

ACTIVITY REPORT: 1ST CTI-CFF THREATENED SPECIES WORKING GROUP REGIONAL EXCHANGE

24-26 April 2018 | Quezon City, Philippines



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



giz Deutsche Gesellschaft
für Internationale
Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

On behalf of



Federal Ministry
for the Environment, Nature Conservation
and Nuclear Safety

of the Federal Republic of Germany

Acknowledgements

The 1st Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF) Threatened Species Working Group (TSWG) Regional Exchange was held at Eastwood Richmond Hotel, Quezon City, Philippines from 24 to 26 April 2018. The regional exchange was organized by the CTI-CFF TSWG and hosted by the Government of the Philippines with support from the CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat (RS), and GIZ on behalf of the Federal Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation, and Nuclear Safety (BMU) of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Special thanks go to the Coral Triangle countries (CT6): Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste for their active participation; and to all the development partners for their invaluable support.

This activity report was prepared by Rouenne Camille De Castro.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
BFAR	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (Philippines)
BMB	Biodiversity Management Bureau (Philippines)
BMU	Federal Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation, and Nuclear Safety (BMU) of the Federal Republic of Germany
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CEPA	Communication, Education, Public Awareness
CI	Conservation International
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CPUE	Catch per unit effort
CT	Coral Triangle
CT6	Coral Triangle countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste)
CTI	Coral Triangle Initiative
CTI-CFF	Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources (Philippines)
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
IUU	Illegal, unreported and unregulated
LMMA	Locally managed marine areas
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MMPATF	Marine Mammal Protected Area Task Force (IUCN)
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPA	Marine Protected Area
MTPAN	Marine Turtle Protected Area Network
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NCCC	National CTI Coordinating Committee
NDF	Non-detriment Findings
NFRDI	National Fisheries Research and Development Institute (Philippines)
NGO	Non-government organization
OIC	Officer-in-charge

PBSAP	Philippine Biodiversity and Action Plan
PNG	Papua New Guinea
PSSA	Particularly Sea Sensitive Area
REX	Regional Exchange
RBMS	Results-based Monitoring System
RPoA	Regional Plan of Action
RS	Regional Secretariat
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SOM	Senior Officials Meeting
SPR	Spawning Potential Ratio
SSME	Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion
SSSP	Sulu-Sulawesi Seascape Project
TOR	Terms of Reference
TS	Threatened Species
TSWG	Threatened Species Working Group
TWG	Technical Working Group
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WG	Working Group
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This three-day Regional Exchange (REX) was held at Eastwood Richmond Hotel, Quezon City, Philippines from 24-26 April 2018 and was attended by TSWG focal points from the CTI member countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste) and development partners. The REX was divided into fourteen (14) sessions comprised of presentations, discussions and break out groups.

At the opening of the activity, Threatened Species Working Group (TSWG) Chair Vagi Rei emphasized that the regional exchange and meeting should serve as a good starting point for the group and shall set the pace for future events. He also pointed out that the updating of the monitoring and evaluation indicators is a crucial part towards the progress of the working group.

The REX was primarily aimed at finalizing the terms of reference (TOR) for the creation of a pool of experts on threatened species, updating the monitoring and evaluation indicators, and discussing the Regional Conservation Plan for the priority threatened species. The discussions on the TOR was targeted towards the enhancement of the objectives, responsibilities and functions, terms of membership and collaborative mechanism. The group was able to finalize the said document and agreed on the next steps for the pool of experts.

Special talks by resource speakers were also conducted. A talk on seabirds and Napoleon Wrasse was conducted to provide additional context on other faunal groups aside from the priority threatened species. The GIZ Results-based Monitoring System (RBMS) and the CTI Monitoring and Evaluation System were presented to help the participants in updating the TSWG M&E indicators. Inputs on marine turtles, marine mammals, and sharks and rays were also presented. Picking up from those presentations, break out group discussions were done for the review of existing M&E indicators on policy, habitat and species. The draft M&E indicators and flowchart was developed by the participants through effective discussions and brainstorming.

The participants were also given the chance to present their country reports. They reported on the threatened species commitments and policies at the international, regional and national levels. They also presented the threatened species found in their country, including the habitats and the species' status. Lastly, they shared the issues and challenges that their country is experiencing for threatened species conservation.

To provide ideas and insights for the regional conservation plan, some initiatives were reported such as the Regional Workshop in Establishing a Network of MPAs for Marine Turtles in the SSME, WWF's Illegal Marine Turtle Trade Efforts, and the Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Turtle Protected Area Network (MTPAN). After the presentations, another breakout group activity was conducted to identify the management strategies and actions for the priority species group. Finally, the roadmap towards the finalization of the regional conservation plan was created.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS

DAY 1: DEVELOPMENT OF THE TERMS OF REFERENCE ON THE CREATION OF POOL OF EXPERTS ON THREATENED SPECIES

WELCOME REMARKS



Rodriguez giving her welcome remarks

To officially start the program, Department of Environment and Natural Resources - Biodiversity Management Bureau (DENR-BMB) OIC Director Crisanta Marlene Rodriguez welcomed everyone and acknowledged the presence of all country delegates and development partners. In her message, she emphasized the need to concretize efforts in saving marine biodiversity by improving the status of threatened species. There is also an urgent need to agree on measurable indicators, not only to quantify success but also to help see tangible gaps and develop concrete actions.

She shared Boracay's current condition wherein poor planning and weak law enforcement caused its deterioration. What happened to Boracay clearly illustrates the effects of conflicting uses and needs between human and wildlife. Given the transboundary nature of marine resources and threats, a regional response to these issues is necessary and no longer optional. This, and the use of best available science and people-centered conservation mechanisms, we will be able to secure the future of wildlife and our future as well.

OPENING MESSAGE

Newly-elected Threatened Species Working Group (TSWG) Chair Vagi Rei from Papua New Guinea (PNG) expressed his utmost gratitude to the Philippines NCC for hosting the event and to GIZ for partnering. He also thanked all the member country delegates for giving PNG the chance to chair the said working group. He emphasized that the regional exchange and meeting shall be a good start for the TSWG and shall set the pace for future events. Lastly, he pointed out that the updating of the monitoring and evaluation indicators is a crucial part towards the progress of the working group.



TSWG Chair Vagi Rei delivering his opening message

This three-day regional exchange was attended by country representatives from Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste. Each of the country delegates, partners and organizers introduced themselves, providing details on their backgrounds and affiliations. Development partners and collaborators present during the event were Conservation International (CI), WWF Philippines and Malaysia, GIZ, and Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS).



Group photo

After the introduction of delegates, a short activity was done which encouraged everyone to socialize and get to know each other. All participants roamed around the room to introduce themselves and exchanged information and calling cards.



Getting-to-know-you Activity

OVERVIEW OF THE PROGRAM

Ms. Astrid Lim, TWG Coordinator of the CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat, provided an overview of the program. She presented the workshop objectives, program flow and activities from day one to three, and the expected outputs.

This event, being the first-ever regional exchange of the working group, focused on the development of important documents that would eventually pave the way for the TSWG's continuous progress.

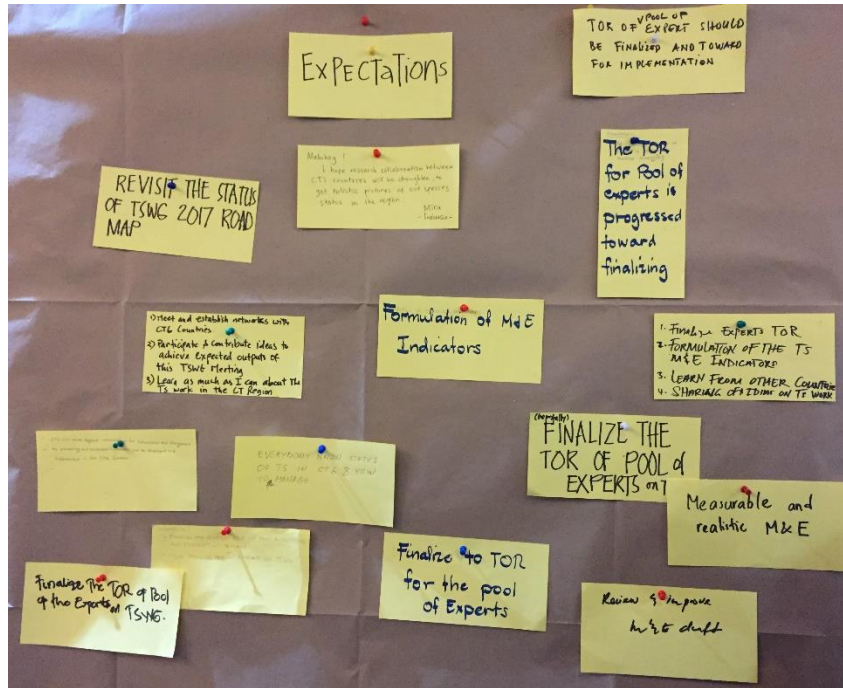
Objectives:

1. Further develop the terms of reference (TOR) for the creation of a pool of experts on threatened species;
2. Discuss or validate and finalize the threatened species monitoring and evaluation (M&E) indicators based on the formulated 2014 indicators and update the indicators to comply gender and SDG markers;
3. Develop the Threatened Species M&E flow chart (data gathering, collation, analysis, data banking and feedbacking/reporting); and
4. Identify concrete actions or steps to complete the status report and region-wide conservation plan on the priority threatened species (sharks and rays, marine mammals and marine turtle)

Expected outputs

- Revised TOR and selection criteria for the creation of a pool of experts on threatened species
- Initial draft of the updated threatened species M&E indicators
- Draft Threatened Species M&E flowchart and responsible persons/agencies (data gathering, collation, analysis, data banking and feed backing/reporting)
- Concrete action steps to complete the region-wide conservation plan on threatened species and the region-wide threatened species status report (sharks and rays, marine mammals and marine turtle)
- Management approaches and strategies identified for the Region-wide Conservation Plan for the priority threatened species

Participants were also asked to post their expectations which included the finalization of the TOR for the pool of experts, formulation of the monitoring and evaluation indicators, and knowledge sharing among countries.



Expectations Setting

SESSION 1: OVERVIEW OF GOAL 5

To have a clearer understanding of what the TSWG needs to accomplish, Ms. Lynette Laroya, MPA TWG Coordinator, provided an overview of Goal 5: Threatened species status improving. She started off by reviewing the targets of Goal 5 based on the 2014 Regional Plan of Action (RPoA) and doing a quick rundown of the targets and regional actions. To help refresh everyone's memories, Ms. Lynette shared what transpired during the first TSWG meeting held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia last March 2017. During the said meeting, the group was able to develop the assessment report outline on threatened species and the regional conservation plan outline which focused primarily on marine mammals, sea turtles, and sharks and rays. Furthermore, it was agreed in the first TSWG meeting to create a pool of experts on threatened species to provide technical guidance to the working group members. Lastly, she presented the regional TSWG roadmap which showed the target activities for 2017 up to 2019.

With the recent conduct of the Senior Officials' Meeting (SOM) 13, Ms. Astrid Lim presented the SOM13 decisions on the TSWG and the agreed work plan for 2018.

