy
2011	Communique on impacts of climate change on marine ecosystems for UNFCC

2012	Region-wide Early Action Plan on Climate Change Adaptation (REAP)
2013	Local Early Action Planning (LEAP) Guide

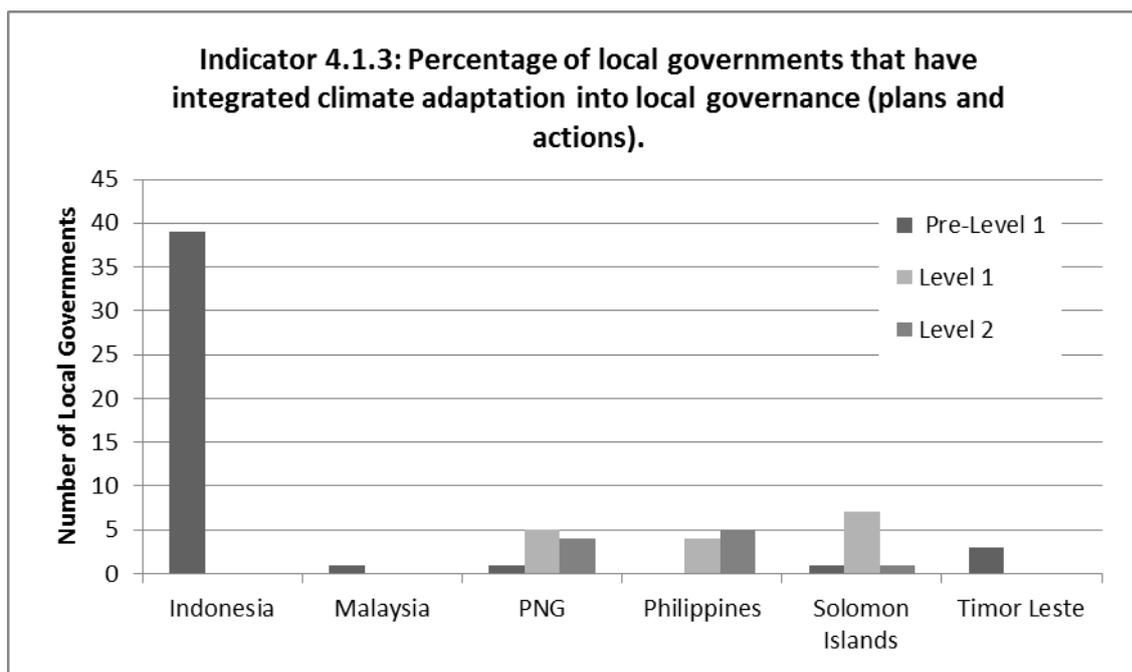
INDICATOR 4.1.2: NUMBER OF NATIONAL POLICIES (INCLUDING NATIONAL CCA PLANS AND FRAMEWORKS), LAWS AND REGULATIONS ON CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION PROPOSED AND ADOPTED.

National policy framework supporting CCA have been proposed and adopted by all Coral Triangle countries. Appendix A provides a list of climate change related national policies, plans, and strategies.



Indicator 4.1.3: Percentage of local governments that have integrated climate adaptation into local governance (plans and actions)

Coral Triangle countries are working to build the capacity of local governments in CCA.



CCA ROADMAP

The CCA Roadmap establishes priorities at regional and national levels to achieve targets set for CTI indicators. In addition, cross-cutting activities are identified as priorities to support implementation.



REGIONAL

		Catalytic Events/Opportunities	Roadblocks/Challenges	Support Needed
Year	Indicator 4.1.1: Number of regional agreements/frameworks/strategies/plans (e.g. REAP) developed 2015 Target (RPOA): 2	2019 Target (SCTR):		
2013 (pending completion)	1. Develop CCA Roadmap a. Complete draft b. CCA TWG review c. NCC review d. Regional priority workshop e. SOM/MM endorsement	REX Exchanges SOM/MM Endorsement CCA TWG Meetings	Difficult to convene 6 countries Communication technology	CCA TWG Co-Chairs championing REAP US CTI Support of REX, CCA TWG Meetings

REGIONAL

		Catalytic Events/Opportunities	Roadblocks/Challenges	Support Needed
2014	2. Develop regional guidelines and baseline data gathering for damage/loss accounting (e.g. from coral bleaching, typhoons) of marine ecosystems (MPA and fisheries) to access recovery funds <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Compile and review existing guidelines and baseline assessment and rehabilitation methodologies Develop damage assessment and valuation monitoring methodologies Develop draft and final regional guidelines Assess feasibility of establishing a CT Rehabilitation Fund (CTRF) (as part of CTI development fund) 	Joint CCA, EAFM, and MPA TWG Workshop Financial Working Group	Logistics and scheduling	Funding, technical assistance from NOAA
Year	4.1.4: Area of Mangroves (update every two years)			
2013	1. Acquire Global Mangrove Information System (GLOMIS) data from International Society for Mangrove Ecosystems	Work with WorldFish CT Atlas to address this indicator		
Year	4.2.1 A national institution within CT6 designated and networked¹ to address climate change adaptation coordinated with national government support			
2015	1. Establish national institutions to address climate change adaptation	Regional Secretariat can help link institutions through on-line systems and with the CCA TWG	Each country to determine institutions in the network	Web-based support
	2. Organize periodic networking events on-line and through conferences to share scientific advances and best practices	Use existing regional events to convene the Centers of Excellence		Funding is needed to support networking
Year	Other/Cross-cutting Regional Activities			

¹ Network is a regional level grouping and interaction of CCA Centers of Excellence established by each country.

REGIONAL

		Catalytic Events/Opportunities	Roadblocks/Challenges	Support Needed
2017 (national/ regional)	1. Provide information on climate impacts and adaptation in the Coral Triangle region to the next IPCC report	Nominate marine scientists from the region working on CTI to the IPCC Regional State of the Coral Triangle Report Publish articles on climate impacts and adaptation in the CT	Lack of information in the IPCC report Check the schedule of IPCC report and nomination schedule	Technical support
2013	2. Maintain regional information exchange and operation of CCA TWG a. Establish and appoint a regional CCA Coordinator to support CCA TWG as part of Regional Secretariat b. Conduct annual meeting/regional exchange c. Knowledge management for CCA: Share and continue to develop regional capacity to conduct vulnerability assessment using a variety of available methodologies and tools d. Post all VA methodologies and other tools for CCA used in the CT on CTI website, use filtering system/description to tag how tools are used	CCA TWG meeting on May 31 Regional priority workshop	Approval for position Additional positions will add operational costs/additional costs to countries Lack of agreed mechanism Many different VA methodologies Would be difficult to have one methodology	TA and Funding Support
	3. Transboundary Integration Site: TI-CFF area to response climate change impact (such as SLR) →such as: climate-related Early Warning System Development (bleaching?); thematic integration in seascapes	Regional priority workshop Respond to long term impact of climate change	Mutually agreement amongst CT6 countries	TA and Funding



REGIONAL

		Catalytic Events/Opportunities	Roadblocks/Challenges	Support Needed
	4. Access CCA Marketplace for project funding	WWF		



INDONESIA

		Catalytic Events/Opportunities	Roadblocks/Challenges	Support Needed
Year	Indicator 4.1.2: Number of national policies (including national CCA plans, strategies, and frameworks), laws and regulations on climate change adaptation proposed and adopted. 2015 Target: 5 2017 Target: 4 Status of 2012: 10			
2015	1. Government regulation concerning climate change (Ministry of Environment)	Stakeholder meeting in 2013 (including interdep meetings) Series of discussions in 2014	Acceptance from other ministries Authority and clear roles and responsibilities between different levels of government	Lessoned Learning from other countries experiences with similar processes A good independent and neutral facilitator to support the process
2014	2. Vulnerability assessment guidelines for local government	National action plan adopted – will provide the basis to set up the need for local level action	Lots of different methodologies – how to come up with one agreed way of doing it? Availability of climate data to those who need it Experts to facilitate the assessments. To develop a manual that is easily understood by a wide audience	Technical assistance for formulating the easily understandable guidelines and facilitating assessment processes. Help for strengthening systems and processes so that there is more sharing between government departments
2014	3. Revision of law on coastal and small island management	Public consultation covering NGO opponents	Inter-sectoral acceptance	
2013	4. Ministerial regulation on coastal and small island reclamation permits	Will be finished next month (according to the minister)		
2013	5. Ministerial decree revision on coastal and small island planning	Public consultation	Agreement between Ministry of marine affairs and ministry home affairs	Technical assistance on coastal and marine planning
2013	6. National Action plan on climate change adaptation	COP 19 - Poland		



INDONESIA

		Catalytic Events/Opportunities	Roadblocks/Challenges	Support Needed
2014	7. Government regulation on Strategic environmental assessment	Presidential election (has to be completed before this date)	Acceptance from other ministries	Technical assistance for methodologies for development a strategic assessment
2014	8. Government regulation on environmental protection and management planning	Same as above	Acceptance from other ministries	Technical assistance to define eco-regions
2013	9. Revision on government regulation on national spatial planning	Public consultation under national coordination board on spatial planning	Acceptance from district level government because of permit issuance	Technical assistance with academic / conceptual papers to support the process – particularly from the marine issues.
Year	Indicator 4.1.3: Percentage of local governments that have integrated climate adaptation into local governance (plans and actions). 2015 Target: additional 10% at district level + one province 2017 Target: additional 5% status: total 34 province 326 districts with coasts (2010 statistics) - Currently 9% of districts and 29% in provinces			
2013-2016	1. NTT proposed new province – (KLH – 3 districts)	Adoption of the National Action Plan for Climate change adaptation CTI national plan of Action – legalized	How to effective engage with local stakeholders	Local partners to help facilitate the process
2014-2019	2. Core map CTI project implementation starting in 2014?	Launching in 2014	Administrative processes still need to be completed – for ADB Loan issues	
2011-2014	3. Implementation of Resilience Coastal Village development project (28 new districts)	Opening project in new villages in 2014 Adaptation Ministerial strategic plan 2014-2019	Sustainability Politic will/dynamics	Project evaluation to prove the effectiveness of the project
2013-2017	4. New ADB project – CTI-SEA (1 new district)			
2013 - 2016	5. Eco climate village	Pilot project starts	Funding	Lobbying and support for engaging with the parliament or explore other funding sourcing



