



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



6th CTI-CFF Climate Change Adaptation Technical Working Group Meeting

Pasay City, Manila, Philippines | 5-6 September 2019



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Acronyms and Abbreviations

BC	Blue Carbon
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCC	Climate Change Commission
CEPA	Communication, Education and Public Awareness
CoE	Center of Excellence
CTI	Coral Triangle Initiative
CTI-CFF	Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security
CT6	Coral Triangle countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste)
LCCAP	Local Climate Change Action Plan
LEAP	Local Early Action Plan
LGU	Local Government Unit
NCC	National Coordinating Committee
REAP	Regional Early Action Plan
REX	Regional Exchange
RPoA	Regional Plan of Action
RS	Regional Secretariat
SOM	Senior Officials Meeting
TOR	Terms of Reference
TWG	Technical Working Group
UNFCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WG	Working Group

Session 1: Introduction

Chair's Message

To start the meeting, the Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) Technical Working Group (TWG) Chair – Commissioner Noel Antonio V. Gaerlan of the Philippine Climate Change Commission (CCC) welcomed the CT6 delegates from Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste. He acknowledged the Regional Secretariat for providing support and helping the TWG facilitate all the discussions. He congratulated everybody for diligently and passionately putting their efforts and hearts into this seemingly challenging task for the region.

The Chair provided a recap of what was agreed to last Senior Officials Meeting (SOM) 14, namely:

1. Finalize the draft executive course for CCA and CT6 member countries, where each of the CT6 would provide their comments
2. Implement blue carbon and Communication, Education, Public Awareness (CEPA) activity
3. Develop respective roadmap initiatives for each CT6 member country
4. Agree on the guidelines for the establishment of the regional Center for Excellence (CoE)

He reiterated that in this meeting, the TWG is expected to, as provided in the agenda, discuss the Regional Plan of Action (RPoA) 2.0, CT Atlas, and updates on the CCA TWG 2019 workplan. It is also expected for the TWG to develop the 2020 workplan and budget specific to capacity building, CCA regional exchange, SOM 15 at the Solomon Islands and whatever needs to be done according to the decisions of this group. The challenge to CT6 is for us to move to a systematic and logical approach and process in mainstreaming climate change across all thematic areas and coastal management plans. He believes that there is an understanding among the TWG members that climate change is cross-cutting across all thematic areas and that developing a coastal and marine risk profile will allow us to determine risks and impacts of climate change in the region. And by doing so, we would be able to develop and use scientific innovations and programs to address such impacts. While blue carbon initiatives are in place, we need to transition to a more sustainable blue economy. Blue carbon is just one of the components of blue economy, if we are looking at coastal and marine in a holistic manner, we need to capture it as an agenda of blue economy and as a means to sustainably provide ecosystems goods and services in the region while at the same time making the region climate resilient and climate adaptive. The Philippines is a member of the CT6 and stands by all other member countries in this endeavor. Lastly, the Chair thanked everyone and wished them a fruitful and productive meeting.



Figure 1. (Left-Right) Co-chair Luanne Losi-Yawingu; Chair Noel Gaerlan; RS Dr. Gregory Bennett

Key Remarks

Dr. Gregory Bennett, Technical Program Senior Manager of the CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat (RS), welcomed everyone to the CCA TWG meeting. He highlighted that the discussions in the 2-days of meeting will contribute towards achieving the goals of CCA in the RPoA and towards our commitment to the work of the CTI-CFF. Just two months ago in Jakarta, CTI-CFF conducted a blue carbon workshop and one of the outputs is the CCA plan of action 2020-2024. Thus, having this meeting and bringing together the CT6 to discuss climate change strategy will help the TWG work towards its achievement. This meeting is an opportunity to discuss and evaluate the CCA work plan in preparation for SOM 15 and develop draft workplan and budget for 2020. Lastly, Dr. Bennett expressed his sincere gratitude and appreciation, in behalf of the RS, to the Philippine government for hosting the meeting and expressed his hopes for a productive and successful two days of meeting.

Opening Message

NCC Philippines Representative Mr. John Erick Avelino from the Biodiversity Management Bureau welcomed the delegates from CT6 countries and expressed his sincere appreciation that they took some time off to participate in this meeting. He shared that this part of Manila has many tourist destinations, thus hoping that they can look around these tourist sites and have a wonderful stay. Lastly, he expressed his hopes that everyone would have a productive stay here in the Philippines.

Introduction of Participants

After the opening messages, the Chair initiated a round of introductions. The meeting was attended by representatives from the CT6 countries – Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste, and RS (Annex A). There were no representatives from the development partners.



Figure 2. Group photo

Review and Approval of Provisional Agenda

The Chair presented the provisional agenda (Annex B) for the body to review and approve. Everyone agreed to the agenda, with the following discussions:

- Solomon Islands requested a copy of the Draft communique to the UNFCCC, to which the RS agreed to provide copies for everyone.
- On the discussion of the RPOA 2.0:
 - RS included it with the aim of providing updates and status but shall not entail discussing the RPOA document itself. The RS suggested to remove it from the agenda since it has already been discussed in the other TWG meetings.
 - The Chair and Co-chair suggested for RS to still provide updates on the RPOA 2.0 since not all representatives in the CCA TWG were present in the other TWGs
 - Philippines suggested that the discussions focus more on how the RPOA will impact the CCA TWG and how it will affect the setup of the TWG.
 - It was agreed that the RS will present updates.

Update and Discuss RPOA 2.0

RS presented brief updates on the RPOA 2.0 and the activities held namely:

- 1st consultative RPOA 2.0 workshop (April-May 2019)
- Strategic Communication Expert Workshop (May 2019)
- Questionnaire and Country Consultations (June-July 2019)

- Financial Resources Expert Strategy Workshop in Singapore (July-August 2019)
- Institutional Change Workshop and Writeshop in Bali, Indonesia (August 2019)

RS mentioned that hopefully by the end of November the RPOA 2.0 will be ready and that it will be approved during SOM 15. After the presentation, the following discussions ensued:

- Indonesia pointed out that they have not received any material on the RPOA. A very important issue is where will the CCA factor in the RPOA 2.0 and that if it will not be specific or clearly stated in the RPOA, the role of the CCA TWG may be affected, including the working dynamics among NCCs. How can the TWG move forward if it will not be included in the RPOA 2.0.
- Malaysia supported Indonesia's point, that there is a need to look into the future of the TWGs because one of the concerns is the monitoring and evaluation (M&E); how will we evaluate the impact and implementation if there will be no TWG. Malaysia also proposed that the RS share the decisions made and outcomes of discussions during the other TWG meetings. Also emphasized the need to address how the TWG can highlight the CCA plan of action 2020-2024 in the RPOA 2.0.
- Solomon Islands suggested that the TWG discuss and decide what they want for the future of the TWG and possibly agree on what we want SOM to decide. Encouraged all NCCs to discuss internally and for RS to circulate the latest RPOA 2.0 draft in full so each country may review it in detail in preparation for the SOM.
- RS pointed out that the draft that the NCCs have is also the same document they have. In the other TWGs, the agreement was to bring back the RPOA to NCCs and discuss comments during the RPOA session in pre-SOM and SOM.
- All other countries agreed to the points and suggestions raised. The Chair reiterated that everyone should finish with the reviews first before having more detailed discussions.

Status of CT Atlas

Ms. Janet Polita of the RS presented the updates on the redesign of the CT Atlas. She discussed the updates that were also presented in the Bali workshop last August. The CT Atlas was developed in 2009 with the aim of providing a common platform for all countries to share their data and to create an updated database for better marine resource management decisions and science. Currently, the CT Atlas is being maintained by Worldfish and the goal is to migrate the role of managing it to the RS. The timeline of activities in the redesign and migration of the CT Atlas was presented, which included a survey conducted last April by WorldFish to elicit comments, the results of which was presented and used as input in the redesigning. Previously hosted by Amazon, and now by Microsoft Azure, the contents retained some features and in the new design, the reef database will no longer be part of the CT Atlas and some of the old data would not be part of the new CT Atlas due to some IP issues. Also presented was the new look of the CT Atlas, the datasets included, the M&E component, and the proposed mechanism for data contribution. As for the work plan, it is currently in the stage of continuous development and RS hired an IT officer to work and coordinate with WorldFish to redesign the CT Atlas.