SOM13 Decisions on TSWG:

- Commended the achievement of the Sulu Sulawesi Seascape Project for having established the network of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) on the Philippine side of the Marine Turtle Protected Area Network (MTPAN) as safe havens for the Green Turtles (*Chelonia mydas*) and acknowledge the support of the German Federal Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety through GIZ and CI-Philippines to make this happen.
- Tasked the Sulu Sulawesi Seascape Project to include the transboundary MPA Network for Marine Turtles in the regional conservation plan for marine turtles and for the Project, through the Regional Secretariat, coordinate with the TSWG for the next steps.
- Noted the progress made by the countries in formulating their assessment report on threatened species, hence, tasked the WG to develop a regional profile/report based on the national reports on the status of the threatened species in the Coral Triangle Region

- Noted the progress made by the countries in formulating their national conservation plans for marine mammals, sharks and rays and marine turtles, thus, tasked the WG to put together a region-wide conservation plan for these threatened species
- Tasked the WG to finalize the proposed Terms of Reference for the creation of a pool of experts on threatened species
- Noted the progress of the TSWG to plan the development of the TSWG monitoring and evaluation indicators
- Agreed to endorse the recommendation of the WG to turn over the TWG Chairmanship from Malaysia to Papua New Guinea and for Indonesia to be the next Co-Chair based on the TSWG Terms of Reference
- Approved the TSWG Work Plan 2018 and call on the development partners and collaborators to continue to provide technical and financial support to Goal 5



Ms. Lynette Laroya providing a brief overview of Goal 5

As for the 2018 work plan, it was pointed out that some activities were delayed due to budget and scheduling constraints, but nevertheless, the group is working on it. Indonesia volunteered during the Pre-SOM Meeting in 2017 to develop the map identifying confirmed locations and migratory routes of the threatened species in the CT region, with available data from member countries. It was suggested by Mr. Romeo Trono to conduct the region-wide assessment report writeshop and production of maps first before doing the region wide conservation plan writeshop to be able to maximize the outputs from the previous activities. Indonesia volunteered to host the sharks and rays training in Lombok, in partnership with WCS, providing all logistics except flights.

SESSION 2: ENHANCEMENT OF THE OBJECTIVES OF THE TERMS OF REFERENCE

After presenting back the draft TOR for the creation of the pool of experts, Ms. Lynette facilitated a live editing of the working objectives. She solicited additional ideas to enhance the objectives and improve the style and wording. Much of the discussions concerned the addition of critical habitats instead of just the threatened species. Both the Philippines and Indonesia suggested explicitly stating critical habitats in the objectives. However, Malaysia, PNG, Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste all agree that the conservation of critical habitats is already included in the conservation of threatened species, therefore not needing to explicitly state it in the objectives. Mr. Romeo Trono emphasized the need to broaden discussions on threatened species and habitats and to make it explicit in the regional conservation plan. He also added that considering threatened species and critical habitats in packaging the said plan can attract more donors. After some debates on the matter, it was agreed to just include critical habitats in the footnote and a common understanding was established among countries that threatened species conservation shall encompass critical habitats.

The objectives for the creation of the pool of experts on threatened species:

The objective of creating a Pool of Threatened Species experts under the TSWG is to gather the species experts from around the CT region as sources of knowledge, expertise, and information that will guide the working group as it develops and implements strategies and management programs, both at the regional and national levels, to protect and conserve threatened species. The creation of the pool of experts will provide the member countries access to species experts where it is absent or lacking in their country.

SESSION 3: RESPONSIBILITIES, FUNCTIONS AND TERMS OF MEMBERSHIP OF THE EXPERTS

After agreeing on the objectives, a breakout group activity was conducted which aims to review the responsibilities, functions and terms of membership of the experts. The participants were grouped per country to review the current responsibilities and functions of the experts and to provide their national process on the nomination of experts. They were also tasked to come up with a regional nomination process.

Responsibilities and Functions of Experts

From the initial draft, the Philippines added six more responsibilities, to which the other country delegates suggested incorporating them in the previous items to make it simpler. Indonesia also pointed out that the activities of the experts shall always be aligned with national and regional agreements.

Terms of Membership

PNG suggested a 3-year membership duration, to which all countries agreed. Indonesia raised concerns over budget and suggested that the country/countries requesting assistance from any of the experts shall be the ones to shoulder necessary expenses.

Nomination Process

The country delegates were asked to provide their national nomination process and suggest a regional nomination process. After they presented, it was observed that the countries differed on the national level which is why it was decided to include only the regional nomination process in the final TOR. Much of the discussions revolved around whether or not the working group will accept a pool of experts from the development partners. All countries, except for Indonesia, agree on having experts from development partners as long as it is voluntary and without pay. Having such experts can benefit countries such as the Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste since they do not have enough national experts. Indonesia, on the other hand, pointed out that national experts will suffice and that it could encourage collaboration and exchange of ideas among the CT6 pool of experts. It was decided that the working group shall focus on national experts first, but if need arises, countries have the freedom to consult other experts especially if the capability is not within the CT6 pool of experts.

National Nomination Process

Indonesia

1. NCCC to request a list of experts from the TSWG country focal point.
2. Country focal points to request endorsements of nominated experts from relevant institutions and organizations.
3. Country focal points to finalize list of experts and send it to the NCCC
4. NCCC to submit the list to the Regional Secretariat

Malaysia

1. Regional Secretariat sends letter requesting nomination of experts from the NCCC
2. National (government) identify potential experts and requests resumes
3. CT country nominate experts based on resumes received

Philippines

1. PH NCCC to identify the experts per species group; PH NCCC to link with the Philippine Aquatic Red List Committee and its Sub-Committees, as well as the Philippine Red List Committee for Wild Fauna in identifying experts
2. PH NCCC to send invitations to the head of agencies/institutions concerned; each institution has an internal process for formalizing the engagement of their species experts.
3. PH NCCC to send invitations to independent species experts to be nominated to regional list of experts. Independent experts will need financial support to participate in regional level activities, especially if the activity requires travel.
4. PH NCCC to send list of experts to CTI-CFF RS
5. CTI-RS to submit nominated list of experts to Chair of the CTI-CFF TSWG

Papua New Guinea

1. Partners identify and nominate names for the Pool of Expert(s) to the NCCC
2. Chair of NCCC endorses nominees
3. This forms the National Pool of Experts

Solomon Islands

1. Government Ministries identify species experts and submit to NCCC
2. NCCC collates list of experts submitted from Government Ministries.
3. NCCC nominates species experts based on qualification and experience.
4. NCCC seeks consent from nominees.

Timor-Leste

1. NCCC to request nominations from country focal point.
2. Nominations to be approved by the National Director and General Director of Fisheries.





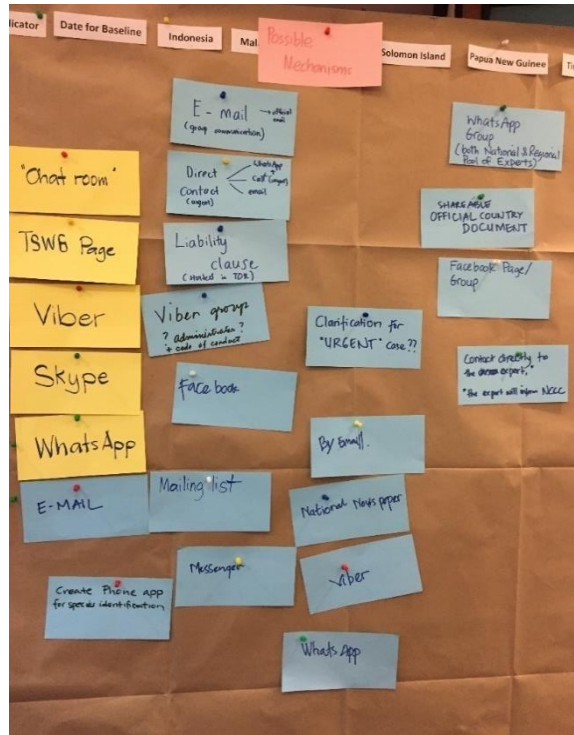
Participants, grouped per country, discussing the TOR
 (Top-bottom, Left-right: Indonesia, Malaysia, PNG, Timor-Leste, Philippines, Solomon Islands)

SESSION 4: COLLABORATIVE MECHANISM

Each country was again asked to group together and discuss possible platforms or ways for the experts to provide advice or assist on urgent concerns or matters. Ms. Astrid Lim provided a brief background on why a collaborative mechanism is needed, i.e. during stranding scenarios who should the concerned entities contact and how will they do so. The participants wrote their suggestions on metacards and posted them on the board. They provided various mechanisms and explained the purpose of each. After discussing the options, everyone agreed to the following collaborative mechanisms:

1. The TSWG webpage under the CTI-CFF website for uploading of shareable TSWG-related documents
2. WhatsApp messaging application for urgent matters
3. Email groups/list for more formal matters and communication

Other suggestions, which can also be considered in the future, included the creation of a mobile app and utilizing print media for information dissemination especially to those without internet access.



Collaborative mechanisms suggested by the participants.

SESSION 5: FINALIZE THE LIST OF NOMINEES

The initial list of nominees provided by each country was given back to them for their review. Below is the list of nominees updated by each country. PNG and Timor-Leste have yet to provide their list of nominees.

Name	Expertise	Position	Organization
Indonesia			
1. Mr. Dharmadi	Sharks and Rays	Senior Research Officer	Research Center for Fisheries, MMAF
2. Mr. Fahmi	Sharks and Rays	Research Office	Research Center for Oceanography, Indonesian Institute of Sciences
3. Windya Adnyana, Ph.D	Sea Turtle	Lecturer	Udayana University
4. Ms. Dwi Suprapti	Sea Turtle	Marine Species Conservation Coordinator	WWF Indonesia
5. Ms. Sekar Mira	Marine Mammals	Research Officer	Research Center for Oceanography, Indonesian Institute of Sciences
6. Ms. Februanty Purnomo	Marine Mammals	Researcher	CETASI
7. Mr. Jihad	Seabirds	Biodiversity mainstreaming officer	Burung Indonesia
8. Ms. Fransisca Noni Tirtaningtyas	Seabirds	Researcher	Burung Laut Indonesia
9. Dr. Teguh Peristiwa	Reef Fishes	Research Officer	Research Center for Oceanography, Indonesian Institute of Sciences
10. Ms. Ana Setyastuti	Invertebrates (sea cucumber)	Research Officer	Research Center for Oceanography, Indonesian Institute of Sciences
11. Prof. Dr. Ngurah N. Wiadnyana	Specific technical or organizational expertise	Senior research officer	Research Center for Fisheries, MMAF

Name	Expertise	Position	Organization
12. Mr. Veda Santiadji	Specific technical or organizational expertise	Coral Triangle Support Program Leader	WWF Indonesia
13. Dr. Matheus Halim	Specific technical or organizational expertise	Researcher	-
Malaysia			
1. Dr. Hj. Ahmad B. Ali	Sharks & Rays	Senior Research Officer	Marine Fisheries Development and Management Department, SEAFDEC, Malaysia
2. Syed Abdullah B. Syed Abdul Kadir	Marine Mammals & Turtle Biology	Senior Research Officer	Sea Turtle and Marine Endangered Species Research Center, Fisheries Research Institute, Department of Fisheries Malaysia
3. Dr. B. Mabel Manjaji Matsumoto	Marine Conservation	Lecturer	Institut Penyelidikan Marin Borneo Universiti Malaysia Sabah Jalan UMS
4. Engkamat Lading	Crocodile	Wildlife Officer	Wildlife Division, Forest Department Sarawak
5. Dr. Mohammed Rizman Iddid	Evolutionary Biology / Molecular Ecology	Senior Lecturer	Institute of Ocean and Earth Sciences IIOES)
6. Prof. Madya Dr. Lim Phaik Eem	Marine Biotechnology	Professor	Institute of Ocean and Earth Sciences IIOES)
7. Dr. Loh Kar Hoe	Fish Biologist / Aquaculture	Research Fellow	Institute of Ocean and Earth Sciences IIOES)
8. Prof. Dr. Aziz B. Arshad	Marine Biologist	Professor	Department of Aquaculture, Faculty of Agriculture, Universiti Putra Malaysia
9. Lawrence Kissol	Marine Resource Management	Senior Fisheries Officer	Department of Fisheries Sabah
10. James Bali	Marine Biologist	Biologist	Sarawak Forestry Corporation
11. Irwan B. Isnain	Turtle	Research Officer	Sabah Parks
12. Prof. Madya Dr. Zainudin B. Bachok	Marine Ecology	Lecturer	Institute of Oceanography and Environment, Universti Malaysia Terengganu
13. Prof. Madya Dr. Saifullah Rifin B. Jaaman	Marine Mammals	Lecturer	Institute of Oceanography and Environment, Universti Malaysia Terengganu
14. Prof. Madya Dr. Juanita Joseph	Molecular Ecology of Turtle / Turtle Conservation Biology	Lecturer	Institute of Oceanography and Environment, Universti Malaysia Terengganu
15. Cheryl Rita Kaur	Ocean Governance, Marine Protected Areas & Natural Resources Management, Endangered Species Protection	Head of Center	Maritime Institute of Malaysia (MIMA)
Philippines			
1. Dr. Rizz Araceli Salinas	Marine Turtle		Wildlife Resources Division, Biodiversity Management Bureau
2. Romeo Trono	Marine Turtle		
3. Dr. Cleto Nanola	Reef fish		University of the Philippines Mindanao
4. Dr. Rene Abesamis	Reef fish		SUACREM
5. Dr. Marie Antonette Junio Menez	Marine Invertebrates		UP Marine Science Institute
6. Ludivina Labe	Marine Invertebrates		Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
7. Francisco Torres Jr.	Sharks and rays		National Fisheries Research and Development Institute
8. Moonyeen Alava	Sharks and rays	Executive Director	Coastal Conservation and Education Foundation
9. Dr. Mudjekeewis Santos	Marine mammals and dugong		National Fisheries Research and Development Institute

