A C T I V I T Y   R E P O R T

Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries & Food Security (CTI-CFF)

4th Seascapes Working Group Meeting & 2nd Regional Exchange on Seascapes

Heritage Park Hotel, Honiara, Solomon Islands ● **15-19 May 2017**

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Cover Photo: Feeding fish for the live reef fish trade at Kudat, Sabah, Malaysia (T. Read, 2013)

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ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ATSEA	Arafura and Timor Seas Ecosystem Action Program
BHS	Bird's Head Seascape
BSSE	Bismarck Solomon Seas Ecoregion
CAP	Comprehensive Action Plan
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBFM	Community-based Fisheries Management
CBRM	Community-based Resource Management
CC	Co-Chair
CEPA	Conservation and Environment Protection Agency
CHR	Chair
CI	Conservation International
COBSEA	Coordinating Body on the Seas of East Asia
COM	Council of Ministers
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation
CSO	Committee of Senior Officials
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
CT	Coral Triangle
CT6	Coral Triangle countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste
CTI (*see CTI-CFF*)	
CTI-CFF (*also*: CTI)	Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security
CTMPAS	Coral Triangle Marine Protected Area System
CTSP	Coral Triangle Support Partnership
DED	Deputy Executive Director
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DOF	Department of Fisheries
EAFM	Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management
EBM	Ecosystem-based Management
EBSA	Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas
ECP	Ecoregion Conservation Plan
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FMA	Fisheries Management Area
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Internationale Zusammenarbeit
ICM	Integrated Coastal Management
ICZM	Integrated Coastal Zone Management
IDN	Indonesia
iFADs	Inshore Fish Aggregating Devices
IMO	International Maritime Organization
IPAP	Initial Protected Area Plan
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
Kawaki Network	Katupika, Wagina and Kia Network

KBA	Key Biodiversity Area
LME	Large Marine Ecosystem
LMMA	Locally Managed Marine Area
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MACBIO	Marine and Coastal Biodiversity Management in Pacific Island Countries
MAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
MECDM	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology
MEWG	Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group
MFZ	Marine Functional Zoning
MKBA	Marine Key Biodiversity Area
MM	Ministerial Meeting
MMA	Marine Managed Areas
MMAF	Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPA	Marine Protected Area
MSP	Marine Spatial Planning
MYS	Malaysia
NCC	National Coordinating Committee
NFA	National Fisheries Authority
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIPAS	National Integrated Protected Area System
NPOA	National Plan of Action
Oceans12	Solomon Islands integrated ocean framework
PASA	Protected Area Suitability Assessment
PASU	Protected Area Superintendent
PHL	Philippines
PNG	Papua New Guinea
RETA	Regional Technical Assistance
REX	Regional Exchange
RPOA	Regional Plan of Action
RS	Regional Secretariat
RSAP	Regional Strategic Action Plan
RT	Resource Team
SABL	Special Purpose Agricultural and Business Lease
SEA Project	Sustainable Ecosystems Advanced
Seascapes Document	CTI-CFF Seascapes General Model and Regional Framework for Priority Seascapes
SGP	Small Grants Programme
SLB	Solomon Islands
SOM	Senior Officials Meeting
SPREP	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
SSME	Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion
SWG	Seascapes Working Group
TIHPA	Turtle Islands Heritage Protected Area (TIHPA)
TLS	Timor-Leste
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
TOR	Terms of Reference

TWG	Technical Working Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WG	Working Group
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

BACKGROUND

In May 2017, the Solomon Islands hosted two back-to-back events for the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF or CTI). These were the 4th Seascapes Working Group (SWG) Meeting and 2nd Regional Exchange on Seascapes (REX), both of which were organized by Conservation International (CI) and CTI-CFF through its Regional Secretariat (RS), with support from the Government of Australia and the German development agency Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) .

The Solomon Islands is one of six countries often referred to as "CT6" that together make up CTI-CFF, a regional cooperation initiative to ensure food security and human well-being in the Coral Triangle, the global center of marine biodiversity. The other members are Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea (PNG), Philippines, and Timor-Leste.

The events were held at the Heritage Park Hotel in Honiara from 15-19 May, and were the latest in a series of activities that began in 2013 to develop a CTI-CFF Seascapes General Model and Regional Framework for Priority Seascapes ("Seascapes Document"). The Seascapes Document is part of the CT6 commitment to the CTI-CFF Regional Plan of Action (RPOA), a 10-year (2010-2020) plan that captures the joint priorities and commitments of the six countries to conserve and sustainably manage coastal and marine resources within the Coral Triangle region. Goal 1 of the RPOA is "Priority Seascapes designated and effectively managed," and it is the task of the SWG to facilitate the effective implementation of all CTI-CFF activities relating to this goal.

There were 24 participants in the SWG Meeting. Sixteen of them made up the official delegations of the CT6, and the rest were representatives from the Government of Australia, CI and GIZ, who made up the Resource Team that facilitated the discussions and provided inputs when needed.

The REX, on the other hand, was attended by 27 participants composed of 14 of the 16 CT6 delegates who attended the SWG Meeting, seven members of the Resource Team, and additional participants from the Host Country, World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) and Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS). The Nature Conservancy (TNC) was also represented through PNG and Solomon Islands delegates.

Two members of the CT Team, Ms Niquole Esters and Ms Whitney Anderson, were lead facilitators for both events.

The SWG is currently chaired by Indonesia, with the Philippines serving as Co-Chair.

OBJECTIVES

Based on inputs from previous meetings, conference calls, discussions, and consultations, the 4th SWG Meeting aimed to:

1. Review and finalize the CTI-CFF Seascapes General Model and Regional Framework for Priority Seascapes;
2. Endorse CTI-CFF Seascapes Model and Regional Framework for Priority Seascapes to the 13th Senior Officials Meeting (SOM13); and
3. Review, finalize and agree on decision-making protocols for use in SWG meetings

The REX, on the other hand, was intended as a follow-through activity of the SWG Meeting with the following specific objectives:

1. Socialize SWG-endorsed CTI-CFF Seascapes General Model and Regional Framework for Priority Seascapes;
2. Receive updates from CTI-CFF countries and partners on seascapes-related activities;
3. Identify communication needs related to audience, thematic topics and tools; and
4. Identify capacity needs related to establishing and/implementing CTI-CFF Seascapes

Discussions were guided primarily by the SWG-endorsed Seascapes Document and a set of draft key messages presented for consideration by the country delegates during their deliberations on communicating about seascapes to their target audiences.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS

4th SWG Meeting

Due to last-minute flight and visa issues that unexpectedly delayed the arrival of delegates from Timor-Leste, Philippines and Indonesia (including the SWG Chair), the SWG Meeting, which was originally scheduled as a three-day (15-17 May) formal meeting, was conducted in two parts: (1) an informal session attended by Malaysia, PNG, Philippines and Solomon Islands; and (2) two days of formal sessions with the full SWG membership in attendance.

Sitting as Chair for Indonesia was Dr. Suharyanto of the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) and, for the Philippines as Co-Chair, Mr. Felix Mirasol of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR).

Held between half past nine and half past 11 in the morning of 15 May, the informal session resulted in initial agreements among the countries present on editing requests previously submitted by Indonesia and the Philippines.

The formal Meeting opened at 4:30p.m. on 16 May for a 3.5-hour session, and reopened at 9:00a.m. the next day for another 12.5 hours of discussions, most of it spent reviewing and finalizing, section by section, the Seascapes Document. The Seascapes Document review lasted about 11 hours total, guided generally by the Document's structure outlined below:

I.   Introduction to CTI-CFF Seascapes
   a.   The Value of the Coral Triangle to the Global Ocean
   b.   What do Seascapes Offer?
   c.   How Seascapes Align with and Strengthen Approaches and Tools for Marine Management in the Coral Triangle
   d.   Seascapes Explanatory Diagrams

e.   Case Study: Seascape Selection in the Philippines
II.   CTI-CFF Seascapes General Model
    a.   Definition
    b.   Key Elements
    c.   Identification, Selection and Designation
    d.   Integrated Planning Model
III.   CTI-CFF Seascapes: Vision, Purpose and Objectives
    a.   Vision for CTI-CFF Seascapes
    b.   Purpose for CTI-CFF Seascapes
    c.   Objectives for CTI-CFF Seascapes
IV.   CTI-CFF Regional Framework for Priority Seascapes
    a.   CTI-CFF Priority Seascapes
    b.   Criteria for the Designation
    c.   Operational Processes
    d.   Designated Bodies
    e.   Monitoring & Evaluation
V.   Annex 1 – Important Definitions for Large Scale Marine Management for CTI-CFF Seascapes
VI.   Annex 2 – Related International Agreements
VII.   Annex 3 – Seascapes Concept from the Republic of Indonesia
VIII.   Annex 4 – Planning Process for the Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion (SSME)

The agenda item on a draft "Rules of Procedures" for SWG meetings was also tackled, but not fully discussed, in nearly four hours of extended sessions. At 9:00p.m., with much of the rules document remaining to approve, the SWG agreed to table the discussion and continue it "through correspondence," with a target to have an endorsed draft in time for SOM13 later in the year.

The body then proceeded to work out their roadmap to SOM13, pinning down the specific tasks that must be completed to accomplish the countries' targets for both the Seascapes Document and Rules of Procedure. This was followed by report-outs of a side meeting that happened over lunch between Indonesia, PNG and Solomon Islands, who reported that they reached an initial agreement to pursue regional cooperation on the Bismarck-Solomon Seas Ecoregion (BSSE), which would be a good opportunity "to test the CTI-CFF Seascapes General Model," while also moving ahead with their own, already ongoing, national programs.

Lastly, the SWG acted on two outstanding matters remaining from the discussions on the Seascapes Document:
1.   At the request of the Resource Team, Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines named four focal points tasked to ensure the completion and submission of case studies that would comprise Annex 4 and Annex 5 of the Seascapes Document. Arief Sudianto (Indonesia) was named focal point for the case study on the Lesser Sunda Seascape and, for the case study on the Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion (SSME), the focal points were identified as Ahsanal Kasasiah (Indonesia), Norasma Dacho (Malaysia), and Nilda Baling (Philippines).
2.   On a motion by the Co-Chair, the SWG signed off on a "finalized" Seascapes Document and endorsed, pending "final edits" of the Document, the CTI-CFF Seascapes General Model and Regional Framework for Priority Seascapes.

The meeting adjourned at 9:30p.m. after closing statements from the delegates and Ms Esters, and a reminder from the Chair to the countries "to finish the rules document before the end of August."

2nd Regional Exchange on Seascapes

The two-day REX included seven substantive plenary sessions and three break-out sessions. Plenary presentations were for the most part about introducing the SWG-endorsed Seascapes Document to participants who came in specifically for the REX, as well as sharing updates on seascape-related activities being undertaken by the CT6 and CTI Partners. The breakout sessions, on the other hand, focused on identifying the countries' communication and implementation concerns with respect to seascapes to inform the countries, as well as their Partners, on the way forward.

The REX started at 9:00a.m. on 18 May, Thursday, with a short opening program. Mr. Joe Horokou, Director of Environment and Conservation Division of Solomon Islands' Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECDM), gave the welcome remarks, making special mention of the completion of the Seascapes Document, which he said signified the CT6 countries' "common understanding of what seascapes are and what they can bring to us in the region."

Mr. Mirasol officially opened the REX in his capacity as Co-Chair representing the Chair, who had to leave for other commitments. "We know there are a lot of challenges ahead of us but with everybody's cooperation and collaboration, we know we can move this forward," Mr. Mirasol said in his opening remarks, expressing his hope that, through the REX, "our partners can see how they can be of help for what we are looking to achieve through seascapes."