INDONESIA

		Catalytic Events/Opportunities	Roadblocks/ Challenges	Support Needed
2015-2018	6. ATSEA – Phase 2 (number of new districts not yet defined)	Funding proposal completed	Not yet funded	Resource Mobilization or fundraising
2013 - 2014	7. Small Grants from ICCTF (Indonesia climate change trust fund)	Steering Committee (SC) Meeting	Approval by SC	



MALAYSIA

		Catalytic Events/Opportunities	Roadblocks/ Challenges	Support Needed
Year	Indicator 4.1.2: Number of national policies (including national CCA plans, strategies, and frameworks), laws and regulations on climate change adaptation proposed and adopted. 2013 Status: 7 2015 Target: 1 2019 Target:			
2014	1. National Plan of Action on Climate Change Impacts for Fisheries	Meetings with stakeholders and local governments Workshop on CCA for Fisheries Seminar	Top management approval (Dept of Fisheries)	Training/outreach on importance of the plan – training/curriculum/modules (collaboration with EAFM TWG – use of the Essential EAFM and EAFM for Executives course) Promotion in media for the policy/plan Funding to develop CCA policy for Fisheries
Year	Indicator 4.1.3: Percentage of local governments that have integrated climate adaptation into local governance plans and actions. [Suggested Unit: Coastal State; Number of Coastal States: 14] 2013 Status: 14 State at Pre-Level 1 2015 Target: 10 States at Level 1; 4 States at Level 2 2019 Target: 6 States at Level 1 ;6 States at Level 2; 2 States at Level 3			
2013 - 2014	1. Define Benchmarks for Malaysia and assess the 14 coastal states to get baseline levels	States integrating the national policies into local plans Assessments and delivery of results of climate change impacts to the coastal states	Have national policies but will coastal states adopt the policies? Lack of understanding of the impacts at the local level Potential lack of local support to implement	Funding to do the assessments Expertise
	2. Coastal states achieving Level 2 and 3 Benchmarks	Awareness and Outreach Program	Political issues and will	Training for the committee at the State Level (decision-makers at the State level)



MALAYSIA

		Catalytic Events/Opportunities	Roadblocks/Challenges	Support Needed
	(application of the CCA tool kits)	<p>Set up a State Level Committee for decision-making</p> <p>Review the ongoing research findings and models to inform stakeholders</p>	Lack of coordination and support between State and Local level	<p>so they understand the need for CCA</p> <p>Funding for logistics and meetings</p> <p>Ministrial level involvement and commitment</p>
Other/Cross-cutting Activities				
	1. Integrating CCA and environmental awareness into the curriculum - CCA training modules into undergrad (CTI can be used as example)	Identify and train influential spokesperson (actors, journalists, etc.) to assist in outreach	Convince them to volunteer	



PAPUA NEW GUINEA

		Catalytic Events/Opportunities	Roadblocks/ Challenges	Support Needed
Year	Indicator 4.1.2: Number of national policies (including national CCA plans, strategies, and frameworks), laws and regulations on climate change adaptation proposed and adopted. 2015 Target: 5 2017 Target:			
2014	1. Develop the National Climate Change Compatible Development Policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Develop NCCDP b. Review of NCCDP c. Consultation workshop d. NEC Endorsement 	Provincial stakeholder consultations 3 rd Parliament sitting	Lack of funding support Cooperation between stakeholder Lack of political will	Funding Facilitation
2013	2. Develop National Protected Areas System Policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Develop NPAS b. Review of NPAS c. Consultation workshop d. NEC Endorsement 	World Environment Day	none	Financial support for the process Facilitation
2014?	3. Develop Provincial Climate Change Implementation Strategy (National Fisheries Authority) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Develop PCCIS b. Review of PCCIS c. Consultation workshop d. NEC Endorsement 	EBFM technical working group NCC meeting Expert regional exchanges between CT6 countries	Political will Cooperation between stakeholders Transport and communications between provinces	Ministerial briefings Building communication capacity within provinces
2015?	4. Review Health Sector Plan for food security and livelihood diversification	Health symposium Stakeholder consultation Technical working group	Lack of new information Interagency linkages	Access to technical reports Strengthen collaboration through regular meetings and



PAPUA NEW GUINEA

		Catalytic Events/Opportunities	Roadblocks/ Challenges	Support Needed
		NCC		exchanges
2015	5. Develop MARSH USAID National Strategy a. Project formulation	Stakeholder consultation with selected pilot sites Technical working group exchange	Stakeholder facilitation Improved social networks	Funding, capacity and technical advice
Year	Indicator 4.1.3: Percentage of local governments that have integrated climate adaptation into local governance (plans and actions). 2015 Target: 35% 2017 Target: 35% 2020 Target: 30%			
2017	1. Provincial Development Strategy	National census Provincial LLG elections	Logistics Funding Knowledge transfer Alignment between NGOs and provincial government	Improve logistical planning Working groups/meetings More dialog between NGO community and government officials
2017	2. District Support Implementation Plan	Provincial LLG elections National census	Logistics Funding Knowledge transfer	Improve logistical planning Working groups/meetings



PHILIPPINES

		Catalytic Events/Opportunities	Roadblocks/ Challenges	Support Needed
Year	Indicator 4.1.2: Number of national policies (including national CCA plans, strategies, and frameworks), laws and regulations on climate change adaptation proposed and adopted. 2015 Target: 2 2017 Target:			
2013	1. Complete the update of the National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan			
2013	2. Adopt National Wetlands Action Plan through EO (DENR/PAWB)			
Year	Indicator 4.1.3: Percentage of coastal local governments that have integrated climate adaptation into local governance (plans and actions) 2015 Target:5%2017 Target:20%			
2013	1. Conduct baseline survey of status of climate adaptation progress of coastal municipalities	CCA TWG meeting with LMP and DILG LMP General Assembly	Non-compliant LGUs	Mandate from DILG to adopt CCA benchmarks and complete survey
2013	2. Identify target municipalities from baseline survey		Non-responsive	DILG tally the survey
2014 - 2017	3. Conduct training of trainers on climate adaptation planning process and CCA benchmarks for target municipalities			Funding and UP MSI technical support
2014 - 2017	4. Monitor and evaluate CCA implementation through benchmarks			DILG to collect data
Year	Other/Cross-cutting Activities			
2013 (national)	1. Adopt methodologies to monitor climate change impacts and CCA on marine sector	Philippine Association of Marine Sciences (Oct 2013)	Verification and compilation of best practices	Need leadership to facilitate



SOLOMON ISLANDS

		Catalytic Events/Opportunities	Roadblocks/ Challenges	Support Needed
Year	Indicator 4.1.2: Number of national policies (including national CCA plans, strategies, and frameworks), laws and regulations on climate change adaptation proposed and adopted. 2015 Target: 3 2017 Target: 5			
2015	1. By 2015, 3 National Policies related to Climate Change completed - National Climate Change Policy (NCCP), National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA), Second National Communication under UNFCCC (SNC).	UNFCCC COP 19 Nov/Dec 2013 2014 Elections Embed in Medium Term Development Strategy (MTDS), currently under review. Regional Fisheries Forum in July 2013.	Political Will More data required for development of SNC. Limited skills available in government regarding mitigation and greenhouse gas inventory.	Support to collate and analyse existing information for use in policy development. Short term - consultant to help with SNC. Long term - government training in climate mitigation and adaptation
2015	2. By 2015, 5 National Policies related to Climate Change completed - National Climate Change Policy (NCCP), National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA), Second National Communication under UNFCCC (SNC), Joint National Action Plan (JNAP) and National Adaptation Program (NAP).	Embed in Medium Term Development Strategy (MTDS), currently under review.	Political Will More data required for development of JNAP and NAP. Resources for consultation and collaboration across various levels of government and community	Support to collate and analyse existing information, and identify data gaps, for use in policy development. Generating new data to fill gaps. Funding for national scale community consultations.
Year	Indicator 4.1.3: Percentage of local governments (provincial) that have integrated climate adaptation into local governance (plans and actions).			



SOLOMON ISLANDS

		Catalytic Events/Opportunities	Roadblocks/Challenges	Support Needed
		2015 Target: 50%	2017 Target: 100%	
2013	1. By 2013, climate adaptations integrated into Provincial plans for 3 Provinces (Mailata, Choiseul, Temotu)	<p>Premier's conference in June, Gizo.</p> <p>Provincial fisheries ordinance under development for Mailata, provides opportunity to integrate climate adaptation.</p>	<p>Not yet designated and skilled team at National level to lead the process.</p> <p>Provincial level capacity and mandate to engage in the process at local scale and implement agreed actions.</p> <p>Level of activity underway in provinces to work in partnership with.</p>	<p>Team at National Level needs to be established to lead the process.</p> <p>National and provincial level skills developed in vulnerability assessment, adaptation planning and prioritising actions (eg. use of LEAP-VA tool, use of GIS mapping and data layers).</p> <p>Provincial level skills development in activity implementation.</p>
Other/Cross-cutting Activities				
	1. Strengthen donor coordination through the National Climate Change Working Group (led by MDPAC).		<p>Systems for managing information (eg. database)</p> <p>Human resource capacity within the government to guide the process</p> <p>(eg. asking NGOs and</p>	<p>Personnel for MDPAC and MECDM</p>



SOLOMON ISLANDS

		Catalytic Events/Opportunities	Roadblocks/Challenges	Support Needed
			donors to provide/update information)	



TIMOR-LESTE

		Catalytic Events/Opportunities	Roadblocks/Challenges	Support Needed
Year	Indicator 4.1.2: Number of national policies (including national CCA plans, strategies, and frameworks), laws and regulations on climate change adaptation proposed and adopted.			
	2015 Target:	2017 Target:		
2012 (completed)	1. Department of Climate Change established	Still in the process of putting their action plan together	Human resources	Skill building in qualitative and quantitative assessment
2009 (completed)	2. Integrated CCA into school curriculum		Material to support the curriculum – books, computers, teaching staff	Funding, teacher training, purchasing of material and equipment
2010 (completed)	3. NAPA Preparation Document		N/A	
2011-2013 (completed)	4. CCA considerations integrated into Timor-Leste's Strategic Development Plan (2011-2030)		Human resources to implement strategy	Capacity building, technical assistance
2012 (completed)	5. NBSAP: National Biodiversity Policy		N/A	