Name	Expertise	Position	Organization
10. Dr. Arnel Andrew Yaptinchay	Marine mammals and dugong		Marine Wildlife Watch of the Philippines
Solomon Islands			
1. Alec Hughes	Reef fish and invertebrates	Consultant	Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources
2. Dr. Reuben Sulu	Reef fish and invertebrates	Consultant	Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources
3. Peter Rex	Coral	Fisheries Officer	Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources
4. John Leqata	Coral	Chief Fisheries Officer	Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources
5. John Pita	Marine Turtle	Researcher	The Nature Conservancy
6. Willie Atu	Marine Turtle	Country Manager	The Nature Conservancy
7. Corzzierrah Posala	Dugong and seagrass	Researcher	SICCP
8. Ronnie Posala	Dugong and seagrass	Researcher	WorldFish
9. Paul Tua	Whale and dolphins	Principal Fisheries Officer	Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources
10. Mark Oremus	Whale and dolphins	Researcher	South Pacific Whale Research Consortium
11. Andrew Chin	Sharks and rays	Professor	James Cook University

SESSION 6: NEXT STEPS FOR THE POOL OF EXPERTS

After agreeing on the contents of the TOR and the necessary arrangements and mechanisms, next steps were identified.

The next steps for the pool of experts are as follows:

Next Steps	Date/deadline	Key person(s)
NCCs to submit the list of national experts	2 nd week of May	TSWG focal points
Confirmation of the list of national experts by the TSWG chair	2 nd week of June	Regional Secretariat
Development of the directory of experts	2 nd week of June	Regional Secretariat
Creation of the collaborative mechanisms	1 st week of July	Regional Secretariat

SPECIAL TALK

The final part of day one was two special talks involving other faunal groups and the indicators, tools and methods used to monitor them.

Seabirds

Ms. Lisa Paguntalan, Executive Director of the Philippines Biodiversity Conservation Foundation Inc., gave a special talk on seabirds through a webinar. In her talk, she provided a brief background on the seabird species. Seabirds are able to adapt to sea life because of the following specialized features: nasal salt glands, wing morphology and waterproof feathers. The presence of rocky outcrops, small islets and islands in the Coral Triangle makes it an important habitat for seabirds thus the need for monitoring and conservation.



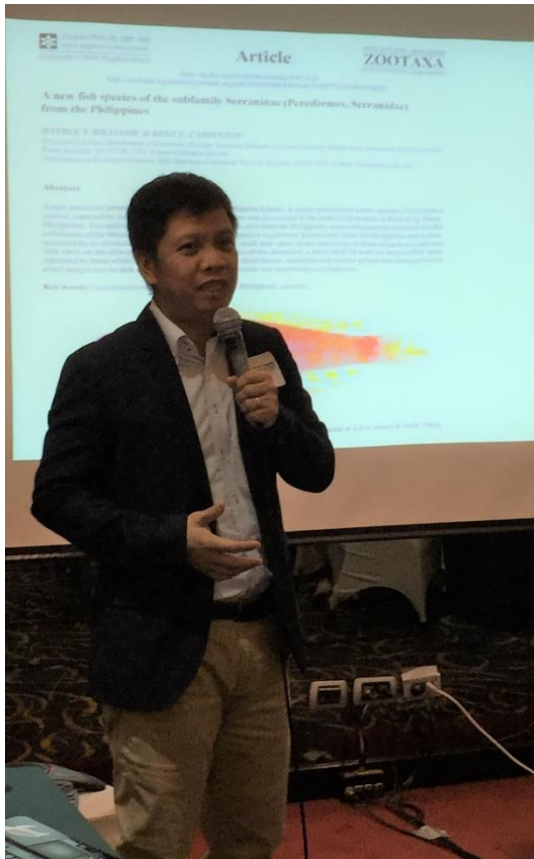
Ms. Lisa Paguntalan presenting about seabirds through a webinar.

Ms. Paguntalan also presented some of the seabird species present in the Philippines, particularly in Tubbataha which currently has an active seabird monitoring effort. However, due to threats of habitat loss, increasing developments, sea level rise, poaching, pollution and tourism, the said species are facing great danger. Aside from existing conventions promoting the protection of seabird species (CITES, Ramsar Convention, Convention on Migratory Species, East Asian-Australasian Flyway Network), efforts must be done to prevent the extinction of these species. An important part of the protection of seabirds is the continuous monitoring using tools such as regular counts in nesting/breeding habitats and distance samplings. Lastly, Ms. Paguntalan emphasized the need for a regional cooperation in CT seabird monitoring which shall entail baselining, information sharing, agreed monitoring schemes and ecological studies.

Napoleon Wrasse CITES NDF Assessment

To start off, Dr. Mudjekeewis Santos, a Scientist II at National Fisheries Research and Development Institute (NFRDI), shared about the etymology of his name since most people are curious about it. He also shared that a fish species was named after him, in honor of his contributions to the field. Under the Sulu-Sulawesi Seascape Project with support from the Federal Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation, and Nuclear Safety (BMU) of the Federal Republic of Germany, BFAR and NFRDI worked on the Napoleon Wrasse country status report and the CITES - Non-Detrimental Finding (NDF) Study.

He provided a background on how the process was started and how it developed towards community acceptance. As prescribed by law, scientific assessments were required to determine the population of fish species and given the numerous scientific assessments already present, his team tried to use the CITES-NDF to assess the Napoleon Wrasse population. Under the CITES



Dr. Mudjekeewis Santos talking about the CITES-NDF Assessment for Napoleon Wrasse

regulations, countries were allowed to export such species provided that an NDF report will be provided. Asked by BFAR to pilot NDF in the Philippines, he did an assessment based on the CITES guidelines.

The process involved the development of a Napoleon Wrasse status report wherein they gathered all experts and conducted meetings and brainstorming sessions to develop the said report. This was then followed by data validation in Tawi-Tawi using modified fish visual census and interview surveys, and finally, a workshop and writeshop was conducted. He shared that the NDF results were mostly within the grade range of 3-5, therefore not passing the said assessment. The assessment was also presented to the stakeholders in Tawi-Tawi wherein all supported the findings and agreed the creation of a TWG for Napoleon Wrasse in Tawi-Tawi. The conduct of the assessment proved that the process worked and brought about recommendations to the management authority (BFAR). The process needs further refinement and there is also a need to do connectivity studies to have effective management strategies especially for transboundary species. Lastly, Dr. Santos highlighted that partnership is key and acknowledged the TSWG as a good partnership platform.

DAY 2: FORMULATION OF THE THREATENED SPECIES MONITORING AND EVALUATION INDICATORS

Day two of the regional exchange was facilitated by Ms. Marion Daclan and Mr. Terence Dacles of GIZ. To start off, a recap of day one was presented by Ms. Ivory Akao of the Solomon Islands and an overview of the program for day two was presented by Ms. Daclan.

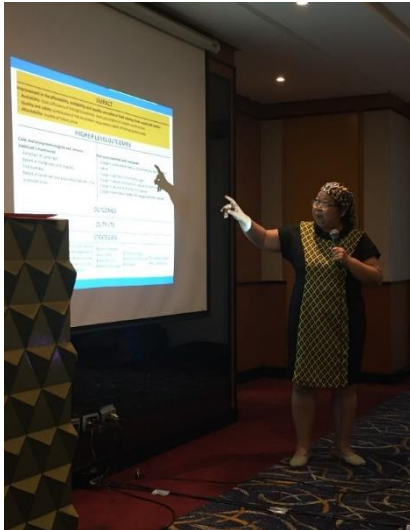
SESSION 7: M&E BACKGROUND PRESENTATION



Mr. Terence Dacles presenting GIZ's Results Based Monitoring System

As preparation for the next sessions, Mr. Terence Dacles, Senior Adviser for the GIZ - Sulu Sulawesi Seascape Project, provided a background on M&E by presenting GIZ's Results Based Monitoring System (RBMS). To start off, he discussed M&E, its definition, commonly used terms, and important datasets needed/required for monitoring. He emphasized the importance of RBM in tracking a project's progress. Mr. Dacles presented GIZ's RBM System, highlighting the results-based model and the purpose of RBM. When coming up with conservation plans, it is important to link programs/activities to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), Aichi Biodiversity targets, and the CT RPoA. He presented how the Philippine Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (PBSAP) (2015-2028) included conservation targets that were in line with the SDGs and Aichi targets. Lastly, he stressed the need to include gender measures and indicators, as stated in one of the SOM13 decisions: "Urged RS to work with partners to ensure gender measures are embedded in all phases of programming, budgeting, and in the CTI M&E Operations Manual" and guided by SDG 5 and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Gender Action Plan 2015-2020.

SESSION 8: REVIEW OF THE CORAL TRIANGLE MONITORING AND EVALUATION INDICATORS AND MANUAL OF OPERATIONS 2012



Ms. Luz Baskinas presenting the CT M&E System

To provide more context on monitoring and evaluation, Ms. Luz Baskinas of WWF Philippines presented the CT M&E indicators. She recalled what transpired during the creation of the Manual of Operations, which was completed in 2012 and adopted in 2014. The said manual was intended for the tracking of progress of CTI-CFF towards the goals stated in the RPoA. The overall structure of the M&E system is embodied in the multilateral partnership's name: Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF). Food security is the main impact and coral reefs and related ecosystems and the fisheries are the higher-level outcomes. Ms. Baskinas presented the M&E framework of MPA WG to further illustrate the M&E system. She presented the M&E working group functions and outputs such as the State of the Coral Triangle report and the M&E Operations Manual which includes the M&E framework, indicators, process flow and preliminary capacity assessments.

She also shared that the Coral Triangle Atlas plays a central role in the system by collecting data that is directly measured at the regional level, compiling data from the six countries into regional measures, serving as an intermediary link between

organizations outside of the CT region and the TWGs, and providing analysis to the TWGs, NCCs and the Regional Secretariat. The CTI development partners, NCCs, TWGs and Regional Secretariat work in close collaboration to analyze, endorse and make recommendations to the SOM according to the measures obtained every year.

As a quick activity, Ms. Baskinas asked the participants to group together by country and provide possible measures of improved status of threatened species to which the participants answered:

- Indonesia - population of species and economic impact
- Malaysia - biomass estimation population study, trade & marketing study
- Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste - improvement of population stock (number of protected habitats, nesting population, etc.)
- Philippines - IUCN Red list assessment, CITES NDF assessment; biological, socioeconomic, trade and policies; population density, reproductive biology study

Lastly, she pointed out that adopting the M&E System will help complete the adaptive management cycle adding to the synergistic effects of regional cooperation to achieve the higher-level outcomes.

SESSION 9: COUNTRY PRESENTATIONS

For this session, each country was tasked to present the following:

- Threatened Species Commitments and Policies
- Threatened Species Habitats
- Threatened Species Status
- Issues and Challenges

Indonesia

- **Threatened Species Commitments and Policies**
Presented national laws and regulations and regional commitments for marine mammals, sea turtles and sharks and rays. Also shared that they have completed the National Plans of Action (2016 - 2020) for Sea Turtle Conservation, Sharks and Rays Conservation and Management, Cetacean Conservation, and Dugong and Sea Grass Conservation.
- **Threatened Species Habitats**
Indonesia has 172 MPAs (with a total area of 19,144,694 hectares). They presented maps showing sea turtle habitat and nesting beaches, distribution of marine mammals, dugong distribution and shark and ray sites in their country. They have identified 12 priority provinces for turtle conservation and more than 100 sites identified as shark habitats.