SSME is a large-scale conservation and management effort involving cooperation between the governments of Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines and their partners. Planning was undertaken using WWF's ecoregion approach, adapted by incorporating elements of the five-module large marine ecosystem (LME) approach described by Kenneth Sherman. The process resulted in a 50-year conservation vision involving the management or protection of 58 priority conservation areas that represent the full range of biodiversity and ecological processes which sustain Sulu-Sulawesi. This vision then guided the development of the Ecoregion Conservation Plan (ECP) consisting of three country action plans and one ecoregion level plan developed through stakeholder consultations. The ECP has since been adopted and implemented by the countries based on a 10-year tri-national memorandum of understanding (MOU). As an adaptive measure, the action plans were updated in 2011, resulting in the development of the Comprehensive Action Plan for SSME that identified priority actions for species, marine protected area (MPA) network and sustainable fisheries, cost of implementing each action and sources of funds. The tri-national SSME MOU expired in 2016 and has unfortunately not been renewed, but efforts to manage the area continue at the country level.

After the introductions, Ms Esters reported on the just concluded SWG Meeting, highlighting two key outputs: (1) A final endorsement, for consideration by the Committee of Senior Officials (CSO) at SOM13, of the CTI-CFF Seascapes General Model and Regional Framework for Priority Seascapes "pending final edits"; and (2) preliminary edits to a draft rules document for the SWG.

The opening program was followed by six plenary sessions: The first five sessions focused on explaining the Seascapes Document, which Ms Nicole Coombe (Australia) described as "a standard for integrated marine planning and management that is supported by all the CTI Parties." The final plenary was an exchange on the SSME -- to date the only Priority Seascape recognized by the CTI-CFF, the SSME was presented as an example of how seascapes might develop in the region.

Day 1 ended with one breakout session, where the country delegates divided into three groups to identify "key messages" for communicating the

Seascapes Document to their various stakeholders. To inform the discussions, the session included a plenary presentation by Ms Anderson outlining key elements of a communication plan.

On Day 2, the focus of the plenary presentations was on exchanging lessons from the region's experience with seascapes and related activities, with two plenary sessions dedicated to presentations by the CT6 and Partners on seascape-related progress in their respective areas. A common theme that ran throughout the presentations and open-forum discussions was the challenge of scaling up to large area management, which generally manifested as concerns about capacity, policy and funding gaps or mismatch, as well as the need to communicate about seascapes to CT6 stakeholders in-country and, at the regional level, to the RS and other working groups concerned with various aspects of the CTI-CFF RPOA.

First up for the day were the CT6 countries' presentations, which revealed the range of activities and experiences "related to seascapes" across region, as described below.

1. Indonesia identified 10 seascapes at various stages of implementation. Marine spatial planning (MSP) is the main focus of Indonesia's seascapes work -- several zoning plans have been completed although thus far only one has been legalized, with eight plans expected to be legalized this year (2017) and 25 more in 2018. Of the 10 seascapes, three were highlighted: (1) Bird's Head Seascape, where CI has been working for many years with local governments; (2) Lesser Sunda, which Indonesia is planning to nominate for CTI priority recognition, potentially as a trans-boundary seascape with Timor-Leste; and (3) Banda Seascape, where activities could potentially progress more quickly because of the presence of the USAID-funded Sustainable Ecosystems Advanced (SEA) Project. Capacity building is crucial to progressing the work, and obviously requires human and financial resources.

2. Seascape work in Malaysia is currently focused on a 29,000km^2 area on the east coast of Sabah within the SSME boundary. It is supported primarily by funding from the Malaysian Government and a few donor projects. A key challenge that Malaysia wanted CTI Partners to take note of was the still limited awareness and knowledge about seascapes and what they entail, which they said cannot be addressed simply by the completion of the Seascapes Document. They suggested that Partner support would be needed to develop a training tool that explains in operational terms and in detail what seascape is and how it should be done.

3. Papua New Guinea listed three ongoing seascape-related activities: (1) Fairfax Harbour Seascape Conservation Area, which is entirely funded by the PNG National Fisheries Authority (NFA); (2) Project for Biodiversity Conservation through Implementation of the PNG Policy on Protected Areas, which is funded by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and focused on capacity building for the rehabilitation and establishment of new conservation areas; and (3) BSSE Project, which is led by TNC, Australia's Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) with funding support from the Australian Government, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the PNG Government.

4. There is a legal framework for "seascapes" in the Philippines, but it appears to conflate "seascapes" with "landscapes" – the term "seascapes" was introduced into Philippine law in the 1992 National Integrated Protected Area System (NIPAS) Act, under a protected area category for "landscapes/seascapes" that does not explicitly specify marine areas. Nevertheless, 21 "protected landscapes and seascapes" have been established under NIPAS, along with four seascapes, three marine reserves, two natural parks, one wildlife sanctuary and one national park. This list does not include the estimated 1,800 locally managed marine protected areas (MPAs) scattered all over the Philippines, or three seascapes that have been identified by government but are not covered by NIPAS, namely Sulu-Sulawesi Seascape, West Philippine Seascape and North Philippine Seascape.

5. Solomon Islands has a technical working group (TWG) for seascapes, but the country has not yet selected a seascape for CTI priority recognition. BSSE is being highlighted as a potential candidate. Also, for national level seascapes, Arnavon Islands has been plugged as a catalyst, but TWG has yet to engage in this discussion with the provinces involved (Choiseul and Isabel). Going forward, the

TWG intends to "socialize" the Seascapes Document to those that need to be engaged in the process, including the NCC (National Coordinating Committee), national government agencies, provincial governments, private sector, management partners on the ground, and resource owners or communities. Capacity will be a major issue, particularly in terms of scaling up from current community-based programs, policies and practices to large-scale management.

6. Timor-Leste has identified a 9,800km^2 area as its "pilot seascape." The area, called "North Seascape" is located on Ombai Strait where Timor-Leste shares a border with Indonesia. Planning is in its early stages but management is envisioned to include the following nine seascapes elements: (1) enabling legal framework; (2) ecosystem-based management including MPAs; (3) adequate institutions and capacity; (4) private sector engagement; (5) social and political support; (6) maintenance and restoration of critical habitats and ecosystems; (7) threatened species recovery; (8) human well-being benefits; and (9) sustainable financing and market mechanisms. Funding is currently limited to 12 months, and capacity is a major issue. Timor-Leste said they are considering a trans-boundary seascape with Indonesia and are looking to learn from the SSME experience.

The country presentations were followed by the first of two breakout sessions scheduled for the day. In this session, the delegates were asked to identify the capacity needs for "socializing" the Seascapes Document, and seascapes, in their respective countries. They worked through lunch in small groups, after which they reconvened in plenary session for the Partners' presentations outlined below:

1. WWF helped to facilitate the 2006 tri-national memorandum of understanding (MOU) between Indonesia, PNG and Solomon Islands to protect the Western Pacific Leatherback turtles and their habitats in the BSSE, but this initiative did not prosper because of lack of funding for secretariat and implementation. Their ongoing programs in the BSSE are national marine activities in Madang Province in PNG; Western Province in Solomon Islands; and Bird's Head Seascape and Cenderawasih Bay in Indonesia. The presentation focused mostly on their work in Solomon Islands where they use innovative approaches to move fishers away from managed areas and engage them in fisheries management. For example, they are running a successful financial inclusion program directed mostly at women that has helped ensure that the benefits from managing fisheries also contributed to improving livelihoods, and not just improving food security.

2. WCS has well-established programs in Indonesia and PNG working in specific areas mostly on MPAs or marine managed areas (MMA) to manage fisheries. Recently they signed an MOU with the Solomon Islands Government to start a program in Western Province on an MMA zoning approach in Kavachi "seascape," a smaller geography focused on zoning to regulate the tuna industry which the community believes is affecting their local catch. WCS does not have a marine program in Malaysia, but they are implementing a terrestrial program that may be involved in several sporadic marine activities. In the Philippines, they are involved in some contractual activities that have not been scaled up so far.

   For those looking for project funding, WCS runs a global MPA Fund that aims to help countries achieve their Aichi targets by 2020. The Fund is open for proposals, and those who are interested may contact Stacey Jupiter/WCS for more specific information.

3. TNC has been working in PNG for more than 20 years and has three ongoing projects in Madang, Manus and New Britain. The presentation focused on their work in New Britain, where TNC leads ridges-to-reefs planning activities aimed at building the capacity of stakeholders and the government at all levels in terms of making natural resource management decisions. The project is funded by the Australian Government and implemented in collaboration with the PNG Government (national and provincial) with additional funding from UNDP. TNC is also working closely with CSIRO to produce resource maps using a participatory approach involving communities, industries, and government.

4. Working with many organizations at different levels, CI is involved in multiple seascapes across the Coral Triangle, including Bird's Head and Lesser Sunda Seascapes in Indonesia; SSME in Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines; and Milne Bay Seascape in PNG, to name a few. Except for SSME and Lesser Sunda, these seascapes are single-country seascapes and, in Lesser Sunda, Indonesia and Timor-Leste are operating only at the national level. But several areas are working toward multi-national seascapes, such as Milne Bay, which is looking at possibly stretching the seascape over to

Solomon Islands. This means thinking at scale, looking at a bigger area, and reaching out to different networks across different sectors, including those that are traditionally not environment-focused, so as to bring about a larger scale of change.

An open-forum followed the Partners' presentations, raising mostly questions about access to funding, then the delegates divided into their small groups for the last breakout session, this time to refine and synthesize their discussions from the previous breakout sessions into rough "plans" identifying their communication goals, key messages, target audiences, and communication needs and actions.

The plans were reported in plenary and discussed, before the REX ended at 4:30p.m.

RESULTS & NEXT STEPS

The 4th SWG Meeting had three main outputs:
1. "Finalized" CTI-CFF Seascapes General Model and Regional Framework for Priority Seascapes, endorsed by the SWG "pending final edits";
2. Preliminary edits to "Rules of Procedure for Meetings of the CTI-CFF Seascapes Working Group"; and
3. SWG Roadmap to SOM13

The REX, on the other hand, produced six "plans" that roughly outline what lies ahead for the countries in terms of communicating and disseminating the Seascapes General Model and Regional Framework and, in general, the development of seascapes in their respective jurisdictions.

These outputs are presented below. Output 1 and Output 2 from the 4th SWG Meeting are reported in the form of "editing notes," which compile the changes discussed and agreed during the Meeting. Where applicable, the country that first requested or proposed a particular edit is indicated using the following ISO-3166-1 official country codes: Indonesia – IDN; Malaysia – MYS; Papua New Guinea – PNG; Philippines – PHL; Solomon Islands – SLB; Timor-Leste – TLS.

Where the edit combined inputs from two or more countries, the codes of all the countries that requested or proposed the edit are noted. Changes put forward by the Chair and Co-Chair are annotated with "IDN-CHR" and "PHL-CC," respectively.

Text highlighted in yellow requires further consideration or action.

