



CORAL TRIANGLE INITIATIVE

ON CORAL REEFS, FISHERIES AND FOOD SECURITY

Summary Report: Regional Exchange on Designing and Supporting National and Regional MPA Systems in the Coral Triangle

Sanur, Indonesia March 26-30, 2012



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CORAL TRIANGLE CENTER



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Denpasar, Indonesia March 26-30, 2012

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ACRONYMS

CCA	Climate change adaptation
COREMAP	Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management Program
CT6	CT Countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, and Timor-Leste)
CTC	Coral Triangle Center
CTI-CFF	Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security
CTMPAS	Coral Triangle Marine Protected Area System
EBM	ecosystem-based management
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
LMMA	Locally Managed Marine Area
MPA	marine protected area
MPAME	MPA management effectiveness
NCC	National CTI Coordinating Committee
NKSNP	Nino Konis Santana National Park
PNG	Papua New Guinea
RPOA	Regional Plan of Action
SILMMA	Solomon Islands Locally Management Marine Area
SOM	Senior Officials Meeting
SSME	Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion
TMP	Tun Mustapha Park
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
TOR	terms of reference
TWG	technical working group
USCTI	United States Support to the Coral Triangle Initiative
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

ACTIVITY REPORT

INTRODUCTION

The Coral Triangle Initiative for Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF) successfully concluded last 30 March 2012 the *Regional Exchange on Designing and Supporting National and Regional Marine Protected Area (MPA) Systems in the Coral Triangle*. The event was held to address Goal 3 (MPAs established and effectively managed) of the CTI-CFF Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) and, specifically, to initiate the process of developing a framework for a Coral Triangle MPA System (CTMPAS). The CTI countries and partners identified this as a priority activity to support the development of a regional MPA system that contributes to the following action items under Goal 3 of the CTI-CFF RPOA:

- Action 1 (Jointly establish overall goals, objectives, principle, and operational design elements for a Coral Triangle MPA System [CTMPAS] centered around priority MPA networks) and
- Action 3 (Build capacity for effective management of the CTMPAS).

The RPOA defines CTMPAS as “composed of prioritized individual MPAs and networks of MPAs that are connected, resilient, and sustainably financed, and designed in ways that (i) generate significant income, livelihoods, and food security benefits for coastal communities; and (ii) conserve the region’s rich biological diversity.”CTI-CFF member countries include Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea (PNG), the Philippines, Solomon Islands and Timor Leste, which are often collectively called the CT6.

Held in Sanur, Indonesia from 26 March 2012, the four-and-a-half-day event was hosted by the Government of Indonesia through its CTI-CFF National Coordinating Committee (NCC) and the Coral Triangle Center (CTC), with assistance from USCTI and the CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat. It was the third MPA regional exchange organized so far under CTI-CFF, the second regional exchange to focus on MPA network and system design, and the first to substantively deal with the development of CTMPAS. It consisted of workshop sessions and expert and case study presentations, and included a visit to a local MPA network. A total of 53 participants, including 14 official delegates from five of the CT6, attended (PNG did not send a delegation).



Participants at the Regional Exchange on Designing and Supporting National and Regional MPA Systems in the Coral Triangle, held on March 26-30, 2012, in Denpasar, Indonesia. (Photo: US CTI PI/A Sia)

The first MPA regional exchange that tackled MPA network/system design and operations was held in Phuket, Thailand, in June 2010. That activity produced the following results:

- 1) A collective review of the current principles, objectives, models and regional case studies of MPA networks;
- 2) The practical application of common network principles through the parallel designs of national MPA network pilot sites in each country;
- 3) The drafting of priority objectives for a CTI Regional MPA System that could eventually be managed cooperatively by the CT countries; and
- 4) The identification of next steps toward collective efforts on MPAs and MPA networks.

OBJECTIVES

At the Sanur regional exchange, the CT6, along with their partners and experts, defined the objectives and initial structure for the CTMPAS, and set in motion the process of developing the CTMPAS framework. The specific objectives were:

- 1) Share experiences and understand the status and context of progress on MPA networks/systems in each of the CT6.
- 2) Share the latest technical and scientific guidance on MPA network design and implementation and discuss strategies to apply this new information in CTMPAS.
- 3) Review the regional context, including the contribution of CTMPAS to the region and countries, and refine the benefits and objectives for CTMPAS.
- 4) Develop a CTMPAS Framework (goal, objectives, strategies and actions)
- 5) Develop a roadmap to operationalize the framework and other recommendations to the MPA TWG.
- 6) Conduct MPA Learning Network activities (site visit, dialog)
- 7) Conduct an MPA TWG meeting with associated outputs including recommendations to the Senior Officials Meeting (SOM) and draft terms of reference (TOR) for the 4th Regional MPA Activity on MPA Management Effectiveness (MPAME) to be conducted in late 2012. This was the second formal meeting of the CTI-CFF MPA TWG since its inception at the 7th CTI-CFF Senior Officials Meeting and 3rd Ministerial Meeting in the last quarter of 2011.

RESULTS

Target results

The following results were expected and achieved:

1) **Country status reports on MPA network/system development**

- *Indonesia* – Indonesia has about 15 million hectares of MPAs including a number that form part of various networks, such as, the Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management Program (COREMAP), Raja Ampat MPA networks, Bird's Head MPA Networks (Seascape), and several proposed networks.
- *Malaysia* – Most marine parks in peninsular Malaysia are being managed by the federal government (the Department of Marine Parks) and some are under the state government (state-level MPAs), including Sarawak and Sabah states. In Sabah, the state parks are managed by Sabah Parks, which is now developing the 1.028 million ha Tun Mustapha Park (TMP) according to a zoning scheme based on a mixture of social and biophysical principles.
- *Philippines* -- There are about 40 subnational MPA networks or alliances in the Philippines. Together they involve some 270 coastal cities and municipalities and 484 existing MPAs covering approximately 815km². The networks vary in size (number of member MPAs and coverage area), governance arrangements and objectives. Only 24 percent are active (i.e., meeting regularly).
- *Solomon Islands* – The Solomon Islands has about 92 Locally Managed Marine Areas (LMMAs) along the central coast down to the western side of the country, but the area of coverage not fully documented. These LMMAs are all community-based and coordinated at the national level by the Solomon Islands Locally Managed Marine Areas (SILMMA). In some areas, there are MPA networks at the provincial level, and in a few cases, networking also happens at the community level.

- *Timor-Leste* – There is an ongoing process to start small MPAs in three areas, namely the Nino Konis Santana National Park (NKSNP), which was declared in August 2007, Batugade and Atauro. Seven MPA sites have been identified in the NKSNP.
 - *Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines* are also involved in the Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion (SSME), an ecological and management network. There are still no functional mechanisms to connect the management units across the three countries.
- 2) **Draft Outline for the CTMPAS Framework and Action Plan** with key substantive components to define, build and operate the CTMPAS (**Annex 1**), including:
- *CTMPAS design principles and objectives* (see **Annex 2** for the full list)
 - Governance design principles and objectives, including using an integrated ecosystem approach to CTMPAS, operating at the highest political level with the CT countries managing their own sites and contributing information and support to the regional activities, with a functional system operating with joint activities within 5-6 years.
 - Ecological design principles and objectives, including maintaining ecosystem function and biodiversity that can protect resilient coral reef habitats to survive threats, support increasing fish and other living resources populations, and maintain populations of threatened species for intrinsic value, education and scientific value and human heritage value.
 - Social design principles and objectives, including developing communications mechanisms, learning networks, community education in resource management while prioritizing cultural heritage, community benefits, livelihoods and social welfare through sustainable natural resources management.
 - *Proposed selection criteria for CTMPAS* – several criteria were proposed under each objective of the three categories (see **Annex 3** for the full list). The MPA TWG has planned to review and finalize these criteria by 30 May 2012.
- 3) **Proposed Priority Actions / Draft Work plan for 2012-2013** to complete the framework and begin implementation of the CTMPAS (**Annex 4 and Annex 5**). Key next steps include:
- *April 2012* -- Complete CTMPAS Workshop Report and socialize the status of the CTMPAS during regional events; Develop monitoring and tracking indicators
 - *May 2012* – MPA TWG approves 1 year Work Plan, and the Writing Team begins full draft of CTMPAS Framework and Action Plan
 - *July 2012* – Draft CTMPAS Framework and Action Plan are presented and shared at the International Coral Reef Symposium for early comments and info gaps
 - *July/Aug 2012* – CTMPAS Writing Team meets to revise Draft Framework and Action Plan using inputs from CT6 and the ICRS Symposium
 - *Oct/Nov 2012* – Establish the CTMPA operational home institution (with the Regional Secretariat) and seek partners for CTMPAS at CTI Business Forum
 - *Dec 2012* – Complete CTMPAS Framework and Action Plan to be presented for approval and action to the CTI-CFF Senior Officials; Site recruitment to start in early 2013
- 4) **Recommended tools and approaches** for use in developing and supporting CTMPAS, including:
- *CT Atlas* (<http://ctatlas.reefbase.org>) -- The CT Atlas is an online GIS database that is being developed with the support of USCTI as a collaborative effort between six NGOs, namely WWF (World Wildlife Fund), TNC (The Nature Conservancy), IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature), WCS (Wildlife

Conservation Society), ReefBase and WorldFish. It responds to the need for a centralized system of storing information and cataloging the different datasets on MPAs and coral reefs and other information required to produce maps for resource management planning, as well as for communicating the issues and challenges that the CT6 face.