TIMOR-LESTE

		Catalytic Events/Opportunities	Roadblocks/Challenges	Support Needed
2012 (completed)	6. Integrated some other activities into a rural development plan (CTSP)			
2012 (completed)	7. Rapid Marine Assessment Program (RAP) cover corals and coral reef fish and possible impacts of CC to distributions and abundance;			
2013 (completed)	8. Ecosystem-Based Climate Change Tool LEAP Manual (CTSP)			
2010 (completed)	9. NPOA		Funding Agencies that had promised to deliver programs did not deliver or have delivered a program different from the original discussions due to time constraints;	From funding agencies that came later, there is a need to facilitate an NCC meeting to review; CTSP facilitated a stocktaking meeting with could be the precursor for this meeting;
2010 (completed)	10. Analysis of relevant law and policy and development recommendations to improve policy coherence and integration of climate change and national development and food security strategies		Limited legal council – need access to people trained in environmental and climate law	Need to adjust timeframe Technical assistance Human resources
2011 (completed)	11. By Q2 2011 the development of an institutional and legal framework for	In the stage of promoting the NAPA document	Limited human resources for implementation; New Government	Funding



TIMOR-LESTE

		Catalytic Events/Opportunities	Roadblocks/Challenges	Support Needed
	marine and coastal climate change adaptation(including a NAPA (2010) and actions as part of a UNFCCC)		structures require new implementation agreements;	
Year	<p>Indicator 4.1.3: Percentage of local governments that have integrated climate adaptation into local governance plans and actions.</p> <p>8 studies in coastal Zucos represent 11.2% of villages in TL. These studies have been conducted at the Zuco level (local council level). There are several local councils in each of the 13 districts. At a district level these studies represent that 46% of districts have had some LEAPs or other adaptation studies conducted.</p> <p>More comprehensive data on climate events, challenges, and support can be found in the US Aid studies (including local knowledge)</p> <p>Total: 81 coastal Zucos</p> <p>2015 Target: 2017 Target:</p>			
2010	1. Tutuala (Lautem district) LEAP CTSP	Prolonged droughts	decreased access to fresh water	<p>Local plans need to be communicated to central government so that central government can allocate funds. If this isn't done, then funds are allocated elsewhere.</p> <p>A campaign on rain water harvest and alternatives for water capture is needed – climate projections indicate greater rainfall in the wet (La Nina cycle) provides opportunity for greater water storage during this</p>



TIMOR-LESTE

		Catalytic Events/Opportunities	Roadblocks/Challenges	Support Needed
				<p>season.</p> <p>Support with general water management</p> <p>* Rainfall predictions aren't as solid as temperature projections (PCCSP, Australian Federal Government)</p>
2010	2. Lore 1 (Lautem district) LEAP CTSP	King tides more frequent	<p>Tides inundate fuel wood. This leads to deforestation</p> <p>Inundation also causes infrastructure destruction and damage to households in coastal regions</p>	<p>Support needed for local communities to effectively communicate funding needs to central government (as above)</p> <p>Support needed to train local communities in reforestation methods</p>
2010	3. Com (Lautem) LEAP CTSP	Prolonged droughts	decreased access to fresh water (see general comments on this impact from Tutuala)	<p>Three alternative sites for water collection have been identified – however they need to be assessed to ensure the ability to accommodate extreme changes in water levels</p> <p>Support needed to</p>



TIMOR-LESTE

		Catalytic Events/Opportunities	Roadblocks/Challenges	Support Needed
				<p>survey sites and assess possible impacts based on projected data</p> <p>Support needed to build a tank for water containment</p> <p>Support for general water management</p>
2012	<p>4. Ulmera (Liquisa) Conducted a Vulnerability RA – 6 sites</p> <p>Laclo, Laga, Ulmera further full RA</p>	<p>SLR</p> <p>Mangrove degradation</p> <p>Traditonal salt production is effected</p>		
	5. Laclo (Manatutu)			
	6. Laga (Baucau District)			
	7. Vila (prospective site – Atauro, Dili)			
	8. Batugada (prospective site - Bobonaro District)			
2012	9. Balibo – sub district			
2012	<p>10. Atauro: sub district</p> <p>All viillages were assessed by WFC through a Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment</p>			
Year	<p>4.2.1: Number of active members (institutions and organizations) in the CCA Registry</p> <p>There is no central registry for organizations working across climate adaptation in Timor-Leste. The following is a list of the main organizations known to be working</p>			



TIMOR-LESTE

		Catalytic Events/Opportunities	Roadblocks/Challenges	Support Needed
directly on, or across, climate adaptation initiatives – or alternatively seen as relevant for involvement in future projects.				
		2015 Target:	2017 Target:	
	Name of organisation	Contacts	Type	
	2. Oxfam Australia		International NGO	
	3. RAI	Rui Pinto	Private Company	
	4. University of Timor-Leste		State University	
	5. CRS		International NGO	
	6. Care International		International	
	7. Lao Hamutuk	Charles Scheiner	National	
	8. HalaRai	Paul	National	
	9. Santalum	Adalberto	National	
	10. Haburas	VirgilioGuterres	National	
	11. Local groups in each district to be announced			
Year	Other/Cross-cutting Activities			
	1. Ministry of Health			
	2. Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries			
	3. Ministry of Tourism			
	4. Ministry of Social Solidarity			
	5. Ministry of Public Works	ADB Infrastructure Program (Roadworks)	Regional Program (?), problems with communication between this ministry and the new ministry (Commerce, Industry and	Creation of interministerial discussions to overview program of works and ensure that data compiled can be shared across Government



TIMOR-LESTE

		Catalytic Events/Opportunities	Roadblocks/Challenges	Support Needed
			Environment)	agencies (EIAs, etc)
	6. Ministry of Commerce Industry and the Environment	Pacific Climate Change Science Program (Australian Federal Government); CLiDE Database for Timor-Leste, a database with Climate data for Timor-Leste with Historical data 1964 until now	Lack of interagency discussions/platforms for sharing data; Data management Knowledge management	Helping new Directorates, Ministries and Government Agencies make sense of new roles and responsibilities and how different agency plans complement each other;
2012	7. Coastal Habitat Survey [Com-Liavai] (ATSEA)	ATSEA Project	Data has still to be shared with Government agency	To ensure that the data gets to Timor Leste Support in interpreting the data; Support in communicating the results effectively and include them into management recommendations;
2012	8. NOAA Autonomous Reef Monitoring Systems installed, thermometer;	13 ARMS and CAUs installed in 2012	Lack of divers to install the gear; Lack of Government funds to cover field work expenditures for Government technical staff	Diving refresher courses; Ensure that enough funds are allocated to this G2G partnership so as to ensure that Government staff field expenses are budgeted for
2012	9. LEAP in Com (CTSP); CCA Program (Oxfam, Care and Caritas; consortium + local NGOs)			



TIMOR-LESTE

		Catalytic Events/Opportunities	Roadblocks/Challenges	Support Needed
	10. River Catchments and Marine Productivity in Timor Leste: Caraulun (and Laclo) Catchment(s); South and North Coasts (ATSEF)	5. ATSEF	6. Limited reach of the report	7. Follow up studies on productivity of southcoast as this study was inconclusive, and generated more questions than answers;
	11. EU Global Climate Change Alliance Project USP and Secretariat for the Environment	Focuses on 3 key result areas: Capacity building Community engagement and adaptive actions Applied research		

APPENDIX A: STATUS OF NATIONAL ACTIONS - 2013

Indicator 4.1.2: Number of national policies (including national CCA plans and frameworks), laws and regulations on climate change adaptation proposed and adopted.

INDONESIA		
Title	Agency	Significance to Climate Change Adaptation
Act No. 17 of 2007 concerning Long-term Development Plan 2005-2025	Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS)	Mainstreaming CCA into development planning process
Act No.31/2009 concerning Meteorology, Climatology Geophysic	Meteorology, Climatology Geophysic Agency (BMKG)	Climate data monitoring
Act 32/2009 regarding Environmental protection and management	Ministry of Environment (MOA)	Requires national and local government to consider climate change impacts in formulating policy/program, Environmental protection and management plan

INDONESIA		
Title	Agency	Significance to Climate Change Adaptation
Act Number 27/2007 on Coastal and Small Islands Management	Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MOFAF)	Provide guidance in managing coastal and small islands
Presidential Regulation 46/2008 concerning DNPI	National Council for Climate Change (DNPI)	Establishment of new institution for climate services
National Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation	BAPPENAS, MOA, DNPI	Provide direction for mainstreaming of issues CCA into national development process
Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund	BAPPENAS	Establishment of new institution for financing climate change activities
Act No. 26 tahun 2007 regarding national spatial planning	Ministry of Public Works	
Presidential Decree Perpres No. 73 tahun 2013 regarding National Strategy of Mangrove Ecosystem Management Strategy Nasional	Ministry of Forest, MOMAF	
Presidential Decree No. 121/2012 regarding coastal and small islands rehabilitation	MOMAF	
Presidential Decree No. 64/2010 regarding Disaster Mitigation for coastal and Small Islands	MOMAF	
Directorate General Decree of Marine, Coastal and Small Islands Nomor 44/KP3K/XII/2008 regarding Guideline for Disaster Resilience House in Coastal Area	MOMAF	

MALAYSIA		
Title	Agency	Significance to Climate Change Adaptation
National Policy on Climate Change	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	Provides information and guidance on CCA to public and government
Strategy and Action Plan on Climate Change Impacts on Fisheries in Malaysia (2011-2020)	Department of Fisheries Malaysia	Provides information and guidance on CCA to public and government
National Coastal Zone Physical Plan 2010	Department of Town and Country Planning	Serve as a guide for spatial planning of the coastal zone
National Green Technology Policy		
National Roadmap to Reduce the Emission Intensity of GDP		
National Green Technology Roadmap		
Green Township and Green Buildings		

MALAYSIA		
Title	Agency	Significance to Climate Change Adaptation
Initiatives		
Waste Management Initiatives		