Editing Notes: Seascapes Document

General Editing Notes (apply to entire document)

1. Do not use color coding for referencing elements of a page or diagram; instead use shapes, letter coding, number coding or placement/position of the elements (e.g. first box, second box, last box, leftmost box at the top, etc.), whichever is appropriate. *(SLB)*
2. Number and caption all images (diagrams, maps, etc.) and tables. *(IDN, MYS, PNG)*

Front Matters

1. Delete the word "Draft" from the cover/title page.
2. Add Foreword from the Chair *(SLB)*
3. Update Table of Contents to reflect changes in titles and numbering format. *(SLB)*
4. Add Acronyms and Abbreviations page *(PNG)*

Section I. Introduction to CTI-CFF Seascapes

Page	REVISIONS = add/added text highlighted in green delete/deleted strikethrough text in red text highlighted in yellow requires further consideration or action
Coral Triangle Map after lead paragraph	
2	• Map replaced with official CTI-CFF map *(IDN)* • Text should be bigger and clearer; high-resolution image should be used so the text/legend is readable *(TLS, PHL)* • Caption added explaining that the map is color-coded to show each country's land mass *(PHL-CC)*
c. *How Seascapes Align with and Strengthen Approaches and Tools for Marine Management in the Coral Triangle*	
7	• "Defined" deleted in Line 6, as shown below: *(PHL-CC)* 6 7 • A seascape is a ~~defined~~ ***geography*** that is ecologically valued, politically relevant, and logistically practical to manage.
d. Seascapes Explanatory Diagrams	
11	• Map from Page 45 added (this page now has two maps, the first of which shows multiple uses, and the second map depicting trans-boundary seascapes) *(SLB)* • Map needs to be updated with "information that relates to the source" (to be provided by Indonesia) *(IDN)*
e. Case Study: Seascape Selection in the Philippines	
12	• Section title changed from "Case Study: Seascape Selection in the Philippines" to "Abstracts of Country Case Studies" *(MYS)* • This section will include (in text boxes) the following case studies, with reference to the full case studies in Annex 5:[1] *(SLB)* o Seascape selection in the Philippines o Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion (SSME): Experience in Planning and Lessons Learned -- not a "country" case study[2] o Developing a Large-Scale Marine Spatial Planning Framework for Effectively Managing the Lesser Sunda Ecoregion in Indonesia, a Potential Priority Seascape for the CTI-CFF • Use a different color or color scheme for each text box *(IDN-CHR)*
Note: [1] The SSME case study is in Annex 4, not Annex 5. [2] The title says "Abstracts of Country Case Studies" but it was pointed out in the Meeting that the SSME paper is "not a country case study but a case study of integrated planning in a trans-boundary seascape."	

Section II. CTI-CFF Seascapes General Model

a. Definition

14	• Line 12 and Line 18 edited as shown below to include "coastal," thus highlighting the interconnectivity of ecosystems, and aligning with the integrated coastal management framework used in most countries *(PHL)*

10   a. *Definition*
11   "A large, multiple-use coastal and marine area, scientifically and strategically defined, in
12   which government, communities, private organizations, and other stakeholders
13   cooperate, collaborate, and coordinate to manage for sustainable development,
14   biodiversity conservation, and human well-being."
16
17   Supporting language (explanation)
18   • "Multiple use coastal and marine area" may include protected areas (e.g. marine

b. Key Elements

15	• "EBM diagram" deleted – In Section I, EBM (ecosystem-based management) is mentioned as just one of many management approaches, but the diagram seems to indicate it is the preferred approach *(PHL-CC)* • Box/sidebar added containing numbered list of the Key Elements as shown below *(SLB)*

b. *Key Elements*

Fifteen Key Elements are crucial to achieving Effective Governance, Ecological Well-being, and Human Well-being (Box 1). Each of the elements should be considered in the process of identifying, planning for, and implementing a CTI Seascape. However, CTI-CFF recognizes that every single Key Element may not apply to every seascape. All of the Key Elements should be considered and the most appropriate and applicable of them should be the focus of planning and implementation.

The Key Elements are grouped according to the area that they most contribute to, however, the CTI-CFF recognizes that the Key Elements can be defined and applied differently across the CT6. Each Key Element is accompanied by a broad definition, which is intended to clarify meaning without restricting individual member country circumstances.

Box 1: Key Elements
1. Social Support
2. Political Will
3. Harmonized Policies and Regulations
4. Adequate Institutions and Partnerships
5. Sustainable Financing
6. Restoration of Critical Habitats
7. Maintenance of Ecosystem Services
8. Protection of Threatened and Critical Species
9. Fisheries Managed for Sustainability
10. Integrated Terrestrial and Marine Management
11. Respect for Customary Practices
12. Education and Awareness
13. Cultural, Gender, and Social Sensitivity
14. Sustainable Social and Economic Development
15. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation

15	• Lines 5-6 and Line 14 edited for clarity, as shown below *(SLB)*

5   The following Key Elements are crucial to achieving the three benefits of
6   ecosystem-based management: Effective Governance, Ecological Well-being, and
7   Human Well-being. (Box 1) Each of the following Key Elements should be considered in the
8   process of identifying, planning for, and implementing a CTI seascape. However,
9   CTI-CFF recognizes that every single Key Element may not apply to every
10   seascape. All of the Key Elements should be considered and the most
11   appropriate and applicable of them should be the focus of planning and
12   implementation.
13
14   The Key Elements are grouped according to the particular benefits area that they most
15   contribute to; however, the CTI-CFF recognizes that the Key Elements can be
16   defined and applied differently across the CT6. Each Key Element is accompanied
17   by a broad definition, which is intended to clarify its meaning without restricting
18   individual member-country circumstances.

Page	REVISIONS = add/added text highlighted in green delete/deleted strikethrough text in red
	text highlighted in yellow requires further consideration or action

c. Identification, Selection and Designation

16	• Immediately below section title, new explanatory text inserted between Lines 34 and Line 35, as shown below: *(PHL)*

> 33   *c.*   **Identification, Selection, and Designation**
> 34
>
> The following section provides general guidance for the countries of the CTI in the process of identification, selection, and designation of seascapes. The bullet points below list important factors to be considered in this process. It is up to the discretion of each of the CTI countries to interpret and make use of the following guidance in the manner most appropriate for their national context.
>
> 35   *Guidance for Seascape Identification and Selection*

17	• Immediately above (d) "Integrated Planning Model," between Line 12 and Line 13, new text in box (reference to case study in annex) inserted, as shown below: *(SLB)*

> 10   • Seascape planning may at times precede designation according to
> 11   individual country processes
> 12
>
> For further explanation and guidance, please refer to the case study "Seascape Selection in the Philippines" provided in Section I.e. as well as in Annex 5.
>
> 13
> 14   *d.*   **Integrated Planning Model**

d. Integrated Planning Model

17	• In Line 23, above the diagram "Integrated Planning Model," new text inserted, and Footnote 7 deleted, as shown below

> 22 should be designated and planned appropriately considering regional and
> 23 national circumstances.[7] It is up to the discretion of each of the CTI countries to interpret the following steps in the manner most appropriate for their national context.

> _____
> [7] An example of the planning process for the Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion (SSME) can be found in Annex 4

Page	REVISIONS = add/added text highlighted in green delete/deleted strikethrough text in red text highlighted in yellow requires further consideration or action
17	• Below diagram "Integrated Planning Model", new text and box item (reference to case study in annex) inserted *(SLB)*

Integrated Planning Model Steps:
• Conduct Integrated Multi-sectoral Planning – This step refers to inter-organizational and inter-agency planning that promotes participation from various stakeholder groups.
• Implement Seascape Plan and Activities – This step refers to seascapes implementation following the express direction and parameters outlined in the Seascape Plan and Activities.
• Monitor and Evaluate – This step refers to the systematic gathering and analyses of information to measure progress.
• Adaptively Manage – This step refers to management that continually considers and adapts to changes and challenges discovered through monitoring and evaluation process.

For further explanation and guidance, please refer to the case studies "The Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion (SSME): Experience in Planning and Lessons Learned" and "Developing a Large-scale Marine Spatial Planning Framework for Effectively Managing the Lesser Sunda Ecoregion in Indonesia, a Priority Seascape for the CTI-CFF" in Section I.e. and Annex 5.[1] |
| | [1] SSME Case Study is in Annex 4, not Annex 5. |

Section III. CTI-CFF Seascapes: Vision, Purpose and Objectives
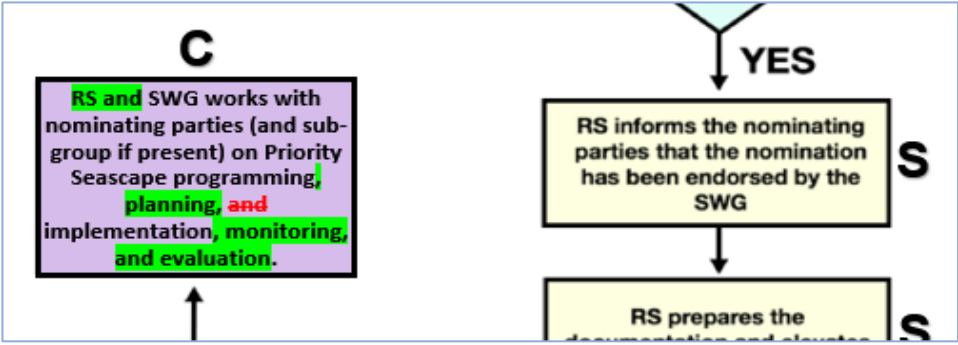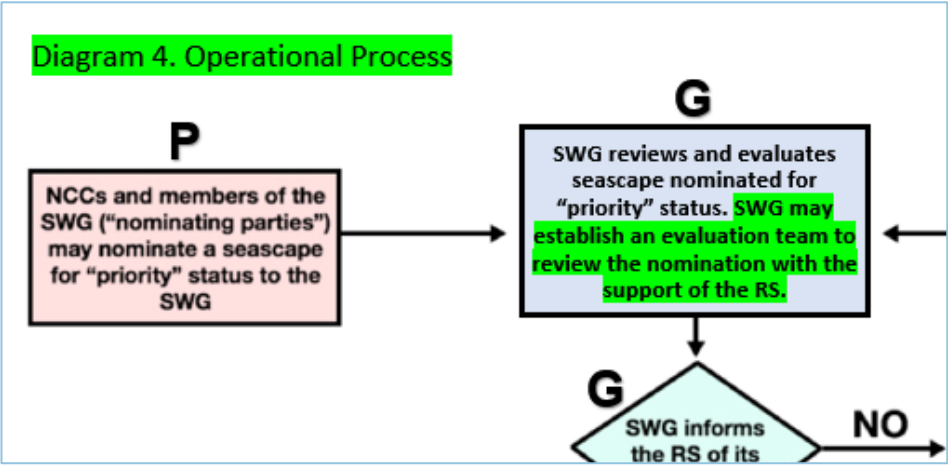
• Title changed from **"CTI-CFF Seascapes: Vision, Purpose and Objectives"** to **"CTI-CFF Seascapes: Vision, Purpose, Objectives and Geographic Scope"**

Page	REVISIONS = add/added text highlighted in green delete/deleted strikethrough text in red text highlighted in yellow requires further consideration or action
	c. Objectives for CTI-CFF Seascapes
18	Line 31, edited as shown *(PHL)*

25
26 **c. Objectives for CTI-CFF Seascapes**
27 • Support regional, national and local collaboration, to recognize and
28 designate priority seascapes for investment through the CTI-CFF.
29 • Strengthen the capacity of CT6 countries to establish and sustainably
30 manage seascapes.
31 • Support the development and implementation of regional monitoring and evaluation indicators
32 for seascapes
33 |
| | *d. Geographic Scope for CTI-CFF Seascapes* |
| 18 | • New section (d) added *(IDN)*

31 • Support the development of regional monitoring and evaluation indicators
32 for seascapes.
33
34 **d. Geographic Scope for CTI-CFF Seascapes**
35
36 Seascapes can be geographically located in one or across multiple countries. They
37 may not necessarily cover the entire exclusive economic zone (EEZ) of each
38 country. The result could be a series of spatially disjointed seascapes across the
39 region.
30 |