Indonesia was identified by FAO (2017) as the world's largest shark fishing nation, which is why efforts were made towards conservation such as the Manta Rays movement in Raja Ampat, Komodo Islands, and the Lesser Sunda Seascape. Whale sharks' movement and diving behavior in West Papua were also established to further the protection of those species.

- **Threatened Species Status**
There are 111 species of endangered aquatic biota listed which includes sea turtles and sharks and rays. To assess the conservation status, Indonesia utilized national laws such as Government regulation no. 60 year 2007 on conservation of fish resources and MMAF regulation no. 49 year 2016 on procedures for determining the status of the protection of fish species.
- **Issues and Challenges**
Issues identified were high incidences of by-catch, illegal trade, habitat degradation, lack of awareness on conservation, limited data and information, and limited technology for data collection. Adding to these are the challenges in law enforcement, alternative livelihood development, survey and monitoring, and enhancing community participation.



Mr. Andi Rusandi presenting Indonesia's country report

Malaysia

- **Threatened Species Commitments and Policies**
Aside from the international commitments, Malaysia highlighted the importance of their Fisheries Act of 1985, which serves as the mother law. Aside from that, important national laws on threatened species are the International Trade in Endangered Species Act of 2008 and the State Enactment on Turtle Protection.
- **Threatened Species Habitats**
There are known habitats of the three priority groups in West Malaysia and East Malaysia (Sarawak & Sabah). There are 50 MPAs in their country.
- **Threatened Species Status**
Currently, there are 70 species of sharks and 91 species of rays. Aside from the 8 shark species listed under the Fisheries Regulation of 1999, 6 more species are proposed to be added. There are numerous shark conservation efforts in the country which includes campaigns banning sharks fin and the declaration of Sabah Marine Park as a shark sanctuary. Researches were also conducted to monitor the priority species: 3 years Baited Remote Underwater Survey (BRUV) in Tun Mustapha Park; marine turtles identification study, publications and studies on threatened species.

Assessment criteria used are the IUCN red listing and the CITES NDF. Other assessment methods endorsed by the government are biomass estimation, population study, trade and marketing study.

- **Issues and Challenges**
They identified the following issues and challenges: limited budget and manpower in conducting data collection, lack of expertise in identifying products and derivatives in international trade, and the lack of socio-economic data on fishers and traders.



*Ms. Noor Hasmayana Yahaya
presenting Malaysia's country report*

Papua New Guinea

- **Threatened Species Commitments and Policies**
Enumerated the international commitments, national laws and policies. Highlighted the importance of the PNG National Protected Areas Policy.
- **Threatened Species Habitats**
No specific threatened species habitats at the national level but there are habitats that fall within existing national protected areas. At the local level, Locally-Managed Marine Areas (LMMA) have been established in some sites. Aside from those, they have the Kimbe Bay MPA Network, Bootless Bay Marine Conservation Initiative in the Central province, and the Jomard Entrance which is recognized as a Particularly Sensitive Sea Area (PSSA).

Numerous habitat surveys and research have been conducted such as Habitat Sensitivity Assessments, Risk Assessments within international shipping routes in Milne Bay Province, dolphins survey/research in Manus Province 2010, and the Turtle and Dugong Survey in the Western



*Mr. Elton Mokegega Kaitokai
presenting PNG's country report*

Province. Such studies were done in collaboration with NGOs (national, regional, international), national agencies and institutions, and development partners.

➤ **Threatened Species Status**

PNG does not have a National List, but they have a consolidated list based on the IUCN listing. In the PNG Protected Fauna List, only the Dugong and the Leatherback Turtle are listed. Assessment criteria used is the IUCN red listing. There are also existing programs and projects for the priority species, such as the satellite tagging & monitoring in Milne Bay Province of marine turtles, sharks and manta rays.

➤ **Issues and Challenges**

They identified the following as issues and challenges: legislative gaps, funding and political will, land tenure, Institutional Capacity and protected areas networking, domestic and international takes, and most importantly the race between industry and conservation.

Philippines

➤ **Threatened Species Commitments and Policies**

Aside from the international commitments and national laws and policies, the Philippines released the PBSAP 2016-2028. The said plan integrated the country's CBD commitments into national laws, policies, and plans.

➤ **Threatened Species Habitats**

Maps of marine turtle species encounters were presented. There are known habitats of marine turtles, dugongs and other marine mammals, and sharks and rays that are in NIPAS MPAs. Habitat surveys and research have been done in Palawan and Cebu and a training-workshop was also conducted for sharks and rays.

➤ **Threatened Species Status**

The national list of threatened species was based on the IUCN red listing and the Fisheries Act or Republic Act no. 8550 (amended by RA 10654). Assessment criteria used by the country are the IUCN red listing, CITES-NDF, and reference points (stock assessments). They also shared existing programs and projects for the conservation of the three priority groups

➤ **Issues and Challenges**

Issues and challenges at the national and regional level were presented. At the national level, issues are lack of funds and manpower, illegal trade, weak law enforcement, climate change impacts, IUU fishing involving threatened species, lack of awareness, habitat degradation, and pollution. At the regional level, challenges are the lack of established coordination mechanism among the CT6, lack of regional conservation plans, intrusion of foreign fishing vessels, information gaps on migration patterns, illegal transboundary trade, and the absence of a regional M&E.



Mr. Pablo de los Reyes presenting Philippines' country report

Solomon Islands

- **Threatened Species Commitments and Policies**
National, local and community-level laws and ordinances are already in place targeting the conservation of species. The country is also part of various international and regional commitments. National documents such as the Draft Dugong and Seagrass Strategy, Turtle Strategic Action Plan, Draft Shark National Plan of Action, and the Solomon Islands National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) are also in place.
- **Threatened Species Habitats**
The county has identified turtle nesting grounds in 7 out of 9 provinces. There is also a GEF-funded seagrass mapping and monitoring and dugong cultural survey conducted in 6 provinces.
- **Threatened Species Status**
Currently, they do not have a national list of threatened species yet.
- **Issues and Challenges**
Aside from the absence of a national list of threatened species, they identified the following issues and challenges: financial constraints, limited data on population and habitats of threatened species, lack of technical capacity to conduct surveys, increasing development that goes against conservation, and the sustainability of conserving threatened species that are import protein source for food security.



Ms. Ivory Akao presenting Solomon Islands' country report

Timor-Leste

- **Threatened Species Commitments and Policies**
As part of various international commitments and having national laws and policies on conservation, the country has already developed the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan of Timor-Leste (2011-2020). They have also started discussions on the development of laws specific to the protection of threatened species.
- **Threatened Species Habitats**
The Timor-Leste government have yet to identify priority sites under the Lesser Sunda Seascape. They presented the 5 MPAs in Nino Konis Santana National Park and the MPA mapping done in Batugade and Atauro in 2014.
- **Threatened Species Status**
The country has identified 25 threatened species. Assessments on the threat status of species under different ecosystem categories were also done to address the gaps identified by the NBSAP. Assessment of marine mammals (dugong, sea grasses) was also done by GEF-Muhammad Bin-Zaid Conservation.
- **Issues and Challenges**
Issues identified are the lack of technical assistance and support from the national level, lack of public awareness, weak law enforcement, and limited budget and human resources.



Mr. Sabino Leto Adonia presenting Timor-Leste's country report

After all the country presentations, questions were entertained. Key points of further discussions are as follows:

- Countries should identify migratory patterns of transboundary species to be able to come up with effective policies and possible multi-country cooperation.
- Baseline should be done across all countries for an effective M&E.
- Recommendations from this regional exchange i.e. issues and challenges presented, can be forwarded to SOM.
- MPA network designs make management and financing easier provided that MOUs between countries promote equitable costs and benefits.

SESSION 10: FACILITATED DISCUSSION ON THE REVIEW OF THE M&E INDICATORS

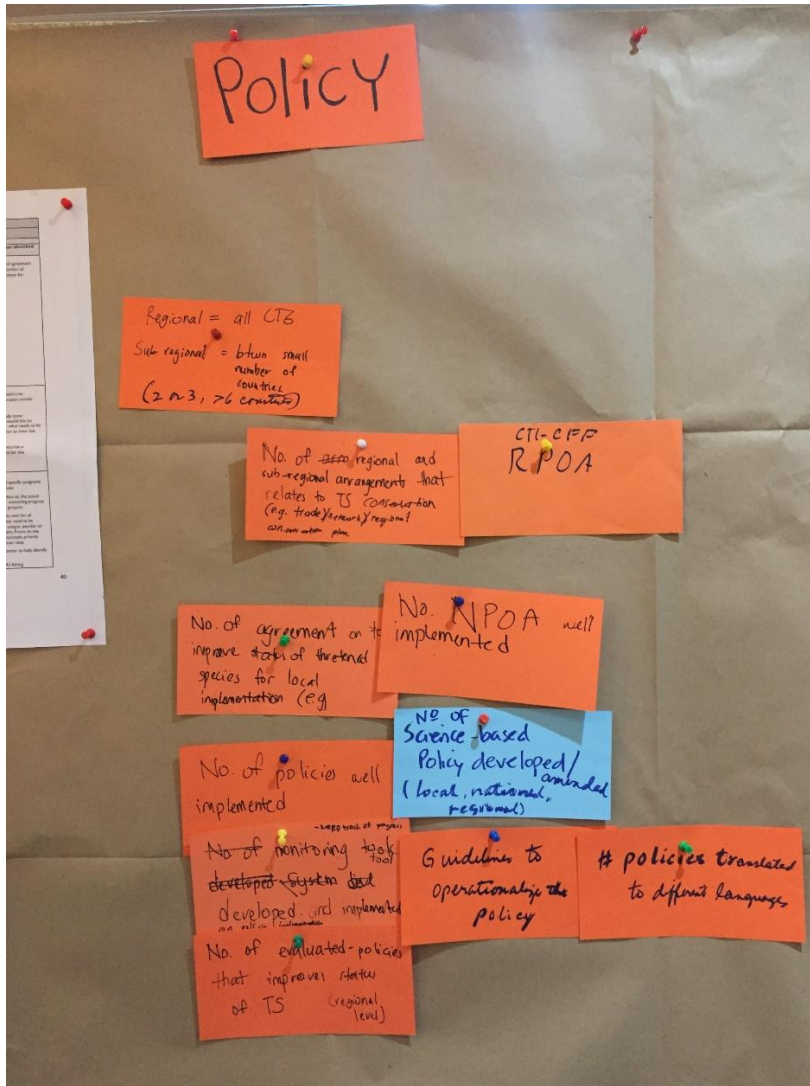
The participants were divided into three groups (Policy, Habitat, and Species status). They were tasked to review the indicators and descriptions for Goal 5 stated in the M&E Operation Plan. Since this session was designed as a World Café, each group posted their suggestions and assigned a reporter to stay and explain their outputs as the groups moved around to listen and add to the other group's outputs.



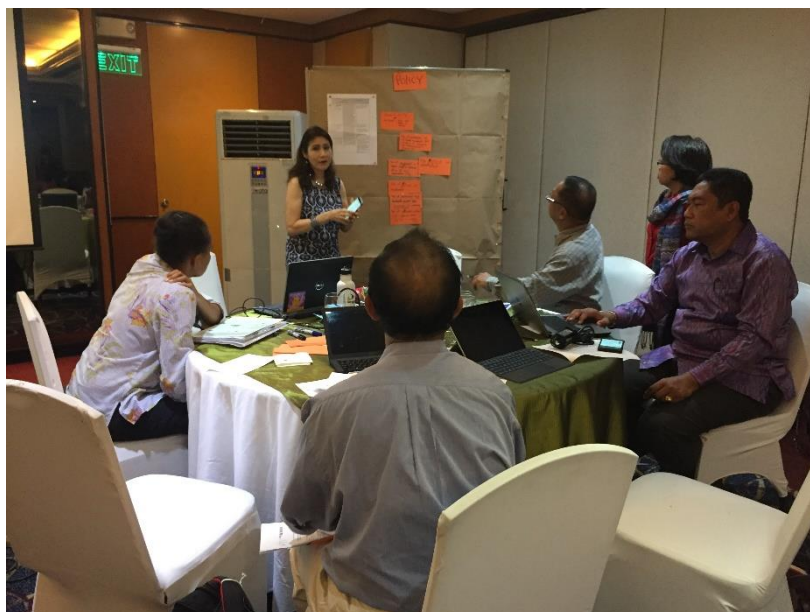
World Café Activity

The activity elicited the following outputs and discussions:

- **Policy**
 - Number of policies should still be an indicator, just ensure that such policies are implemented. There should also be a system for monitoring its implementation.
 - Include regional and sub-regional arrangements that relate to threatened species conservation (e.g. trade/ network/ regional conservation plan). Aside from regional arrangements (involving all CT6), there is also a need for sub-regional arrangements (between 2 or more countries).
 - Include the number of agreements on improved status of threatened species for local implementation.
 - Include the number of NPoA implemented.
 - Policies should be well-implemented (science-based policies) at the local, national, regional level.
 - Monitoring tool should be developed and implemented.
 - Number of policies translated to different languages to be considered.
 - Consider the number of evaluated policies that improved the status of threatened species at the regional level.