PAPUA NEW GUINEA		
Title	Agency	Significance to Climate Change Adaptation
National Climate Compatible Development Policy	OCCD	National Plan that captures CCA activities
Vision 2050	GoPNG (All departments through the different goals)	Guiding document to implementation
National Protected Area System	Department of Environment and Conservation	Support CCA on promoting MPA

PHILIPPINES		
Title	Agency	Significance to Climate Change Adaptation
REPUBLIC ACT NO. 9729- Philippine Climate Change Act	Climate Change Commission	Ensure the mainstreaming of climate change, in synergy with disaster risk reduction, into the national, sectoral and local development plans and programs
REPUBLIC ACT NO. 10174- People's Survival Fund	Climate Change Commission	Establishing the people's survival fund to provide long-term finance streams to enable the government to effectively address the problem of Climate Change
National Green Program (EO 26)		Provisions for mangrove replanting
Medium Term Development Plan		
National Climate Change Action Plan		
National Strategic Framework on Climate Change		

SOLOMON ISLANDS		
Title	Agency	Significance to Climate Change Adaptation
SI National CC Policy	MECDM - CCD	national framework
UN-REDD Preparedness Plan	MECDM - CCD	Forest protection form from logging and degradation - ridge to reef plans
Proposed - National Mangrove Management Plan	MECDM /MFMR and Ministry of Forestry	mangrove sustainable use and management for country
EAFM Policy	MECDM/MFMR	integrated planning to include CCA

SOLOMON ISLANDS		
Title	Agency	Significance to Climate Change Adaptation
NAPA	MECDM -CCD	prioritised sectors for CCA
J-NAP	MECDM - CCD/NDMO	risk reduction

TIMOR LESTE		
Title	Agency	Significance to Climate Change Adaptation
National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA)	Multi-agency implementation coordinated by National Directorate for International Environmental Affairs and Climate Change	NAPA document in an important tool for the Government and development partners to address future climate risks and increase the resilience of the economy and livelihoods of the nation. The Government has already recognized its value in the Strategic Development Plan 2011-2030, in which it commits to meeting UNFCCC targets channelled nationally through the NAPA.
Timor-Leste's Strategic Development Plan (2011-2030)		Incorporates climate change considerations
NBSAP: National Biodiversity Policy		
CTI National Plan of Action (NPOA)		

Appendix B: Status of Local Implementation – 2013

Indicator 4.1.3: Percentage of local governments that have integrated climate adaptation into local governance (plans and actions)

INDONESIA		
Total # of Coastal Local Governments:		
Name of Coastal Local Government	Type of Local Government	CCA Implementation Level
West Nusa Tenggara	Province	
South Sumatera	Province	
Malang Raya (Batu and Malang)	Municipality	
Riau Island	Province	
North Sumatera	Province	
Gorontalo	Province	
South Sulawesi	Province	
West Java	Province	
Tarakan	Municipality	
Semarang	Municipality	
Lampung	Municipality	

DKI Jakarta	Province	
22 Kabupaten (PDPT)	Municipality	
South East Sulawesi	Province	
East Nusa Tenggara	3 Kabupaten (Municipalities)	
Bali, Southeast Maluku, NTB, NTT (MPA Design)	Province	

MALAYSIA

Total # of Coastal Local Governments:

Name of Local Government	Type of Local Government	CCA Implementation Level
Sabah	State	Pre-Level 1

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Total # of Coastal Local Governments: 14

Name of Local Government	Type of Local Government	CCA Implementation Level
East Sepik	Province	Level 1
Madang	Province	Pre-level 1
Morobe	Province	Level 1
Northern	Province	Level 1
West New Britain	Province, LLG	Level 2
Manus	Province, LLG	Level 2
New Ireland	Province	Level 2
Central	Province	Level 1
Western Province	Province	Level 1
Milne Bay Province	Province, LLG	Level 2

PHILIPPINES

Total Number of Coastal Local Governments:

Name of Local Government	Type of Local Government	CCA Implementation Level
Batanes	Province	Level 1
San Vicente, Palawan	Municipality	Level 2
Bohol	Province	Level 1
Romblon	Province	Level 1
Eastern Samar	Province	Level 2
Camotes	Municipality	Level 2
Marikina Watershed	Multiple Political territories	Level 1
Surigao del Norte	Province	Level 3
Cagayan de Oro	Province	Level 2
Iligan	Province	Level 2

Notes: Philippines will report CCA implementation of municipalities and cities. If municipalities are participating in Province-led CCA initiatives, these initiatives can be counted toward achieving the CCA benchmarks. Need current total of coastal municipalities and cities.

SOLOMON ISLANDS		
Total Number of Coastal Local Governments: 9		
Name of Local Government	Type of Local Government	CCA Implementation Level
Choiseul Province	Province	Level 2
Western Province	Province	Level 1
Isabel Province	Province	Level 1
Central Islands Province	Province	Level 1
Malaita Province	Province	Level 1
Guadalcanal Province	Province	Level 1
Makira/Ulawa Province	Province	Level 1
Temotu Province	Province	Level 1
Rennell/Bellona Province	Province	Pre-Level 1

TIMOR-LESTE		
Total Number of Coastal Local Governments: 75		
Name of Local Government	Type of Local Government	CCA Implementation Level
Com	Zuco	Pre-Level 1
Tutuala	Zuco	Pre-Level 1
Lore I	Zuco	Pre-Level 1

A3-2. Indicators for Monitoring the CTI-CFF RPOA GOAL ON CCA

(as adopted by the CTI-CFF CCA TWG at their 3rd formal meeting in Dili, Timor-Leste on 31 May 2013)

GOAL 4: CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION MEASURES ACHIEVED

Target 4.1: Region-wide early action plan for climate change adaptation for the near-shore marine and coastal environment developed and implemented

Indicator 4.1.1:

Number of regional agreements/frameworks/plans (e.g. REAP) developed

Unit of Measure: Number of regional agreements, frameworks, programs, plans

Description: Regional agreements, frameworks, and plans include the Region-wide Early Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation (REAP-CCA), communiqués, policy positions, regional programs and plans that have been adopted by two or more Coral Triangle countries.

Attributes for Indicator 4.1.1: Number of regional agreements	
Region	Coral Triangle

Title	Title of regional agreement, framework, program or plan endorsed by the SOM
Description	Description of regional agreement, framework, program or plan
Endorsement Date	Date endorsed by the SOM
Documentation	Electronic copy of document provided
Source	Source/Provider for the data
Validated	Yes No Unknown. If Yes, name of the person/organization validated the Level
Notes	Additional notes/remarks

CCA TWG decisions on Indicator 4.1.1 (31 May 2013):

- a. “Program” refers to the implementation of policies, framework or strategies that may result in new policy recommendations or implementation of specific activities at the local level.
- b. The timeline of each program should also be reported.
- c. The number of programs may decrease once a program is completed, so to avoid confusion, agreements, programs, frameworks and plans should be counted and reported separately.

Indicator 4.1.2:

Number of national policies (including national CCA plans and frameworks), laws and regulations on climate change adaptation proposed and adopted.

Unit of Measure: Number of national agreements, frameworks, plans

Description: National policies, frameworks, programs and plans including NAPAs, NPOAs and other similar plan documents that incorporate CCA.

Attributes for Indicator 4.1.2: Number of national policies	
Country*	Indonesia Malaysia Papua New Guinea Philippines Solomon Islands Timor-Leste
Title*	Title of national agreement, framework, program or plan endorsed by the SOM
Description*	Description of national agreement, framework, program or plan
Documentation	Electronic copy of document provided
Source	Source/Provider for the data
Validated	Yes No Unknown. If Yes, name of the person/organization validated the Level
Notes	Additional notes/remarks

Indicator 4.1.3:

Percentage of local governments² that have integrated climate adaptation into local governance (plans and actions)

Unit of Measure: Percentage of coastal local governments achieving CCA benchmarks for each Level

Indicator Description: The percentage is calculated by dividing the total number of coastal local governments achieving the CCA benchmarks (disaggregated by Level) and the total number of coastal local governments in a country. This will have to be graphically represented through a map maintained by the CT Atlas.

The CCA Benchmarking system is designed to support benchmarks included in the *REAP-CCA*. The tool is intended to be used by local government together with the community planning team to integrate climate adaptation in local governance. The benchmarks should be evaluated by the local team who is facilitating the process for your community or local government to incorporate climate change adaptation into local policies, plans, and programs. The benchmark can be used to assess current status, guide planning efforts, and monitor performance.

The baseline status of climate adaptation in a community can be assessed by reviewing the descriptions of benchmarks and determining which benchmark has been achieved and at what level. If you are unsure, review the description of that benchmark to gain a better understanding of what is involved. The benchmarks can also serve as a guide to planning next steps in adapting to climate change by determining which benchmarks have not been addressed. Finally, the benchmarks can be used to monitor implementation and compare progress against the baseline assessment.

Attributes for Indicator 4.1.3: Percentage of Local Governments Integrating CCA	
Country	Indonesia Malaysia Papua New Guinea Philippines Solomon Islands Timor-Leste
Total number of coastal local governments	The total number of coastal local governments in a country most relevant to planning and implementing adaptation actions such as municipality, province, etc.
Local Government	Official name of coastal local government
Longitude	The coordinate of longitude of the local government
Latitude	The coordinate of latitude of the local government
Type of Local Government	The type of local government most relevant to planning and implementing adaptation actions such as municipality, province, etc.
CCA Level Achieved*	Level 1 Benchmarks Level 2 Benchmarks Level 3 Benchmarks
Documentation	Benchmark Checklist and Data Form submitted
Source	Source/Provider for the data
Validated	Yes No Unknown. If Yes, name of the person/organization validated the Level
Notes	Additional notes/remarks

CCA TWG decisions on Indicator 4.1.3 (31 May 2013):

- a. Country reports should include the name and Lat-Long coordinates of the area of jurisdiction of each local government so these can be included in the CT Atlas and displayed

² Pertains to states for Malaysia, provinces for Solomon Islands, municipalities and cities for the Philippines, *sucos* (group of villages) for Timor Leste. provinces and districts for both PNG and Indonesia

on the CT map as polygons to show that implementation is happening and where it is happening, and to graphically illustrate implementation at a regional scale.