Section IV. CTI-CFF Regional Framework for Priority Seascapes

Page	REVISIONS = add/added text highlighted in green delete/deleted strikethrough text in red text highlighted in yellow requires further consideration or action
	a. CTI-CFF Priority Seascapes
19	• Lines 13-15 edited as shown[1] *(IDN)*
	11 *a.* **CTI-CFF Priority Seascapes** 12 13 *Priority Seascapes are those seascapes, which can be ~~national or~~ trans-boundary and/or national,* 14 *that have been evaluated based on the criteria and designated as "Priority" by* 15 *the ~~SOM~~ Council of Senior Officials and Council of Ministers.* 16
19	• New paragraph acknowledging SSME as the first CTI-CFF Priority Seascape added between Line 15 and Line 17 before "Goals for the Designation of CTI-CFF Priority Seascapes", as shown below[2] *(PHL-CC)*
	15 the ~~SOM~~ Council of Senior Officials and Council of Ministers. 16 The Sulu Sulawesi Seascape (also known as the Sulu Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion (SSME)), was the first Priority Seascape endorsed in the 9th Senior Officials Meeting in 2013 and adopted by the 4th Council of Ministers Meeting in 2014. 17 *Goals for the Designation of CTI-CFF Priority Seascapes*
19	• Line 19, first bullet under "Goals for the Designation of CTI-CFF Priority Seascapes": "(reference official goals)" needs to be deleted or replaced with actual reference to "official goals.
	11 *a.* **CTI-CFF Priority Seascapes** 12 17 *Goals for the Designation of CTI-CFF Priority Seascapes* 18 19 • Integrate the other goals of the CTI-CFF namely (reference official goals) sustainable fisheries, marine protected areas, climate change adaptation, and recovery of threatened species through an ecosystem-based 20 21 22 management approach;
19	• Lines 28-31 replaced with the green highlighted text *(SLB)*
	28 ~~The following diagram is based on the diagram on page 10 of this document,~~ 29 ~~which depicts the process leading to a seascape. The additional yellow box at the~~ 30 ~~bottom of the diagram shows how individual seascapes in the CTI, whether they~~ 31 ~~be national or trans-boundary, become designated as CTI-CFF Priority Seascapes.~~ Diagram 3 depicts the process leading to a CTI-CFF Priority Seascape. It further shows how a seascape, whether it be trans-boundary and/or national, can become designated as a CTI-CFF Priority Seascape.
	b. Criteria for the Designation of CTI-CFF Priority Seascapes
21	• Line 6 and Line 7 "Examples:" and ", etc." inserted and "…" deleted" as shown below *(IDN)*
	3 1. Each Priority Seascape demonstrates high values that bind and give purpose 4 to the seascape. The specific high values of a Priority Seascape include at 5 least three of the following: 6 ○ Ecological significance (Examples: EBSA, KBA~~…~~, migratory routes, nesting 7 sites for sea turtles, etc.)

Page	REVISIONS = add/added text highlighted in green delete/deleted strikethrough text in red text highlighted in yellow requires further consideration or action
21	• Line 20, "sustainable" inserted as shown below *(PHL)* 20 3. There must be sustainable economic and/or other human activities overlapping with and 21 adding pressure/potential threat[10] on the high values. (This is the justification 22 for triggering the creation of a Priority Seascape.)
21	• Lines 28-30 – Editing comments (highlighted in yellow below) need to be deleted, or requested edits should be provided 28 • Opportunity – elaborate: collaboration and partnership, financial 29 support from donor, etc. (add definition to explain that is outside of 30 previous bullets topics)
21	• Criteria 5, new text added to Line 34 (examples of enabling/coordinating mechanism) *(SLB)* 32 creating a seascape forward. (Examples of enabling coordinating/governance 33 mechanisms: Bilateral formal cooperation, treaties, Memorandum of Understanding, 34 international agreements, CTI-CFF, CTI-CFF Sub-group, project, etc.)
22	• Line 1 and Line 2 edited as shown *(PHL)* 1 7. Priority Seascapes should have and contribute to the regional and/or global benefit of the 2 CTI. The regional and/or global benefit of a specific Priority Seascape can come from a wide
	c. Operational Process
	Entire section "c. Operational Process" transposed with section "d. Designated Bodies" and renumbered as "**d. Operational Process**." *(IDN)* Note that the **page and line numbering referred to below was the numbering used in the draft Seascapes Document that was distributed at the start and not the updated Document** that came out of the 4th SWG Meeting
22	• Line 37 and Line 38 to be updated as follows: 37 The roles and responsibilities of each of these groups in this process is are outlined 38 further in the subsequent previous section "Designated Bodies."
22	• The document will not always be printed in color, so do not use colors when referencing the different elements of the diagram on Page 23 (Operational Process). *(SLB)* If it is not possible to modify the diagram so it's different elements can easily be distinguished and referenced, refer to relative placement/position of the elements in the diagram (e.g. first box, second box, last box, leftmost box at the top, etc.). Otherwise use letter coding or number coding *(IDN-CHR)*, and modify the diagram accordingly. For example: **P** = actions of Nominating Party or Parties **G** = actions of Seascapes Working Group **S** = actions of Regional Secretariat **O** = actions of Committee of Senior Officials **M** = actions of Council of Ministers **C** = coordinated or collaborative actions of Seascapes Working Group, Regional Secretariat and Nominating Party or Parties in the case of designated Priority Seascapes **Note:** The above letter coding scheme did not come out of the SWG Meeting. It is used here only for illustrative purposes.

Page	REVISIONS = add/added text highlighted in green ~~delete/deleted strikethrough text in red~~ text highlighted in yellow requires further consideration or action
23	• "Operational Process" diagram to be modified as follows: o If needed, modify the diagram to make its elements easier to reference, for example, by letter coding the boxes as described in the above editing suggestion for Page 22, as follows: **P** — NCCs and members of the SWG ("nominating parties") may nominate a seascape for "priority" status to the SWG **G** — SWG reviews and evaluates a seascape nominated for "priority" status **G** — SWG informs the RS of its decision **NO** **S** — RS informs nominating parties the nomination
23	o Edit text in Box G at the top, as follows (add green highlighted text): *(IDN, PHL, SLB)* **P** — NCCs and members of the SWG ("nominating parties") may nominate a seascape for "priority" status to the SWG **G** — SWG reviews and evaluates seascape nominated for "priority" status. SWG may establish an evaluation team to review the nomination with the support of the RS. **G** — SWG informs **NO**
23	o Change all instances of "SOM" to "CSO"
23	o Add new boxes for Ministerial approval (boxes labelled "M" below) *(PHL-CC)* **O** — SOM decides whether to approve the endorsement **NO** → **S** — RS informs SWG and nominating parties that the endorsement was not approved **YES** **M** — COM considers CSO endorsement **C** — RS and SWG works with nominating parties (and sub-group if present) on Priority Seascape programming, planning, ~~and~~ implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. **S** — RS informs CSO, SWG and nominating parties that the endorsement was approved **YES** **M** — COM decides whether to affirm or negate CSO decision **S** — RS informs CSO, SWG and nominating parties that the endorsement was approved

Page	REVISIONS = add/added text highlighted in green ~~delete/deleted strikethrough text in red~~ text highlighted in yellow requires further consideration or action
	o Edit text in last box ("purple box") as follows *(SLB, IDN-CHR)*
23	• "Diagram 4" inserted before the words "Operational Process" in the caption, as shown below: *(IDN, MYS, PNG)* Diagram 4. Operational Process
23	• Add legend for acronyms (and letter coding or number coding, if used), for example: *(PHL-CC)* **C** – coordinated or collaborative actions of Seascapes Working Group, Regional Secretariat and Nominating Party or Parties in the case of designated Priority Seascapes **COM** – Council of Ministers **CSO** – Committee of Senior Officials **G** – actions of Seascapes Working Group **M** – actions of Council of Ministers **NCC** – National Coordinating Committee **O** – actions of Committee of Senior Officials **P** – actions of Nominating Party or Parties **RS** – Regional Secretariat **S** – actions of Regional Secretariat **SWG** – Seascapes Working Group
	d. Designated Bodies
	Entire section "d. Designated Bodies" transposed with section "c. Operational Process" and renumbered as **"c. Designated Bodies**." *(IDN)* Note that the **page and line numbering referred to below was the numbering used in the draft Seascapes Document that was distributed at the start and not the updated Document** that came out of the 4th SWG Meeting

Page	REVISIONS = add/added text highlighted in green delete/deleted strikethrough text in red text highlighted in yellow requires further consideration or action

24	• Lines 24-27 revised as shown below. Additional edits in Line 22 (yellow highlighted line) are suggested for consistency in usage of CSO when referring to the group of senior officials, and not their meeting. *(PHL-CC, IDN)*
	
	20 Seascapes Working Group (SWG)
	21 • Review the nomination of the Priority Seascape based on the criteria
	22 • If accepted, make the recommendation to the ~~SOM~~ CSO through the RS; if
	23 not, the nomination is given back to the recommending country(ies)
	24 • Review and/or establish coordinating ~~mechanisms for Priority Seascapes~~, planning,
	      implementing, monitoring and/or evaluating mechanisms for Priority Seascapes
	25 that may ~~o Could~~ be a sub-group or a separate body/group
	26 • Administration of ~~M&E~~ monitoring and evaluation systems
	27 • The SWG may establish an evaluation team to review the nomination of the Priority
	      Seascape or perform other functions relating to the nomination as determined by the
	      SWG with support from the RS

24	• Lines 29-30 edited as follows. Yellow highlighted Lines 33-34 require additional edits or further review *(PHL-CC)* 28 Regional Secretariat (RS) 29 • Facilitates the review and approval by ~~SOM~~ CSO and COM 30 • Coordinating with the NCCs and SWG 31 • Preparation of the Documents 32 • Ensuring alignment with the RPOA including the relating M&E WG 33 • Ensuring the CTI-CFF processes are followed 34 • Facilitate that any proposals or projects submitted by the SWG for review 35 and the NCC for approval
24	• Line 37, edited as follows:[1] 37 ~~Senior Officials Meeting (SOM)~~ Council of Senior Officials (CSO): 38 • Consider and approve/disapprove recommendations from the SWG

24	• New text added (highlighted green) immediately below Line 35 as follows: *(PHL)*
	
	34 • Facilitate that any proposals or projects submitted by the SWG for review
	35 and the NCC for approval
	      • Support the SWG to review and nomination of seascapes to be considered "priority"
	      • Establish and maintain a database for CTI-CFF Priority Seascapes

24	• New text (highlighted green) added between Line 28 and Line 29 as follows: *(SLB)*
	
	28 Regional Secretariat (RS)
	      • Overall coordination of review, establishment, coordination, planning, implementation,
	      monitoring and/or evaluation of CTI-CFF Priority Seascapes.
	29 • Facilitates the review and approval by ~~SOM~~ CSO and COM

25	• New text (highlighted green) inserted between Line 11 and Line 12, as follows: *(SLB)* 11 Partners: • Support the development and implementation of CTI-CFF Priority Seascapes 12 • Communicate with ~~both~~ RS, NCCs, and SWG on activities and projects

Page	REVISIONS = add/added text highlighted in green delete/deleted strikethrough text in red
	text highlighted in yellow requires further consideration or action

24	• Council of Ministers (COM) added to top of list under "Designated Bodies," as follows: *(PHL-CC)*

> 13   **c.** ***Designated Bodies***
> 14
> 15   The Operational Process for nominating, evaluating, endorsing and approval
> 16   Priority Seascapes involves the participation of several Designated Bodies. The
> 17   roles and responsibilities of these bodies in the implementation of this process
> 18   are outlined in the points below.
> 19
>   Council of Ministers (COM)
>   • Consider and adopt or reject endorsement from CSO

24-25	• List reordered as follows: *(PNG)*
	Council of Ministers (COM)
	Committee of Senior Officials (CSO)
	National Coordinating Committees (NCCs)
	Regional Secretariat (RS)
	Seascapes Working Group (SWG)
	Sub-group
	Partners

e.	***Monitoring & Evaluation***

26	• Line 1 (section title): "&" changed to "and": *(IDN)*

> 1   **e.** ***Monitoring & and Evaluation***
> 2
> 3   The following set of indicators is intended to be used by the Regional Secretariat to monitor and evaluate the status of Priority

26	• Line 5: Acronym "RPOA" changed to "Regional Plan of Action": *(IDN)*

> 3   The following set of indicators is intended to be used by the Regional Secretariat to monitor and evaluate the status of Priority
> 4   Seascapes on the regional level. Individual Priority Seascapes will be monitored and evaluated based on indicators developing in
> 5   the planning and implementation process. The Goal and Targets in the table below refer to those in the RPOA Regional Plan of Action.