- *CTI Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) Toolkit* (http://www.usctsp.org/file/1331278160Tool_I_Benchmarks_US_CTI_CCA_Toolkit_Version_I.pdf) – This toolkit was developed by the USCTI through a series of consultations between experts, government representatives and various stakeholders from the CT6. It provides a framework for achieving the objectives of natural resource management and long-term sustainability, CCA, disaster management, risk reduction and community development.
 - *CTI Integration Toolkit* (see draft *Integration Checklist* in **Annex 5**) -- The *Integration Toolkit* is intended to help integrate the five themes or goals of the RPOA in specific places at multiple scales, e.g. a seascape or priority geography where there is a network of MPAs. It will include at least two main tools, both currently still under development. These are: (1) a guide describing the step-by-step process to apply appropriate tools to improve integrated management, and (2) a policy brief that explains why decision-makers should and how they could support an enabling environment for integrated management towards Ecosystem Based Management (EBM).
 - *CTI MPA Learning Network* (<http://www.facebook.com/CTI.MPA.Learningnetwork>) -- The CTI Learning Network Planning Meeting in March 2011 identified MPAs as one of four priority areas for developing learning networks. Shortly thereafter, under a grant from USCTI, the Coral Triangle Center (CTC) began to develop the CTI MPA Learning Network in coordination with the CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat. An initial network design was presented and a set of learning activities (site visit, dialog) were conducted by the CTC and included in the CTI MPA Regional Exchange.
 - *Compilation of Sample MPA Network Frameworks* – This includes papers describing some of the MPA network frameworks currently existing in different parts of the world. An index to these papers is shown in **Annex 6** and the references and full Annotated compilation were distributed to participants and are available on the CTI-CFF website along with other REX materials
- 5) **Scope and objectives of the 4th CTI MPA Regional Exchange (the 2nd on the topic of Management Effectiveness)** were discussed and agreed. Countries will share their initial experiences in applying the Management Effectiveness Assessment Tool introduced in the September 2011 CTI MPA Regional Exchange, and other methods. A country host for the REX will possibly be Timor-Leste (if election plans will allow) and possibly Malaysia as an alternative. First quarter of 2013 was proposed as the date for the REX.
- 6) **2nd CTI-CFF MPA TWG Meeting** that identified the CTMPAS writing team and validated the recommendations from the regional exchange. The meeting also resulted in the adoption of the MPA TWG TOR (**Annex 7**). The minutes of this meeting are included in **Annex 8**.

Others

In addition, the countries discussed the following matters related to the operationalization of the CTMPAS and generally agreed that:

- 1) *Institutional home of CTMPAS coordination* – The Regional Secretariat has the official mandate and therefore the overall responsibility for coordinating regional programs and activities in the CTI-CFF, whether or not they are the direct implementers. In view of this, the institutional home of CTMPAS coordination will also be the Regional Secretariat's

responsibility. If another organization is engaged to handle CTMPAS operational coordination, that organization will be accountable and will have to report to the Regional Secretariat. The possibility of an interim home for the CTMPAS was discussed and left for future consideration.

- 2) *Role of the CTI-CFF MPA TWG in CTMPAS* – The TWG agreed it is mainly responsible for the following:
 - a. Providing technical guidance for operational activities of CTMPAS, e.g. defining criteria for choosing MPAs.
 - b. Attending SOM and other high level meetings (this is primarily a responsibility of the TWG Chair).
 - c. Facilitating planning for completion of the CTMPAS action plan
 - d. Providing guidance on CTMPAS operations
 - e. Designing a monitoring and evaluation system for the CTMPAS
 - f. Coordinating research and development for CTMPAS
 - g. Prioritizing CTMPAS actions in the CTI action plan and recommending such actions to the SOM
 - h. Soliciting scientific guidance as needed
 - i. Preparing annual work and financial plans
- 3) *Scientific advisory group* – It would be useful to have a scientific advisory group to help advance the CTMPAS process. In general, having an advisory group provides the following benefits: (a) neutral advice; (b) leveraging of resources; (c) research and development; and (d) advice on strategic directions. If a decision is made to create the scientific advisory group, the MPA TWG would be tasked to develop its TOR in relation to the TWG and CTMPAS.
- 4) *Data sharing system (CT Atlas) home and support* -- The data should reside within each of the countries, but a neutral body such as WorldFish may be needed to act as interface and facilitate data access across the various national databases. It is assumed that the Regional Secretariat will coordinate the required contractual arrangements and perform other functions necessary to make this happen.

UPCOMING KEY MILESTONE ACTIVITIES

The CTMPAS Framework and Action Plan is scheduled to be fully drafted, reviewed, finalized and presented to the CTI 8th Senior Officials Meeting for endorsement later this year.

ANNEXES

A1: REVISED DRAFT OUTLINE FOR CTMPAS FRAMEWORK

This version (1.2) represents the output of the MPA REX3, with edits by the MPA Resource Team immediately after REX3 to harmonize and streamline *Outline/ST/Version 1.1* compiled in the REX last Framework session. This is the Annotated or Long Version with notes from the REX as the *INPUT* outline for the CTMPAS Framework Writing Team to use.

1. BACKGROUND

2. CT6 NATIONAL PROGRAMS and MANDATE FOR CTMPAS

3. STRATEGIC APPROACH

3.1 ROLES OF PLAYERS:

- Regional Exchanges: Bring CT6 counterparts, experts together to discuss and propose technical and political approaches, draft elements of the CTMPAS and share experiences as CT nations apply the MPA systems nationally and regionally
- TWG could serve as steering committee for CTMPAS at regional scale, can adopt proposed design elements, develop steering and coordination mechanism for CTMPAS, build upon governance objectives and criteria; link to NCCs. TWG could appoint an Advisory Group to support CTMPAS efforts and recommendations.
- CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat can help coordinate activities through E-Mail list, news updates and events calendar; hosts MPA Joint Workspace for virtual efforts; and links CTMPAS and MPA TWG to other CTI sectors and activities for integration, synergies and efficiencies
- NCCs: Develop national systems (compatible with CTMPAS as feasible) and help design, populate and manage CTMPAS for regional and national goals through national liaisons/coordination; Represent their Local Sites in Regional System
- Partners: Adopt short (1 year), medium (2-5 year) and long term roles and tasks in support of the CTMPAS at Regional and National levels
 - CT Atlas: Develop a long term (5 yr?) relationship to house CTMPAS database and data operations.
 - MPA networks and organizations: Develop long term (5 year?) relations to existing networks (e.g., LMMA) and organizations (e.g., IUCN, Coral Triangle Center, Asian Center for Biodiversity) to have leadership (TWG or Advisory roles or CTMPAS host institution), coordination (liaison) or implementation roles that facilitate continuity in expertise and support to CTMPAS.

3.2 APPROACH:

- Define the CTMPAS Framework and Early Actions (this document)
 - Use regional exchanges and a writing team under the guidance of the MPA TWG and Advisory Group

- Define principles, objectives, criteria, structure for multiple objectives: first for achieving specific RPOA ecological and socio-economic objectives and second for creating an ecologically coherent MPA system.
 - Define initial sites for CT6 country inclusion and outreach/learning objectives, and future priority sites after a joint review of the *State of the Coral Triangle Report* and a regional gap analysis based on RPOA and ecological objectives
- **Build the CTMPAS in steps building capacity as it develops:**
 - **2013:** Identify a host institution for operations, and develop a TOR and MOU/partnership with CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat (coordination) and MPA TWG (Steering Committee) for initial launch
 - **2013:** Start slow by nominating one to five key, “ready” MPAs from each Country that have ecological or outreach significance to join an initial CTMPAS “set”
 - **2013/14:** Conduct a GAP ANALYSIS to identify priority sites desired for recruitment in 2nd and future rounds of site nominations
 - **2015-?:** Continue CTMPAS recruitment of priority sites and management improvement based on review of Gap Analysis and CTMPAS management capacity
- **Operate the CTMPAS :**
 - CT6 nations manage and report their own sites,
 - Regional tools and Best Practices will be shared with national and regional management effectiveness of the sites/system as the operational objectives; includes adaptive management approaches
 - Outreach, monitoring and learning/sharing will be key regional actions

4. DEFINING THE CTMPAS

4.1 Goal, Purpose, Vision and Mission (*From REX3*)

4.2 Ecological, Socio-economic, Governance Principles, Objectives and Benefits of CTMPAS (*From REX 3-see Annex 2*)

4.3 Ecological, Social and Governance Criteria and Indicators for CTMPAS (*From REX 3 – See Annex 3*)

4.4 Combined structure, function, and categorization of MPAs and Systems in CTMPAS with their operational framework (*Writing team will develop*)

4.5 Process and Actions to Define the CTMPAS Priority Sites and Purposes

- **2012: Define the CTMPAS Framework and Early Actions (this document)**
 - Use regional exchanges and a writing team under the guidance of the MPA TWG and Advisory Group
 - Define principles, objectives, criteria, structure for multiple objectives: first for achieving specific RPOA ecological and socio-economic objectives and second for creating an ecologically coherent MPA system.
- **2013: Define criteria for initial small “set” of sites to be nominated to CTMPAS**
 - Encourage CT6 country inclusion, address outreach/learning objectives and enable learning-by-doing for regional system.