Session 2: Update CCA workplan for 2019

Update on the Status of SOM-14 Decisions

RS presented the updates on the status of SOM-14 decisions. The SOM-14 decisions are as follow:

1. Note the need to reprioritize and appreciate the support provided by Development Partners to the CCA WG;
2. Reprioritize, revisit and refocus issues affecting CT6 member countries, particularly on CCA what to do in subsequent years for inclusion in the RPOA revision;
3. Task the Climate Change Working Group to finalize the draft Executive Course of CCA - Introductory levels 1 and 2 – by urging CT6 member countries to provide comments by 30th March 2019;
4. Agree to carry over the implementation of two activities - the capacity building on Blue Carbon and CEPA activity in 2019 subject to availability of funds and acknowledge Indonesia to host the activities;
5. Urge the CT6 member countries to come up with their respective Blue Carbon roadmap / initiatives subject to national circumstances;
6. Agree for virtual regional Center of Excellence (COE) hosted by the existing CTI website with inputs from respective national COEs through their respective NCCs;
7. Support the recommendation of the CCA WG to turn over the Chair from Malaysia to Philippines and the turn-over of the Co-Chairmanship from PH to PNG based on the provisions stipulated in the Rules of Procedure of the CCA WG; and
8. Approve the CCA TWG Work Plan 2019.

After going through the SOM-14 decisions for the CCA TWG, RS presented the status of decisions as of July 23, 2019. As for the regional COE, RS got slow responses from NCCs regarding this. RS also pointed out that each TWG has USD 50,000 budget and in the case of EAFM and Seascapes, they still have leftovers, but for CCA not much is left but the RS will try to work on it. As for the CCA 2019 workplan, the blue carbon capacity building workshop has already been done, the CCA TWG meeting now taking place, and the CT Atlas workshop and REAP updating still pending.

Finalization of CCA Executive Course

RS tasked the TWG to discuss and decide on the next steps for the CCA executive course, as one of the SOM-14 decisions was to task the CCA TWG to finalize executive course (Annex C). To date, RS received comments from three countries only.

Discussions are as follow:

- The Chair suggested that for the TWG to finalize this, a separate workshop may be needed. RS also suggested that the TWG conduct a separate workshop to finalize this; the workshop can be included in the 2020 proposed activities.
- Indonesia pointed out that given the differences in government structures per country, how do we operationalize “executive” participants (i.e. for Indonesia, executives are the technical local officials). Also suggested for the agenda of the course to be narrowed down and be related to the RPOA 2.0, in such a way that mainstreaming CCA in local governments is the main concern/agenda and not much details/specifics be indicated.
- Malaysia explained that since this was prepared last 2 years, there have been changes in the priorities of the CTI and the knowledge and understanding of blue carbon. Thus, there is a

need to update and revise based on current priorities and given what transpired through the years.

- Papua New Guinea agreed with the Chair's suggestion of having a separate workshop to finalize this.
- Philippines agreed to scheduling a separate workshop and agreed with Indonesia's points of realigning the objectives based on recent developments. Timeframe for each country to provide comments must be set, and this must be prior to the said workshop.
- Solomon Islands provided the context as to why this was tasked to us – It was a specific request from the Local Government Network (LGN) TWG to conduct this course. Moving forward, considering the developments in blue carbon and CEPA, this is the perfect opportunity for the CCA TWG to push this forward. Pointed out that a consolidated version is expected before SOM but should also report to SOM that the TWG did not accomplish the said course. It is a perfect opportunity next year for the TWG to sit down with the LGN. Also, be specific as to who would qualify as executives. Lastly, it is important for the TWG to further develop this and other programs with the target participants (i.e. local governments).
- Timor-Leste shared that their government is centralized but maybe in the future they would have such "local" levels and discussions would then be possible.
- The Chair clarified that the consensus is to carry over to next year and that the training would be general for the regional level, but the actual implementation and institutionalization would be country specific. Develop the outline and then the implementation would be up to the countries/national level.
- For the RS to be able to process feedbacks and circulate the draft, PNG and Timor-Leste's comments are needed. The documents will be sent again to the two countries for their comments. Both countries agreed to send their comments by the end of September.
- The Philippines also suggested that the executive course be recirculated so that when each country provides their comments, it would include inputs based on recent developments (RPOA 2.0, BC, CEPA). RS should also provide a background/ briefer on the need for the executive course, to refresh everybody's memories. It would also be better if each country can see other country's comments so we would know their perceptions on the course.
- Lastly, Indonesia gave a heads up that if this course will be next year, it may be an issue since there would be a new president be then so institutional changes are inevitable.

Updates on the M&E Indicators

RS presented the previous RPOA goals and targets and M&E indicators which are still the same as of date. Discussions are as follow:

- Indonesia pointed out that since we will have a new RPOA, the M&E indicators may also be changed, which is why the TWG does not need to devote too much time in changing/updating it.
- The Chair agreed and shared that it was also discussed in Bali – without the RPOA 2.0 it would be useless and waste of effort to update the M&E indicators. There should be a separate workshop for M&E indicators updating after the RPOA 2.0 is finalized.
- Philippines suggested that as part of the process of the countries in reviewing the RPOA 2.0, each country should also consider the impact of the RPOA 2.0 on the M&E indicators.
- Solomon Islands agreed that we need to have the full RPOA 2.0 endorsed first before updating the M&E, but for the reporting of each country to the SOM-15, the current M&E indicators will still be used.

Update on the Blue Carbon Capacity Building Workshop

1. Initial Proposed Plan of Action of CCA 2020-2024 and priority of regional CEPA strategy

RS presented the initial proposed plan of action of CCA for 2020-2024 (Annex D), which was one of the outputs during the workshop in Jakarta. The Chair raised the main concern – whether this will be endorsed to SOM-14. A common point raised is that there are lots of activities listed, thus for 2020 the TWG should identify its priorities. Solomon Islands pointed out that the TWG should note the recommendations since it was already agreed during the workshop and that it would be unfair for those who went to the workshop and their efforts put into it. The suggestion was noted, and the Chair clarified that the TWG will just identify which would be prioritized, it would only be a matter of ranking and not changing the whole concept. To facilitate the ranking, a group activity was done wherein each country discussed and ranked the proposed actions. The Chair emphasized that all the activities are on the regional level, thus the ranking should consider which activities would guarantee regional support from each country.

	ID	MY	PNG	PH	SI	TL	Total	
• Development of Common Knowledge Platform	5	5	3	3	2	2	16	
• Mapping of Coastal Vulnerability	2	4	1	1	4	3	21	
• Gender Equality			3	4	4	3	2	15
• Coastal Mangrove Policies, Rehab, Prot	5		3	4	2	1	25	
• Capacity Building	3		2	2	1	1	20	
	1	5	5	5				

Handwritten notes at top left: 3=3, 4=2, 5=1

Figure 3. Rankings of the activities

After the group activity, each country presented their rankings. Aside from the respective ranking, the following were the discussion points:

- Indonesia pointed out that the implementation of the suggested priorities is still dependent on the budget.
- Malaysia emphasized that the TWG's priority 1-2 years from now should be blue carbon and CEPA. Suggested that the M&E of the proposed plan of action be conducted quarterly and

activities to be revised accordingly. Suggested that gender equality should be cross-cutting. Also suggested that the executive course be included in the capacity building.