26	• Table 3, first data row (Row 4), column 3, definition of "seascape" updated with agreed definition from Section II-a, which reads: "A seascape is a large, multiple-use coastal and marine area, scientifically and strategically defined, in which governments, communities, private organizations, and other stakeholders cooperate, collaborate, and coordinate to manage for sustainable development, biodiversity conservation, and human well-being." *(PHL)*

> **Goal 1: Priority Seascapes Designated and Effectively Managed**
>
> Target 1.1 (Intermediate Result): "Priority Seascapes" designated, with investment plans complemented and sequenced by 2012

#	Level	Indicator	Description
Target 1	1	Number of Priority Seascapes designated	A seascape is a large, multiple-use coastal and marine area, scientifically and strategically defined, in which governments, communities, private organizations, and other stakeholders cooperate, collaborate, and coordinate to manage for sustainable development, biodiversity conservation, and human well-being. Designation means that the seascape is recognized by national and/or transboundary/international agreements. The target for this goal is to designate a set of priority seascapes across the Coral Triangle to serve as the geographic focus of major investments and action during 2010 to 2020.

[1]   Nomenclature used in official CTI-CFF decision documents is "Committee of Senior Officials."

[2]   CTI-CFF records show that it was at SOM4 (22 October 2009, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia) that, based on a proposal from the Philippines, the CT6 agreed to recognize SSME as a CTI-CFF Priority Seascape (SOM 4 Chairman's Summary). This decision was affirmed by the COM at their 2nd Ministerial Meeting on 19 November 2009 in Gizo, Solomon Islands (Draft Joint Ministerial Statement, Annex 3 of SOM5 Chairman's Summary).

Annexes

- <mark>Annexes to be renumbered under one section, as follows:</mark> *(SLB)*

Section V. Annexes

1. Important Definitions for Large Scale Marine Management for CTI-CFF Seascapes
2. Related International Agreements
3. Seascapes Concept
4. The Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion (SSME): Experience in Planning and Lessons Learned <mark>(Note: This may require a title change, depending on scope of final draft)</mark>
5. Country Case Studies

Page	REVISIONS = <mark>add/added text highlighted in green</mark> ~~delete/deleted strikethrough text in red~~ <mark>text highlighted in yellow requires further consideration or action</mark>
Annex 1	
<mark>28</mark>	• <mark>Replace "V. Annex 1" at the top of page with "V. Annexes" and add annex number before the title, as follows:</mark> 1 2 **V.** ~~**Annex 1**~~ <mark>**Annexes**</mark> 3 4 <mark>**1.**</mark> **Important Definitions for Large Scale Marine Management for CTI-CFF Seascapes** 5
28	• Line 6: Paragraph numbered as "a," as follows: *(IDN-CHR)* 4 **Important Definitions for Large Scale Marine Management for CTI-CFF Seascapes** 5 6 <mark>**a.**</mark> Geographies for Large Scale Marine Management - Geographies for large-scale marine 7 management are often chosen based on analysis of major ecological features, major 8 resource uses such as fisheries, and political jurisdictions depending on the scale of 9 management, whether it be at the district, provincial, national or regional level. 10
29	• Line 7, Definition #5: Alternative spelling "Eco-regions" added: *(IDN)* 6 7 5. Ecoregions <mark>or Eco-regions</mark>: A large unit of land and water that contains a geographically distinct 8 assemblage of natural communities sharing a large majority of species, dynamics, 9 and environmental conditions, and consequently functions effectively as a 10 conservation unit. (Omernik, 2004) The boundaries of an ecoregion are not fixed 11
30	• Lines 25-35 deleted as shown below ("seascapes" is already defined in the main body; no need to repeat) *(PHL-CC)* 24 25 ~~10. **Seascapes:** Seascapes are large, multiple-use marine area, defined scientifically~~ 26 ~~and strategically, in which government authorities, private organizations, and other~~ 27 ~~stakeholders cooperate to conserve the diversity and abundance of marine life and~~ 28 ~~to promote human well-being. Seascapes typically have high biological diversity,~~ 29 ~~ecological and economic connectivity, and aesthetic and cultural value. Seascapes~~ 30 ~~may include government-authorized protected areas for addressing special~~ 31 ~~management needs and provide an opportunity for government agencies to~~ 32 ~~coordinate their efforts voluntarily to secure more effective regional management~~ 33 ~~programs. Seascapes define places where conservation goals and human well-being~~ 34 ~~can be secured through partnerships between governments, local communities, and~~ 35 ~~non-government and private organizations.~~ 36

Page	REVISIONS = add/added text highlighted in green ~~delete/deleted strikethrough text in red~~ text highlighted in yellow requires further consideration or action
30	• Line 37: Paragraph numbered as "b" as follows: *(IDN-CHR)* 36 37 **b.** *Approaches to Large Scale Marine Management* - An **approach** to large-scale marine 38 management outlines the vision, goal, and guiding principles of management as well as 39 the range of features that will be included in this management effort. 40
30	• Line 41, Definition #1: "The" deleted: *(SLB)* 41 1. ~~The~~ **Ecosystem-Based Management (EBM):** A management framework that integrates 42 biological, social, and economic factors into a comprehensive strategy aimed at 43 protecting and enhancing sustainability, diversity, and productivity of natural 44 resources. EBM "emphasizes the protection of ecosystem structure, functioning, and
31	• Line 28: Paragraph numbered as "c" 28 **c.** *Planning Tools for Large Scale Marine Management* - **Planning Tools** for Large Scale 29 Marine Management are used to plan the implementation of a chosen management 30 approach in a large marine area. This includes identifying the mosaic of uses, zones, 31 regulations, and management actions that need to be in place to achieve large-scale 32 management. 33
32	• Lines 14-17 edited as shown below *(CI).* Reference needs to be added (1998 WWF Workshop Proceedings Report); Ms Miclat/CI will provide details 14 3. **Ecoregional (or Eco-regional) Planning:** Ecoregional planning is broadly defined as planning for 15 regions delineated by natural boundaries. While a generally accepted definition was 16 not found, experience the Coral Triangle and other regions around the world 17 suggests that ecoregional planning typically focuses on identifying the optimal 18 management mosaic to conserve biodiversity and ecosystem functions ~~without~~ 19 ~~necessarily considering human uses~~. Ecoregional planning does not typically go as far 20 as Marine Spatial Planning or Marine Functional Zoning to recommend management 21 zones but instead focuses on identifying the most critical areas for conservation 22 management based on criteria including biological diversity, important taxonomic 23 groups, key habitats, ecosystem functions, rare or unique biological phenomenon, 24 and migration routes. Optimization tools such as MARXAN have been used to 25 support ecoregional planning as have expert workshops. Organizations may choose 26 to overlay a proposed ecoregional plan with considerations of human uses such as 27 fisheries, development, mining, oil, and gas, tourism, and others as appropriate. 28 (add reference from 1998 workshop)
33-34	• The following missing references need to be added: FAO, 2003; Garcia, et al, 2003; IUCN/WCPA, 2008 *(CI)*
Annex 2	
35	• Delete "VI. Annex 2" at the top of page and add annex number before the title, as follows: 1 ~~VI. Annex 2~~ 2 3 **2. Related International Agreements** 4 5 This annex provides additional information to supplement Section I.b.i. *Seascapes*

Page	REVISIONS = add/added text highlighted in green delete/deleted strikethrough text in red text highlighted in yellow requires further consideration or action
Annex 3	
38	• Delete "VII. Annex 3" at the top of page and edit title as shown below. Authorship changed to "Republic of Indonesia" *(IDN)*
	~~VII. Annex 3~~ **3. Seascape Concept** Republic of Indonesia ~~SEASCAPES CONCEPT~~ ~~By: Dr. Subandono Diposaptono~~ ~~Director of Marine Spatial Planning, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Republic of Indonesia as Chairman of Seascape Working Group CTI-CFF~~
Annex 4	
46	• Case study added upon SLB's request, with corresponding title change as shown below. *(SLB, CI)* (Note: Case study needing inputs from Indonesia and Malaysia and may require another title change, depending on the scope of the final draft.)
	~~Planning for Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion (SSME)~~ THE SULU-SULAWESI MARINE ECOREGION (SSME): EXPERIENCE IN PLANNING AND LESSONS LEARNED By: Evangeline F.B. Miclat Conservation International Philippines **Introduction** **Planning in the SSME** Planning for the conservation and sustainable development of Sulu-Sulawesi followed the ecoregion
46	• Delete "VIII. Annex 4," then number and reformat title for consistency and change authorship (it was agreed that authorship should be by "Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines"), as follows: *(IDN, MYS, PHL)*
	~~VIII. Annex 4~~ **4. The Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion (SSME): Experience in Planning and Lessons Learned** Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines ~~THE SULU-SULAWESI MARINE ECOREGION (SSME): EXPERIENCE IN PLANNING AND LESSONS LEARNED~~ ~~By: Evangeline F.B. Miclat~~ ~~Conservation International Philippines~~
46	• Add 1-2 paragraph introduction (or an abstract) *(MYS, SLB)*
46	• Add timeline either in narrative or the diagram *(IDN)*
46	• Update diagram with Comprehensive Action Plans (CAP)/adaptive measures; spell out CMARIS (Coastal and Marine Resources Information System) *(IDN)*

Page	REVISIONS = <mark>add/added text highlighted in green</mark> ~~delete/deleted strikethrough text in red~~ <mark>text highlighted in yellow requires further consideration or action</mark>

	Annex 5 (new)
	New annex 5 created containing the following "country case studies": *(IDN)*
	   ○ Seascape selection in the Philippines (E. Miclat/CI to submit map, reference and biogeographic info)[1]
	   ○ Developing a Large-Scale Marine Spatial Planning Framework for Effectively Managing the Lesser Sunda Ecoregion in Indonesia, a Potential Priority Seascape for the CTI-CFF (submitted by Indonesia)

TBD	• <mark>Delete "IX. Annex 5" at the top of page, then number and format title as shown below, and renumber the case studies as "a" to "b":</mark> ~~**IX.** **Annex 5: Country Case Studies**~~ <mark>**5.**</mark> **Country Case Studies** <mark>**a.**</mark> **Case Study: Seascape Selection in the Philippines** The Philippines identified six candidate seascapes corresponding to marine bio-geographic regions that had been previously delineated by top marine scientists. Of

<mark>Note:
[1] The body agreed that all case studies should have been submitted on the due date; submissions after the deadline will not be accepted. The following focal points were designated to ensure the completion and submission of the case studies, which would comprise Annex 4 and Annex 5 of the Seascapes Document.
   a. Indonesia named **Arief Sudianto** as focal point for the Lesser Sunda Seascape case study.
   b. For the SSME case study, Indonesia assigned **Ahsanal Kasasiah** as focal point, while Malaysia and the Philippines identified their focal points as **Norasma Dacho** and **Nilda Baling**, respectively.</mark>

Editing Notes: Rules of Procedure for SWG Meetings

REVISIONS = <mark>add/added text highlighted in green</mark>
   ~~delete/deleted strikethrough text in red~~
   <mark>text highlighted in yellow requires further consideration or action</mark>
   ~~move/moved green strikethrough text to another section in the document~~

EDITS	EXPLANATORY NOTES
Document title: **Rules of Procedure for Meetings of the CTI-CFF Seascapes Working Group** <mark>*Possible title change:* Manual of Operations for the CTI-CFF Seascapes Working Group</mark> (1)	(1) Title change proposed by PHL to reflect potentially expanded scope of the document; to be decided after full review of document.