- Invite each country to nominate a few (1 to 5) key existing MPAs with recognized management authority/structure for first “set” in CTMPAS,
 - Request one larger MPA with good ecological properties per country as first key site
 - Define/Recruit a few outreach and learning sites (VIP sites near capital cities, learning sites?) for early sharing, promotion
- 2014: Define additional priority CTMPAS sites/criteria to be recruited
 - Conduct a regional MPA gap analysis based on CTMPAS objectives to fill in *State of the Coral Triangle* data gaps starting with existing national gap analyses (with CT Atlas and its GIS layers/metadata, partners)
 - Define priority gaps in CTMPAS initial “set” of sites to create a recruitment plan of additional purposes, locations, management practices needed to achieve CTMPAS objectives.

5. BUILDING THE CTMPAS

5.1 Identify a CTMPAS Operational Home Institution

- Initially could be CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat with regional organization; hold an open invitation process and workshop, with initial Terms of Reference based on CTMPAS Framework.
- Create an institutional agreement with CTMPAS Host organization (See details in “Section 6: Operating the CTMPAS”) with support to launch operational oversight

5.2 Encourage CTMPAS development (2012)

- Conduct an outreach and awareness targeted campaign to build political will with sites, national programs and regional organizations.
- Issue recruitment notice or invitation from MPA TWG to each CT6 to nominate at least one and up to 5 MPAs or systems (from anywhere in EEZ) for CTMPAS using a simple process
- Apply a Learn-by-doing environment to create initial regional management actions, procedures and reporting to institutional administrative processes to encourage discussion and flexibility in the management actions and expectations.

5.3 Review, Categorize and Accept Initial CTMPAS Sites (2013)

- Use the MPA REX#4: Management Effectiveness (Feb 2013) as forum for review of first round of CTMPAS nominations
 - TWG, with CT Atlas team, Advisory group and CTMPAS Home Institution will help define the CTMPAS parameters (e.g., size, habitat type) of each nominated site against Framework criteria to tabulate initial CTMPAS “set” of sites
 - Accept initial sites to launch CTMPAS operations (2013) with pilot approach in implementing administration and early activities

5.4 Use Gap Analysis to Recruit Additional Sets of CTMPAS Sites (2014)

- Review the gap analysis completed under the CTMPAS Defining Process (TWG with Advisors, CT Atlas team) to create a list of priority types or locations of sites for recruitment during the second round of CTMPAS site nomination (2014).

- Develop a living strategy or list to add MPA sites or systems to CTMPAS for the future. (2015 and beyond)

6. Implementing the CTMPAS

6.1 Administering CTMPAS

- Authorize and Establish CTMPAS institutional arrangement and operations through MPA TWG, Regional Secretariat, Host Institution (with Advisory group?)
 - Formalize that NCC serve as National stewards to manage and report (e.g., SCTR) progress and status of CTMPAS
 - Create annual work plan, budget, monitoring and reporting protocols
 - Develop Strategies, Coordination and Sustainable Financing Mechanisms for CTMPAS
 - Track Design and Build Process, and formalize/document Nomination process for MPAs/Systems; Selection and Listing of MPAs/Systems
 - Develop CTMPAS action plan through 2020
- Enhance regional coordination and collaboration
 - Establish Annual CTMPAS Sharing and reporting event (Symposium with Planning Workshop)
 - Develop Public/Private Partnerships at regional scale (and national if feasible)
 - Develop and Implement Communications Program
 - External/Internal
 - Publications/papers
 - Press releases, social media

6.2 Promoting and Building Awareness of CTMPAS

- Promote and advocate CTMPAS in CTI and Globally
- Build constituency for the CTMPAS

6.3 Technical and Stakeholder Inputs to CTMPAS

- Establish Regional Forums for consultation
- Establish a CTMPAS Advisory Group (Reps from MPA TWG, Home Institution, Regional Secretariat, CT6, Experts/partners) to review and prepare inputs to TWG decision-making process
- Establish CT Atlas as core data base (source and sink for CTMPAS GIS information)
- Establish standard operating procedures

6.4 Operational Activities under CTMPAS

- Update and review shared data system and analyses
- Identify of Gaps of Initial CTMPAS Set
- Revise recruitment strategy and process for new MPAs/networks to join CTMPAs
- Propose and implement adaptive management

- Develop and promote best practices (e.g., EAFM)
 - Role of MPA learning network
 - Award/certification program
 - Capacity development
- Build and Apply Tools, Database and other Knowledge Management system

6.5 Tracking and Reporting

- Monitor and Report from CT6 and Regional on CTMPAS Objectives, Status
- Indicators and Targets

7. CTMPAS SHORT, MEDIUM AND LONG TERM ACTION PLAN(See Annex 4)

GLOSSARY

POLICIES

ANNEXES

Acronyms

Existing Programs, Efforts for Linking

Members of MPA TWG, Advisory Group, Focal Points

A2: CTMPAS DESIGN PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES
(Consolidated Edited Output from Session 2.6)

DESIGN PRINCIPLES	NETWORK OBJECTIVES
GOVERNANCE	
a. Operate the MPA system within an integrated management framework for ecosystem based management	CTMPAS uses integrated ecosystem approach which includes, e.g., human activities, climate change adaptation and fisheries
b. Operate the MPA system with clear political will, leadership and authority (which includes the decision making processes and leverage with existing regional and national organizations)	CTMPAS is supported at the highest political level and led by the six countries with the authority for all to contribute and achieve its goals; sites are available to demonstrate CTMPAS activities in each of the CT countries.
c. Operate the MPA system with clear, appropriate and effective institutional arrangements and coordination (which includes clearly defined objectives, monitoring and surveillance and a conflict resolution mechanism)	CTMPAS coordination and institutional arrangements are collaboratively developed in place and adopted:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early CTMPAS action plan drafted prior to the High Level Financial Round Table and completed by Dec 2013
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination mechanism and implementation arrangement established by July 2013
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination mechanism and action plan of the CTMPAS adopted by CT-6 by 2014
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In five years after the adoption of the action plan with functional implementation of joint-activities, e.g., shared financing, surveillance, research, M&E, education and training
ECOLOGICAL	
a. Maintain ecosystem function and biodiversity.	CTMPAS will develop into a system of MPAs that can:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve coral reefs and associated habitats that are resilient to climate change (and other threats)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support healthy and increasing fish populations; ecosystem function and biodiversity and important invertebrate populations, e.g. trochus, sea cucumber
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain or recover populations of threatened species for intrinsic value, education and scientific value and human heritage value
SOCIAL	
a. Regional platforms, education programs and communication mechanisms facilitate shared perspectives, support and capacity in MPA system management and coordination among CTMPAS stakeholders and sites.	In 5 years the CT6 will have built a mechanism to share knowledge and data across the region (Documents produced in English and Bahasa) In 5 years at least 50 percent of key stakeholders know and understand benefits of MPAs (Activities targeted at local communities)
b. Cultural values and traditional knowledge of communities are incorporated into local, national and regional management of CTMPAS sites.	In 5 years, the management and policies of MPAs will include traditional knowledge and values (local wisdom) in planning and its implementation In 3 years, the CTMPAS strategy will be linked and leveraged with other regional and global initiatives such as the UN Heritage and coral reef programs.
c. Governance and operation of the CTMPAS prioritizes sustainable livelihood and improved quality of life benefits for resident coastal communities through .	In 5 years, a region-wide MPA system which is ecologically sustainable, socially responsible and effectively governed is established and operational, prioritizing the values of the community and the flow of benefits to them, resulting in sustain improvements in livelihoods (fisheries, coastal tourism) and social welfare.

A3: PROPOSED SELECTION CRITERIA FOR CTMPAS FROM SESSION 3.4 (ANNOTATED)

Note: These outputs were presented in Session 4.1.