- Papua New Guinea pointed out that for most of the activities, development partners should be tapped to provide support and that target stakeholders must be involved to ensure successful implementation.
- Philippines focused their discussion on the general actions rather than the specifics. Also pointed out the need to align the said plan of actions with the development of the RPOA 2.0. Given the discussions on whether or not some activities will be removed, It was mentioned in the chair's summary that "...the recommendations shall be presented and deliberated at the upcoming CCA TWG meeting in September 2019 in Manila, Philippines" also, COE and the executive course were not discussed in Jakarta since the focus was on blue carbon. Thus, we need not limit ourselves on the initial proposed plan, we can decide what we will recommend to SOM-15.
- Solomon Islands agreed with Malaysia that gender can be incorporated in all activities and suggested that gender empowerment is a better word rather than equality. As for the mapping of coastal vulnerability, it is already being done on the national level, but the main concern is the regional level reporting.
- Timor-Leste raised their concern on how the RS can provide support to each country in implementing the activities.
- After calculating the ranking and weights, the priorities are as follow, with gender empowerment being cross-cutting:
 1. Capacity building (which will include the executive course)
 2. Mapping of coastal vulnerability towards climate change
 3. Development of common knowledge platform for CCA in the CTI region
 4. Coastal management, policies, rehabilitation and protection

2. The Role of the CTI-CFF University Partnership

RS shared that based on the meeting in Jakarta, gaps in the support for university partnership were noted. RS also invited the university partnership chair during the Institutional working group discussion. The main issue is how to incorporate the university partnerships in the CCA TWG.

RS shared that the chair of university partnerships is always included in the loop of updates of the TWGs. However, Malaysia pointed out that the university partnerships are not aware how they can support the TWG. Added to this is the lack of budget for the partnerships. Malaysia also suggested that the TWG inform the university partnership of its data needs and help them develop research agenda and programs. The university partnerships should also provide support to interested researchers by seeking funding options and providing endorsements. Lastly, Solomon Islands suggested that the TWG note all the recommendations and recognize the need to explore the opportunities for university partnerships in future activities.

Session 3: Update COE Writeshop for M&E

Finalization of the Center of Excellence (COE) Guidelines

As of date, there is already a draft TOR for the COE (Annex E), but still not yet finalized. The Chair requested the Philippines to present the TOR. It was previously agreed to come up with a TOR for a Regional COE and will be up to the countries to implement it at the national level.

Discussion:

- Indonesia pointed out that in consideration of RPOA 2.0, the task of COEs should be for the CTI as a whole and not just for the CCA TWG. It would be better to have a general COE for the CTI-CFF and since this TOR is very specific to CCA, the TWG should come up with something more general, again with the RPOA 2.0 as context.
- Malaysia agreed with Indonesia regarding the applicability of COE in CTI. Looking at the functions listed in the draft TOR, the commitment we must put in establishing the COE should be revisited because it seems like this can be a M&E mechanism in itself. At the national level, Malaysia does not have a “COE” per se, but has institutions doing CCA work and such can answer the goals of the COEs.
- The Chair emphasized that the primary goal of COEs is to provide a venue for scientific exchanges among experts and institutions.
- PNG also agreed with Indonesia and Malaysia and shared that there are not much discussions in-country on how to actualize the COEs, but there are many activities and initiatives done in line with the goals of COEs.
- For the Philippines, they already have local COEs recognized by the government and such COEs provide support to marine policies and CCA. Currently working towards coming up with ways of networking the COEs on the regional level. Also agreed that COEs should not be just for CCA.
- Solomon Islands highlighted that the COE is a great opportunity especially for the next 10 years and that it should be discussed further in all TWGs. Also, for COEs to be functional, RS should be more specific on what it wants from the COE – how it would contribute to institutional development of the CTI-CFF.
- Timor-Leste shared that at the national level, they have a center for climate change and biodiversity, but for the regional COE there is a need to have a set information from each country on their preferred setup to provide better networking opportunities among countries.
- The Chair highlighted that considering COEs across themes should be raised in the next SOM. Also, there is a need to agree on how the engagement or networking mechanisms on the regional level will be since there are already functional “COEs” on the national level.

Session 4: Country Presentations

Each country presented updates on the status and progress of implementation of goals and targets, ongoing initiatives and activities, and challenges faced. Below is a summary of the activities done per country to achieve the goals and targets:

Activities	Status
Indonesia	
Marine and Coastal Protection Policy	Ongoing
Policy Brief on Blue Carbon	Completed in 2018, but will be updated
Government regulation #32 year 2019 on National Marine Spatial Planning	Completed in 2019
Coordinating Minister of Economic Regulation #4 year 2018 on Policy strategy, program and performance indicator of national mangrove ecosystem management	Completed in 2017
Minister of marine and fisheries affairs regulation #24 year 2016 on procedure of coastal and small islands rehabilitation	Completed in 2016
Indonesia Blue Carbon Strategy Framework	Completed in 2018
Ocean climate projection	Completed in 2017
Vulnerability index data system information	In progress
Mangrove and small island mapping	In progress
Marine Protected Area Program	Ongoing
Coastal Rehabilitation Program	Continuous
Public Awareness Program	Continuous
Provincial Coastal Zoning Plan	Ongoing – accomplished 22 provinces already
Climate Village Program	Ongoing – 129 coastal villages already registered
Resilience village program	Completed with 47 districts in 26 provinces
Capacity building on CCA	Almost done
Coastal blue carbon pilot training	Completed in September 2018
Leadership for blue carbon in Indonesia professional short course	Completed in September 2018
Dissemination of research result on mangrove related to sea level rise	Completed in August 2019
Climate governance	Ongoing
Indonesia CCA TWG meeting to identify possible national COE	Ongoing
Coordinating meeting of technical units in MoEF to identify institutional coordination mechanism	Ongoing
Malaysia	
Established network between universities, local stakeholders and NGOs in implementing Sabah Environmental Education Network (SEEN), LEAP and CCA toolkits	Ongoing
MyMangrove – Malaysian mangrove research alliance and network; and University Partnership	Ongoing
Public program and awareness	Ongoing
Multi-stakeholder dialogue, cooperation of different groups	Ongoing
Environment education network	Ongoing
Papua New Guinea	
Mapping vulnerability of marine and coastal environment in 15 maritime provinces	5 completed, 5 to be conducted
Mangrove rehabilitation	Ongoing
Appropriate coastal defense mechanism built	Done

Activities	Status
Establish early warning systems for CC impacts to facilitate planning and adaptation activity	Infrastructure in 5 provinces to be improved
Coastal protection defense interventions	In progress
Trainings on food preservation techniques	In progress
Water and sanitation	In progress
National Adaptation plan	In progress
Provincial DRM-CCA plans	Completed in target provinces
Joint organizational assessment	Completed
Capacity assessment conducted under AF project	Completed
Awareness and education on CC impacts and vulnerability	Ongoing
Climate financing options paper	Report completed
Small grants program	Ongoing
International partners financing programs	Ongoing
Philippines	
LCCAP implementation of Local Government Units	Ongoing
CCC resolution 2019-001 "Resolution adopting a national climate risk and management framework to address the adverse impacts of climate change"	Completed
Discussions on how to operationalize the NCRMF	In progress
Discussions on mainstreaming CCA and CRMF	In progress
Coastal and Marine Ecosystems Management Program	Completed
Establishment of fisherfolk resettlement areas for those that are most at risk due to climate change	In progress
Biodiversity Friendly Enterprise	In progress
Resolution creating the Blue Carbon Steering Committee and the Blue Carbon TWG	Completed
Training modules on coastal assessment and monitoring	Completed
Professional masters in tropical marine ecosystems management	Completed
Harnessing a blue economy for Philippines' Sustainable Development	Completed
Solomon Islands	
Development of climate change bill	Completed
Establishment of the oceans and climate desk	Completed
Established a unit within the MOFT for climate finance	Completed
Review of climate change policy	Ongoing
Designation of sectoral CCA focal point in different ministries	Completed
CRISP program (water and infrastructure in 4 provinces)	Completed
Implementation of Pacific Ecosystem Based Adaptation to CC in 3 sites	Completed
Completion of SWISAP project (water adaptation in 6 provinces)	Completed
Conduct of radio awareness and school awareness	Continuous
CCD Geospatial database established	Completed
Conducted IVA for Malaita province to develop their provincial CCA framework	Completed
Launched the common sensing project for food security, disaster risks, environmental assessments and health, and remote sensing	Completed
Timor-Leste	
Mangrove plantation in 7 municipalities	Ongoing
Dugong and seagrass conservation	Concluded
Biodiversity & ecosystem services (Watershed management)	Ongoing
Coastal community livelihood	Ongoing
Seagrass and coral reef conservation monitoring	Ongoing
Mangrove nursery	Ongoing