Local Government Benchmark Checklist and Data Form – Level 1

<p align="center">Level 1 – Getting Started</p> <p align="center">Objective: Awareness of climate hazards and vulnerability with early adaptation actions initiated.</p>	
Benchmarks	Brief Description of Achievements
<input type="checkbox"/> CCA team organized and trained to facilitate local early action planning	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Community outreach on climate change issues and early actions conducted	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Local climate vulnerability assessment (qualitative) conducted	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Indicators (social and natural) of climate impacts and adaptation actions identified and baseline assessment conducted	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Timeline for implementation of early adaptation actions developed	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> At least 2 early adaptation actions planned and initiated	<input type="checkbox"/>

Local Government Benchmark Checklist and Data Form – Level 2

Level 2 – Laying a Solid Foundation	
Objective: Climate adaptation measures integrated into plans and programs with regular funding allocated to sustain implementation of early adaptation actions with monitoring	
Benchmark	Brief Description of Achievements
<input type="checkbox"/> Local partnerships established to support adaptation	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Stakeholder outreach on local early adaptation plans and adaptation measures conducted	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Local climate vulnerability assessment updated and refined (quantitative)	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Early actions and timeline for implementation reviewed and updated	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Local early action measures incorporated into plans and programs	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> At least 4 early adaptation actions implemented with measured success	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring of climate impacts and adaptation strategies conducted	<input type="checkbox"/>

Local Government Benchmark Checklist and Data Form – Level 3

Level 3 – Responding to Changing Conditions	
Objective: Climate adaptation mainstreamed into policies, plans, programs and decision making processes across all sectors with monitoring, measured results, and positive returns	
Benchmarks	Brief Description of Achievements
<input type="checkbox"/> National, regional, and international partnerships established to support long term adaptation	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> CCA mainstreamed into policies, plans, and programs	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> At least 6 early adaptation actions implemented with measured success	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring of climate impacts and adaptation strategies conducted and to adapt and improve management	<input type="checkbox"/>

BENCHMARKS FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION IN THE CORAL TRIANGLE (FROM REAP-CCA (CTI-CFF 2011))

Level 1 – Getting Started	Level 2 – Laying a Solid Foundation	Level 3 – Responding to Changing Conditions
<p>Objective: Awareness of climate hazards and vulnerability with early adaptation actions initiated.</p>	<p>Objective: Climate adaptation measures integrated into plans and programs with regular funding allocated to sustain implementation of early adaptation actions with monitoring</p>	<p>Objective: Climate adaptation mainstreamed into policies, plans, programs and decision making processes across all sectors with monitoring, measured results, and positive returns.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> CCA team organized and trained to facilitate local early action planning <input type="checkbox"/> Community outreach on climate change issues and early actions conducted <input type="checkbox"/> Local climate vulnerability assessment (qualitative) conducted <input type="checkbox"/> Indicators (social and natural) of climate impacts and adaptation actions identified and baseline assessment conducted <input type="checkbox"/> Timeline for implementation of early adaptation actions developed <input type="checkbox"/> At least 2 early adaptation actions planned and initiated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Local partnerships established to support adaptation <input type="checkbox"/> Stakeholder outreach on local early adaptation plans and adaptation measures conducted <input type="checkbox"/> Local climate vulnerability assessment updated and refined (quantitative) <input type="checkbox"/> Early actions and timeline for implementation reviewed and updated <input type="checkbox"/> Local early action measures incorporated into plans and programs <input type="checkbox"/> At least 4 early adaptation actions implemented with measured success <input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring of climate impacts and adaptation strategies conducted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> National, regional, and international partnerships established to support long term adaptation <input type="checkbox"/> CCA mainstreamed into policies, plans, and programs <input type="checkbox"/> At least 6 early adaptation actions implemented with measured success <input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring of climate impacts and adaptation strategies conducted and to adapt and improve management

Description of Level 1 Benchmarks: Getting Started

Level 1- Getting Started		
Objective: Awareness of climate hazards and vulnerability with resilience-building best practices initiated.		
Benchmarks for Local Implementation	Description	Selected Guides and Tools
<input type="checkbox"/> CCA team organized and trained to facilitate local early action planning	<p><i>Is there an established group of people who will plan and implement early actions for climate adaptation?</i></p> <p>The local “CCA” team should be a multi-sectoral and multidisciplinary group that can support the integration of early actions on climate adaptation into (existing/new) local plans, policies, and programs. The team may be an existing body or a new one depending on the local situation and needs. An illustrative team composition may include: local planning officer, finance officer, and sectoral specialists. The team should include representatives from government, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector and represent a balance of gender and social groups in your community. The team or members of the team should have some training or orientation on climate change issues and adaptation strategies.</p>	LEAP Guide – Step 1
<input type="checkbox"/> Community outreach on climate change issues and early actions conducted	<p><i>Is the community aware climate change and impacts?</i></p> <p>Community education and outreach should cover the following topics: (1) What is climate change? (2) How does it impact our lives? and (3) What can be done to adapt to climate change? Education and outreach activities may include community or village meetings, orientations, inclusion in school curriculum or special school presentations, outreach materials and activities to illustrate the impacts of climate change.</p>	LEAP Guide – Step 2
<input type="checkbox"/> Local climate vulnerability assessment (qualitative) conducted	<p><i>What are the observed and potential impacts of climate change in our community?</i></p> <p>A qualitative vulnerability assessment can provide important information about climate impacts in the community. Assessing vulnerability involves identifying the degree of exposure and sensitivity of people, natural resources, and the built environment to climate hazards and the capacity of these resources to adapt climate change.</p>	LEAP Guide – Step 3 Vulnerability of Tropical Pacific Fisheries and Aquaculture to Climate Change (Bell et al., 2011) Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation Planning for Mangrove Systems (Ellison 20012)
<input type="checkbox"/> Indicators (social and natural) of	<p><i>What indicators of climate change should be monitored locally?</i></p> <p>Indicators and baseline conditions need to be established</p>	LEAP Guide – Step 2, 3, 4, and Appendix B Participatory

Description of Level 1 Benchmarks: Getting Started

Level 1- Getting Started Objective: Awareness of climate hazards and vulnerability with resilience-building best practices initiated.		
climate impacts and adaptation actions identified and baseline assessment conducted	in order to monitor change over time. Monitoring change in one or more variables can provide valuable information to understanding the changing conditions and impacts of climate change. Local universities can provide assistance in establishing sentinel sites, monitoring key variables, and reporting results. Some of the variables will require specific technology and standardized methods to monitor such as sea surface temperature and ocean acidification. Other variables, such as location and extent of coastal flooding may be monitored by communities following simple protocols.	Monitoring, Evaluation, Reflection and Learning for Community-based Adaptation: PMERL Manual: A Manual for Local Practitioners (Ayers et al. 2012) Making Adaptation Count Concepts and Options for Monitoring and Evaluation of Climate Change Adaptation (Spearman and McGray 2011) Desk Review: Evaluation of Adaptation to Climate Change from a Development Perspective (McKenzie et al. 2008)
<input type="checkbox"/> Timeline for implementation of early adaptation actions developed	<i>What early actions should be taken to reduce vulnerability?</i> Early actions encompass a broad range of best practices designed to build coastal community resilience to climate change. Early actions may include discrete actions to reduce exposure (e.g. establishing coastal setbacks for new development), reduce sensitivity (e.g. reduce non-climate stressors such as overfishing, pollution) and increase adaptive capacity (e.g. establishing early warning systems for disaster management). A timeline of early actions provides a phased implementation approach and highlights priorities that should be initiated	LEAP Guide – Step 4; Appendix A Vulnerability of Tropical Pacific Fisheries and Aquaculture to Climate Change (Bell et al., 2011) Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation Planning for Mangrove Systems (Ellison 20012) Biophysical principles for designing resilient networks of marine

Description of Level 1 Benchmarks: Getting Started

Level 1- Getting Started Objective: Awareness of climate hazards and vulnerability with resilience-building best practices initiated.		
		protected areas to integrate fisheries, biodiversity and climate change objectives in the Coral Triangle (Fernandez et al. 2012)
<input type="checkbox"/> At least two early adaptation actions planned and initiated	<p><i>What early adaptation actions should we initiate?</i></p> <p>Early adaptation actions are designed to address the dual goals of sustainable development and risk reduction. This means balancing social, economic, and environmental objectives and reducing risk from climate change and other hazards. Early adaptation actions should meet these objectives through design and implementation.</p>	<p>LEAP Guide – Appendix A Adapting to Coastal Climate Change: A Guidebook for Development Planners (USAID 2009)</p> <p>Locally-Managed Marine Areas: A guide to supporting community-based adaptive management (Govan et al., 2008)</p> <p>Principles and Practice in EBM - A Guide for Conservation Practitioners in the Western Tropical Pacific (Clarke and Jupiter 2010)</p>

Description of Level 2 Benchmarks - Laying a Solid Foundation

Level 2 – Laying a Solid Foundation		
Objective: Climate adaptation measures integrated into plans and programs with regular funding allocated to sustain implementation of early adaptation actions with monitoring		
Benchmarks for Local Implementation	Description	Guides and Tools
<input type="checkbox"/> Local partnerships established to support adaptation	<p><i>What types of partnerships should be explored?</i></p> <p>Collaboration between different levels of government, private sector, academic institutions, and nongovernmental organizations is needed to build coastal community resilience to climate change. Government agencies, nongovernmental organizations, and academic institutions can be tapped to provide training and technical and financial assistance to develop, implement, and monitor efforts in sustainable development, coastal resource and fisheries management, emergency response, and risk assessment. Examples of resilience-building best practices that require collaboration and partnerships include: scaling up marine protected area management to a marine protected area network or fisheries management unit, addressing vulnerability of major roads, ports, and harbors to climate change, or establishing early warning systems for climate change and hazard conditions.</p>	Public-Private-Partnership Handbook (ADB 2008)
<input type="checkbox"/> Stakeholder outreach on local early adaptation plans and adaptation measures conducted	<p><i>Why conduct outreach to stakeholders on local early adaptation plans?</i></p> <p>Adaptation measures may have far reaching implications on social and cultural ties and impact livelihoods. Stakeholders need to be engaged in reviewing adaptation options and providing inputs to improve implementation. Engaged stakeholders should include people with economic and social interests in the resource, minority groups, and both men and women.</p>	LEAP Guide – Step 2
<input type="checkbox"/> Local climate vulnerability assessment updated and refined (quantitative)	<p><i>What are the observed and potential impacts of climate change in our community?</i></p> <p>A quantitative vulnerability assessment can be used to describe specific risks to key assets from climate change. Assessing vulnerability involves identifying the degree of exposure and sensitivity of people, natural resources, and the built environment to climate hazards and the capacity of these resources to adapt climate change.</p>	LEAP Guide – Step 3 and 4 A Framework for Social Adaptation to Climate Change: Sustaining Tropical Coastal Communities and Industries (Marshall <i>et al.</i> , 2010)
<input type="checkbox"/> Early actions and timeline for implementation	<p><i>What early actions should be taken to reduce vulnerability?</i></p> <p>Early actions should be reviewed and updated to respond to changing climate changes and vulnerability. Early actions may include discrete actions to reduce exposure</p>	LEAP Guide – Step 4