Governance Criteria		
Objective	Criteria	How site criteria will contribute to meeting network objectives
Integrated management framework for ecosystem based management	Integrated management Institutional and governance considerations Type of management measures Training M&E On-site research	EBM that includes fish, research sites and conservation sites and involves many agencies
Political will, leadership and authority (which includes decision making processes)	Political will and leadership Institutional and governance considerations Decision-making structure	Easy access, high value sites (e.g. World Heritage sites), transboundary site, involvement of both CT6 and partners
Institutional arrangement and coordination (which includes clearly defined objectives, monitoring and surveillance and conflict resolution mechanism)	Integrated management Political will and leadership Institutional and governance considerations Decision-making structure Type of management measures Training Surveillance Conflict resolution Monitoring and evaluation On-site research	Timeline and milestones, for example in the preparation of action plans Identification of government agencies, protocols and activities to support CTMPAS, including research involving partners
Comments: On how “conflict resolution” can be used as a criterion for selecting MPAs for a CTMPAS: The group said they did not come up with “a clear conclusion” on how to apply the criterion, “but we decided it should be considered.”		

Social Criteria	
Objectives	Criteria
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Economic considerations (low-cost) ▫ Social considerations (easy to understand; simple) ▫ Cultural considerations (relevant and sensitive to local context) ▫ Shared learning opportunities (sites with easy access for learning/demonstrating opportunities) ▫ Others: Potential future conservation practitioners/leaders within sites (building human resources through education objective)
Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Economic considerations (low cost; access) ▫ Social considerations (appeal to users for sharing information, e.g. Facebook, other social media) ▫ Cultural considerations (access to the communication, including language and use of appropriate terminology, e.g. radio for some areas; locally appropriate content) ▫ Shared learning and opportunities (accessibility to disseminate information as well as accessibility to various means to collect/exchange information; opportunities to share/give input) ▫ Other – Use of maps (maps, e.g. CT Atlas, are very effective tools for communication, so the site must offer opportunity for map data to be prepared and shared)
Cultural values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Economic considerations (not expensive to plan and implement activities) ▫ Social considerations (willingness to incorporate local wisdom on planning and implementation) ▫ Cultural considerations (willingness to incorporate local wisdom in planning and implementation) ▫ Shared learning and opportunities (site with traditional management; cultural and traditional system is embedded in the MPA management processes already) ▫ Other <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sites with fully community-led MPAs - Sites established for cultural other values (sites that have been established primarily for their cultural value should be prioritized)
Sustainability (livelihood and social welfare)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Economic considerations (some initial system in place to ensure financial sustainability; potential to establish financial sustainability, or at least the presence of strategy for sustainable financing) ▫ Social considerations (demonstration of economic benefits of MPAs to local communities, i.e. sites to be included in the CTMPAS should show visible economic benefits) ▫ Shared learning and opportunities demonstration of economic benefit of MPAs to local communities (sites to be included in the CTMPAS should show visible and documented economic benefits) ▫ Other – Opportunities for and demonstration of public private partnerships; effective co-management in place
<p>Comments:</p> <p>Because the language issue appears to be an important concern for the social component and especially because community outreach is a crucial component of MPA work, it was suggested that use of language-specific materials or programs should be included as a criterion under the social component. The group said while they agreed that it would be useful, “that kind of discussion would be “really site level” and that “from a more regional perspective, there are existing MPA databases and profiles that the countries or the NCC can study and draw information from on some of the social considerations. There would be information gaps, but it would be something to start with.”</p>	

Ecological Criteria		
Objectives	Criteria	Duration
Conserve coral reefs and associated habitats that are resilient to climate change (and other threats)	Representation (e.g. includes wide range of coral reefs from fringing to atolls to nearshore reefs) Replication/redundancy (risk spreading) Connectivity (corridor for facilitating connectivity, e.g. larval dispersal, settlement, etc.) Resilience (resilient sites, e.g. mangroves) Unique/critical habitats (areas of high endemism) Source populations (speciation areas) MPA size (to consider life history range, status of resource) Other (spacing based on source-sink/oceanographic processes, e.g. consider upwelling)	Long-term/permanent?
Support healthy and increasing fish populations	Representation (covers life cycle) Connectivity (covers life cycle including source and sink) Unique/critical habitats (cover life history of species) Source populations (spawning sites, larval dispersal areas/range) MPA size (covers life cycle, including survivorship) MPA shape (based on the purpose of protection, e.g. maximize spillover) Adequacy/viability/permanence (spawning aggregation sites showing high site fidelity/permanence)	Long-term and short-term (seasonal)?
Maintain or recover populations of threatened species for intrinsic value, education and scientific value and human heritage value	Replication/redundancy (critical habitats) Connectivity (migration corridors) Resilience (expansion of sites, e.g. turtle nesting sites) Unique/critical habitats (depending on the species to be protected, may be pristine nesting/foraging sites, migratory corridors, "sacred" species such as mola mola, manta aggregations) Source populations (nesting habitats, calving area) Foraging or breeding grounds MPA size (core area, buffer zone, general use zone) Adequacy/viability/permanence (areas with viable populations) Other <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Select areas under minimal threat ▫ Accessibility for education and science 	Seasonal?
<p><i>Comments:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) ? in the third column means "Do you want to think about this later?" 2) On whether or not upwelling should be considered at the regional level in relation to primary production and currents (rather than climate resilient coral reefs), and where the upwelling areas might be that have regional significance and could be linked to the CTMPAS: On the Pacific side where the Mindanao throughflow is experienced, the upwelling system influences Indonesia, PNG and the Solomon Islands, so it is crucial to nearshore fisheries in these countries. In the Sulu Sea, there are upwelling conditions of both the oceanic and internal wave types that influence the productivity of the area and relate to movement of fish and other organisms in that area. This is relevant also because upwelling is affected by the ENSO, which then translates to climate change effects. 3) Upwelling can be an important criterion for all three objectives, i.e., not only climate resilient coral reefs and healthy fish populations, but biodiversity conservation as well. There are MPAs that focus on areas where there are manta rays, or mola mola and all this cluster of biodiversity targets that on their own might be a target of protection. 4) The countries might also want to consider as an ecological criterion the presence of important regional endemics in certain areas like ecoregions. 		

General comments

1. Many of the criteria are very precise but at a very micro level, which may pose a challenge from the practical standpoint of extracting the level of information needed to evaluate all MPA sites within the whole Coral Triangle against such criteria.
2. Malaysia said that it would be “very easy” for them to get inputs from local communities that are involved in MPA management, because these communities are organized and have a management council composed of community members that can provide the information.
3. There was a question about whether or not the CTMPAS should include a wide representation of MPAs meeting the different criteria rather than only those MPAs that meet a certain minimum set of criteria.
4. Timor-Leste recalled that the countries agreed during the regional exchange in Phuket to designate one site (per country?) to be a demonstration site or site for future learning or sharing experience.
5. The Philippines said the regional system may want to consider “incremental benefits that can be derived” from including an MPA. “At the regional level, there might be important criteria that we would need to consider in order that we can generate incremental benefits or added value, and we might need to look at more considerations of convergence between the social, ecological and governance concerns,” they explained. “If we don’t have criteria, then everything can be included.”
6. Malaysia said if convergence was the main consideration, Malaysia could nominate Tioman Island, “which has social, ecological and governance systems and where we have everything there.”
7. The Solomon Islands said that whether the intention is to have a wide representation of MPAs for learning or to have MPAs that meet a set of overall regional criteria, they have sites that they could nominate. “The important thing is that we decide what the criteria are about,” they pointed out.
8. Indonesia said they have always considered all three categories of criteria in selecting sites for MPAs, although “it is true that the socioeconomic criteria are often more dominant than the other criteria.”
9. The resource team noted that with respect to the ecological criteria, “it is pretty clear that the distribution or placement of MPAs would be a very important consideration if we want to capture all the processes and life cycles that we consider crucial to achieving our CTMPAS objectives.” It might also be useful to consider whether some of the objectives have some spatial components, like fisheries and tourism.
10. The resource team asked whether “the regional system should look at processes or places that operate or are unique or are benefiting the region overall and encourage those countries where those processes or places exist to participate in the regional network?” Not everything can be included in the CTMPAS, but the selection process can also be used as a way to look for things that are not already in the system but should be included.
11. The Philippines said the question may be whether or not to give some criteria bigger weights compared to the other criteria. “But that’s a process question that we can decide on later,” they added.