Barriers/ challenges in achieving the goals and targets:

- Lack of budget and lack of funding sources
- Lack in institutional capacity (manpower, skills, expertise, operational mechanisms, institutional arrangement, etc.)
- Sustainability of the project after it has ended
- Synchronization with other goals
- Coordination, cooperation and information sharing among agencies, stakeholders, decision makers, etc.
- Lack of skills and knowledge in climate risk assessments and other monitoring and evaluation tools and innovations.
- Lack of baseline data
- CEPA at the community level

After the updates, the discussions are as follow:

- Malaysia expressed their interest on the remote sensing map presented by the Philippines, noting that the map was easy to understand. It would be good for the TWG to have a common presentation especially for blue carbon i.e. mapping the blue carbon ecosystem within the region and see possible interventions and activities
- Philippines supported what Malaysia mentioned, sharing that during the Jakarta CEPA workshop, it was mentioned that the methodologies for blue carbon in mangroves and seagrasses have already been perfected and that such resources were properly mapped out. However, funding for completion activities are still lacking thus the need for collaboration among CT6 for monitoring. Proposed that mapping of blue carbon ecosystem and resources be included in the regional exchange, especially if there's funding and host country.
- Since most countries mention problems with coordination, Solomon Islands suggested for the RS to provide better communication channels and mechanisms.
- RS commended the efforts of each country and asked the countries to share some practices, experiences and lessons learned in approaching very isolated communities. How can we scale up to address it on the regional level – reaching marginalized and less reached communities.
 - Malaysia – shared their experience in field gathering in far flung areas, facing security issues and language barriers. The communities are not that interested since fishing is their main livelihood – they prefer to go out to the sea rather than participate in the programs. To address that, they provided food and some materials. Additionally, workshops on community knowledge and history of climate events elicited many information from that helped in the development of the LEAP. They explained to the communities the purpose and what they can benefit upon establishing the programs, having someone talk to them in their dialect and conducting programs for the children.
 - The Chair highlighted that the main consideration in everything we do is how to sustain it especially to the target stakeholders and communities. Also, sustainability entails financing mechanisms, so we must also coordinate with possible funding institutions. It is also important that these best practices be documented and shared across countries.
 - Indonesia – programs are quite slow, but sustainability is good especially because local communities themselves are involved and inputs came from them. Village based programs, wherein government will provide financing for the village community to

conduct their activities and plans, is very effective. Award/rewards-based programs on best practices at the local level are also effective.

- Solomon Islands – community engagement has been a challenge for the last 10 years, especially since most programs of the country involve CEPA for local communities. The main goal of the government is to provide support to 4000 local communities – based on assessments, only 216 (in 2014) community-based management sites that have partnered with other organizations, now there are around 500 sites that has interventions but they have yet to monitor these. The strategy now is to coordinate with partners and other sectors to work on remote communities that have not yet been reached and are very vulnerable and exposed to climate change impacts. Another strategy is to work with universities in developing training modules. Some partners have also used church/religion-based partnerships. They have yet to see how the programs have really impacted the communities.
- Philippines – in terms of local community engagements, most work involves providing support to the communities in coming up with their LCCAPs. As for financing, they have the people survival fund which allocates PhP 1 billion accessible for communities upon submission and approval of proposals. To date, 6 projects have already been approved to access the said fund. They have lots of IEC, technical and policy assistance on how to access PSF and develop proposals. They also have regional offices that implement activities at the local level.
- PNG – limited presence in the communities. They have established provincial climate change committees, working through them and ensure that they work directly with local communities, working directly with schools to implement climate change in teaching curriculum and in development of communication materials.
- Timor-Leste – They have provided support to mangrove plantation, financing, provision of fishing boats for fishers, and aquaculture.

Other Matters

Communique to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

The Chair highlighted that a draft communique (Annex F) has already been finished but was not discussed further and now there was a suggestion to bring it up again. The communique aims to highlight the global importance of the CTI region and seek international support. The purpose was for the international community to recognize the importance and value of CTI, with the hope to harness support as well. This was already revised based on comments, but how do we move forward? Will this be the same content that we will be used, or should it be updated? Discussions are as follow:

- Indonesia provided the context for this – being developed in Kota Kinabalu. There is a need to consult at the national level first regarding the proper signatory. There may also be a need to update it for the coming COP.
- Malaysia and PNG agreed with Indonesia regarding the proper signatory given the restructuring within the government. This is a good opportunity to enhance the grounding of CTI on the international level.
- Philippines agreed that this is a good opportunity to raise our voice at the COP and highlight the significance of the CTI around the world. The issue here is the timing on when we are providing comments and seeking approval in time for the SOM. Seeking approval is the crucial part. They also have some minor updates given the changes in the UN system and the national government also.

- Solomon Islands suggested that the communicate be used as talking points for countries who will attend COP, and not a signed document. It will be a challenge to get this signed per country. Upon approval by SOM-15, this can serve as a guide document for those attending the COP (among CT countries).
- Timor-Leste will consult at the national level regarding their signatory. Highlighted the need to include the issue of solid waste management, since it also contributes to greenhouse emissions. Waste management was not included in the paper but may be good to include especially since marine litter is an urgent issue.
- Chair reiterated that the consensus is to bring this up at the respective NCCs and then discuss it with finality during the pre-SOM. Acknowledged the TWG for taking on the task of drafting a communicate that will be useful for the whole CTI. Tasked RS to take the lead in updating this in time for the pre-SOM.
- RS will consult at the national level. Countries shall send back their comments to within a month (04 October 2019), and then RS will incorporate the comments and present it during the pre-SOM.
- As to whether the communicate will be a signed document or not, it will be an agenda in the pre-SOM and decide by then. Solomon Islands pointed out that the TWG need not necessarily decide right away what the format of the document will be, maybe just leave the decision to SOM. The TWG's task is to just finalize the text, which shall serve as a technical product/output of the TWG.

Session 5: Ways Forward



Figure 4. Group discussions

Development of Work Plan/ Budget for 2020 CCA WG Meeting

RS presented the draft CCA workplan for 2020, discussions are as follow:

- Indonesia suggested that the TWG take off from the ranked priorities in the previous sessions. However due to the number of activities indicated in the proposed work plan, everyone agreed to include only those that are feasible for next year.
- To accomplish more activities while conserving financial resources, the TWG agreed to lump related activities under regional exchanges. RS also reminded the countries to consider budget limitations in their decisions. Everyone agreed that Regional Exchange shall be the priority for budget allocation since it is a learning activity and countries will really benefit from it. The duration of the REX can be extended to accommodate more activities and for it to be cost-effective. Solomon Islands reminded the TWG not to limit themselves and just note in the minutes that we can still conduct additional REX activities separately upon availability of funds.
- Philippines expressed its willingness to host the coastal vulnerability mapping.
- Agreed activities for 2020 are the CT Atlas Training workshop (CCA inputs), Regional Exchange, and 7th CCA TWG meeting.

Pre-SOM and SOM 15th in Solomon Islands

RS requested the countries to update the CCA focal points.