Policy group output



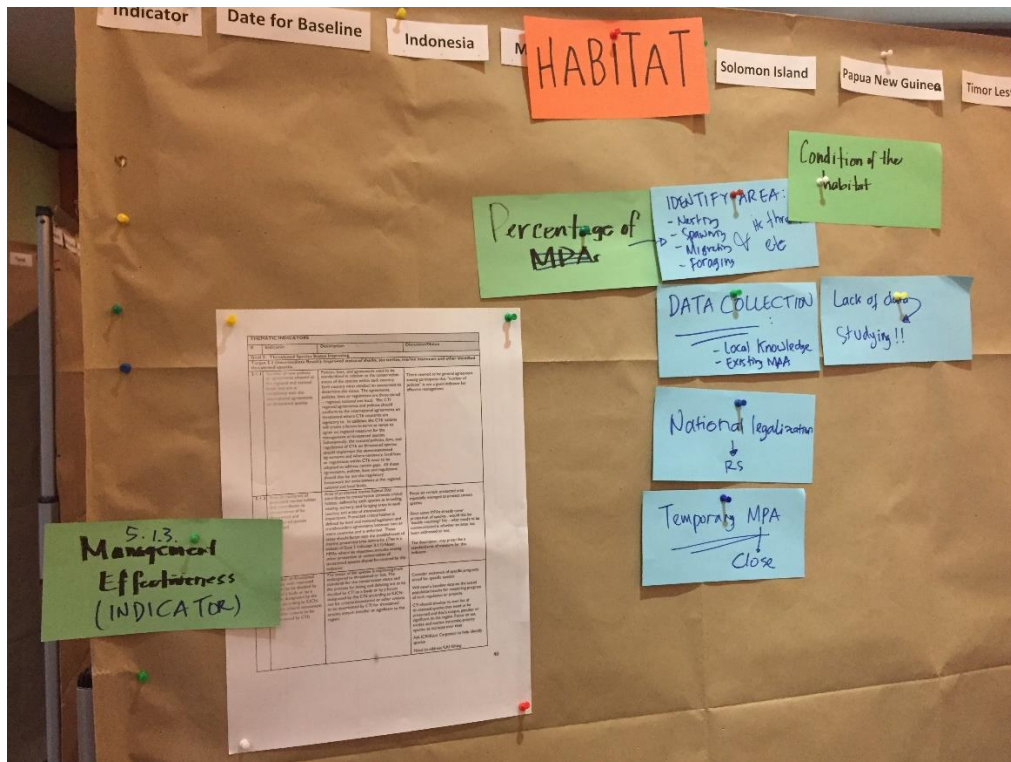
Policy group discussion

- Habitat

- Identify specific areas (e.g. nesting, foraging, spawning, migration etc.) and include the percentage and the condition of habitats.
- Data collection (which also utilizes local knowledge), baselines and research must be conducted.
- Consider national legislations in support of habitat conservation.
- Include successful temporary MPA closures
- Use percentage to quantify MPAs for easier understanding and interpretation
- Suggests including Management Effectiveness as an additional indicator. This indicator shall also include livelihoods.



Habitat group discussion

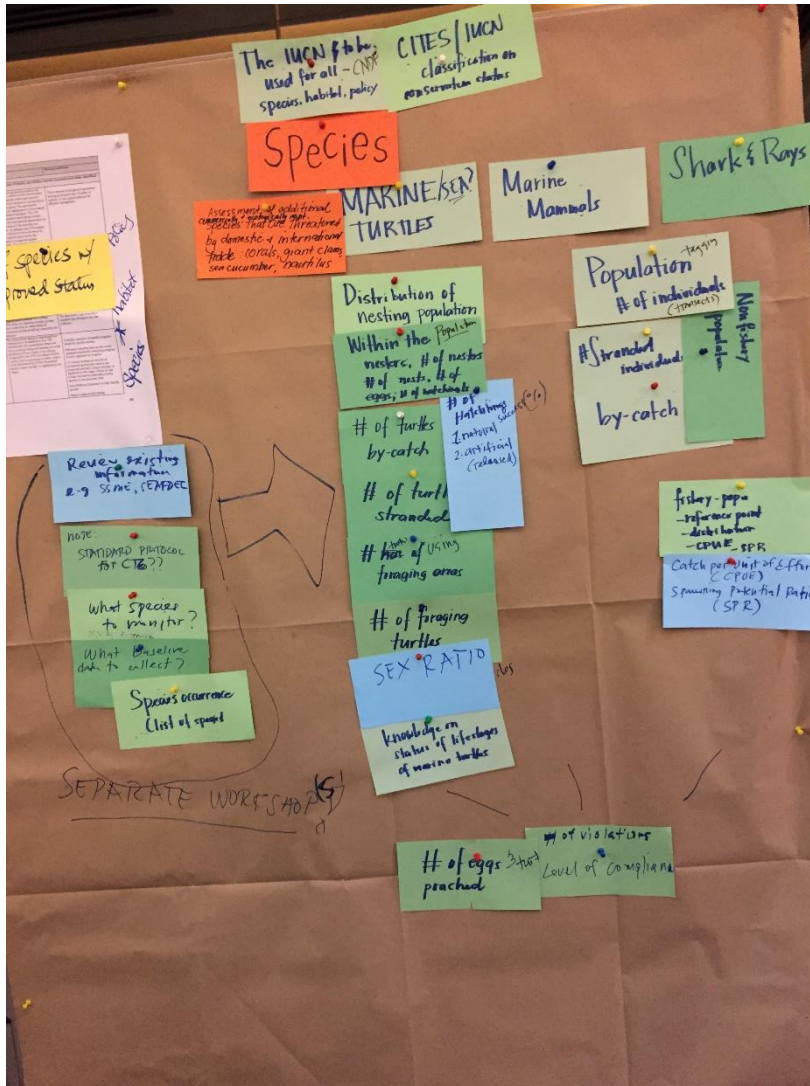


Habitat group output

- Species
 - CITES/IUCN should be used for the classification of conservation status so that it would be uniform across the CT6. Such assessments already encompass species, habitat and policies.
 - Suggested having a separate workshop for updating the indicators. The workshop should include the review of existing information, establishment of standard protocols for CT6, finalization of the list of species to monitor and specific baseline data to be collected.
 - Suggested including invertebrates in the priority groups due to its ecological and economic importance/value and also due to its value in international trade.
 - Number of violations and the level of compliance to laws and regulations must also be considered.
 - Suggested indicators for the priority groups:
 - Marine turtles
 - Distribution of nesting population (number of nesters, nests, eggs, hatchings)
 - Number of turtles by-catch
 - Number of turtle strandings
 - Number of turtles using foraging areas
 - Sex ratio
 - Number of eggs poached
 - Marine mammals, sharks and rays
 - Population (through tagging and transects)
 - Number of stranded individuals
 - By-catch and non-fishery population
 - For fisheries: population, reference point, distribution, CPUE, spawning potential ratio (SPR)



Species group discussion



Species group output

SESSION 11: RESOURCE PERSON INPUTS

To provide more information on the three priority species group (marine mammals, sea turtles, and sharks and rays), resource persons were invited to present the following:

- Brief background on the species group, its global status, and specific species found in the CT region
- Regional threats and issues
- International and regional conventions/agreements protecting the species
- Suggested M&E tools/methods to measure the improved status of the identified species group

Sharks and Rays

Mr. Irfan Yulianto from Indonesia presented on sharks and rays. He pointed out that the rapid global expansion of exploitation and trade and the drastic population declines of the said species group calls for a greater need to conserve and protect them. Regional threats and issues identified are over exploitation, by-catch, habitat loss, and climate change effects. Mr. Yulianto also shared that there are international and regional conventions and agreements protecting the threatened species. Lastly, he shared examples of possible M&E indicators (tools/methods) to measure the improved status of sharks and rays. For the governance and socio-economic aspect, suggested indicators include data collection system, species status, management plan, implementation of management plans, monitoring database, outcome and impact. For the bio-ecology aspect, measures include catch per unit effort, fishing mortality, NDF, and distribution.



Mr. Irfan Yulianto presenting on sharks and rays.

Marine Mammals

Ms. Sekar Mira, from Indonesia, shared that the marine mammal status in the CTI region varied from data deficient to endangered. She presented the distribution of marine mammals in Indonesia and their status and also presented the dugong and seagrass distribution map in Indonesia for 2017. Regional threats and issues include limitation of data and information, habitat destruction, marine mammals strandings, lack of research activities, poor surveillance and law enforcement, smuggling and illegal trade, high incidence of by-catch, and the inadequate adoption of technology or recent techniques on data collection.

She recommended the Management Evaluation Guideline for Threatened and Protected Species in Indonesia as a guide for other countries as well. The



Ms. Sekar Mira presenting on marine mammals.

said guidelines include stages and criteria for management evaluation and stages and management level for species conservation. In Indonesia, the assessment criteria used are Government Regulation no. 60 of 2007 on Conservation of Fish Resources, and the IUCN-MMPATF (2016) Initial guidance on the use of selection criteria for the identification of Important Marine Mammal Areas (IMMAs). She also suggested using the IUCN “green list” which assesses the recovery of species. Lastly, she shared other possible measures such as the level of awareness, stranding record, by-catch record, hunting record, and critical habitats.

Marine Turtles

Mr. Romeo Trono, from the Philippines, focused his presentation on the regional threats that marine turtles are currently facing:

- Harvesting of turtles and their products for food and other uses
- Poaching from countries outside of the region
- Pollution
- Lack of detailed understanding of the biology and needs of turtles that compounds conservation efforts
- Foraging grounds lost to destructive fishing, landfilling and sediment run-off
- Light pollution through coastal domestic and industrial expansion that threatens the viability of nesting beaches
- Deaths as by-catch and target species in the ever-growing trawl and drift gillnet fisheries
- Coastal development taking place at the expense of natural systems, with nesting beaches lost to development of tourist resorts or industrial facilities



Mr. Romeo Trono presenting on marine turtles.

He also tackled the impacts of climate change on marine turtles such as:

- Sea-level rise leading to erosion of nesting beaches
- Hotter summers causing higher sand temperatures, which can lead to changes in sex ratios or prevent eggs from hatching
- Coral bleaching and other damage to coral reefs which are feeding habitats
- Changes in ocean currents modifying migration paths and feeding patterns and disrupting the natural annual cycle
- More extreme rainfall which can cause raising of ground water tables, thereby flooding nests

Mr. Trono shared that there are numerous challenges in the conduct of assessment. Information gaps in life history include developmental habitats, migratory routes, threats. He also pointed out the need to identify policy gaps and needs for policy development, and the varying levels of enforcement effectiveness. Most importantly, there is a need for baseline data.

He recommended harmonizing the CTI RPOA Targets under GOAL #5 of RPOA with existing national, regional and international plans and programs (e.g. SSME Regional Action Plan for Sea Turtles, Marine Turtle MPA Networks, National Action Plans, etc.). Aside from IUCN, national red listings and the CITES appendices can also be utilized. He suggested that the group come up with an M&E indicator that can utilize poaching data and indicators that will look into marine turtle life history and life cycles. International commitments and assessment guides should be harmonized and altogether be considered in doing assessments. Lastly, the interrelation of the TSWG to other working groups must be revisited, especially for the M&E indicators and conservation plans.