Description of Level 2 Benchmarks - Laying a Solid Foundation

Level 2 – Laying a Solid Foundation		
Objective: Climate adaptation measures integrated into plans and programs with regular funding allocated to sustain implementation of early adaptation actions with monitoring		
Benchmarks for Local Implementation	Description	Guides and Tools
reviewed and updated	(e.g. establishing coastal setbacks for new development), reduce sensitivity (e.g. reduce non-climate stressors such as overfishing, pollution) and increase adaptive capacity (e.g. establishing early warning systems for disaster management). Emphasis should be placed on integrating early actions into existing policies, plans, and programs rather than creating new ones (laws to better manage shoreline development, permit systems, CZM plans, etc).	
<input type="checkbox"/> Local early adaptation measures results incorporated into plans and programs	<i>Why should local early adaptation measures be incorporated into plans and programs?</i> Early adaptation measures will cover a range of sectors from public services, economic development, and natural resource management. These measures should be incorporated into existing plans and programs to ensure that funding and implementation mechanisms are available.	LEAP Guide – Step 4 and Appendix A
<input type="checkbox"/> At least 4 early adaptation actions implemented with measured success	<i>What adaptation actions should we initiate?</i> Adaptation actions are designed to address the dual goals of sustainable development and risk reduction. This means balancing social, economic, and environmental objectives and reducing risk from climate change and other hazards. Resilience-building best practices meet these objectives through design and implementation.	LEAP Guide – Step 4 and Appendix A Locally-Managed Marine Areas: A guide to supporting community-based adaptive management (Govan et al., 2008) How Resilient is your Coastal Community? Guide for Evaluating Coastal Community Resilience US IOTWS (2007)
<input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring of climate impacts and evaluation of adaptation	<i>What monitoring should be conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of adaptation measures over time?</i> Changing climate conditions means the impacts and adaptation measures to address these impacts needs to be monitored and evaluated for effectiveness. Evaluation is the process of review and analysis of all relevant data	LEAP Guide – Step 2, 3, 4, and Appendix B SEM-Pacifika: Socioeconomic monitoring

Description of Level 2 Benchmarks - Laying a Solid Foundation

Level 2 – Laying a Solid Foundation Objective: Climate adaptation measures integrated into plans and programs with regular funding allocated to sustain implementation of early adaptation actions with monitoring		
Benchmarks for Local Implementation	Description	Guides and Tools
strategies conducted	and information required to determine if the set of adaptation measures is performing to expectation. The goal of the evaluation is to assess the performance of the adaptation measures in terms of their design and implementation.	guidelines for coastal managers in Pacific Island countries (Wongbusarakum et al., 2008) Indicators to assess community-level social vulnerability to climate change: An addendum to SocMon and SEM-Pasifika regional socioeconomic monitoring guidelines (Wongbusarakum and Christy Loper 2011)

Description of Level 3 Benchmarks – Responding to Changing Conditions

Level 3 – Responding to Changing Conditions		
Objective: Climate adaptation mainstreamed into policies, plans, programs and decision making processes across all sectors with monitoring, measured results, and positive returns.		
Benchmarks for Local Implementation	Description	Guidance and Tools
<input type="checkbox"/> National, regional, and international partnerships established to support long term adaptation	<i>What types of partnerships should be explored?</i> Local adaptation efforts need to be integrated or linked with other subnational, national, regional, or international programs to scale up adaptation to address medium and long-term priorities. Partners may include government agencies, private sector, funding organizations.	Public-Private-Partnership Handbook (ADB 2008)
<input type="checkbox"/> CCA is mainstreamed into policies, plans, and programs	<i>What does mainstreaming climate adaptation mean?</i> Mainstreaming is the integration of climate change risk assessments and adaptation measures into all plans, policies, and programs as a regular course of business. This means infrastructure, utilities, coastal development plans, agriculture, health, education, natural resource, and environmental plans, policies, and programs integrate consideration of climate change risks and adaptation measures.	Adapting to Coastal Climate Change: A Guidebook for Development Planners (USAID 2009)
<input type="checkbox"/> At least six early adaptation actions implemented with measured results	<i>What adaptation measures should we initiate?</i> Adaptation measures are designed to address the dual goals of sustainable development and risk reduction. This means balancing social, economic, and environmental objectives and reducing risk from climate change and other hazards. Adaptation measures should meet these objectives through design and implementation.	LEAP Guide – Step 4 and Appendix A
<input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring of climate impacts and adaptation strategies conducted and to adapt and improve management	<i>What monitoring should be conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of adaptation measures over time?</i> Changing climate conditions means the impacts and adaptation measures to address these impacts needs to be monitored and evaluated for effectiveness. Evaluation is the process of review and analysis of all relevant data and information required to determine if the set of adaptation measures is performing to	LEAP Guide – Step 2, 3, 4, and Appendix B SEM-Pacifika: Socioeconomic monitoring guidelines for coastal managers in Pacific Island countries (Wongbusarakum et al., 2008) Indicators to assess

Description of Level 3 Benchmarks – Responding to Changing Conditions

Level 3 – Responding to Changing Conditions		
Objective: Climate adaptation mainstreamed into policies, plans, programs and decision making processes across all sectors with monitoring, measured results, and positive returns.		
	expectation. The goal of the evaluation is to assess the performance of the adaptation measures in terms of their design and implementation.	community-level social vulnerability to climate change: An addendum to SocMon and SEM-Pasifika regional socioeconomic monitoring guidelines (Wongbusarakum and Christy Loper 2011)

Indicator 4.1.4:

Area of Mangroves (hectares)

Unit of Measure: Area in hectares

Indicator Description: The area of hectares is reported as the total national area of mangroves in hectares based on national datasets.

Frequency: Every 3 years

Attributes for Indicator 4.1.4: Area of Mangrove	
Country	Indonesia Malaysia Papua New Guinea Philippines Solomon Islands Timor-Leste
Area of mangroves (hectare)	The total area of mangrove in hectares
Source	Source/Provider for the data
Validated	Yes No Unknown. If Yes, name of the person/organization validated the Level
Notes	Additional notes/remarks

CCA TWG comments and decisions on Indicator 4.1.4 (31 May 2013):

- a. GLOMIS (Global Mangrove Database and Information System at glomis.com) would be a useful resource, but the CT Atlas already includes mangrove data.
- b. Each country should verify with their respective NCCs (National Coordination Committees) whether these are GLOMIS data, what scale was used and how current the data are.
- c. The countries noted the need for information on how to access GLOMIS data.

Target 4.2 (Intermediate Result): Networked national centers of excellence on climate change adaptation for marine and coastal environments are established and in full operation

Indicator 4.2.1:

A national institution within each of the CT6 designated and networked at the regional level to address climate change adaptation coordinated with national government support

Unit of Measure: Center of excellence on CCA in each of the CT6

Frequency of monitoring: Annual

Description (extracted from the CTI-CFF RPOA for 2010-2020): 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.

These national centers of excellence will represent important steps toward fulfilling UNFCCC obligations of CT governments related to climate change adaptation. They are likely to take a variety of forms, and will build on existing mechanisms and designated focal points. The essential concept is to establish an effective “focal point” in each country for climate change adaptation measures for the marine and coastal environment, to facilitate data and information management (e.g., episodes of coral bleaching, eutrophication and Harmful Algal Bloom) and support coordinated action. For some countries, these centers may need to start quite modestly (e.g., working group, a virtual center, or an existing office or small unit designated within a relevant ministry). For other countries, a more complex and advanced model could be considered, even at the outset.

These national centers could coordinate the early capacity building activities needed, and coordinate the development of the National Adaptation Plans. Over time, they could be designed to (i) generate projections of climate change vulnerabilities and impacts related to coastal communities and marine and coastal resources—for the region as a whole (through collaborative efforts) and for specific geographies, drawing on advanced modeling tools; (ii) commission and support targeted research on adaptation strategies; (iii) provide practical training and various other forms of technical support for field applications and piloting of adaptation measures and resilience models; (iv) provide tools, case studies, and technical advice on ways to incorporate adaptation measures in governmental plans (e.g. spatial plans, poverty reduction strategies); and (v) provide communications tools on climate change and adaptation strategies.

National centers could be networked through a regional coordination mechanism of some kind (to be determined) and will collaborate with leading scientific institutions working on climate change adaptation issues.

Climate change adaptation measures will need to be specified as relevant for locations. Generally, adaptation will be measured through the incorporation of locally appropriate actions within local government development and resource management plans, and MPAs, as well as technical and financial support derived from national institutions designated to support adaptation to climate change.