Conclusions and Ways Forward/ Chair Summary

RS presented the Chair's summary (Annex G) and did a live editing of the document based on previous discussions.

Closing Remarks

In closing, RS thanked everyone for their efforts and participation in the activities. The Co-Chair formally closed the meeting, thanking the Philippines for accommodating everyone and thanking everyone for participating.

Annexes

Annex A – List of Participants

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Annex B – Provisional Agenda

Provisional Agenda The Annual 6th CCA in September in Manila, Philippines, 2019

Title of the event	: The 6th Annual CCA TWG MEETING
Proposed Date	: 5 th -6 th September 2019
Venue	: Hotel Jen, Manila, Philippines
Organizer & supporting Partners	: NCC of Philippines CTI-CFF Regional
Participants	: -NCCs and Threatened Species from Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, and Timor-Leste - Regional Secretariat of CTI-CFF - Development Partners and Collaborators

Background

The Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries, and Food Security (CTI -CFF) is a multilateral partnership of six countries: Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Solomon Islands, and Timor-Leste (CT6).

The CT6 countries work together to sustain extraordinary marine and coastal resources by addressing crucial issues such as food security, climate change, and marine biodiversity. The CTI-CFF was established formally during the Leaders' Summit in 2009 with approval of the leaders from the CT6 countries.

They adopted the CTI Regional Plan of Action (CTI RPOA) which is a strategic action plan with five goals: (1) designation of effectively managed seascapes; (2) application of an ecosystem approach to fisheries management; (3) establishment of a fully functional marine protected area system; (4) strengthening climate change adaptation and resilience; and (5) improving the status of threatened marine species

The CTI works to improve the resilience of coastal communities in the Coral Triangle against the impact's climate change through science-based decision making, innovative and cutting-edge tools, information sharing and capacity development.

Along with the finalization Proposed Plan of Action of Climate Change Adaptation 2020 – 2024, the 6th CTI-CFF CCA working Group Meeting is also a venue to evaluate the implementation of CCA workplan 2019 as agreed in SOM 14 December 2018 in Philippines.

The Meeting will also an opportunity for the CCA to develop their draft Workplan and Budget 2020 towards preparation for Pre-SOM and SOM 15th in Solomon Islands (i.e. the 2020 workplan)

Objectives

1. To update and discuss RPOA 2.0

2. CT Atlas Update
3. To update CCA workplan for 2019
 - finalization of CCA Executive Course
 - familiarize and update M&E Indicators
 - Update on Blue Carbon Capacity Building Workshop (Refer to Appendix 1 -Chair Summary for the CEPA meeting in Jakarta)
 - The Initial Proposed Plan of Action of Climate Change Adaptation 2020 – 2024 (Annex 3) based on climate change adaptation and coastal vulnerability mapping in national policy, implementation of ecosystem-based adaptation and status of climate change adaptation in RPOA
 - the role of the CTI CFF University Partnership in providing scientific and technical support to the NCC on integrating ecosystem-based adaptation concept and strategy into the national policy of CT 6 countries to strengthen Goal 4 of RPOA
 - The priority of regional CEPA strategy [Annex 4]
 - Update on Center of Excellence (COE)write-shop to finalize the M&E
4. Develop Workplan/Budget for 2020 CCAWG Meeting
5. Pre-SOM and SOM 15th in Solomon Islands

Expected Outputs or outcome

1. To achieve a common understanding of the future of CCA
2. CT Atlas Update
3. To have a finalization of CCA Executive Course
4. familiarize and update M&E Indicators
5. Update on Blue Carbon Capacity Building Workshop
6. Update on Center of Excellence (COE)write-shop to finalize the M&E
7. Prioritized 2020 Workplan plus Budget for CCA WG to propose to 15th Senior Officials Meeting
8. Enhances common understanding on way forward for the CC working Group to Pre-SOM and SOM

Provisional Agenda

Time	Agenda	Person in Charge/Facilitator	Remarks
Wednesday, September 2019: Arrival of CCA Technical Working Group Participants			
Day 1: Thursday, September 2019			
08.00-08.30	Registration	Organizer	Regional Secretariat
SESSION ONE			
08.30-08.40	Chair welcome	Chair of CCA	
08.40-08.50	Key Remarks	Interim Executive Director of CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat	
08.50-09.00	Opening Message	NCC Philippines	
09.00-09.10	Introduction Participants	Chair of CCA	
09.10-09.20	Review and Approval of Provisional Agenda	Chair of CCA	

9.20 – 10.20	Update and discuss RPOA 2.0	IED	
10.20 -10.50	Coffee Break and Group Photo		
10.50 -11.20	Status of CT Atlas		
SESSION TWO: Update CCA workplan for 2019			
11.20 -12.00	finalization of CCA Executive Course	Chair of CCA	RS to Present
12.00-12.30	familiarize and update M&E Indicators		
12.30 – 13.30	LUNCH		
SESSION TWO: Update CCA workplan for 2019 (Continuation....) https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/1T9-t-0_tUroLo0EKCPVgiOxQlyDHBwcu			
13.30 -15.45	<p>Update on Blue Carbon Capacity Building Workshop (Refer to Appendix 1 -Chair Summary for the CEPA meeting in Jakarta)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Initial Proposed Plan of Action of Climate Change Adaptation 2020 – 2024 (Annex 3) based on climate change adaptation and coastal vulnerability mapping in national policy, implementation of ecosystem-based adaptation and status of climate change adaptation in RPOA [Prioritize activities and identify Source of Budget] • the role of the CTI CFF University Partnership in providing scientific and technical support to the NCC on integrating ecosystem-based adaptation concept and strategy into the 		

	national policy of CT 6 countries to strengthen Goal 4 of RPOA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The priority of regional CEPA strategy [Annex 4] 		
15.45-16.00	Coffee BREAK		
SESSION THREE: Update COE WRITESHOP FOR M&E			
16.00 -16.30	Update on Center of Excellence (COE)write-shop to finalize the M&E		
16.30 -16.35	Announcement/ Housekeeping	Chair of CCA/ Regional Secretariat	
16.45 – FREE TIME WELCOME DINNER			

DAY 2

Time	Agenda	Person in Charge/Facilitator	Remarks
Day 2: Friday, September 2019			
08.00 – 08.30	Registration	Philippines NCC /RS	
08.30 – 09.00	Recap of Day 1	Co- Chair of CCA	
SESSION THREE: COUNTRY PRESENTATIONS			
9.00 – 9.20	NCC INDONESIA	Chair of CCA	
9.20 – 9.40	NCC MALAYSIA	Chair of CCA	
9.40 --10.00	NCC PNG	Chair of CCA	
10.00 -10.20	COFFEE BREAK		
10.20 – 10.40	NCC PHILIPPINES	Chair of CCA	
10.40 – 11.00	NCC SOLOMON	Chair of CCA	
11.00 – 11.20	NCC TIMOR LESTE	Chair of CCA	
11.20 -12.00	Discussions		
12.00 -13.00	LUNCH		
SESSION FOUR: WAY FORWARD			
13.00 -13.30			
13.30 -14.00			
14.00 -15.00	Develop Workplan/Budget for 2020 CCAWG Meeting		
15.00-15.15	COFFEE BREAK		
15.15-16.00	Pre-SOM and SOM 15th in Solomon Islands		
16.00 -16.20	Other Matters		
16.20-17.20	Conclusions and way Forward/ Chair Summary		

17.20-17.30	Closing Remarks	Chair of CCA WG	
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APPENDIX 1

CEPA meeting Chair Summary

(https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/1T9-t-0_tUroLo0EKcPvgiOxQlyDHBwcu)