A4-A: DRAFT LIST OF ACTIONS AND ACTIVITIES FOR CTMPAS

Note: These outputs were presented in Session 5.2; colors distinguish short, medium or longer timelines

Strategic Planning Actions & Activities				
Due Date	Task	Timeframe	Responsible Group	Notes
30-Mar-12	Finalize TOR for TWG	Draft completed; finalize end April 2012;		
3-May-12	Sign Final TOR for TWG at High Level Financial Round Table	Sign at high-level financial round table meeting May 3rd.		
1-Apr-12	Review financial resources strategy	This week		
1-Apr-12	Create writing team for CTMPAS (one from each country)	This week, finalized by NCC by mid April.		
15-Apr-12	Finalize CT6 inputs financial resources strategy	Mid April		
15-Apr-12	Writing team members finalized by NCC	Mid April		
15-Apr-12	MPA REX3 participants report back to NCCs	Mid-April.		
15-Apr-12	Workshop report from MPA REX 3 written; circulated;	Mid-April.		
15-Apr-12	Workshop report from MPA REX 3 reviewed by participants	End April.		
1-Jul-12	Writeshop to finalize strategic plan (writing team)	July 2012.		
1-Jul-12	Write TOR for responsibilities of interim home institution of CTMPAS (writing team)	July 2012 (at writeshop)		
1-Sep-12	Workshop to support development of MPA M&E system in PNG & Solomon Islands (in roadmap from REX2)	By September 2012 (Solomon Islands)		
1-Sep-12	Develop project proposals to fund implementation of specific CTMPAS priority activities	September 2012.		
Ongoing	Plan MPA REX 4: MPAME	Start planning this week (to be held Feb 2013)		
31-Dec-12	Workshop to support national mechanisms for contributing data to CT Atlas (Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia)	2012 (Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia) and 2013 (Timor Leste, PNG, Solomon Islands)		
1-Feb-13	Site nomination to CTMPAS (officially)	Feb 2013 (at REX4)		
31-Dec-13	Workshop to support national mechanisms for contributing data to CT Atlas (Timor Leste, PNG, Solomon Islands)	2012 (Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia) and 2013 (Timor Leste, PNG, Solomon Islands)		

Define & Build Actions & Activities				
Due Date	Task	Timeframe	Responsible Group	Notes
30-Mar-12	Task One: Develop Institutional Arrangements a. Charge the CTMPAS Support Group	30-Mar-12	TWG	This group will provide technical inputs and assistance to the TWG
31-Mar-12	Complete and Disseminate the Action Plan a. Assign a Writing group	Today	TWG	TWG may need to commission someone).
6-Apr-12	Complete and Disseminate the Action Plan b. Complete draft from MPA REX	6-Apr	TWG	
20-Apr-12	Complete and Disseminate the Action Plan c. Circulate to the NCC to get their input	Input is due April 20	TWG	
3-May-12	Complete and Disseminate the Action Plan d. Refine Draft and present Manila High Level Financing Round Table (HLFRT)	3-May	TWG	
1-May-12	Complete and Disseminate the Action Plan e. Form Promotion team to make plan to Raise Profile of CTMPAS at ICRS	First week of May 2012	TWG	Perry, Pak Awang, Jimmy, and Celestino and others will assist TWG
30-May-12	Complete and Disseminate the Action Plan f. Charge a small group to finalize criteria	30-May	TWG	With support of CTMPAS SG
31-Jul-12	Complete and Disseminate the Action Plan g. Final rounds of consultations and input on Action Plan	31-Jul	TWG	
1-Nov-12	Task One: Develop Institutional Arrangements b. Institutional Arrangements by November 2012.		TWG	
1-Nov-12	Task One: Develop Institutional Arrangements c. Draft Proposal for the Institutional Arrangements	October November	TWG	TWG will commission someone to work on this. This will include proposal on coordination mechanisms, information sharing, consultation mechanisms, and sustainable financing
1-Jan-13	Task One: Develop Institutional Arrangements d. Consults with the NCCS and get their input	Jan-13		
30-Mar-13	Task One: Develop Institutional Arrangements e. Final Institutional Arrangements Approved by SOM	By first quarter of 2013 (end of March)		
1-Sep-12	Task Two: CTMPAS Component Development a. Socialize Criteria with the Countries (note these criteria will developed by August of 2012 as part of the action plan).	Sep-12	TWG	
1-Nov-12	Task Two: CTMPAS Component Development b. Nominate Sites (1 to 5 by each country)	Nov-12	TWG	
1-Jan-13	Task Two: CTMPAS Component Development c. Rapid Gap Analysis by January 2013	Jan-13	TWG	
1-Jun-13	Task Two: CTMPAS Component Development d. Recruit to fill the Gaps by June 2013.	Jun-13	TWG	

Implementation / M&E Actions & Activities				
Due Date	Task	Timeframe	Responsible Group	Notes
Short Term	1. Operation of Advisory/Steering Committee -- Short term working group to formulate design and structure of M&E framework that is adaptable and complementary to existing M&E programs			Working group to be appointed by TWIG
Short Term	2. M&E Program Development -- Design M&E framework based on existing and emerging country approaches already underway including: -standardization -tracking & reporting -adaptive management			To be considered by TWG with support to come from Philippines and Indonesia and advised by other in-country approaches
Mid Term	3. Enhancing Regional Coordination and Collaboration§ Partnership development -scope out types of partnership needs (both country and regional level needs)-NCCs to start to ID and link to NPA, then coordinate between countries- Present CTMPAS partnership recommendations at Business Summit (Oct 2012)	Short term: prepare recommendation for Summit <u>Long term</u> : on-going process of identifying needs and partners		
Mid Term	4. Tools, Database and Other Information/Knowledge Management Systems Inventory (library) of knowledge management systems (short term) - Tools then need to be reviewed, adapted, translated and circulated - Identify training needs in relationship to the tools - Based on above analysis, make determination on long term application and role of CT Atlas, Learning Network, capacity building, tools and support services (ongoing)	<u>Short term</u> : inventory <u>Long term</u> : ongoing analysis of need for specific information and knowledge management systems		
Long Term	5. Develop and Promote Best Practices - Decision need to be made on framework for Learning Network - Development of award/certification program - Gap analysis of BMPs/tools - Inventory of capacity building opportunities - Needs assessment for capacity building priorities		Could possibly be a task for the CTC	
Long Term	6. Financing mechanism for M&E program -Financing requirements directly link to scope of M&E program - Determination of needs to be made on financial requirements at the regional and national levels - Funding sources to be identified		Design of M&E program needs to be determined before this activity can take place	
Long Term	7. Communication - Develop regional CTI-wide communication plan - Branding of CTI - Consolidate various existing communication pieces (e.g., multiple web sites) - Communication plan specifically for results of M&E results		This is a long term priority as well as an on-going need	

A 4-B: REVISED CONSOLIDATED ACTION PLAN FOR CTMPAS (2012-13)

DATE/ Target	ACTION	STRATEGY	DESIGN/ BUILD	GOV/ OPERATE	NOTES
On going	PLAN REX#4: CT6 Share Mgt Effectiveness Pilots/Lessons Learned (for Feb 2013)	X		X	
30-Apr-2012	Review Financial Resources Strategy: CT6 prepare national recommendations for Strategy prior to High Level Round Table	X			
30-Apr-2012	Finalize CTMPAS Writing Team: CT6 send name to L. Laroya and A. White mid April	X			
30-Apr-2012	DRAFT and FINALIZE REX REPORT: REX Draft Report sent to CT6 for review and Country Reporting mid April; Finalized by end of April for High Level RT	X			
30-Apr-2012	Consolidate and Disseminate 1 Yr Action Plan, Draft Criteria: USCTI sends to Writing Team/TWG				
April to July 2012	Establish Advisory/Steering Team to input Specifically on Monitoring and Evaluation framework and indicators: CT6, MEWG and Write team ID advisors, and request input to consider adaptable M&E component of Framework compatible with existing systems			X	
3-May-2012	HI LEVEL FINANCIAL ROUND TABLE: :1) Distribute 1 page CTMAPS STATUS : 2) Discuss Finance Strategy in Dialog : 3) Get Approval (TWG: Side chat?) on CTMPAS 1 yr Action Plan and TOR : 4) ID Team and Plan to Promote CTMPAS at ICRS	X	X		
30-Jun-2012	Revise CTMPAS Design and Criteria from REX for Outside Comment; PREP ICRS Poster/Request for Comment: Write team works virtually and consolidates REX outputs and preps 2-page Design Plan for CTMPAS		X		
6-Jul-2012	ICRS INPUTS on CTMPAS DESIGN at CTI Booth: CTI Booth is staffed by MPA folks to collect feedback, interest in adding info, etc.	X	X		
end of July/ Aug 2012	CTMPAS Write Shop in Manila (Ramadan) with CT6, Experts: ICRS inputs and final design, action plan, etc. reviewed in Workshop; TWG supports. Includes TOR for CTMPAS; home institution and M&E Program design/plan.	X	X		

DATE/ Target	ACTION	STRATEGY	DESIGN/ BUILD	GOV/ OPERATE	NOTES
end of July/ early Aug 2012	Develop M&E Program: Design M&E framework based for CTMPAS Framework on existing and emerging country approaches already underway including standardization, tracking & reporting, adaptive management			X	To be considered by TWG with support to come from Philippines and Indonesia and advised by other in-country approaches
1-Sep-2012	SMALL Workshop to support development of M&E Systems in PNG and Sol Is (in Sol Is): from REX 2 plan	X		X	
1-Sep-2012	Develop specific Priority Action proposals for CTMPAS activities to sponsors: TWG and support teams prepare.	X			
Oct 2012 (Bus Summit)	Enhancing Regional Coordination and Collaboration: Develop Partnerships: -scope out types of partnership needs (both country and regional level needs) -NCCs to start to ID and link to NPA, then coordinate between countries -Present CTMPAS partnership recommendations at Business Summit (Oct 2012)			X	
30-Nov-2012	Develop CTMPAS Institutional Home Arrangements: TWG and Write Team works with Reg Secretariat Sept-through Nov to draft. TWG will commission someone to work on this. This will include proposal on coordination mechanisms, information sharing, consultation mechanisms, and sustainable financing		X		
31-Dec-2012	Socialize CTMPAS in CT6, Region: TWG and NCCs socialize CTMPAS Status, Criteria, Purpose, Consultations towards site nominations				
31-Dec-2012	SOM 8: (Date TBC) Present CTMPAS to SOM for Endorsement and Approval to Operationalize CTMPAS.	X	X		
31-Dec-2012	Conduct Workshop to support national mechanisms for contributing data to CT Atlas (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines)	X	X		
Feb-2013	REX#4: Mgt Eff: Other Results: : 1) MPA TWG Meeting : 2) CT6 formally nominate sites to CTMPAS : 3) Institutional Arrangements Finalized/Approved by SOM	X	X		