DAY 3: FORMULATION OF THE THREATENED SPECIES MONITORING AND EVALUATION INDICATORS

Day three of the regional exchange was facilitated by Ms. Marion Daclan and Mr. Terence Dacles of GIZ. To start off, a recap of day two was presented by Mr. Derta Prabuning of Indonesia.

SESSION 12: REVIEW OF TARGETS AND INDICATORS

As a continuation of Session 10 and application of what was shared by resource speakers from day two, the participants were again asked to group together, this time choosing their species expertise. Each group was tasked to discuss and complete the M&E flowchart (See Results and Actions). The group provided inputs on the following items, for each indicator (policy, habitat, species):

- What is reported?
- Who reports?
- Who compiles?
- Where is the data stored?
- Who has access to the data?
- Added analysis and time series
- Frequency of reporting
- Cost
- Baseline
- Capacity needs

After completing the M&E table (see Results and Actions) through live editing, discussions ensued, and key points are as follows:

- The Official Document System in the CTI-CFF website should be utilized for data storage
- Regional Secretariat should aim to address the problems in the CT Atlas so that countries can use it effectively.
- Internal arrangements per country must be done to determine who can access the database.
- Development partners should request clearance from the TSWG chair for data access.
- Regional Secretariat to consult with their IT department regarding data access mechanisms.
- Since it is required under the RPoA to include other threatened species and not just the three identified priority species group, it was suggested that species to be added should be dependent on the country's preferences and to just focus on the CITES listed species or choose the heavily traded species.
- The need for a separate workshop to update indicators in detail was again brought up. It was also suggested to identify in the said workshop the specific threatened species to be included.
- Regional Secretariat will develop a reporting template for countries.

SPECIAL TALK

Sulu-Sulawesi MTPAN

Ms. Evangeline Miclat of Conservation International – Philippines presented the country component of the MTPAN in Sulu-Sulawesi Seascape. To start off, she presented the development of the Sulu-Sulawesi Seascape through the years, its vision, framework, action plan and MTPAN design. Ms. Miclat highlighted the need for studies and assessments on a seascape level to know more about the linked habitats and migration patterns of species. For the Philippine component of the MTPAN, there are three national MPAs (Turtle Islands Wildlife Sanctuary, Tubbataha Reef Natural Park and El Nido-Taytay Marine Resource Protected Area) and one site for MPA establishment in Balabac. Other participants also confirmed the importance of the Balabac site in turtle migration. She pointed out that for networking to be successful, connectivity, established and functioning MPAs and sites must be considered. Lastly, she shared how the country was progressing towards the networking of national MPAs and hopes to accomplish the MOA soon enough to include institutional arrangements, areas for collaboration, management system, budget and finance, and roles of member institutions.

Manado Outputs

As part of the agreements during SOM13, outputs of the Regional Workshop in Establishing a Network of MPAs for Marine Turtles in the Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion held in Manado, Indonesia was presented by Ms. Annadel Cabanban, formerly of ADB-RETA 7813. She briefly recalled what transpired during the workshop and showed some of the presentations on sea turtles. Ms. Cabanban also reiterated the agreements made during the workshop namely the extension of the IUU on by-catch of marine turtles, promotion of awareness, and working towards the conservation of foraging sites in Southeast Asia. The map showing the potential expansion of the SSME network of protected areas was presented, noting that field validation is yet to be done for the said map. The Manado legacy statement was also shown, focusing on relevant statements on sea turtles. She highlighted the need to include networking in the regional conservation plan, as per SOM13. Lastly, she reminded everyone to continue building on the outputs of the said workshop.

Illegal Marine Turtle Trade

Mr. Gavin Jolis of WWF Malaysia talked about the marine turtle trade in Malaysia. He focused on the threats surrounding marine turtles particularly the egg trade for consumption and direct take or poaching of turtles both for consumption and its shells. As enforcements are heightened, illegal traders seek new ways of collection. Some eggs are now being transported via courier and some locals are now being hired to do the collections. Illegal trade is a transboundary issue, thus the need for regional and multinational efforts to address the problem. Mr. Jolis share some of WWF's ongoing advocacy for the total ban on egg trade and consumption for all species at national-state level and the Coral Triangle Program efforts such as the conduct of workshops, discussion papers and development of action plans. He emphasized the need for the inclusion of strategies/management approaches in addressing turtle trade in the region-wide conservation plan for marine turtles. He also pointed out the need to engage with China and Vietnam since they are the main demand points, collaboration between countries and the strengthening of international and local enforcement.

After the presentations, Ms. Franca Sprong of GIZ gave a short message encouraging countries to continue communicating and coordinating with each other and work on what was started in the regional exchange.



T-B, L-R: Ms. Evangeline Miclat, Ms. Annadel Cabanban, Mr. Gavin Jolis, Ms. Franca Sprong

SESSION 13: REVIEW OF THE CTI REGION CONSERVATION PLAN OUTLINE

After learning about the various efforts targeting the conservation of threatened species, the countries were then tasked to identify management strategies and actions for the draft CTI-CFF Region-wide Conservation Plan. To start off, Ms. Astrid Lim presented the agreed outline from last year. The participants were then grouped according to species expertise and interests.

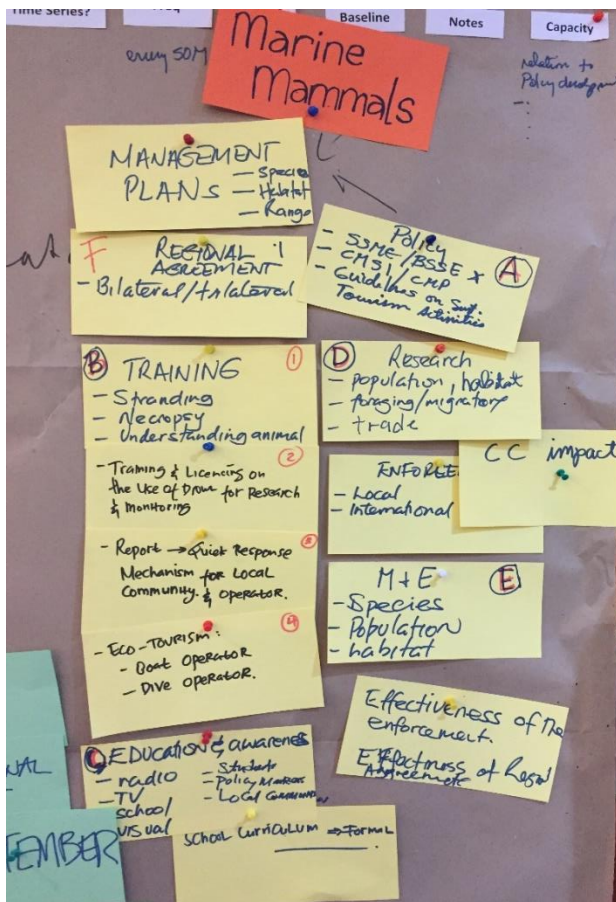
Key points from the discussions are as follows:

- Everyone agreed to the outline presented.
- It is important to identify issues and threats first before coming up with concrete actions.
- For all management strategies and actions, it is important to ensure implementation, public awareness, funding support, partnerships, and enforcement.
- Impacts of climate change must be addressed in the conservation plan
- Efforts and initiatives should always ensure community participation and that stakeholders will really benefit from them.

The refined management strategies and actions (See Results and Actions) will be included in the drafting of the regional conservation plan.

II. Marine Mammals

- a. Management Approach 1: Policy
 - i. Action 1: Develop a SSME/BSSE policy
 - ii. Action 2: Develop guidelines on sustainable tourism activities
 - iii. Action 3: Develop management plans
 - iv. Action 4: Develop regional agreements
- b. Management Approach 2: Capacity building
 - i. Action 1: Conduct training on stranding and necropsy
 - ii. Action 2: Conduct training and licensing on the use of drones for research and monitoring
 - iii. Action 3: Conduct training on quick response mechanism for local community and operators
 - iv. Action 4: Train boat and dive operators on eco-tourism
- c. Management Approach 3: Education and awareness
 - i. Action 1: Utilize media for information campaigns
 - ii. Action 2: Develop a school curriculum on threatened species conservation
 - iii. Action 3: Educate policy makers and local community
- d. Management Approach 4: Research
 - i. Action 1: Gather data on population, habitat, foraging, migration and trade
 - ii. Action 2: Conduct studies on the impacts of climate change on threatened species
- e. Management Approach 5: Monitoring and evaluation
 - i. Action 1: Conduct M&E of species
 - ii. Action 2: Conduct M&E of habitats
 - iii. Action 3: Conduct M&E on the effectiveness of enforcement
 - iv. Action 4: Conduct M&E on the effectiveness of regional agreements



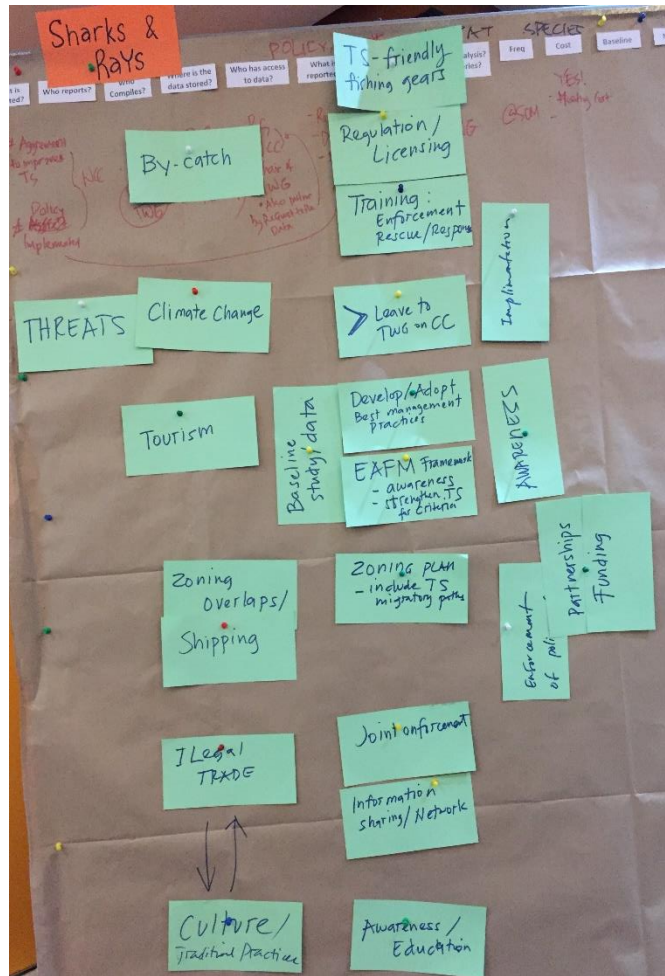
Marine Mammals Group output.

III. Sharks and Rays

- a. Management Approach 1: Address issues on by-catch
 - i. Action 1: Promote the use of threatened species-friendly fishing gears
 - ii. Action 2: Improve regulations on licensing
 - iii. Action 3: Conduct training on enforcement and rescue/quick response

- b. Management Approach 2: Address issues on tourism
 - i. Action 1: Develop/ adopt best management practices
 - ii. Action 2: Promote awareness

- c. Management Approach 3: Address issues on enforcement
 - i. Action 1: Develop zoning plan that will include migratory paths
 - ii. Action 2: Secure funding and forge partnerships
 - iii. Action 3: Conduct joint enforcements
 - iv. Action 4: Information sharing
 - v. Action 5: Promote awareness/ education



Sharks and Rays Group output.