B.6: RECOMMENDATIONS

- 6.1. Encourage Development Partners and Collaborators of the CTI CFF, especially GIZ to continue their support to the CCA TWG to enhance understanding of the impact of climate change to coastal and marine ecosystems and the concept of ecosystem-based adaptation.
- 6.2. Promote the role of blue carbon ecosystems in strengthening climate change adaptation and enhancing the resilience of the CT6 countries.
- 6.3. Propose to the upcoming CCA TWG meeting in September 2019 in Manila, Philippines the Initial Proposed Plan of Action of Climate Change Adaptation 2020 – 2024 (Annex 3) based on climate change adaptation and coastal vulnerability mapping in national policy, implementation of ecosystem-based adaptation and status of climate change adaptation in RPOA.
- 6.4. Recognize the need for CTI CFF to adopt standardized methodology for measuring blue carbon ecosystems sequestration and to strengthen capacity for sustainable coastal zone management in the CT region.
- 6.5. Request the Regional Secretariat to take note and include into the agenda of the upcoming CCA TWG meeting in September 2019 in Manila Philippines, the role of the CTI CFF University Partnership in providing scientific and technical support to the NCC on integrating ecosystem based adaptation concept and strategy into the national policy of CT 6 countries to strengthen Goal 4 of RPOA.
- 6.6. Enhance and strengthen the promotion of the public awareness and participation in climate change adaptation actions using regional CEPA strategy
- 6.7 Propose to the upcoming CCA TWG meeting in September 2019 in Manila, Philippines the priority of regional CEPA strategy (Annex 4).
- 6.8 All the above mention recommendation shall be presented and deliberated at the upcoming CCA TWG meeting in September 2019 in Manila, Philippines.

**Proposed Topic Outline for the CTI-CFF Executive Course
on Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)**

Course Objective: This 4-day training course is designed to equip the local chief executives, mayors, governors, bupatis, and other local leaders the knowledge and understanding of global and regional issues on climate change and how it impacts the coastal communities and the surrounding environment since the local governments are in the front-line in terms of experiencing climate change impacts and they also have the critical responsibility of implementing actions to address this issue. As leaders, this training also aims to provide basic scientific knowledge as bases in developing appropriate and stronger policies, ordinances or regulations in order to improve environmental governance and enhance their role in reducing the vulnerability of the community and its environment in general. Lastly, this course will provide tools, simple technologies and information that local government units can use to assess their vulnerability to climate change and provide options to minimize the negative impacts and build a more resilient communities and environment. This course will also include a 1-day site visit to an area with best practices on climate change adaptation.

Some questions:

- 1. Will it help the participants if a session on global or regional overview/scenario on climate change will be given?*
- 2. Should we conduct a separate session after the overview on CTI to talk extensively on the targets and priorities of the CCA WG?*
- 3. Should we include a session on blue carbon?*
- 4. Should we also include a session on ocean acidification?*

Topic	Objective	Assumptions
<p>1. Orientation on CTI-CFF Initiative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What is CTI? - What are the goals of CTI? - What is the structure and its approaches? - What are the achievements to date? - CTI tools and products for LGs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase understanding and appreciation about the CTI initiative and its goals. • Orient the participants on the past and current work and achievements of CTI • Clear understanding on how CTI work or its approaches • Learn about the different tools and products developed by the different TWGs and how this can be used by the LGs 	<p>Target participants are local leaders who may or may not be familiar or aware about the goals and targets of CTI. Therefore, it is important to provide them the background, context, aspirations, achievements so far, and updates of the initiative.</p>
<p>2. Understanding Climate Change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What is climate change - Weather vs climate - What is climate variability - Climate change adaptation and mitigation - Other terminologies and concepts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gain basic knowledge and understanding of what climate change is and related terminologies and concepts 	<p>Local leaders may have heard about the issues and concerns related to climate change but may not have the full understanding of the phenomenon and its related concepts.</p>
<p>3. Climate Change and the Local Governments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Role / Mandate of local governments in addressing climate change - Why climate change adaptation is a governance issue - Benefits to local governments - Investing on adaptation actions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarify the role of local governments and local leaders in addressing climate change issues in their respective area of responsibility. • Impress on the participants on the value and benefits in investing on climate change adaptation actions 	<p>Many local leaders are aware of the issues and problems of the environment, but it may not be their priority program; much more for climate change related issues and concerns. Some may have environment programs with no allocated budget to implement it. So, in this session emphasis will be given to their role as leader of their community and what they can do.</p>

Topic	Objective	Assumptions
<p>4. Ecosystem and Marine Resources issues brought by climate change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - River and estuaries - Mangroves - Bays and coves - Coral Reefs - Seagrasses - Fisheries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the impacts of climate change to the livelihood of the people, food security and ecosystem services among others (e.g. tourism). • Learn more about the different ecosystems and marine resources in order to gain insights on how to protect and conserve these in the face of the changing climate. 	<p>Most of the local chief executives and local leaders have varied backgrounds and experiences. Environment may not be their background, so it is good to get everyone on the same page (understanding) on the value of the different ecosystems and their services and how these are affected by climate change and in turn how these affect the livelihood, food security, etc.</p>
<p>5. Mapping Exercise: Knowing your own backyard. This is a mapping exercise to see how well the local leaders know the state of their coastal and marine environment and the resources within.</p> <p>Procedure: Base map of the locality of the participants will be prepared based on the registration forms. Participants will be tasked to map out the different ecosystems and resources found in their locality as well as their uses. Sticker icons on various issues will also be prepared for them to post if such is an issue in their area.</p> <p>Output: Resource and Issues map of the government unit.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Become aware and appreciate the many natural resources and ecosystems present in the community and how these resources support the community in terms of livelihood, daily subsistence and food security. • Be updated on the current status of the different natural resources and its uses as well as its issues and problems. • Realize what are the immediate and urgent concerns of the community in terms of resource management and protection. 	<p>Perhaps many leaders have taken for granted the many resources and ecosystems in their community thinking that it will always be there for the taking without realizing the fact that all these can be gone or wiped out in one natural phenomenon when a very strong typhoon/cyclone/tsunami hits the area. For some mayors or governors, they also look upon these resources as opportunities for their misplaced programs or projects such as converting mangrove areas as relocation sites or for potential development such as harbor development or other developments for lack of understanding of the resource.</p>
<p>6. Impacts of climate change to coastal communities and small islands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Erosion - Flooding - Inundation - Sea level rise - Severe storms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Become aware of the physical hazards of climate change to coastal communities and the small islands. • Gain insights on the particular areas of the municipality/city/province that is most vulnerable to impacts of climate change and what can be done. 	<p>Local leaders may assume that erosion and inundation is a natural process of nature as time goes by without realizing that these phenomena are now accelerated by climate change. Further, many may not have associated the severe and frequent storms are due to climate change.</p>

Topic	Objective	Assumptions
<p>7. Health Communities vs. Unhealthy Communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Comparison between health communities against unhealthy communities in terms of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - resiliency - recovery - adaptability - Quick assessment on how healthy or unhealthy is their community today 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand and appreciate how important it is to maintain healthy ecosystems and environment in the face of climate change. • Assess the current local situation in terms of resiliency, adaptability and potential for recovery and determine what can be done to achieve a healthy community and environment. 	<p>For many the concept of healthy community or unhealthy community in the context of climate change is something new. It would be valuable to share these concepts to the participants so that they will know that they have the power to turn around the situation. By conducting a quick assessment, they will realize where they are now and more or less how vulnerable their communities are.</p>
<p>8. Call to Action: Overview of Adaptation Options</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social actions (e.g. infrastructure development, siting of projects, etc.) - Natural resources (marine habitats, freshwater resources, upland, etc.) - Economic actions (sustainable livelihood, agriculture, etc.) - Factors to consider in choosing adaptation options 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learn various adaptation strategies or management options to increase the resiliency of the environment, the people and the community in general. • Know the factors in choosing appropriate adaptation measures or strategies. 	<p>For many who are new to the issues and concerns of climate change think that there is nothing one can do to address the changing climate conditions. Some may resign that there is nothing that can be done to adapt or mitigate the effects of climate change. So, this session will teach the local leaders some actions that they can actually do to help the community well-being and the people.</p>
<p>9. Call to Action: Policy Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inventory of the current local policies or regulatory mechanism enacted or in place to support climate change adaptation efforts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From the discussions of previous sessions, understand the science behind the policies. • Share examples of good and strong policies to protect and manage the resources from the negative impacts of climate change. • Get ideas or insights on what local policies to enact or legislate pertaining to climate change adaptation and mitigation. 	<p>Many local leaders do not understand the science behind the policies or why they need to enact certain policies or laws. This session aims to make them understand the rationale behind such policies like for example why the community needs to observe the easement zone may it be along the coastal are or riverbanks.</p>
<p>10. Call to Action: Information and Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Benefits of information dissemination, education and training - Various information campaign strategies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the value of raising the awareness and understanding of community members on the issue of climate change and what they can do. • Know various strategies and tools to use in raising the awareness and understanding of the community on climate change issues. 	<p>There are situations when local leaders undermine the value of investing on social marketing or social mobilization activities to raise the awareness and understanding of the community members on the issues and problems confronting them particularly on environment. It is well documented that when people</p>