DATE/ Target	ACTION	STRATEGY	DESIGN/ BUILD	GOV/ OPERATE	NOTES
Feb to Jun 2013	Prioritize next CTMPAS site nominations/request: TWG requests Gap analysis from 1st Nominated Set of sites, and Recruits Next round of sites from CT6		X		
Feb 2013 (Start At REX#4)	Define Tools, Database and Other Information/Knowledge Management Systems in CTMPAS Program : 1) Inventory (library) of knowledge management systems (short term) : 2) Tools then need to be reviewed, adapted, translated and circulated : 3) Identify training needs in relationship to the tools : 4) Based on above analysis, make determination on long term application and role of CT Atlas, Learning Network, capacity building, tools and support services (on-going)			X	TWG to define process, this is early stage of implementation; Short term: inventory Long term: on-going analysis of need for specific information and knowledge management systems
Feb -Dec 2013	Develop and Promote Best Practices : 1) Define Relevant approach for Learning Network : 2) Development of award/certification program : 3) Gap analysis of BMPs/tools : 4) Inventory of capacity building opportunities : 5) Needs assessment for capacity building priorities			X	Could possibly be a task for the CTC
Feb -Dec 2013	Financing mechanism for M&E program Financing requirements directly link to scope of M&E program; determination needs to be made on financial requirements at the regional and national levels ; and funding sources to be identified			X	Design of M&E program needs to be determined before this activity can take place
Feb -Dec 2013	Communication Develop regional CTI-wide communication plan: branding of CTI/CTMPAS, consolidate various existing communication pieces (e.g., multiple web sites); communication plan specifically for results of M&E results			X	This is a long term priority as well as an on-going need
31-Dec-2013	Conduct Workshop to support national mechanisms for contributing data to CT Atlas (PNG, Sol Is, Timor-Leste)	X	X		

A5: INTEGRATION CHECKLIST

Strategy	Corresponding management activities	Started (S)/ Completed (C)	Detail	Recommended tools
1) Establish management area in accordance with ecological boundaries, marine resource use patterns and governance jurisdictions	a. Establish legal boundaries and framework for the management area			Biophysical Principles Guide, COASTPLAN, MPAME Common Criteria, CT Atlas, EAFM indicators (ID), EAFNet, EBM Policy Brief, EAFM Executive Course, MPAME (ID), MSP Curriculum, MPA 101 Curriculum, MPA MP Curriculum, MEAT (PH), R2 Toolkit, Seascapes Guide
	b. Develop marine spatial plan that incorporates MPAs and fisheries management interventions			
	c. Ensure participation in decision-making by local government authorities and communities			
	d. Establish effective enforcement systems			
2) Manage fishery resources and exploitation for sustainable use	e. Assess and address climate vulnerability in all components of the ecosystem (people and built environment and natural resources)			EAFM benchmarks, EAFM indicators (ID), EAFNet, FishDA, EAFM Exec Course, R2 Toolkit
	f. Prohibit destructive fishing practices within the management area			
	g. Develop and enforce fisheries regulations and restrictions with stakeholders			
	h. Reduce fishing bycatch by assessing and regulating gear			
3. Protect, connect and manage representative and critical habitats essential for ecology, life history and survival of marine life	i. Assess vulnerability of fish stocks and fisheries-related infrastructure to climate change and incorporate adaptation measures to reduce vulnerability			Biophysical Principles Guide; TURF; Resilient LMA Guide; NT Guide; EAFM Exec Course; EAFNet; MSP Curriculum; R2 Toolkit; Fish Info Sheets
	j. Designate no-take zones inclusive of 25-35 percent of each type of marine habitat represented; nearshore no-take zones should be at least 30-100 hectare in size; a network of small no-take zones should be positioned no more than 10km from one other			
	k. Designate replicate areas of habitat types for resilience			
	l. Permanent or temporary closures of at least 15 percent of the area that protect key reproduction areas such as spawning groups.			
	m. Protect coastal habitats potentially resistant/resilient to climate change impacts			
	n. Manage land-based sources of pollution for coastal habitat change considerations and incorporate resilient features (manage for change versus status quo)			
	p. Prohibit capture of the largest reproductive individuals through size limits and limit the catch of immature individuals through gear restrictions			
	q. Size and position no-take zones to maximize spillover of adults and larvae to safe and convenient fishing grounds			
	r. Conserve 30 percent of reproductive individuals in the population through catch limits and aggregation/no-take zones			
	s. Ensure and enforce adequate legal protection for species			
4. Conserve sufficient reproductive stock of each target species	t. Prohibit or control capture of endangered species			Biophysical Principles Guide; TURF; Resilient LMA Guide; NT Guide; EAFM Exec Course; EAFNet; MSP Curriculum; R2 Toolkit; 3D Relief Map; Fish Info Sheets
	u. Protect critical life history habitat and manage food sources of the threatened or endangered species from human and climate-related impacts, particularly breeding, nursery grounds			
	v. Manage food sources of endangered species so that food is not in decline or overfished			
	w. Enact and enforce fisheries bycatch laws related to species			
5. Protect and restore threatened and endangered species	x. Assess vulnerability of current livelihoods to climate change and incorporate adaptation measures to reduce vulnerability			Biophysical Principles Guide; MPAME Common Criteria; CT Atlas; EAFM Exec Course; MSP Curriculum; Seascapes Guide
6. Diversify livelihoods of coastal communities				CCA Benchmarks; CCA Climate Info Brief; CCA VA-LEAP; ReefGame; Seascapes Guide

Strategy	Corresponding management activities	Started (S)/ Completed (C)	Detail	Recommended tools
7. Manage coasts, watersheds and freshwater sources	y. Provide environment-friendly alternative income generation opportunities to communities dependent on fisheries and other coastal resources			
	z. Diversify livelihoods to industries that are resilient to climate change and not dependent on fishing			
	aa. Promote coastal development that supports coastal community resilience			
	bb. Assess vulnerability of watersheds and freshwater sources to climate change and incorporate adaptation measures to reduce vulnerability			
8. Protect coastal communities and infrastructure to natural and climate change-related hazards	cc. Manage coastal land use, mining and forest areas to minimize erosion			CCA Benchmarks; CCA Climate Info Brief; CCA VA-LEAP; CCA Curriculum; CIVA
	dd. Minimize nutrients and other pollutants from land-based activities			
	ee. Manage freshwater sources and demand			
	ff. Protect and manage coastal estuarine and other aquatic systems			
	gg. Assess vulnerability of infrastructure to climate change and incorporate adaptation measures to reduce vulnerability			
	hh. Establish or strengthen early warning systems and emergency response services			
	ii. Establish community-based disaster management programs			CCA Benchmarks; CCA Outreach; CCA Climate Info Brief; CCA VA-LEAP; CCA Guide; CCA Monitoring Guide; CCA Curriculum; COASTPLAN; CIVA; ICSEA-Change
	jj. Establish coastal setbacks and other land use zones to locate coastal development outside of hazard-prone areas			
	ll. Retrofit or relocate critical infrastructure to withstand hazard impacts			

A6: INDEX TO COMPILED REFERENCE OF MPA NETWORK FRAMEWORKS

A compilation of sample frameworks were provided during the Regional Exchange to guide the countries in the preparation of the CTMPAS (as well as their in-country network frameworks). The sample frameworks can be downloaded as individual files from the US CTI Support Program Integration Portal at www.uscti.org under the Workspaces Section. To access the portal log in through username: **coral** and password: **triangle** (non-case sensitive). Refer to the table below to determine which networks use the particular sets of standards, elements/components, principles, objectives and criteria you think would apply best to the MPA network that you are developing, then download the corresponding file/s from the USCTI portal.