SESSION 14: ROADMAP TOWARDS THE FINALIZATION OF THE REGIONAL CONSERVATION PLAN

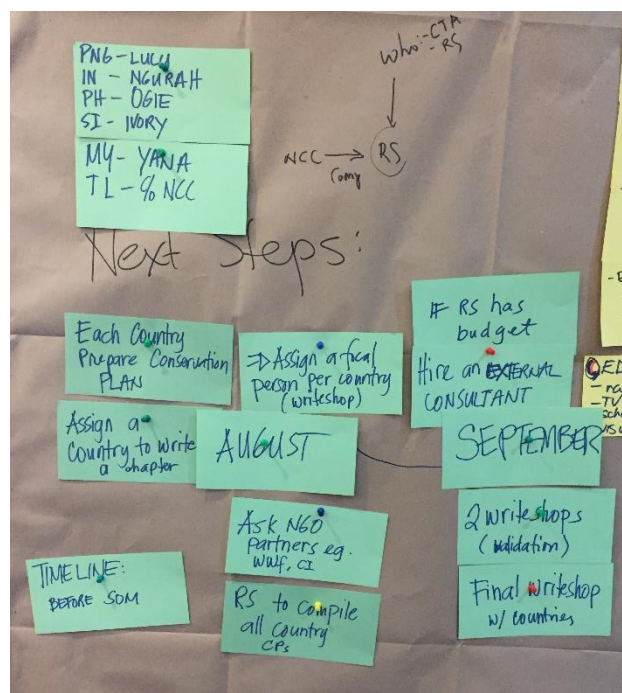
After the discussions on the contents of the Regional Conservation Plan, next steps were identified:

1. Each country to provide document(s) following the agreed outline.
2. Writeshop will be conducted, writing team to be composed of representatives per country.
3. Consultant to integrate outputs
4. Conduct of the 2nd Writeshop
5. Final document

Budget for the said consultant still needs to be agreed upon in the next meetings. Also, the working group shall seek assistance from the developing partners in the creation of the plan. Additional writeshop/s may also be conducted as needed.

Target timeline is as follows:

- Draft country inputs submitted by August
- Writeshop to be conducted in September



Identified next steps for the finalization of the conservation plan.

WRAP UP AND CLOSING MESSAGE



Mr. Vagi Rei giving his closing message.

After all the sessions and presentations, TSWG Chair Vagi Rei again thanked the Philippines for hosting the Regional Exchange and meeting. He also thanked the facilitators and the documentation team for their help. He reiterated the need for everyone's cooperation to get things done. In closing, he wished everyone a safe trip back home.

RESULTS AND ACTIONS

Below are the key workshop results and priority actions, which were affirmed, upon further review and deliberation, by the 2nd CTI-CFF TSWG Meeting.

1 – REVISED TOR FOR THE CREATION OF THE POOL OF EXPERTS

Background

The Threatened Species Experts Group is convened by the CTI-CFF Threatened Species Working Group as a technical adviser and resource persons to the conservation and management of the priority species in the region. The idea to create a Pool of Experts on Threatened Species came about during the first TSWG workshop on March 2017 in Putrajaya, Malaysia when some member countries acknowledged the absence of certain species experts in their country while other member states are benefitting from the knowledge, research works and experiences of several species experts in their country. The group agreed to create this pool of experts to provide technical assistance and advice to the working group.

Objectives for the Creation of the Pool of Experts on TS

The objective of creating a Pool of Threatened Species experts under the TSWG is to gather the species experts from around the CT region as sources of knowledge, expertise, and information that will guide the working group as it develops and implements strategies and management programs, both at the regional and national levels, to protect and conserve threatened species. The creation of the pool of experts will provide the member countries access to species experts where it is absent or lacking in their country.

Responsibilities and Function of the Experts

The responsibilities of the CTI-CFF Threatened Species experts group are listed below in no particular order.

1. Advise on and assist with the species identification including its parts and derivatives, handling, response and management and policy development.
2. Review and provide feedback on the reports, assessments, plans and other relevant documents as identified by the CT country.
3. Recommend minimum standards for scientific quality, research techniques, monitoring program, data collection, data storage and reporting, and population assessments protocols for the CTI-CFF Threatened Species WG and CT countries to follow.
4. Act as resource person/s for the CTI-CFF Threatened Species WG activities (i.e. Regional Plan and NPOA development, assessment and evaluation) and may provide relevant documents and information on threatened species management initiatives.
5. Provide inputs to the Threatened Species WG in developing project proposals for funding.

Regional Nomination Process

1. NCCCs to officially submit the list of experts to the Regional Secretariat.
2. Regional Secretariat to submit the consolidated list to the Threatened Species WG Chair for confirmation.
3. Chair confirms the regional experts on Threatened Species through a confirmation letter with attached TOR.
4. List of confirmed regional experts will be circulated to all CT6 through the NCCCs.

Composition and Membership

Each CT member state will nominate threatened species experts to be recognized by the Chair of the Threatened Species Working Group. The CTI-CFF Threatened Species Expert Group may be composed of the following:

- Up to two (2) individuals per CT6 country representing the Marine Turtle Group
- Up to two (2) individuals per CT6 country representing the Sharks and Rays Group
- Up to two (2) individuals per CT6 country representing the Marine Mammals and Dugong Group
- Up to two (2) individuals per CT6 country representing the Seabirds Group
- Up to two (2) individuals per CT6 country representing the Reef Fish Group
- Up to two (2) individuals per CT6 country representing the Invertebrate Group

- Up to three (3) other members per CT6 country nominated because of their specific technical or organizational expertise

Terms of Membership

The terms of membership of the CTI-CFF Threatened Species experts group are listed below in no particular order.

1. Duration of membership is for 3 years.
2. Experts' membership is on a voluntary basis.

Collaborative Mechanism

The CTI-CFF Threatened Species experts group shall utilize the following collaborative mechanisms:

1. The TSWG webpage under the CTI-CFF website for uploading of shareable TSWG-related documents
2. WhatsApp messaging application for urgent matters
3. Email groups/list for more formal matters and communication

2 – DRAFT THREATENED SPECIES M&E INDICATORS

THEMATIC INDICATORS			
#	Indicator	Description	Discussion/Notes
Goal 5: Threatened Species Status Improving			
Target 5.1 (Intermediate Result): Improved status of sharks, sea turtles, marine mammals and other identified threatened species			
5.1.1	Number of laws/ policies/ agreements adopted and implemented at the regional level that are in compliance with international, regional and sub-regional agreements on threatened species	<p>Policies, laws, and agreements need to be standardized in relation to the conservation status of the species within each country. Each country must conduct assessments to ensure that the policies are science-based. Policies developed and implemented must be evaluated to ensure that they have indeed improved the status of threatened species.</p> <p>The agreements, policies, laws or regulations include those at the regional, national and local level. The CTI regional and sub-regional agreements and policies should conform to the international agreements on threatened species where CT6 countries are signatory to.</p> <p>In addition, the CT6 nations will create a forum to serve as venue to agree on regional measures for the management of threatened species. Subsequently, the national policies, laws, and regulations of CT6 on threatened species should implement the abovementioned agreements and where necessary, local laws or regulations within the CT6 need to be adopted to address certain gaps. All these agreements, policies, laws and regulations should also lay out the regulatory framework for enforcement at the regional, national and local level.</p>	There seemed to be general agreement among participants that “number of policies” is not a good indicator for effective management. There should be a system in place for monitoring successful implementation.
5.1.2	Area (in hectares and percentage) of protected marine habitat that contributes to conservation and protection of threatened species	<p>Area of protected habitats (i.e. breeding, nesting, foraging, spawning, migration) that contributes to conservation, including the percentage and condition of such habitats. Areas to include those in each country and those of transnational importance. Protected critical habitat is defined by local and national legislation and transboundary agreements between two or more countries. These areas should factor into the establishment of marine protected area networks. (This is a subset of Goal 3 indicator 3.1.1) Note: MPAs where its objectives include among other protection or conservation of threatened species should be covered by this indicator.</p>	<p>Management effectiveness should also be considered and shall include livelihoods.</p> <p>Focus on certain protected areas, especially managed to protect certain species</p> <p>Since some MPAs already cover protection of species, would this be ‘double counting’? No – what needs to be communicated is whether an issue has been addressed or not</p> <p>The description may prescribe a standard unit of measure for this indicator.</p>
5.1.3	Number of threatened species with improved status (assessment protocols to be decided through a separate workshop)	<p>The status of the species is improving from endangered to threatened or less. The standards for the conservation status and the process for listing and delisting are to be decided by CTI through a workshop/forum.</p> <p>Aside from identifying the population of such species, there is a need to consider other measures such as the by-catch, strandings,</p>	<p>Consider existence of specific programs aimed for specific species.</p> <p>Will need baseline data on the actual population/stocks for measuring progress of such regulation or projects.</p>

		<p>distribution, and the number of violations/level of compliance. Other species group must also be considered, especially those with high ecological and economic value.</p>	<p>CTI should develop its own list of threatened species that need to be protected and that's unique, peculiar or significant to the region.</p> <p>Ask ICRI/Kent Carpenter to help identify species</p> <p>Need to address IUU fishing</p>
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3 – DRAFT THREATENED SPECIES M&E FLOWCHART

What is reported	Who reports	Who compiles	Where is the data stored	Who has access to data	What is reported	Who reports	Added analysis? Time Series?	Frequency	Cost	Baseline	Notes	Capacity
5.1.1 Number of new policies or agreements adopted at the regional levels that are in compliance with the international agreements on threatened species												
# of policies/agreements/plans/frameworks implemented	NCC	RS	RS (CT Atlas)	RS, NCC, TWG Chair and Co-Chair	List of all policies	TWG Chair	When applicable	Every SOM	Human Resources for the maintenance of the database, engagement of legal adviser	Starting May 2018	Set of policies	Policy Formulation Training, Filling-in policy gaps
5.1.2 Area (in hectares) of protected marine habitat that contributes to conservation of and for threatened and endangered species protected												
Percentage and number of habitats with threatened species	NCC	RS	RS (CT Atlas)	RS, NCC, TWG Chair and Co-Chair	Management Effectiveness of the area and the percentage of MPAs and networks of MPA, condition of habitat (life cycle of the species)	TWG Chair	Status of the TS habitat	Every SOM	Human Resources for the maintenance of the database, engagement of threatened species marine experts, meeting cost	Starting May 2018	MPAs	Habitat Training on Threatened Species, Integration/synergy of different goals training, Training on MPA Networking
5.1.3 Number of threatened species with improved status (to be decided by CTI as a body or by a forum designated by the CT6 according to IUCN-red list criteria assessment or other criteria to be determined by CTI-CFF.) At which level (national, regional or global) are status of species being determined? What information/criteria do the nations need to report against – for a regional indicator/for the forum												
Sharks & Rays, Marine Turtles, Marine Mammals												
Conservation status	NCC	RS	RS (CT Atlas)	RS, NCC, TWG Chair and Co-Chair	List of Species with conservation status	TWG Chair	Cause of the change in status	Every SOM	Human Resources for the maintenance of the database, engagement of threatened	Starting May 2018		Species Identification Training, Red Listing, NDF Formulation except for marine turtles, Quick Response Training in Stranded Species, Forensics, Workshop for review of existing

									species marine experts, meeting cost			information, Standard Protocols for CT6 on what to monitor and what are the baseline data and species occurrence
Other threatened species (corals, sea cucumber, nautilus, sea grass, giant clam, reef fishes)												
Conservation status	NCC	RS	RS (CT Atlas)	RS, NCC, TWG Chair and Co-Chair	List of Species with conservation status	TWG Chair	Cause of the change in status	Every SOM	Human Resources for the maintenance of the database, engagement of threatened species marine experts, meeting cost	Starting May 2018	Appreciate the existing resources, CITES Listed Corals Appendix II and III (stone corals and pink corals)	Species Identification Training, Red Listing, NDF Formulation, Quick Response Training in Stranded Species, Forensics

4 – ROADMAP TOWARDS THE FINALIZATION OF THE REGION-WIDE THREATENED SPECIES CONSERVATION PLAN

Process:

1. Each country to provide document(s) following the agreed outline.
2. Writeshop will be conducted, writing team to be composed of representatives per country.
3. Consultant to integrate outputs
4. Conduct of the 2nd Writeshop
5. Final document

Target timeline:

- Draft country inputs submitted by August
- Writeshop to be conducted in September with the following members:
 - Ngurah Nyoman Wadnyana (Indonesia)
 - Noor Hasmayana Yahaya (Malaysia)
 - Lulu Osembo (Papua New Guinea)
 - Pablo de los Reyes (Philippines)
 - Ivory Akao (Solomon Islands)
 - Timor-Leste to consult their NCC first