Topic	Objective	Assumptions
		do understand the problem and they are directly affected by it, champions are created, and communities will be moved to action.
11. Call to Action: Monitoring and Evaluation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What is monitoring and evaluation? - Purpose or objective of M&E - What, how, when, who will monitor - Monitoring plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deepen one’s understanding and appreciation on the value of monitoring and evaluating the CCA plans and programs and assess whether the goal or vision is being achieved • Find out the different monitoring tools and processes that may be used by the LG in tracking their progress and success. 	For most part, the M&E is often forgotten being the last step in the planning cycle. However, there is so much value in M&E for it tells us whether what we are doing is effective and creating positive outcomes or impacts and to check whether the processes is efficient where the returns is commensurate or more compared to the investment.
12. Site visit to a local government with CCA best practices A site visit will be organized to showcase a local government with best practices on climate change adaptation and if possible, some mitigation actions. Further, it will also be ideal if the LG can also showcase policies and regulatory mechanisms to support its CCA programs and initiatives (good governance).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learn how other local governments were able to implement local actions to address the impacts and threats of climate change. • Gain insights from the experiences of other local leaders and local governments on how they were able to create opportunities for their communities. • Take this opportunity to improve local plans and initiatives by exchanging knowledge and information with the local governments. 	For those new to climate change adaptation think that addressing climate change issues and problems is a herculean and may be an impossible task. But by bringing them to a community where things are positively changing and working because policies are enforced, programs are budgeted, and people are aware and understand the goals and objectives will surely inspire the local leaders to follow suit.
13. Benchmarks for Local Implementation in the Coral Triangle <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduction to CCA Benchmarks - CCA Indicators - Quick exercise in benchmarking progress in adapting to climate change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orientation to the different CCA indicators as benchmarking tool for local governments. • Have a quick exercise to assess the current level of the participating local governments and determine what needs to be done 	The CCA indicators was developed by CTI as a useful tool to catalyze and guide local implementation of climate change adaptation. Unfortunately, this tool was not widely circulated to all local governments in all CT6. This tool is also used as part of the CCA WG M&E report to SOM and MM.
14. Introduction to Vulnerability Assessment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What is VA? - How is it done? - Who can do VA? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gain knowledge on how to conduct vulnerability assessment at the community level and how to utilize the information generated from the exercise. 	Conducting vulnerability assessments will require resources such as training for those who will be involved, time of the people among others. It is crucial for local leaders to support this activity. Hence, a good

Topic	Objective	Assumptions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Other tools (beach profiling, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gain insights on how to support the conduct of the assessment by providing the human, material and financial support needed to conduct the activity. 	<p>understanding of the goals, outputs and outcomes of VA will perhaps ensure the support of the leader.</p>
<p>15. Overview of the LEAP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What is LEAP? - Why LEAP? - Who are involved? - What are the steps and the processes? - What are the outputs? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learn and appreciate the LEAP process, methodologies, outputs and utilization of this tool as a way to begin the climate change adaptation program in one's locality. • Understand how LEAP is conducted in order to provide the necessary support, both human and financial resources, to make this happen. 	<p>It is assumed that LEAP was not well circulated or disseminated to most local governments or local leaders in all CT6 as a tool for assessing the community and eventually to develop a local plan for climate change adaptation.</p>
<p>16. Planning Workshop</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A template will be prepared to facilitate this planning session - Participants will be tasked to identify concrete actions that they intend to do or implement in the next few months 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After all the inputs and exercise, local leaders will be tasked to identify the next steps or plan out what they intend to do when they go back to their respective communities or locality. 	<p>After listening to the different resource persons, after observing and interacting with the community during the field visit, and after sharing insights and thoughts with fellow local leaders, the participants shall have gained insights on what they intend to implement, enact or legislate or even organize when they go back to their respective areas of jurisdiction.</p>

Annex D – Initial Proposed Plan of Action of CCA 2020-2024

Group	Activities	Timeline				
		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Development of common knowledge platform for CCA in the CTI region	Completion of CT Atlas (System)	x	x			
	Integrate Coastal vulnerability and ecosystem services in the CT Atlas	x	x	x		
	Open input interface for CT Atlas				x	
	Establish regional coral reefs monitoring network and monitoring system	x	x	x		
	Provide a hub for documenting climate actions		x			
Mapping of coastal vulnerability towards climate change	Develop standardize regional methodology for assessing coastal vulnerability to CCA	x				
	Capacity building on mapping of coastal vulnerability and ecosystem services	x	x	x	x	x
	Regional ecosystem services and vulnerability mapping		x	x		
	Mapping of mangroves and seagrass beds	x	x	x		
	Mapping of coral reefs with high resilient toward CC	x	x	x		
	Regular monitoring of coral reefs health and SST	x	x	x	x	x
Gender equality	Improve women participation in decision making process and implementation	x	x	x	x	x
Coastal Management, Policies, Rehabilitation, and Protection	Protect high resilient coral reefs	x	x	x	x	x
	Reef rehabilitation	x	x	x	x	x
	Coastal reforestation	x	x	x	x	
	Integrate reef resilience in MPA design	x				
	Hybrid shoreline protection to increase ecosystem resilience is in place					x
	Putting blue carbon as an ecosystem service at Leaders' Summit into New Leaders Declaration	x				
	Policy framework for blue carbon is in place	x	x			

	Involve industries to participate in blue carbon and climate resilience	x	x	x	x	x
	Develop policy framework for ecosystem-based adaptation	x	x	x	x	x
	Establish a sustainable funding mechanism to finance local initiatives of resilience and adaptation	x				
Capacity building	Develop all CEPA modules	x	x	x	x	x
	Capacity building to local community on coral reefs protection	x	x	x	x	x
	Produce publication (audio-visual products) on role of blue carbon and ecosystem resilience			x		
	Develop guidelines for local climate action	x	x			
	Develop best practices of local climate actions		x			
	Training for facilitator		x			
	Monitor and evaluate CEPA programs			x		
	Involve local communities in climate actions	x	x	x	x	x

**Climate Change Adaptation
Technical Working Group
Terms of Reference
Centers of Excellence on Climate Change Adaptation for
Marine and Coastal Environments**

I. Background

The Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) of the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF) establishes the goal of the Initiative to address the changing climate conditions in the CT Region under Goal 4: Climate Change Adaptation Measures Achieved. Under this goal, two (2) targets were identified: i) Region-wide early action plan for climate change adaptation for the near-shore marine and coastal environment and small island ecosystems developed and implemented; and the other target is, ii) Networked National Centers of Excellence on Climate Change Adaptation for Marine and Coastal Environments are established and in full operation.