Attributes for Indicator 4.2.1: 4.2.1 A national institution within CT6 designated and networked to address climate change adaptation coordinated with national government support

Name of Institution/ Organization	Name
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Contact Information	Address Telephone No Fax No. email address website link to existing database (if any)
Area of Operation	Indonesia Malaysia Papua New Guinea Philippines Solomon Islands Timor-Leste Regional Global
Technical Support Areas	Policy Climate Science and Modeling Vulnerability Assessment Adaptation Planning Implementation Monitoring & Evaluation Training Toolkits Communication Capacity Development
List of Projects	Project Name Budget Duration Key Activities
List of Sites	Site Name Local Government Country
Source	Source/Provider for the data
Validated	Yes No Unknown. If Yes, name of the person/organization validated the Level
Notes	Additional notes/remarks about the MPA

CCA TWG decisions on Indicator 4.2.1 (31 May 2013):

- a. The original description of Indicator 4.2.1 (a national institution within CT6 designated and networked at the regional level to address climate change adaptation coordinated with national government support) is a more accurate measure of Target 4.2 (networked national centers of excellence on CCA for marine and coastal environments established and in full operation) and should be reinstated.
- b. The body agreed with Malaysia's [Mr. Mohamed Zaini Bin Abdul Rahman] observation that the original intent was for each country to designate one center of excellence for CCA that will be supported by government and the six CCA COE will be networked regionally to promote cross-training, information exchange etc. among the CT6, which can be hosted by any of the six COEs.)

A3-4. TERMS OF REFERENCE (TOR) OF THE CTI-CFF CCA TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP

(as adopted at the 3rd CTI-CFF CCA TWG formal meeting in Dili, Timor-Leste on 31 May 2013)

Coral Triangle Initiative for Coral Reefs, Fisheries, and Food Security (CTI-CFF)

Climate Change Adaptation Working Group: Structure and Operations

1.0 Background

The Coral Triangle Initiative for Coral Reefs, Fisheries, and Food Security (CTI-CFF) is a unique multilateral partnership 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 to support diversification strategies that build coastal communities resilience to climate change. The CTI-CFF Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) launched in 2009 by the leaders of the six Coral Triangle countries sets forth the achievement of climate change adaptation measures as one of five long-term goals for regional action. The five goals are: (1) strengthening management of seascapes; (2) application of ecosystem approach to fisheries management; (3) developing and strengthening the management of marine protected areas; (4) implementing climate change adaptation measures; and (5) protecting threatened marine species. These goals are supported by clear sets of actions and timelines to specifically address regional marine resource conservation and sustainability priorities. Regional actions on climate change adaptation (CCA) support the achievement of two targets to achieve Goal 4. The creation of technical working groups to facilitate progress on achieving these goals was approved at SOM5, along with a general Terms of Reference for all the TWGs.

CTI ON CORAL REEFS, FISHERIES, AND FOOD SECURITY REGIONAL PLAN OF ACTION

Goal 4: Climate Change Adaptation Measures Achieved

Target #1: Region-wide Early Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation for the Nearshore Marine and Coastal Environment and Small Island Ecosystems developed and implemented by 2015

Regional Action 1: Identify the most important and immediate adaptation measures that should be taken across all Coral Triangle countries, based primarily on analyses using existing model by 2011

Regional Action 2: Identify the most important and immediate adaptation measures that could be taken in each CT country by 2011.

Regional Action 3: Complete and implement a Region-wide Early Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation by 2015

Regional Action 4: Conduct capacity-needs assessments and develop capacity building programs on climate change adaptation measures by 2011

Regional Action 5: Mobilize financial resources to implement Region wide Early Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation by 2011

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

(CTI-CFF RPOA 2009)

The development of the CTI Region-wide Early Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation in the Coral Triangle (REAP) was facilitated by the CCA TWG which was adopted at the 7th Senior Officials Meeting (SOM7) in October 2011.

2.0 Purpose and Tasks of the CCA TWG

The primary function of the CCA TWG, as provided by SOM6, is to provide technical inputs and recommendations to the Regional Secretariat and the National Coordinating Committees of the CT6 in achieving the over-arching goals that have been set forth in the RPOA. In addition, the CCA TWG will oversee implementation of the REAP. Generally as approved by the SOM6, the Working Groups shall:

- Lead regional/national technical advice for CT6/NCCs implementation of RPOA, REAP and regional CTI CCA initiatives.
- Provide a platform to build a shared understanding and capacity on CCA among CT6 through regional exchanges, workshops, program, and activities
- Oversee, coordinate, and monitor implementation of the REAP
- Coordinate and assist identification, compilation, and consultation of thematic issues in CT6.
- Communicate with CT6 focal points, experts, partners, and other groups on specific theme.
- Prepare technical and communication material on WG matters to be distributed to regional secretariat and CT countries.
- Link with Learning Networks, academia, and other relevant foras for collaboration

Specific tasks of the CCA TWG are provided in Annex 1 ([A3-4a](#)).

3.0 Membership and Structure

3.1 Membership. The CCA TWG shall be composed of at least two representatives from each of the CT6 (Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands and Timor Leste), a representative from the Regional Secretariat and CTI-CFF partners. The NCC of CT6 countries shall designate representatives to the CCA TWG meetings. However, decision-making shall be lodged with the CT6 members.

3.2 Term of the Chair and Vice Chair. The term of the Chair and Vice Chair is staggered over two years. Starting on 01 January of the year, following the confirmation of the SOM. the CCA TWG will decide the subsequent Chair and Vice Chair who represent Southeast Asian and Pacific regions accordingly

3.3. Transition. The current CCA TWG Chair (Indonesia) and Vice-Chair (Solomon Islands) will retain their positions until December 2013. And that after December 2013 and confirmation by SOM9, the Vice-Chair (Solomon Islands) will serve a one-year term as Chair, and either Malaysia or the Philippines will serve a similar term as Vice-Chair. Thereafter, the Vice-Chair will take over as Chair and a new Vice-Chair will be elected.

Organizational structure of the CCA TWG showing lines of communication with other CTI bodies is provided in Annex 2 ([A3-4b](#)).

4.0 Program Planning and Coordination

4.1 Regular CCA TWG meetings. The CCA TWG shall conduct at least one meeting annually to prepare the annual report and submit to the SOM. The schedule of the meetings will take into consideration planned CTI regional events and SOM / MM meetings. In addition to the annual meeting, conference calls may be arranged among the CCA TWG focal points to keep the CT6 abreast with the developments on the CCA TWG work plans and progress towards the overall CCA target across the CT6. The Chair shall inform the TWG focal points of the CT6

at least two weeks prior to the date of the conference call and the agenda. The tentative location of each TWG meeting shall be agreed upon during the meeting in the preceding year.

- 4.2 CCA TWG Annual Work Plan Preparation and Presentation to SOM. In coordination with and support from the CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat, the CCA TWG shall prepare an annual work plan showing directions and activities leading towards the successful completion of the priority actions set forth by SOM on CCA goal and targets. The CCA TWG shall encourage the support and participation of the CTI-CFF development partners and other TWGs in drawing the CCA TWG annual work plan.

Resource allocation needed to complete the activities presented in the annual work plan shall be integral in the work plan preparation. The funding sources from within the CT6 governments and development partner organizations will be identified and form part of the presentation of the work plan to SOM.

- 4.3 Collaboration with other TWGs. The CCA TWG shall coordinate and collaborate with other CTI TWGs and the Regional Secretariat in the planning and conduct of regional priority actions. The Chair and/or Vice Chair shall be responsible to coordinate with the Chairs and/or Vice Chairs of other TWGs.
- 4.4 Collaboration with Technical Experts and Supporting Institutions and Organizations. The CCA TWG shall invite and duly recognize the technical experts and supporting institutions (e.g. academe and research organizations) as technical advisers to the TWG. The Regional Secretariat shall assist the CCA TWG in putting together a pool of technical advisors which will be called on for specific questions or issues. The specific functions of the technical advisors are:
- To provide technical support in the compilation, review and analysis of data/information and provide decision support regarding issues relating to RPOA CCA goal and targets
 - To provide technical support in the preparation of communication messages including press releases, and other information and communication materials
 - To guide the preparation and/ or review concept notes and or funding applications
 - To guide the preparation of reports of CTI regional activities concerning CCAs
- 4.5 Monitoring and Reporting of Progress. The CCA TWG will follow regional CTI M&E and reporting requirements. The CCA TWG shall collect and collate data on the CCA-related indicators in the M&E system from the NCCs to track and report on progress on the CCA goal and targets. The CCA TWG shall review and provide inputs to the CCA Section of the State of the Coral Triangle Report (SCTR).

5.0 Mode of Decision-making

- 5.1 Consensus is the preferred mode of decision-making but under “certain conditions”, voting by majority. Only CT6 countries can vote. Each country has one vote. In cases where the TWG cannot reach a decision, the Regional Secretariat may be called upon to give an opinion.

6.0 Administrative Support to the CCA TWG.

The administrative support for the TWG shall be provided by the country chairing the TWG. Coordination with other CT6 countries pertaining to schedules of activities, collaboration with other countries and other related activities should be coordinated with the regional secretariat.

7.0 Financial Arrangements

The CCA TWG will extend assistance in mobilizing financial resources in support to the implementation of the annual work plan as well as in the operations of the TWG.

Endorsed, this 25th Day of October 2012 in Jakarta, Indonesia

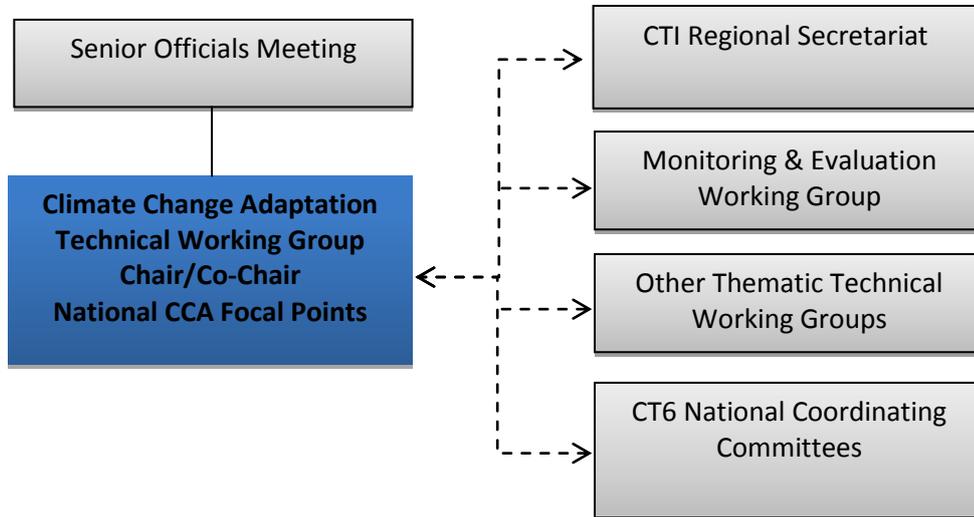
A3-4a. CCA TWG TOR Annex 1: CCA TWG Functions and Tasks

CCA TWG Functions and Tasks

TWG Function	Tasks	Timing
Planning & Coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct CCA TWG Meetings • Guide and review progress on other actions in the RPOA as requested by SOM • Review and make inputs on funding proposals, reports and other related CTI activities. 	At least 1 per year
Capacity Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct regional exchanges and workshops • Attend fora on CCA 	As needed
Monitoring & Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor progress of CCA indicators • Track and report on implementation of the CCA goal, targets, and activities • Collaborate with the CT Atlas in drawing the relevant map data layers as well as non-spatial attribute data 	Annually
Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare and review the CCA TWG inputs to the CTI Annual Progress Report • Provide inputs and review of the regional State of the Coral Triangle Report especially the chapters relating to the CCA goal and targets 	Every 3 years (?)