Outline (2)
   Rule 1.   Functions and Powers
   Rule 2.   Membership and Composition
   Rule 3.   Chair and Co-Chair
   Rule 4.   Partners
   Rule 5.   Observers
   Rule 6.   Meeting
   Rule 7.   Conduct of Meeting
	(2) Outline proposed by SLB containing Rules 1-14 based on document prepared by CI and adopted as working outline by the SWG. SWG also agreed to use SLB version of the rules as working document; CI version will be used as reference.
	(3) Added on motion by MYS

EDITS	EXPLANATORY NOTES
Rule 8. Agenda Rule 9. Quorum Rule 10. Decision-making Rule 11. Point of Order Rule 12. Procedural Motion Rule 13. Language Rule 14. Amendment and Additional Provision Rule 15. Dispute settlement (3) Rule 16. Secretariat (of the SWG) (4)	(4) Added on motion by PHL; not to be confused with the CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat.
PURPOSE These rules of procedure shall apply to Meetings held by the Seascapes Working Group of the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security. *(Reference decision document or Terms of Reference (TOR) that established the SWG.)* (5) Rules shall apply to the regional SWG only and not the nationally established SWGs. (6)	(5) Proposed by MYS; SLB suggested further that the document should be an addendum to the TOR (6) Proposed by SLB to prevent confusion with national level SWGs.

DEFINITIONS (7)
 	
For the purposes of these rules:
  a)   "Chair" means the Chairperson of the Seascapes Working Group;
  b)   "Consensus" means that every CTI-CFF Party will be asked for their opinion and given the fair chance to make a formal objection at the time the decision is taken. (8)
  c)   "Co-Chair" means the Co-Chairperson of the Seascapes Working Group;
  d)   "CTI and CTI-CFF" means the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security;
  e)   "Goal 1 of the CTI-CFF" means Goal 1 of the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security Regional Plan of Action – 'Priority Seascapes Designated and Effectively Managed'
  f)   "Meeting" means any meeting of the Seascapes Working Group (9)
  g)   "Member" means a representative from a signatory country of the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security
  h)   "Observer" means any participant as defined in Rule 5 [a]
  i)   "Parties" means the countries of the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security; (10)
  j)   "Partners" means participant as defined in Rule 4 [a]
  k)   "RS" means the Regional Secretariat of the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security
  l)   "SWG" means Seascapes Working Group
	(7) On motion by IDN, order of definitions changed from alphabetical order to order of first appearance
	(8) IDN inquired whether this is the correct meaning of consensus, saying "consensus means everybody is allowed to participate in decision-making"; CI explained that the definition was excerpted from the CTI-CFF Rules of Procedure
	(9) The Chair asked if the definition should specify RS role in coordinating SWG meetings; CI clarified that "meetings" also includes SWG conference calls that are not necessarily coordinated by the RS.
	(10) IDN observed that "CT6" is more commonly used to refer to the CTI-CFF countries and may be the more appropriate term to use; the body agreed to keep the term "Parties" after TLS pointed out that the CTI-CFF membership could change to include more than its current six members.

RULE 1 – Functions and Powers ~~and Functions~~ (11)	(11) Title changed for consistency with

EDITS	EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. The functions and powers and functions (11) of the SWG shall include:
  a. Maintain the vision of Goal 1 of the CTI-CFF and promote regional priorities in each country, regionally and at international forums,
  b. At its discretion, consider, endorse or not endorse proposals, recommendations, plans, programs, projects and activities of the SWG;
  c. Approving rules, regulations, procedures, and meeting scheduling for the effective functioning of the SWG;
  d. Provide advice and ~~direction~~ recommendation to RS, Council of Ministers and Council of Senior Officials **(b)** on any matters related to Goal 1. ~~and to ensure that the Council of Ministers and Senior officials meeting decisions are carried out efficiently and in accordance with their objectives.~~ (12)
2. Monitor and evaluate the progress towards achieving ~~the~~ Goal 1 ~~of the Regional Plan of Action~~ (13) through consideration and adoption of the annual report of the Regional Secretariat. (14)
3. The functions and powers ~~and functions~~ (11) of the SWG may include the provision of recommendations to the RS and NCCs on implementation of decisions made by the Council of Ministers or the Council of Senior Officials **(b)** ~~Ministerial Meetings or Senior officials meeting~~ (15) through the SWG or other bodies established.
4. The SWG may create ~~such subsidiary~~ (16) bodies as necessary to achieve specific tasks mandated by ~~SOM~~ CSO and/or COM (15). ~~and/or RS~~ (17). Such ~~subsidiary~~ bodies may include committees, breakout groups, teams (18) and sub-working groups, which may meet to provide ~~advice~~ recommendation (19) to the SWG. The SWG as appropriate shall specify membership of ~~subsidiary~~ (16) bodies.
	Outline
	(12) Changes put forward by PHL to better clarify that the SWG's role with respect to the COM and CSO is only advisory and recommendary
	(13) Changes made on motion by IDN – Goal 1 already defined, so it does not need to be qualified here
	(14) Regional Secretariat" should be specified to prevent confusion with "Secretariat (of the SWG)"
	(15) Edited for consistency of usage of COM and CSO when referencing the CTI-CFF ministerial body and senior officials'
	(16) Deleted on motion by PHL – "subsidiary" is not a term that is commonly used in the CTI-CFF and, if used, should be defined.
	(17) Deleted on motion by PHL – the SWG receives its mandate from the CSO and COM, not from the RS.
	(18) "Teams" added on motion by IDN based on SWG agreement to establish "evaluation team" for Priority Seascapes
	(19) Proposed by PHL

RULE 2. Membership and Composition (20) The members of SWG shall consist of representatives of each of the CTI-CFF Parties. 1. Each Party will be entitled to nominate ~~two~~ one representative~~s~~ to the SWG **(c)** ~~and such alternate representatives and advisers as may be required by the each Party delegation~~ 2. The composition of the SWG shall include a Chair, a Co-Chair, and one representative from each Party, seascape focal point. Alternate representation may be nominated by a Party in the absence of the seascapes focal point. **(c)** 3. ~~Each Partner will be entitled to nominate 1 representative to the SWG and such alternate representatives and advisers as may be required by the delegation.~~ **(d)** 4. ~~Observers shall be represented by designated representatives and by such alternate representatives and advisers as may be required.~~ **(d)**	(20) On motion by IDN seconded by PHL, the SWG agreed that Rule 2 refers specifically to the membership and composition of the SWG as defined in the TOR, and should not be confused with the membership and composition of delegations that represent the countries in meetings, which will be defined under "Rule 5. Conduct of Meetings." (21) As defined in the TOR.

EDITS	EXPLANATORY NOTES
5. ~~Each CTI-CFF Party Partner and any Observer shall notify the SWG Chair in advance of any meeting of the name of its representatives. Notification to the Chair copied to the RS, shall be in appropriate letter of confirmation and/or completion of appropriate Registration forms.~~ **(d)**	

<table>
<tr><td>(a)</td><td colspan="2">Check after full document review to make sure the correct Rule is referenced.</td></tr>
<tr><td>(b)</td><td colspan="2">Check if it should be "Committee of Senior Officials" instead of "Council of Senior Officials; nomenclature used in official CTI-CFF documents is "Committee of Senior Officials"</td></tr>
<tr><td>(c)</td><td colspan="2">As defined in the TOR of the SWG</td></tr>
<tr><td>(d)</td><td colspan="2">Move to "Conduct of Meeting"</td></tr>
</table>

SWG Roadmap to SOM13

Event	Description	Date
4th Seascapes Working Group Meeting and 2nd Regional Exchange on Seascapes	Finalize Final Draft of CTI Seascapes Document and endorse to SOM13 during SWG meeting Socialize endorsed version of CTI Seascapes Document to broader CTI community during REX meeting	May 15-19, 2017
Capacity building and communications amongst CTI countries	Develop supplemental capacity building and communications materials to support the socialization of the CTI Seascapes Document	Post SWG4 and REX2 until Pre-SOM meetings
Submission of Edits to SWG Rules of Procedure	All submission go to Chair and Co-Chair	June 30, 2017
Consolidate submissions of edits to SWG Rules of Procedure	RS → Ms. Astrid Lim alim@cticff.org	Middle of July 2017
Distribute consolidated edits to SWG Rules of Procedure to CTI countries	Through SWG Focal points, copy NCC focal points, include SWG TOR	Middle of July 2017
Countries make 2nd round of edits and submit to RS	RS → Ms. Astrid Lim alim@cticff.org	End of July 2017
Consolidate submissions of 2nd round of edits to SWG Rules of Procedure	RS → Ms. Astrid Lim alim@cticff.org	Middle of August 2017
Distribute consolidated 2nd round of edits to SWG Rules of Procedure to Chair for comments	RS → Ms. Astrid Lim alim@cticff.org	Middle of August 2017
Chair submit comments to RS	RS → Ms. Astrid Lim alim@cticff.org	End of August 2017
Consolidate then distribute consolidated 2nd round of edits with Chair's comments to SWG Rules of Procedure to CTI countries	RS → Ms. Astrid Lim alim@cticff.org	Middle of September 2017

Event	Description	Date
Pre-SOM13 SWG meeting	1. Review SWG endorsed CTI Seascapes Document 2. Confirm decision points for submission for SOM13 consideration and endorsement to COM for adoption 3. Review edits to SWG Rules of Procedure	TBD
SOM13	Review and endorsement of CTI Seascapes Document to COM for adoption	TBD

Country Plans for Communicating and "Socializing" the Seascapes Document

These "plans" are the combined outputs from three breakout sessions that were reported at the end of the REX, generally outlining the different countries' communication needs and proposed or planned actions. In addition to these "plans," some countries also identified specific goals, key messages and target audiences.

Indonesia and Timor-Leste

Communication needs and actions	Explanatory comments (from IDN and TLS)
1. In-country socialization and internalization of the Seascapes Document to promote adoption of seascapes terminology • Report about Seascapes Document to concerned ministries (through NCC) and national-level CTI TWGs on climate change adaptation, MPA, ecosystem approach to fisheries management (EAFM) and threatened species • Conduct at least two meetings to socialize the Document – one meeting with the ministries and a smaller meeting with NGOs (non-governmental organizations) • Advocate among TWGs, ministries and NGOs for consistent use of seascapes terminology	It is important to at least inform our TWGs about the Seascapes Document and why they have to introduce and use the CTI seascapes terminology in their communications. With the NGOs, we are already in the same state of mind, we just need to coordinate with them in terms of promoting seascapes in their communications.
2. In-country discussions on proposal to establish Lesser Sunda trans-boundary seascape • Discuss in NCC/ministries about the proposal to establish a trans-boundary seascape in the Lesser Sunda area between Timor-Leste and Indonesia (around Atauro Island in Timor-Leste and Wetar Island in Indonesia) • Develop country proposals for the establishment of trans-boundary seascape	Both Indonesia and Timor-Leste have made significant investments to develop their respective seascapes in the Lesser Sunda area so we think it is logical for both countries to work together to develop Lesser Sunda as a trans-boundary or trans-national seascape. However, before a decision can be made, we need to discuss proposal in our respective NCCs/ministries.