5 – MANAGEMENT APPROACHES AND STRATEGIES FOR THE REGION-WIDE CONSERVATION PLAN FOR THE PRIORITY THREATENED SPECIES

I. Marine Turtles

- a. Management Approach 1: Management of marine turtles
 - i. Action 1: Develop a common regional framework on marine turtle management
 - ii. Action 2: Harmonize legal instruments on illegal trade of threatened species among CT6
 - iii. Action 3: Ensure alignment to international commitments and national priorities
 - iv. Action 4: Develop information on cross cutting issues
 - v. Action 5: Develop policy and action plans at the national level
 - vi. Action 6: Conduct risk assessments
 - vii. Action 7: Establish MPA networks
 - viii. Action 9: Conduct capacity building workshops and trainings
 - ix. Action 10: Create new legislations
 - x. Action 11: Build partnerships with development partners and NGOs
 - xi. Action 12: Secure funding sources
 - xii. Action 13: Conduct collaborative enforcement/ joint patrol operations
 - xiii. Action 14: Use innovation methods tackling trade
- b. Management Approach 2: Research
 - i. Action 1: Turtle tagging trainings
 - ii. Action 2: Develop guidelines on Marine Turtle Monitoring
 - iii. Action 3: Conduct foraging population study
 - iv. Action 4: Develop climate-smart strategies
 - v. Action 5: Conduct joint study on illegal trade of threatened species
 - vi. Action 6: Collect national data on marine turtles
- c. Management Approach 3: Communication, Education and Public Awareness
 - i. Action 1: Improve public awareness
 - ii. Action 2: Improve public participation
 - iii. Action 3: Develop knowledge management tools
 - iv. Action 5: Develop IEC/CEPA materials for dissemination
 - v. Action 6: Establish environmental education (formal and informal)

II. Marine Mammals

- a. Management Approach 1: Policy
 - i. Action 1: Develop a SSME/BSSE policy
 - ii. Action 2: Develop guidelines on sustainable tourism activities
 - iii. Action 3: Develop management plans
 - iv. Action 4: Develop regional agreements
- b. Management Approach 2: Capacity building
 - i. Action 1: Conduct training on stranding and necropsy
 - ii. Action 2: Conduct training and licensing on the use of drones for research and monitoring
 - iii. Action 3: Conduct training on quick response mechanism for local community and operators
 - iv. Action 4: Train boat and dive operators on eco-tourism
- c. Management Approach 3: Education and awareness
 - i. Action 1: Utilize media for information campaigns
 - ii. Action 2: Develop a school curriculum on threatened species conservation

- iii. Action 3: Educate policy makers and local community
- d. Management Approach 4: Research
 - i. Action 1: Gather data on population, habitat, foraging, migration and trade
 - ii. Action 2: Conduct studies on the impacts of climate change on threatened species
- e. Management Approach 5: Monitoring and evaluation
 - i. Action 1: Conduct M&E of species
 - ii. Action 2: Conduct M&E of habitats
 - iii. Action 3: Conduct M&E on the effectiveness of enforcement
 - iv. Action 4: Conduct M&E on the effectiveness of regional agreements

III. Sharks and Rays

- a. Management Approach 1: Address issues on by-catch
 - i. Action 1: Promote the use of threatened species-friendly fishing gears
 - ii. Action 2: Improve regulations on licensing
 - iii. Action 3: Conduct training on enforcement and rescue/quick response
- b. Management Approach 2: Address issues on tourism
 - i. Action 1: Develop/ adopt best management practices
 - ii. Action 2: Promote awareness
- c. Management Approach 3: Address issues on enforcement
 - i. Action 1: Develop zoning plan that will include migratory paths
 - ii. Action 2: Secure funding and forge partnerships
 - iii. Action 3: Conduct joint enforcements
 - iv. Action 4: Information sharing
 - v. Action 5: Promote awareness/ education

ANNEXES



Threatened Species Working Group

1st Threatened Species Working Group Regional Exchange and 2nd Threatened Species Working Group Meeting

Objectives:

- a) Further develop the terms of reference (TOR) for the creation of a pool of experts on threatened species;
- b) Discuss or validate and finalize the TS monitoring and evaluation indicators based on the formulated 2014 indicators and update the indicators to comply gender and SDG markers
- c) Develop the Threatened Species ME flow chart (data gathering, collation, analysis, data banking and feedbacking/reporting);
- d) Identify concrete actions or steps to complete the status report and region-wide conservation plan on the priority threatened species (sharks and rays, marine mammals and marine turtle)

Expected Outputs:

- Revised TOR and selection criteria for the creation of a pool of experts on TS
- Initial draft of the updated TS monitoring and evaluation indicators
- Draft Threatened Species ME flowchart and responsible persons/agencies (data gathering, collation, analysis, data banking and feed backing/reporting)
- Concrete action steps to complete the region-wide conservation plan on TS and the region-wide TS status report (sharks and rays, marine mammals and marine turtle)
- Management approaches and strategies identified for the Region-wide Conservation Plan for the priority threatened species

Proposed Program Flow

Time	Agenda	Responsible Person
Day 0 April 23: Arrival of participants		
Day 1 April 24: Development of the TOR on the creation of pool of experts on TS		
8:00 – 8:30	Registration	Event Secretariat

Time	Agenda	Responsible Person
8:30 - 9:00	<p>Opening Ceremonies</p> <p>Welcome Remarks</p> <p>Opening Message</p> <p>Introduction of participants</p> <p>Overview of the Program</p> <p>Reminder of the expectations -</p> <p>Photo ops</p>	<p>Host Country</p> <p>Crisanta Marlene Rodriguez, OIC, Director - DENR-BMB</p> <p>Vagi Rei, Chair, Threatened Species</p> <p>Astrid Lim, TWG Coordinator</p>
9:00 - 9:30	<p>Session 1 : Overview of Goal 5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the targets of Goal 5 based on the RPOA (2014) • Recall the outputs of the First TSWG meeting in 2017 • Review the status of the TSWG 2017 roadmap • Present the results of SOM13 on TSWG 	<p>Main facilitator: Lynette Laroya</p> <p>Chair, TS Working Group (presenter)</p>
9:30 - 10:00	<p>Session 2 : Enhancement of the Objectives of the TOR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present back the working objectives • Solicit additional ideas to enhance the objectives • Improve the style or wording 	<p>Facilitator</p>
10:00 - 10:15	<p>Coffee Break</p>	
10:15 - 11:00	<p>Session 3: Responsibilities and Functions of the Experts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the current responsibilities and functions • Solicit additional tasks, if any • Finalize the statements 	<p>Facilitator</p> <p>Breakout Groups per country</p>

Time	Agenda	Responsible Person
12:00 - 1:00	Lunch	
1:00 – 2:00	Session 4 continued <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation of outputs by group • Synthesis 	Facilitator
2:30 - 3:30	Session 5 : Collaborative Mechanism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Platform or ways to provide advice or assist on urgent concerns or matters • Communication concerns 	Facilitator
3: 00 - 3:30	Session 6: Finalize the List of Nominees <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who are the initial members of the pool of experts? • Flash the initial list of nominees 	Facilitator
3:30 - 3:45	Coffee Break	
3:45 - 4:00	Session 7: Next Steps for the Pool of Experts	Facilitator
4:00 - 5:15 30 mins each and 15 mins Q&A	Presentation of other faunal groups (indicators, tools, methods): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Seabirds Napoleon Wrasse CITES NDF Assessment Exercise Q&A 	Anson Tagtag or Lisa Paguntalan Dr. Mudjekeewis Santos
5:15 - 5:30	Wrap up and Close	Facilitator
Day 2 April 25: Formulation of the TS Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators		
8:00 - 8:30	Registration	Astrid Lim
8:30 - 8:45	Recapitulation of Day 1	Participant
8:45 - 9:00	Overview of Day 2 program: Objectives and expected outputs-Marion or Terence	Marion Daclan & Terence Dacles

Time	Agenda	Responsible Person
9:00 - 9:15	<p>Session 8: M&E Background Presentation</p> <p>Results-based Monitoring System (include SDG and Gender markers)</p>	Terence Dacles, Senior Adviser, GIZ
9:15 - 9:45	<p>Session 9: Review of CTI M&E Indicators and Manual of Operations 2012</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic Concepts of Monitoring and Evaluation in the context of CTI • Definition of Monitoring, Evaluation, Indicators and M and E Plans • Review of CTI CFF Monitoring and Evaluation Process with focus on the Threatened Species indicators • ME Manual of Operations flow: Data Gathering/collection; Processing and Analysis; Data Banking/Storage; Data feed backing/communication <p>Open Forum for clarifications of the CTI ME processes and Threatened species indicators</p>	Ms. Luz Baskinas – WWF Philippines
9:45 - 10:30	Session 10: Country presentations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indonesia • Malaysia • Papua New Guinea
10:30 - 10:45	Coffee break	
10:45 - 11:15	Session 10 continued	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Philippines • Timor-Leste • Solomon Islands
11:15 - 12:00	<p>Session 11: Facilitated discussion on the review (validation of existing) of the M&E Indicators</p> <p>Introduction to Session</p> <p>Instructions for Breakout Sessions into 3 groups by indicators – review the indicators and descriptions</p>	<p>Breakout groups:</p> <p>Policy group Habitat group Species status group</p>

Time	Agenda	Responsible Person
	stated in the ME Operations plans. Indicators should be linked to the RPOA Goal 5	
12:00 - 12:30	Session 11 continued: World Cafe Presentations per Breakout Groups (10 mins each)	Marion/Terence
12:30 - 1:30	Lunch Break	
1:30 - 2:15	Plenary	Marion/Terence
2:15 - 3:00	Session 12: Facilitated discussion on the review (validation of existing) of the M&E Indicators Introduction to Session Instructions for Breakout Sessions into 3 groups by indicators – review the indicators and descriptions stated in the ME Operations plans. Indicators should be linked to the RPOA Goal 5	Breakout groups: Policy group Habitat group Species status group
2:15 - 3:00	Session 13: Resource persons inputs Sharks & Rays - Indonesia Marine Mammals - Indonesia Marine Turtles – Philippines	Irfan Yulianto Romeo Trono
3:00 - 3:15	Orientation to Session 14: Break out groups a. Sharks and Rays b. Marine Mammals c. Marine Turtles	Marion/Terence
3:15 - 4:45	Session 14: Review of target 5.1: Improved status of sharks, sea turtles, seabirds, marine mammals, corals, seagrass, mangroves and other identified threatened species	Breakout groups: a. <i>Sharks and Rays</i> b. <i>Marine Mammals</i> c. <i>Marine Turtles</i>
4:45 - 5:25	Session 14 continued Plenary output presentation per Faunal Cluster (10 mins each) with 10 mins Q and A	
Day 3 April 26: Formulation of the TS Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators		

Time	Agenda	Responsible Person
8:30 - 9:00	Registration Recapitulation of Day 2 Review of Day 3 program	Event Secretariat Participant Facilitator
9:00 - 10:00	Session 15: Manado Outputs – ADB-RETA 7813 *Invite participants to share updates on species project/program (e.g. CI Marine Turtle Pacific Project5)	
10:00 - 12:00	Session 16: Review of the CTI Regional Conservation Plan Outline Identify management strategies and actions for the draft CTI-CFF Region-wide Conservation Plan for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group 1: Sharks and Rays • Group 2: Marine Turtles • Group 3: Marine Mammals Presentation per Faunal Clusters (10 mins), Q and A 10 mins	Astrid Lim
12:00 - 12:30	Session 17 : Roadmap towards the finalization of the regional conservation plan Presentation of proposed agenda for the TSWG meeting Wrap up and Close Closing message by the Chair	Astrid Lim
12:30 - 2:30	LUNCH	
3:00 - 5:00	Threatened Species Working Group Meeting	Chair/Regional Secretariat

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



giz Deutsche Gesellschaft
für Internationale
Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

On behalf of



Federal Ministry
for the Environment, Nature Conservation
and Nuclear Safety

of the Federal Republic of Germany