A3-4b. CCA TWG TOR Annex 2: Organizational Structure and Lines of Communication

Organizational Structure and Lines of Communication



A4: REGIONAL AND NATIONAL CCA TIMELINES

A. REGIONAL SECRETARIAT

2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
CTI Leaders' Declaration on CFF (May)	CCA REX1 → Draft framework for CCA EAP and TWG establishment	Progress report of CCA TWG at SOM7 (25-27 Oct, Jakarta, Indonesia)	CCA TWG report to SOM8 (Nov 24, Kuala Lumpur) – CCA indicators, CCA TWG TOR for review	REX3 on CCA/CCA TWG meeting (29-31 May, Dili, Timor-Leste) → CCA regional and national roadmaps; TWG sustainability plan
Joint communique on CCA	RPW on CCA Target I (REAP) Action I (17-19 May)	CCA REX2 (Solomon Islands) → CCA-REAP	Endorsement at SOM8 of celebration of CT Day every 9 Jun (Nov 24, KL, Malaysia) → CCA actions (local)	CCA LEAP Guide released at REX3
SOM5/MM2 – Honiara, Solomon Islands (17-18 Nov)	CCA Progress Report to SOM6 (10-12 Nov, Manado, Indonesia)	1st Regional CTI CCA for Coastal Communities Course (19-29 Sept 2011: PNG)	2 nd Regional CTI CCA for Coastal Communities Course and ToT (30 Jan – 8 Feb 2012: Philippines)	
CTI-CFF rules on UNFCCC decision on SOM4 (22 Oct)			Version 1 CCA LEAP Guide Released (March 2012) – Pilot testing in CT6 Begins	
Commitment to include CFF in CCA				
RPOA Goal 4 endorsement (May)				

B. INDONESIA

←	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	→
National						
Vulnerability assessment (macro)						
	Presidential decree			Storm event/warning	Int'l symposium on CCA related to CTI-CFF (Jul)	
	Institutional developments			CCA information and directory involving 14 ministries and agencies (269 activities, projects & programs)	Flood occurrence	
	National policies and laws	Lesser Sunda MPA network design and adoption by MMAF	LEAP Training and ICATCH		Disaster mitigation and climate change adaptation information system (14 provinces)	
	Coral bleaching					
Local						
(2007) SLR occurrence		Development of coastal village resilience (22 districts and cities)				
	Vulnerability assessment (provincial, district, cities)					
			LEAP Training and ICATCH (Provinces—NTB and SULTENGG; Regional – MINAHASA)		(14)Establishment of local (provincial/district) task force	
			Climate-based village program development (PROKLIM) – 1000 villages			

C. MALAYSIA

2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	→
National					
	National Policy on Climate Change		Participation in 2 nd CCA ToT (Manila, Philippines)	Status of the Coral Triangle Report	
	National Green Technology Policy		Climate change national focal points set up	National Workshop on CCA toolkits	
	National Coastal Zone Physical Plan				
	Malaysia Green Technology and Climate Council established				
Local					
Integrated Shoreline Management Plan (ISMP) – Negeri Sembilan	ISMP – Pulau Labuan, Sabah		National Coastal Vulnerability Index (2 locations – Sabah, Terengganu)	Case study LEAP toolkit (Semporna PCA)	
	SLR projection (research)		Case study: CIVAT toolkit (TMP)	Local workshop on CCA toolkit → 2014	
			Review of integrated coastal zone management		

d. PNG

2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	→
National					
	PNG Marine Program 2010-14 (adoption from RPOA)	GoPNG support CCA work – DEC/OCCD/NFA, TNC/WWF/CI/WFS (CTSP) – (May-Oct)	Implementation of CC projects (MARSH – mangroves; CCAP – infrastructure)	Implementation of CC projects (MARSH – mangroves; CCAP – infrastructure) → 2014	
	CCA TWG established (Sep)	Hosting of CTI CCA for coastal communities course and TOT (SI, PNG) – (Sep)	Implementation of CC project (GFDRR – transport and agriculture)	Implementation of CC project (GFDRR – transport and agriculture) → 2014	
	CCA sites prioritized (Manus, WNB, Milne Bay, Madang, New Ireland (Jun/Jul)	Implementation of CCA projects – IFPRI Fisheries and Agriculture (Mar-Oct)	Development of climate change policy	Development of climate change policy	
	CCDS developed (Aug)			Review of PNG Marine Program – CCA activities, LEAP	
	NCC decision on confirmed demo sites (Manus, Kimbe, Western Province)				
	Participation in 1 st REX, ANCOL, review of country policies (Oct)				
	Rhode Island training (Jun)				

E. PHILIPPINES

2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
National				
Climate Change Act	CTI-CFF NPOA	National Climate Change Action	2012 Report on Ecological Footprint of the Philippines	
	National Strategic Framework on Climate Change		Payment for Ecosystem Services and New Frontiers in Conservation Financing	
	CTI-CFF Regional Business Summit		People's Survival Fund	
			SCTR	
Local				
Typhoon Ondoy	Massive coral bleaching event	Typhoon Sendong	Loss and damages (UNFCCC)	
Typhoon Pepeng			Typhoon Pablo/Bopha	
Enhancing local government and stakeholder capacity for ecosystem based fisheries management				

F. SOLOMON ISLANDS

←	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
National					
(08) Climate change division established	NAPA developed (marine ecosystems and fisheries prioritized)	CTI-CFF NPOA	NCC established?	Climate change TWGs identified	
	CTI-CFF program launched (Country hosts SOM5/MM2)		National Protected Areas Act completed	National climate change policy launched (Jun)	
				SNC drafted (Dec)	
				National climate change TWG endorsed by Cabinet	
Local					
(2007) Coral bleaching and coastal erosion evident	Heavy rainfall and flooding in Guadalcanal	Building the resilience of communities and their ecosystems to climate change in the Pacific (Aus CTI/TNC)	Climate change and development strategies for coastal communities of the Pacific CT countries – IFPRI (ADB CT Pacific)	Choiseul Province SPC/GIZ CCA Project launched	Tsunami event (Temotu Province)
(2008) Tsunami in Western Province		MESCAL launched		Gizo Integration Site: Implementation of CB vulnerability methodologies and strategies (WFC)	Regional Climate Change Project (WFC, ADB CT Pacific)
				Gizo Integration Site Regional climate-resilient MPA system (WWF)	Tropical cyclone (Feb)

G. TIMOR-LESTE

2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
National				
CCA integrated into national curriculum	NAPA (GEF) Least Developed Countries Fund	ICAAI Capacity building to meteorology and other stakeholders	ICAAI Capacity building to meteorology and other stakeholders	ICAAI Capacity building to meteorology and other stakeholders
		CCA considerations integrated into Timor-Leste's strategic development plan	River catchment and marine productivity in Timor-Leste (ATSEA)	
		First CCA consortium (OXFAM, CARE and CARITAS), AUSAID		
Local				
	Raumoco Catchment Area Adaptation (Lautem District) – European Union Fund	VA Dili, Comoro water catchment (ADB)	SCONO? CCA Consortium (OXFAM, CARE, CARITAS/AUSAID)	Ecosystem-based Climate Change tool LEAP manual (CTSP)
			LEAP in COM (CSTP) CCA program (OXFAM, CARE, CARITAS consortium, and local NGOs)	
			Coastal habitat survey (COM-LAIVAI/ATSEA)	
			Integrated activity for village development plan	
			NOAA Autonomous Reef Monitoring System installed thermometer	
			Rapid marine assessment program (RAP) on possible impact of climate change on reefs and fishes	
			PEMSEA mangrove reforestation in Liquica and Manatuto, Licasart?, Maumeta, Ma'atbat	

A5: LIST OF PRESENTATIONS

Presentations from the 3rd CCA Regional Exchange can be viewed electronically at the US CTI Support Program Integration Portal at www.uscti.org under the Workspaces Section. Photos from the Exchange can also be viewed at the Document Library Section under the Photo Gallery folder and Events sub-folder. To access the portallog in through username: **coral** and password: **triangle** (non-case sensitive).

- 1) Adaptation in the Coral Triangle: From REAP to LEAP
Ms Britt Parker (NOAA)
- 2) Overview
Presented by: Mr. William Jatulan (USCTI)
- 3) Country Reports
Indonesia
Malaysia
PNG
Philippines
Solomon Islands
Timor-Leste
- 4) Malaysia Case Studies
Ejria Saleh
- 5) CTI-CFF M&E System and the CCA Indicators
Presented by: Dr. Catherine Courtney (USCTI)
- 6) M&E Tables
Presented by: Dr. Catherine Courtney (USCTI)
- 7) Regional CCA Roadmap
Presented by: Mr. William Jatulan (USCTI)
- 8) CTI CCA Marketplace
Presented by: Mr. Maurice Knight (CTSP)
- 9) Partnership Opportunities
Presented by: Mr. Arwandrija Rukma (CTI-CFF Interim Regional Secretariat)
- 10) TA-7753 Strengthening Coastal and Marine Resources Management in the Coral Triangle of the Pacific (Phase 2)
Presented by: Mr. Raoul Cola (ADB)