Communication needs and actions	Explanatory comments (from IDN and TLS)
3. Formal bilateral meeting on proposed trans-boundary Lesser Sunda seascape • Review and discuss country proposals • Confirm common interest in establishing trans-boundary seascape • Officially start project • Discuss and plan next steps	Once we have our respective NCCs/ministries' approval to proceed, we will have to meet again in a more formal setting to confirm that there is still interest on both sides to move forward with the project. Then the project can start officially.
4. Diagnostic studies (end of Jul 2017-end of Jul 2018) • Conduct 2-4 thematic focus group discussions (FGDs) to collect data (bathymetry, fisheries, ecological, socio-economic, environmental issues) • Determine if Lesser Sunda really meets the criteria for a seascape, especially for a CTI Priority Seascape	A lot of projects have been conducted and are being implemented in the proposed trans-boundary seascape area so we think the data are already available, and we don't need to spend a lot of money for another study. Instead, we will use thematic FGDs to collect the following data: 1. 1-2 FGDs with NGOs, Partners, universities and scientific community -- basic data on bathymetry, fisheries and related biota, and other ecological data 2. 1-2 FGDs with Ministry of Environment, communities and other stakeholders – environmental issues (marine debris, pollution, etc.)
5. Bilateral proposal on trans-boundary seascape (end of Jul 2018) • Hold meeting between Indonesia and Timor-Leste to develop joint proposal • Finalize agreement on joint proposal • Submit to NCCs for formal transmittal to SWG/RS • Build support for proposal among Partners and other stakeholders	If we can submit the proposal to the SWG in July 2018, the SWG would probably be ready to form the evaluation team. And if we can work with the SWG/RS before that, maybe the SWG will be able to endorse the proposal to the next SOM for consideration by the CSO. It would be good if Lesser Sunda is recognized as a CTI Priority Seascape soon, because some of the projects in the area will be ending soon. Priority recognition will give these projects the legitimacy to continue, which will benefit not only Timor-Leste and Indonesia but also the NGOs and other stakeholders in Lesser Sunda. We have already approached Stacey (WCS), and hopefully they're interested. We are also looking at other donors and NGOs, including CI, which is already involved in Timor-Leste.
6. Marine spatial planning and implementation	

Malaysia and the Philippines

Communication needs and actions	Explanatory comments (from MYS, PHL as reported by CI)
MALAYSIA	
1. Seminars and face-to-face discussions • Identify facilitators knowledgeable in seascapes • Identify funding source to support activities	We cannot just distribute the Document. We need activities that will allow greater interaction to clarify what the Document is about and its usefulness.

Communication needs and actions	Explanatory comments (from MYS, PHL as reported by CI)
2. CTI Seascapes General Model and Regional Framework • Prepare full text in printed form, simplified brochure or fact sheet, "generic" PowerPoint (should come from CI and acknowledge by the SWG) • Translate to local language as needed • Identify funding source to support production of materials	
PHILIPPINES	
1. Contextualization of the Seascapes General Model and Regional Framework for Priority Seascapes with respect to existing national and local laws and policies (lead agency: DA-BFAR/Co-Chair of NCC Philippines) • Engage legal experts to conduct policy review and analysis to determine how the CTI Seascapes Document aligns with national policy, and how national policy can accommodate this framework • Develop structured program for national and sub-national discussions aimed at increasing awareness, appreciation and support of the model and framework	
2. Development of Philippine roadmap for the determination, identification and selection of seascapes with potential for CTI Priority Seascape recognition • Engage scientific institutions to provide consolidated baseline data for planning using the Seascapes Document as framework and to evaluate applicability and feasibility of the CTI Seascapes General Model and Regional Framework for Priority Seascapes • Conduct strategic planning to develop the roadmap.	Seascapes that are designated under the CTI framework should not be confused with existing seascapes in the Philippines.
3. Packaging of projects and proposals • Engage expert services to develop and package projects and proposals	This requires additional funding because this is an additional activity
4. Development of policy/technical bulletin	The technical bulletin is intended to provide guidelines for participating government and other institutions in the implementation for Priority Seascapes plans and programs, and structured in such a way that it can also be used as a material to stimulate donor interest.
5. Regional rollout of seascapes roadmap	In the Philippines, the process toward designating seascapes is always a multi-stakeholder process. The rollout will ensure participation of regional players

Communication needs and actions	Explanatory comments (from MYS, PHL as reported by CI)
Additional notes: 1. The countries could benefit more if there is be sharing of expertise, e.g. through exchange visits and learning exchanges between Malaysia and the Philippines 2. The sharing of experience and learnings from the implementation of activities can lead to improving the model. 3. The work is not going to happen in just a year because, if we're doing it in different locations targeting different audiences, for this year we can schedule only a certain number of activities. Also, it will take time to develop the materials that are acceptable to the countries. 4. There are costs involved in all of this; resources will be needed to implement these activities. This is a gap – the activities that are lined up are immediate steps but we know that the government budget is done so we will just be pulling resources from other activities. So, if these immediate next steps that we are undertaking are aligned with the interests of the development partners, we would appreciate partner support and would be happy to welcome partners to participate.	

Solomon Islands

Communication needs and actions	Explanatory comments (from SLB)
1. National level SWG Meeting (beginning of Sep 2017) • Reflect on the Seascapes General Model and Regional Framework for Priority Seascapes • Develop concept note for potential seascape idea • Prepare communication materials (fact sheet, simplified version, introduction section of the Document in printed form, case studies in printed form and PowerPoint)	We are starting with Arnavons and the Kawaki (Katupika, Wagina and Kia) network as a potential area for discussion. We have been talking to Stacy (WCS) about sharing some of the specific Pacific region case studies. We agree with the suggestion from the Philippines about having a "generic" PowerPoint but may come up with our own as well
2. National exchange workshop (Sep/Oct 2017) • Introduce the seascape concept and principles • Discuss how aligned the seascape concept is with existing policy and setup in Solomon Islands and how tools and approaches already in place in Solomon Islands can accommodate seascapes • Share case studies • Initiate discussion on how seascapes would look for Solomon Islands using the CTI concept as the guide in order to come up with a "Solomonized" version of the model • Do a stock-take on existing capacities and capacity gaps at the national level • Develop roadmap for BSSE • Develop key messages	We may invite WWF, WCS, and TNC who are more familiar with seascapes to the workshop to share some of their case studies We are talking with Jimmy (Kereseka) and maybe to TNC as well as the Arnavons Learning Park about using their map as an example for us for use during the workshop.

Communication needs and actions	Explanatory comments (from SLB)
3. Endorsement by NCC of finalized draft of Solomon Islands' version of the Seascapes Document and updated concept note on Arnavons (Nov 2017 or before SOM13)	By SOM we can update the SWG on the steps that we have taken to actually introduce the seascapes concept at the national level, and a roadmap for Solomon Islands' seascapes for 2018.
4. Outreach to Choiseul and Isabel governments and Kawaki communities (Nov 2017)	

Additional notes:
1. To speed up the process, the seascapes group will use opportunities from ongoing training programs of partners and various projects, government initiatives in MSP and the integrated ocean framework (Oceans12) and the National Plan of Action (NPOA) review, as well as efforts by the MFMR on enforcing the Fisheries Management Act. So are ongoing activities that will feed into this process.
2. As suggested by the Philippines, having a list/directory of mentors for seascapes would be helpful so the SWG and NCC will know who to contact if we have questions.

PNG

 (**Note**: These are recommendations that PNG delegate Mr. Kelly Kalit (TNC) said he would take to the PNG Government as part of his report on the successful completion and endorsement of the Seascapes Document by the SWG.)

Communication needs and actions	Explanatory comments (from KK/TNC-PNG)
1. Workshop to introduce and socialize the Seascapes Document	There is a new oceans office that has been established in PNG and has a role to play in seascapes. The fisheries authority also needs to be involved.
2. Development of action strategy for operationalizing in PNG the Seascapes General Model and Regional Framework for Priority Seascapes	In developing the action strategy, the NCC has to decide whether to focus on BSSE or other ongoing activities, and what message should go out to the various stakeholders.

Introduction

The 4th formal meeting of the Seascapes Working Group (SWG) of the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF, *also:* CTI) and the 2nd Regional Exchange on Seascapes (REX) were held back-to-back at the Heritage Park Hotel in Honiara, Solomon Islands from 15-19 May 2017.

Both events were organized by Conservation International (CI) and the CTI-CFF through its Regional Secretariat (RS) with support the Government of Australia and the German development agency Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), and hosted by the Solomon Islands Government.

The CTI-CFF is a multi-lateral partnership of six countries working together to promote cooperative, collaborative and holistic natural resource management to ensure food security and human well-being in the Coral Triangle, the global center of marine biodiversity. It includes Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea (PNG), Philippines, Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste, also collectively referred to as the "CT6."

A total of 16 delegates attended the SWG Meeting. They were joined by a Resource Team composed of eight representatives from the Government of Australia, CI and GIZ, who facilitated the discussions and provided inputs when needed. *(See Annex A.1 for full list of participants)*

Participants at the 4th CTI-CFF Formal SWG Meeting, 16-17 May 2017, Heritage Park Hotel, Honiara, Solomon Islands (Photo by A. Sia,2016)

The SWG Meeting was immediately followed by the 2nd Regional Exchange on Seascapes, which took place as scheduled on 18-19 May with 14 of the 16 CT6 delegates attending, along with seven members of the Resource Team, and additional participants from the Host Country, World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) and Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS). The Nature Conservancy (TNC) was also represented through PNG and Solomon Islands delegates.

Participants at the 2nd CTI-CFF Regional Exchange on Seascapes, 18-19 May 2017, Heritage Park Hotel, Honiara, Solomon Islands (Photo by: A. Kasasiah, 2017)

Context & Rationale

The two events are part of a series of meetings and exchanges that began four years ago and is anticipated to culminate in the adoption of the *CTI-CFF Seascapes General Model and Regional Framework for Priority Seascapes* (the "Seascapes Document") by the CT6 through affirmation by the highest decision-making body of the Initiative – the CTI-CFF Council of Ministers (COM) – based on an endorsement by a Committee of Senior Officials (CSO) composed of senior government officers from the CT6 who are tasked to oversee and decide on the technical decisions of the CTI-CFF.

The Seascapes Document responds to the 10-year (2010-20) Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) of the CTI-CFF, which includes the designation and effective management of "Priority Seascapes" as a goal:

> **GOAL 1: "PRIORITY SEASCAPES" DESIGNATED AND EFFECTIVELY MANAGED**
> *Large-scale geographies prioritized for investments and action, where best practices are demonstrated and expanded*

There are two targets under this goal:

Target 1, under which there are two "regional actions," relates to the identification and designation of 'Priority Seascapes,' and the development of "investment plans" for each seascape.

Target 2 is supported by four "regional actions" contributing to the sustainable management, resourcing and monitoring of Priority Seascapes primarily and, in general, other seascapes across the region.

Target 1: "Priority Seascapes" designated, with investment plans completed and sequenced -- A set of Priority Seascapes across the Coral Triangle are designated to serve as the geographic focus of major investments and action during 2010-2020. Comprehensive *Seascape Investment Plans* for each Priority Seascape are completed, along with an overall scheme for sequencing of investments across the 10-year timeframe of the CTI Plan of Action

> **Regional Action 1: Through regional collaboration, conduct Rapid Seascape Assessments for the entire region, in order to delineate seascapes and identify Priority Seascapes for investment** – Collaborate around completing Rapid Seascape Assessments covering the entire region, examining ecological, economic, social and political factors. These assessments will be designed to identify which Seascapes should be designated as priorities.
>
> **Regional Action 2: Develop investment plans for all identified Priority Seascapes, including** *joint* **investment plans for those seascapes involving two or more countries** – For each seascape, identify goals and key actions needed, and outline required financial investments and potential investment sources (Investment Plans). Develop an overall scheme for sequencing investments over the 10-year timeframe of the CTI Plan of Action.

Target 2: Marine and coastal resources within all "Priority Seascapes" are being sustainably managed – The marine and coastal resources within all identified Priority Seascapes are being sustainably managed (as measured by agreed criteria and progress toward established quantitative targets), and are contributing significantly to environmentally sustainable development benefitting coastal communities and broader economies dependent upon those resources

> **Regional Action 1: Adopt a general "model" for the sustainable management of seascapes** – Jointly adopt a set of "Key Elements for Sustainably Managed Seascapes" describing a general "model" for a successful Seascape Program.
>
> **Regional Action 2: Establish seascape capacity-building and learning mechanisms** – Within and between seascape programs, and across countries, develop and strengthen capacity building activities.
>
> **Regional Action 3: Through joint and single-country efforts, start to mobilize the financial resources necessary to support "Priority Seascape" programs (based on Seascape Investment Plans)** – Jointly and individually mobilize the financial resources necessary (including new and additional funding) to support designated Priority Seascape programs across the region.
>
> **Regional Action 4: Conduct periodic monitoring and evaluation of Priority Seascape programs** – Periodically monitor and evaluate the progress of Priority Seascape programs based on agreed "Key Elements for Sustainably Managed Seascapes" and quantitative targets established for each seascape.