During the Senior Officials Meeting (SOM9) in November 2013, this target was endorsed as part of the Regional CCA activities for 2014. As a follow-up to the SOM9 decision, WWF together with some other partners was requested to initiate and take the lead in developing a concept note on Centers of Excellence focusing on the role of COE in advancing Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) actions and programs within the CTI. The concept paper produced by WWF helped guide the discussions of the CCA Working Group in understanding the concept and requirements of a COE. It became the basis for developing and designing a regional workshop on COE on CCA which was conducted in September 2016 in Kota Kinabalu, Malaysia.

During the regional workshop, a speaker defined COE as a “prestigious site of focused research, training and/or knowledge brokerage activity that seeks to address specific challenges in innovative ways”. It can be a single institution-based center which may be an institution within a university, government ministry, corporation, national research organization or cultural institution. It can also be a cross-institutional center, which is primarily an in-country. This refers to a networked organization, led by one institution with formal, contractual partnership arrangements between the lead and collaborating institutions. The third model is the international “umbrella organization” COE which is a network of organizations that brings together relevant senior bureaucrats to work on common regional challenges.

Regardless of what model will be used, a COE has five (5) essential ingredients: i) research program, ii) investigators, iii) institutional support, iv) governance, leadership, management, and mentoring, and v) outcomes and linkages.

According to the concept paper, Centers of Excellence catalyze expertise in a given area by bringing together thought leaders to work on common challenges and problems. They often take a

cross-disciplinary approach and engender collaboration, cooperation and creativity. They also have a strong outward focus to engage with stakeholders in government, community and business.

Preliminary research conducted by WWF revealed that there do not seem to be any COE existing in the CT that is focused on CCA. For this reason, the Working Group came together to define what COE is in the context of CTI by formulating the objectives, functions, and scope of the COE.

II. Objectives of the CTI COE on CCA

The objectives of the CTI Centers of Excellence on Climate Change Adaptation are shown below in no particular order.

- 1. Align with the Regional Plan of Action**
 - Improve understanding of future climate impacts and related issue
 - Support comprehensive application of effective adaptation measures to mitigate impacts
 - Support implementation of the Regional Early Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation for Nearshore Marine and Coastal Environments (REAP-CCA); and the Local Early Action Plans on Climate Change Adaption (LEAP-CCA).
- 2. Synchronize research directions and activities, priorities, evidence-based and cross-cutting knowledge for the CT Region**
- 3. Facilitate country-specific capacity building / development for the CT6 member countries:**
 - Provision of training services
 - Outreach programs for the coastal communities through communication, education and public awareness
- 4. Support and provide guidance on policy development, decision-making process, action planning and investment programming of CT6 regarding CCA by providing, such as but not limited to, assessment information/data, analytical tools, technical expertise and case studies, with respect to national interests**
- 5. Integrate national COE into regional COE**

III. Functions of the CTI COE on CCA

The functions of the CTI Centers of Excellence on Climate Change Adaptation are shown below in no particular order.

1. Facilitate funding through access to climate funds and other sources of funding and provision of technical assistance for funding proposals
2. Provide capacity building and technical support/assistance
3. Serve as a hub for technical and scientific experts on CCA
4. Develop mechanisms for validation of data and information
5. Monitoring and evaluation, and development of standards for such
6. Identify CT6 member countries' strengths and weaknesses
7. Generate new knowledge and enhance its utilization in addressing CCA

IV. Scope of the CTI COE on CCA

1. Climate change adaptation and climate change mitigation as a co-benefit
2. Align the objectives of COE to international frameworks such as the Sustainable Development Goals, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Convention on Biological Biodiversity, Aichi Targets, etc.
3. Hybrid arrangement (both regional and national)

V. Roadmap towards the establishment of a network of national COE on CCA for Marine and Coastal Environments

Milestones	Target Date	Lead

Annex F – Draft Ministerial Communiqué on Climate Change

PREAMBLE

We, the Ministers of the governments of Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, the Solomon Islands, and Timor-Leste as members of the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF), affirm that the oceans play a critical role in the health and well-being of the people of the Coral Triangle region. However, they are also influencing climate variability and climate change across the globe and present one of the greatest challenges and threats for the countries of the Coral Triangle.

We strongly agree

- That the Coral Triangle’s magnificent coral reef ecosystems, and the diversity of plants and animals that depend on them, are facing a perilous future because of the warming of our atmosphere and oceans and the increasing acidification that is destroying the very foundation of our coral reef systems.
- That this is a critical time for our oceans. Our marine and coastal resources, critical for livelihoods and the living standards for more than 130 million coastal people in our region are now under extreme and increasing pressure from climate change, putting food security and livelihoods at increased risk.
- That climate change is already creating significant *direct* threats to these marine and coastal ecosystems, as well as *indirect* threats over key coastal and near-shore areas (such as coastal lagoons, mangroves, and coral reef systems), as well as deep-water areas, and their associated marine life.
- That the most severe direct threats to marine and coastal ecosystems from climate change include coral bleaching, ocean acidification, and sea level rise. As a result,
 - ⇒ Due to rising sea levels, many of our most low-lying islands could lose significant territory, and already a number of countries are experiencing the loss of coastal land forcing relocation of coastal communities.
 - ⇒ Increased frequency and severity of tropical storms from climate change are already being experienced causing loss of housing, infrastructure and services, flooding of coastal villages and nearby agricultural lands, storm surges and devastating landslides.
 - ⇒ Sea level rise is flooding and killing mangroves, destroying critical nursery grounds for a wide range of fish and marine species.
- That given the close dependence of our populations on marine and coastal resources for their income, livelihoods and food security, adaptation to these climate change impacts continues as one of the major urgent issues that our governments are addressing under the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries, and Food Security (CTI-CFF).
- That the concern our leaders share for the future security and health of our coastal communities in a changing and warming world continues to underpin our nations' commitments as outlined in the Coral Triangle Initiative Regional Plan of Action.
- That the 2015 Paris Agreement was an outstanding achievement by the world’s leaders in recognition of the urgent and imperative need for action at national, global and international scales.

ACTIONS

- We call upon world leaders, as a matter of urgency, to take the necessary actions to implement and fulfill the critical commitments made in Paris at the 21st COP of the UNFCCC.

- As individual sovereign nations and members of the CTI-CFF, we stand by our commitments to the Paris Agreement which build on a number of key actions from the CTI Regional Plan of Action adopted by our leaders at their Summit in Manado, Indonesia in May 2009.
 - Already we have developed a region-wide *Early Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation* for the near-shore marine and coastal environment (including small island ecosystems). The plan is a framework for the countries to implement climate change adaptation under the UN FCCC. Its objectives are to *maintain marine and coastal ecosystem structure, function, and services* critical to livelihoods and food security of coastal communities; and support *diversification strategies that build coastal community resilience* to climate change;
 - A regional framework for establishing networks of effectively managed Marine Protected Areas is being implemented to protect and relieve pressure on important marine ecosystems for critical biodiversity and to build resiliency of coastal zones and communities;
 - We are determining options for *Centers of Excellence on Climate Change Adaptation for Marine and Coastal Environments* designed to (i) improve understanding of 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.
- ⇒ We are also taking steps to strengthen our understanding of Blue Carbon ecosystems and the importance of protecting these coastal marine ecosystems for climate change adaptation and mitigation actions.
- The six countries of CTI-CFF call for increased support, prioritized for the implementation of adaptation programs in the Coral Triangle, and recognize the importance of partnerships and collaborations with other governments, development agencies, NGOs, academic and research institutions, communities and the private sector.
- As shown by our Leaders' commitment to the Coral Triangle Initiative, we continue to be part of the international community to do our part to reduce climate change greenhouse gases, reduce the stresses to our marine and coastal ecosystems, adapt to the changes confronting our way of life, and work with our people and partners to build our natural, social and economic resilience, especially through ensuring healthy oceans so important for strong, resilient and adaptive communities

Annex G – Chair’s Summary (please refer to attach document)