Elements or Components included in Example MPA System Framework Documents for Regional, National and Sub-National Systems: (Y=Yes, Component is included in Example. E, G, S refer to whether Ecological, Governance or Socio-economic elements were included)

Standard (TNC)	ELEMENT / COMPONENT	OSPAR	MEDNet	Belize	USA	Canada	Gulf of Mexico	Lesser Sunda
Clear, Strategic Purpose	1. Vision/Mission/Purpose	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	2. Goals and objectives -Ecological /Geologic -Social -Governance	E G	E		Y	Y	E G	E S G
Science-Based, Strategic Design of MPA System	3. Principles &Key Definitions	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y
	4. Ecological Criteria for MPA Inclusion	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y
	5. Social Criteria for MPA Inclusion	N	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y
BUILDING THE SYSTEM of MPAs and MANAGEMENT								
IMPLEMENTING/OPERATING THE SYSTEM of MPAs and MANAGEMENT								

Details in Key guiding Documents (UNEP/WCMC and CTSP) and Example MPA Systems from Above on Ecological Components (Row #4 above) included in the Framework/System Design

PRINCIPLE/GUIDELINE	Overhead OBJECTIVE	UNEP/WCMC 2008	CTSP 2012	OSPAR	MED Net	BELIZE	USA	CAN	Gulf of Mex	Lesser Sunda
ECOLOGICAL										
Representation	Risk Spreading	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y
Replication/Redundancy	Risk Spreading		Y	Y	Y		Y	Y		Y
Connectivity	Risk Spreading	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y		Y
Resilience	CC Adapt	Y	Y				Y		Y	Y
Unique/Critical Habitats	Critical Area		Y	i	Y	Y		Y		
SOCIO-ECONOMIC & CULTURAL GOVERNANCE/MANAGEMENT										

A7: DRAFT TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE CTI MPA TWG

(to be presented to SOM8 for approval)

CTI MPA Thematic Working Group: Structure and Operations

1.0 Purpose and Tasks of the MPA TWG

The RPOA has five Goals, and technical working groups are created to help facilitate progress on achieving these goals were approved at SOM5, along with a general Terms of Reference for all the TWGs.

The primary function of the MPA 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. Generally as approved by the SOM6, the Working Groups shall:

- Convene Working Groups meetings and discussions by creating CT6 team and partners for each theme.
- Coordinate and assist identification, compilation, and consultation of thematic issues in CT6.
- Assist regional exchange and workshop as public consultation.
- 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.

Specifically, the MPA TWG may also perform the following functions:

- Track and report on the progress on the implementation of the regional priority actions especially pertaining to the MPA goal and targets
- Guide and review progress on other actions in the RPOA as requested by SOM
- Collaborate with the CT Atlas in drawing the relevant map data layers as well as non-spatial attribute data
- Provide inputs and review of the regional State of the Coral Triangle Report especially the chapters relating to the MPA goal and targets
- Prepare and review the MPA TWG inputs to the CTI Annual Progress Report
- Link with Learning Networks for collaboration
- Assist in the organization and conduct of regional exchanges and workshop as public consultations
- Review and make inputs on funding proposals, reports and other related CTI activities.

2.0 Membership and Structure

2.1 Membership. The MPA 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 MPA TWG meetings. However, decision-making shall be lodged with the CT6 members.

2.2. Term of the Chair and Vice Chair.

The term of the Chair and Vice Chair is two years starting on 01 January of the year, following the confirmation of the SOM. The MPA TWG will decide the subsequent Chair and Vice Chair.

3.0 Program Planning and Coordination

3.1 Regular MPA TWG meetings. The MPA 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 MPA TWG focal points to keep the CT6 abreast with the developments on the MPA TWG work plans and progress towards the overall MPA 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.

- 3.2 MPA TWG Annual Work Plan Preparation and Presentation to SOM. In coordination with and support from the CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat, the MPA 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 MPA goal and targets. The MPA TWG shall encourage the support and participation of the CTI-CFF development partners and other TWGs in drawing the MPA 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.

- 3.3 Collaboration with other TWGs. The MPA TWG shall coordinate and collaborate with other CTI TWGs and the Regional Secretariat in the planning and conduct of regional priority actions.

- 3.4 Collaboration with Technical Experts and Supporting Institutions and Organizations. The MPA 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 MPA 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 MPA 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 MPAs

- 3.5 Monitoring and Reporting of Progress. The MPA TWG shall develop an M&E system and indicators to track and report on progress of the MPA TWG work plan implementation and the achievement of the MPA goal and targets. The MPA TWG shall review and provide inputs to the MPA Section of the State of the Coral Triangle Report (SCTR).

- 4.0 **Administrative Support to the MPA 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.

5.0 Financial Arrangements

The MPA 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.

Approved, this 30th Day of March 2012 in Sanur, Bali, Indonesia

A8: MINUTES OF THE 2ND MPA TWG MEETING

Minutes of CTI MPA TWG Meeting

Inna Grand Bali Beach Hotel, Sanur, Bali, Indonesia

30 March 2012

TWG members and partners present:

Rofi Alhanif (Indonesia)	Lino De Jesus Martins (Timor-Leste)
Handoko Adi Susanto (Indonesia)	Luz Teresa Baskinas (CTI M&E TWG)
Suraji (Indonesia)	Renerio Acosta (USAID RDMA)
Fazrulla Rizally Abdul Razal (Malaysia)	Alan White (TNC/CTSP)
Jacob F. Meimban (Philippines/Chair)	Darmawan (CTI Regional Secretariat)
Lynette Laroya (Philippines)	Stacey Tighe (CTC)
Porfirio Aliño (Philippines)	Ann Walton (NOAA)
Peter Kenilorea (Solomon Islands)	Nives Mattich (PI)
Aleixo Leonito Amaral (Timor-Leste)	William Jatulan (PI)
Celestino da Cunha Barreto (Timor-Leste)	

Proceedings:

The meeting was called to order at 3:20pm, with Mr. Jacob Meimban (Philippines) presiding. Mr. Meimban represented the Philippines' focal point to the MPA TWG, Dr. Mundita Lim. This was the second formal meeting of the MPA TWG. It was the main sidebar event at the CTI Regional Exchange on Designing and Supporting National and Regional MPA Systems in the Coral Triangle (REX3) held on 26-30 March 2012 in Inna Grand Bali Beach Hotel, Sanur, Bali, Indonesia.

- 1) **Background.** The Chair opened the meeting with a short welcome statement, and requested those present to introduce themselves. He asked them to observe the following rules a) The head of delegation shall speak for their country; and b) All questions and statements shall be directed to the Chair. He then presented the meeting agenda, which was adopted by the body with no objection.

- a. **Agenda**

- **Minutes of 1st CTI MPA TWG Meeting.** The first order of business was to review and approve the minutes of the 1st MPA TWG meeting. The first meeting was held on 27 October 2011 as a sidebar event at the 7th CTI Senior Officials Meeting (25-26 October 2011) and 3rd CTI Ministerial Meeting (28 October 2011) in Sari Pan Pacific Hotel, Jakarta, Indonesia.
- **Terms of Reference of the CTI MPA TWG (TOR).** One of the major outputs of this meeting would be the adoption of a draft TOR for the CTI MPA TWG. The draft TOR was prepared over a series of informal small group meetings involving some members of the TWG held during the week beginning 26 March 2012.
- **Next Steps toward the Adoption of CTMPAS Strategy.** This task involved the review and adoption of the timeline, responsible persons and next steps toward drafting, finalizing, and adopting the CTMPAS Strategy that was developed at this week's REX3.

- **Priority MPA Regional Activities for Presentation to the High Level Financial Roundtable.** This was primarily to review and endorse a list of priority MPA regional activities for presentation to the High Level Financial Roundtable scheduled for 2-5 May 2012. The Roundtable is a venue for the CT6 to generate additional funding for the implementation of their National Plans of Action (NPOA), Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) and the Regional Secretariat, and for the donors to communicate their funding priorities.
- **MPA Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators and Reporting System.** These indicators and reporting system were prepared by the CTI M&E TWG. It would be formally presented for the first time to the CTI MPA TWG for them to deliberate on and endorse.
- **CT Atlas and information sharing.** The TWG would also discuss concerns and other outstanding matters related to the CT Atlas and sharing of information among the CT6 and partners.
- **Scope and objectives of the next MPA Regional Exchange on Management Effectiveness.** Also up for consideration by the TWG at this meeting was the scope and objectives of the REX4, which will tackle for the second time MPA management effectiveness. The REX4 is tentatively scheduled for February or March 2013. The first REX on MPA management effectiveness was held on 7-11 May 2011 in Batangas, Philippines.
- **Other Matters**

2) Discussion

- a. **Minutes of 1st CTI MPA TWG Meeting.** Changes were made to correct the spelling of the following names: Peter Kenilorea (Solomon Islands); Aleixo Leonito Amaral (Timor-Leste); and Dr. Toni Ruchimat (Indonesia). **With no further changes, the Philippines made the motion to accept the minutes as corrected. Solomon Islands seconded, and the minutes were approved with no objection.**
- b. **Terms of Reference of the CTI MPA TWG (TOR).** On the Chair's request, the Philippines (Ms. Lynette Laroya) presented a draft TOR prepared by a small group consisting of some members of the MPA TWG. She noted that the Philippines was designated in 2011 as Chair of the MPA TWG, with Indonesia as Vice Chair. If approved, the TOR would limit the terms of the Chair and Vice Chair to two years starting 01 January of the year following confirmation by the SOM (2012). She also stressed that **Section 1.0 Purpose and Tasks of the MPA TWG** was a general description of the TWG's role and functions as adopted by SOM6. Subsequently, the body focused their deliberation on the other sections of the draft TOR.
 - **Membership.** The Regional Secretariat Coordinator expressed reservation about the way the Membership clause was worded in the draft TOR, which appeared to exclude the CTI partners. He explained that "the TWG is the only place where the CTI partners can be represented" and inferred that their inclusion in the TWG would not amount to interference in national affairs because "the TWG is not tasked to make critical decisions, but mainly to bring its recommendations to the SOM for the countries to consider and decide on." The matter was discussed at length and the following revised clause was put forward by the Regional Secretariat:

2.1. Membership. *The MPA 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 MPA TWG meetings. However, decision-making shall be lodged with the CT6 members.*

- **Staff Support.** Indonesia noted that the draft TOR was silent on the matter of staff support for the TWG and asked where such staff support would come from if needed. The Regional Secretariat explained that the TWG members represent their respective National Coordinating Committees (NCCs) and can therefore expect in-country staff support. In addition, it is the Regional Secretariat's role to help the TWG coordinate with the different countries on matters pertaining to regional activities. Noting that there was no clause in the TOR to explain this matter, the body agreed to insert a new section on *Administrative support to MPA TWG*. Consequently, the last section on *Financial Arrangement* was renumbered as section 5.0, as follows:

4.0. Administrative support to MPA 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.*

5.0. Financial arrangements ...

With no further changes put forward, Timor-Leste made the motion to adopt the revised TOR, the Solomon Islands seconded, and the revised TOR was adopted with no objection.

- c. **Next Steps toward the Adoption of CTMPAS Strategy.** On the Chair's request, CTI Technical Lead for MPA Dr. Alan White (TNC/CTSP) presented the action plan for the adoption of CTMPAS strategy that came out of the 5-day workshop at the REX3. The Chair noted that the action plan had been deliberated upon by the countries and could be adopted as presented. **Solomon Islands made the motion to adopt the action plan, the Philippines seconded, and the action plan was adopted with no objection.**
- d. **Priority MPA Regional Activities for Presentation to the High Level Financial Roundtable.** On the Chair's request, the Philippines (Ms. Lynette Laroya) provided each TWG member with a copy of a draft list of activities that will be submitted to the High Level Financial Roundtable scheduled for May 2012 in the Philippines. She stressed that the MPA TWG's primary concern would be the activities related to the MPA and CTMPAS, and Dr. White (TNC/CTSP) explained that the list was preliminary and may be edited by a writing group assigned by the MPA TWG Chair. Several members noted that the list needed to be aligned with the action plan that the TWG just adopted (c), and Indonesia suggested that Dr. Toni Ruchimat (truchimat@yahoo.com) should be included in email communications on this list. After a clarifying question from Malaysia was addressed, **the Chair suggested that the body should agree "on what we have now, and then discuss the issues further," Indonesia made the motion, and the Philippines seconded.** On Timor-Leste's suggestion, the **TWG also agreed to meet again through teleconferencing or other means to align the list with the timeline and activities outlined in the action plan.**
- e. **MPA Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators and Reporting System.** The CTI M&E TWG (Ms. Baskinas) presented the indicators and reporting system prepared by the CTI

M&E TWG. There are three indicators at the top level, namely: 1) Percent/area of total marine habitat in CT region in some form of protected status; 2) Percent/area of each major marine and coastal habitat type in strictly protected “no-take replenishment zones” to ensure long-term sustainable fisheries; and 3) Percent/area (in square km) of MPAs under “effective” management. The Regional Secretariat (Dr. Darmawan) expressed concern that the indicators do not include social welfare and food security. Ms. Baskinas explained that the indicators are hierarchical and there is a second-level set of indicators to specifically address socioeconomic issues. Dr. Darmawan said that while the habitats are important, CTI is also a political cause, so “we need to put the social indicators up front.” The Chair agreed, saying the indicators should be about “people first, and all else will follow.” Ms. Baskinas said she would refer the matter to the M&E TWG so that they can craft “people-centered indicators.” Dr. White informed the body about an upcoming workshop on M&E in Manila, which will review and approve the indicators. “There’s really no direct way to measure the social indicators, so if I may suggest, let’s wait for the results of the M&E workshop before we review this,” he suggested. **The body agreed to endorse the set of indicators presented at this MPA TWG meeting on condition that Dr. Darmawan’s suggestion to include social indicators (people’s welfare) would be addressed during the Manila M&E workshop.**

- f. **CT Atlas and information sharing.** Dr. White told the body that the inclusion of this item in the agenda was mainly to encourage the NCCs to prioritize data sharing protocols with the WorldFish Center with respect to the CT Atlas. “We’re in the process of developing protocols in each country for accessing and sharing data through the CT Atlas,” he said. “This is to remind everybody at the NCC level that some support might be needed to bring this forward.” Timor-Leste said they fully appreciated the value of the CT Atlas, but they had no indication yet from their national leaders which types of data could be shared and which ones were confidential. USAID RDMA (Mr. Acosta) stressed that the CT Atlas belongs to the CT6 and that the countries are simply being encouraged to submit information that may be useful for each country and the region. He also said that at some point the CT Atlas will probably be managed by the Regional Secretariat so there will be no question that the information belongs to the CT6. The Chair noted that the CT Atlas does indeed belong to the CT6 and that it is up to the CT6 to decide which information to share. Dr. Darmawan wanted to know what was expected from the Regional Secretariat with respect to the CT Atlas. Dr. White said the CT Atlas is still being developed but “will ultimately be lodged with and administered by the Regional Secretariat.” Dr. Tighe (CTC) suggested that an interim provision could be added in the CT Atlas that says that while the countries recognize the CT Atlas as an official source of data for generating maps it is not legally binding. Dr. Darmawan said that while the Regional Secretariat has no capability at the moment to manage the CT Atlas, “it has to be clear from the beginning what the role of WorldFish is in managing this,” so that there will be no questions in the future about the ownership of the CT Atlas. Dr. Tighe and Dr. White suggested an MOU or some kind of agreement between the CTI and WorldFish Center to establish ownership of the CT Atlas. Dr. White further noted that while individually the CT6 countries had an existing agreement with WorldFish Center, there was no agreement yet between CTI and WorldFish to clarify the relationship between CTI and the Regional Secretariat. **Dr. Darmawan said there may be an issue with the current status of the Regional Secretariat as an interim body but that they were willing to work with TNC and WorldFish to come up with a suitable agreement on the CT Atlas. The Chair asked the body if they agreed, and there being no objection, Dr. Darmawan’s suggestion was carried.**

- g. **Scope and objectives of the next MPA Regional Exchange on Management Effectiveness.** Dr. White announced that REX4, which will tackle for the second time MPA management effectiveness as well as consider nominations of MPAs for inclusion in

the CTMPAs, would be held in early 2013. He invited the countries to suggest topics for REX4, and asked if any country would like to host the workshop. Dr. Tighe said there was a suggestion for the hosting of the REX to be rotated between the CTI member countries, so the next host should not be the Philippines or Indonesia, which already hosted an MPA REX. **Timor-Leste was put forward as the next possible host but said they would need to consult with their government.** “We are now in the middle of transition to a new government, but we will get the message to our leaders. We don’t know yet when we can confirm but as soon as we know if it’s a green light or red light, we will inform the Regional Secretariat,” they said. **The body accepted Timor-Leste’s offer with no objection.** [After closing the meeting, Malaysia also indicated informally to explore the possibility of hosting REX4.]

h. Other Matters

- On Dr. White’s request, the Chair asked the countries to nominate their representatives to the **writing team that will develop the CTMPAS Framework based on the outline that came out during this week’s REX3.** The following names were submitted:
 - Indonesia: Ahsanal Kasasiah (lead), Mr. Suraji (support)
 - Malaysia: Datin Shahima Abdul Hamid (lead)
 - Philippines: Dr. Porfirio Aliño, Ms. Luz Tereas Baskinas, Ms. Lynette Laroya
 - Solomon Islands: Mr. Peter Kenilorea (In addition, Mr. Kenilorea will submit another name to the TWG Chair.)
 - Timor-Leste: Mr. Lino De Jesus Martins
 - Regional Secretariat: Dr. Darmawan
- **The TWG agreed to set up a virtual meeting to discuss any outstanding matters, particularly how to go about further developing the CTMPAS Framework.** The PI (Ms. Mattich) said they would be delighted to facilitate the process. Timor-Leste said the best way to communicate with them would be by mobile phone because they had no reliable Internet access. The body agreed that the meeting will be via telephone conference call to be facilitated and paid for by the PI. **To start off the discussion, Dr. White will send emails to the writing team through the country Chair (Philippines) or administrative support group and the writing team will set the date of the conference call. The Regional Secretariat will help coordinate with the countries if needed.**

Adjournment. There being no other business, the meeting was adjourned at 6:21 pm.

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