Substantial progress has been made in the development of the Seascapes Document – a "final" draft of the Document was produced at a Seascapes Writeshop held in Bali, Indonesia on 28th November-1st December 2016, the second of two such Writeshops conducted specifically for the purpose.

As the countries of the Coral Triangle move into large-scale, integrated and multi-use management, it is important to ensure that the "general model" and associated regional framework are aligned with each country's needs and context. This alignment will increase the likelihood of successful adoption and implementation within the countries of the Coral Triangle, thus assisting the CT6 in achieving their commitments, goals and targets at the regional, national and sub-national level. With this in mind, the 4th SWG Meeting intended to focus on reviewing, finalizing and endorsing the Document in preparation for the 13th Senior Officials Meeting (SOM13) being planned for the last quarter of 2017.

The Regional Exchange on Seascapes, on the other hand, was designed to begin to socialize the Seascapes Document and to develop a set of key messages around communicating the CTI-CFF Seascapes General Model and Regional Framework for Priority Seascapes.

Objectives, Inputs & Expected Outputs

4th SWG Meeting

Based on inputs from previous meetings, conference calls, discussions, and consultations, the 4th SWG Meeting specifically and primarily sought to:

1. Review and finalize the CTI-CFF Seascapes Model and Regional Framework for Priority Seascapes; and
2. Endorse CTI-CFF Seascapes Model and Regional Framework for Priority Seascapes to SOM13.

Time permitting, the meeting would also attempt to review, finalize and agree on decision-making protocols for use in SWG meetings.

Discussions at the SWG Meeting would be guided by the following documents:

1. "Final draft" of the Seascapes Document from the 2nd Seascapes Writeshop;
2. Comments and edits from the National Coordinating Committees (NCCs) circulated before 4th SWG meeting; and
3. Decision-making protocols for use during SWG meetings.

Anticipated outputs included:

1. Endorsed version of CTI-CFF Seascapes Model and Regional Framework for Priority Seascapes;
2. Formal endorsement by the SWG of the above to the CSO for the consideration at SOM13; and
3. Agreed upon decision-making protocols for use in SWG meetings.

2nd Regional Exchange on Seascapes

As a follow-through activity of the SWG Meeting, the 2nd Regional Exchange on Seascapes was designed with the following specific objectives:

1. Socialize SWG endorsed CTI-CFF Seascapes Model and Regional Framework for Priority Seascapes;
2. Receive updates from CTI-CFF countries and partners on seascapes related activities;
3. Identify communications needs related to audience, thematic topics and tools; and
4. Identify capacity needs related to establishing and/implementing CTI-CFF Seascapes

Based on these objectives, the REX was expected to progress the SWG discussions through a consideration of the following inputs:

1. The SWG-endorsed Seascapes Document; and
2. A set of draft key messages for each section of the CTI-CFF Seascapes Model and Regional Framework for Priority Seascapes

The discussions were intended to produce the following outputs:

1. A set of key messages targeted at different audiences important to seascapes establishment and implementation in the Coral Triangle; and
2. A list of identified gaps and challenges facing both the individual countries and the region as a whole in terms of strengthening existing seascapes, or establishing and implementing new seascapes.

4th SEASCAPES WORKING GROUP MEETING

Due to the unexpectedly late arrival of two country delegations that included the SWG Chair, the SWG Meeting, originally scheduled as a three-day formal meeting, was conducted in two parts: The first part was a two-hour informal session held on 15 May, Monday, and attended by Malaysia, PNG, Philippines (as Co-Chair) and Solomon Islands; and the second part was a formal meeting of the full SWG membership consisting of a short, three-and-a-half-hour session on 16 May, Tuesday, and an extended 12.5-hour session the following day, 17 May. Thus, despite the formal sessions being compacted into two days, the event was concluded with minimal loss of detail from its original three-day agenda. The revised, "compacted" agenda for the formal meeting is shown in Annex B.

Being primarily concerned with reviewing and finalizing the Seascapes Document, the Meeting generally followed the Document's structure. Participants worked through the following sections of the Document:

- I. Introduction to CTI-CFF Seascapes
    - a. The Value of the Coral Triangle to the Global Ocean
    - b. What do Seascapes Offer?
    - c. How Seascapes Align with and Strengthen Approaches and Tools for Marine Management in the Coral Triangle
    - d. Seascapes Explanatory Diagrams
    - e. Case Study: Seascape Selection in the Philippines
- II. CTI-CFF Seascapes General Model
    - a. Definition
    - b. Key Elements
    - c. Identification, Selection and Designation
    - d. Integrated Planning Model
- III. CTI-CFF Seascapes: Vision, Purpose and Objectives
    - a. Vision for CTI-CFF Seascapes
    - b. Purpose for CTI-CFF Seascapes
    - c. Objectives for CTI-CFF Seascapes
- IV. CTI-CFF Regional Framework for Priority Seascapes
    - a. CTI-CFF Priority Seascapes
    - b. Criteria for the Designation
    - c. Operational Processes
    - d. Designated Bodies
    - e. Monitoring & Evaluation
- V. Annex 1 – Important Definitions for Large Scale Marine Management for CTI-CFF Seascapes
- VI. Annex 2 – Related International Agreements
- VII. Annex 3 – Seascapes Concept by Subandono Diposaptono
- VIII. Annex 4 – Planning Process for the Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion (SSME)

Following the objectives of the SWG Meeting, the formal sessions also included an initial review of the proposed *Draft Rules of Procedure for Meetings of the CTI-CFF Seascapes Working Group*.

Note that while all matters discussed in the Meeting are described in this report, only the substantive discussions on the Seascapes Document and *Draft Rules of Procedure* are detailed in full. For clarity and concision, participant comments have been edited and reordered where needed, and comments

on the same topic consolidated into one section regardless of where they came up during the discussions. The full unedited meeting transcripts can be made available to those who want a record of how the sessions actually transpired. In addition, the outcomes of the formal sessions are documented in separate minutes for the SWG's reference and action.

Note below that where the delegates' country affiliations are abbreviated, the following ISO-3166-1 official codes are used: Indonesia – IDN; Malaysia – MYS; Papua New Guinea – PNG; Philippines – PHL; Solomon Islands – SLB; and Timor-Leste – TLS.

INFORMAL SESSION

15 May 2017, Monday

This informal session was held in lieu of what should have been the official opening of the formal SWG Meeting originally scheduled for 15 May. It tackled editing requests on the draft Seascapes Document, particularly those submitted previously by Indonesia's and the Philippines' respective CTI-CFF National Coordinating Committees (NCCs), and other comments and suggestions from delegates who were present in the session.

A total 12 people attended the session, including two delegates from Malaysia, one delegate from PNG, one from the Philippines (acting as Co-Chair), and four from Solomon Islands, as well as four members of the Resource Team. Ms Niquole Esters (CI) and Ms Whitney Anderson (CI) facilitated.

Opening

The session started at 9:30a.m. with an announcement that, instead of 15 May as originally scheduled, the formal SWG Meeting would start in the afternoon of 16 May, when the Timor-Leste and Indonesian delegations, including the SWG Chair, were expected to arrive, along with a second representative from the Philippines.

Ms Esters, who made the announcement, explained that the schedule change had to be made because of a lack of quorum. In the absence of the SWG Chair, the Philippines, being Co-Chair, would assume the Chair role. There was only one Philippine representative in the room, and with that person presiding as Chair, the remaining country representations – Malaysia, PNG and Solomon Islands – were not sufficient to achieve a quorum for a formal meeting under CTI-CFF rules. This meant that any discussions in this session would only be "informal, preparatory to the formal SWG Meeting."

The Philippine representative (Ms Nilda Baling) confirmed Ms Esters' explanation about the absence of a quorum. "Under our rules, quorum means two-thirds of the countries," she noted.

Acting as Chair, Ms Baling then asked the body whether or not they wanted to take up Ms Esters' suggestion to begin the discussion in informal session. "I understand from CI that only two countries, Indonesia and the Philippines, have sent in their comments on the Seascapes Document," she said, adding it might be worthwhile for those present to use the time to review the Document in informal session in preparation for the formal meeting. The body agreed.

Ms Esters reiterated that purpose of the discussion was to "go through the inputs and edits of Indonesia and the Philippines, get your feedback on them, and discuss any other comments you may have that you would like to raise in the formal meeting."

Discussion

Note: Page and line numbering referred to below was the numbering used in the draft Seascapes Document that was distributed at the start and not the updated Document that came out of the 4th SWG Meeting.

Section I. Introduction to CTI-CFF Seascapes

In edits submitted to the event organizers prior to the SWG Meeting, Indonesia requested that the map found on Page 2 of the draft Seascapes Document be replaced with the official CTI map (Fig. 1 below). Those in attendance at this information session agreed with the request.

Fig. 1. "Official map" of the CTI-CFF showing the CTI-CFF implementation area and Coral Triangle Scientific Boundary (from coraltriangleinitiative.org)

a. Definition

In edits submitted to the event organizers prior to the SWG Meeting, the Philippines requested to add the words "coastal and" to the first line of the Definition and accompanying Supporting language found on Page 14 of the Document (See below). There was no objection from the group in attendance.

> "A large, multiple-use coastal and marine area, scientifically and strategically defined, in which governments, communities, private organizations, and other stakeholders cooperate, collaborate, and coordinate to manage for sustainable management, biodiversity conservation, and human well-being."

b. Key Elements

There was considerable discussion on the topic of the diagram for the Key Elements found on Page 15 of the Document (Fig. 2 below). The use of arrows in the diagram as well as the exact relationship between Ecosystem-based Management and Effective Governance, Ecological Well-being, and Human Well-being were debated by those in attendance.
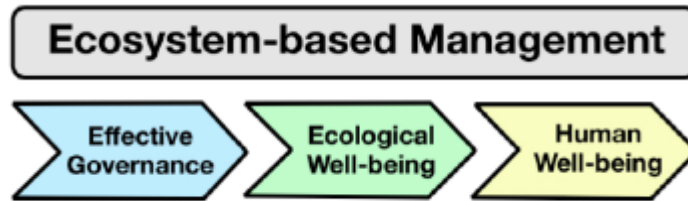

Fig. 2. Diagram on p.14 of CTI-CFF Seascapes Document

An alternative diagram was suggested by Lena Kern of GIZ for the consideration of the group in attendance (Fig. 3 below).
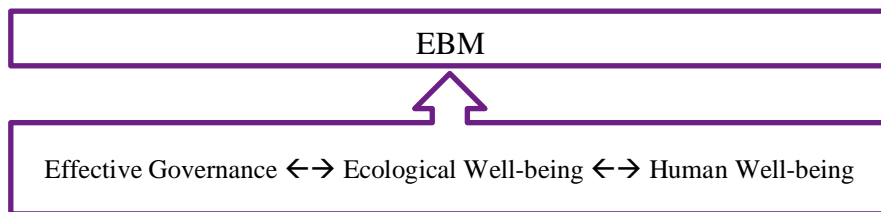

Fig. 3. Suggested diagram to replace current diagram on Page 15 (from Lena Kern, GIZ)

Another alternative diagram was suggested, created, and discussed during the discussion (Fig. 4 below).

Fig. 4. Seashell diagram showing conversion process or intertwined benefits (from presentationtogo.com)


The discussion ended without resolution and those in attendance agreed to revisit the topic in the Formal Session.

d.   Integrated Planning Model

In edits submitted to the event organizers prior to the SWG Meeting, Indonesia requested to add a description to the seascapes planning cycle process on Page 17 (Fig. 5 below).

Fig. 5 Integrated Planning Model from Page 17 of Document
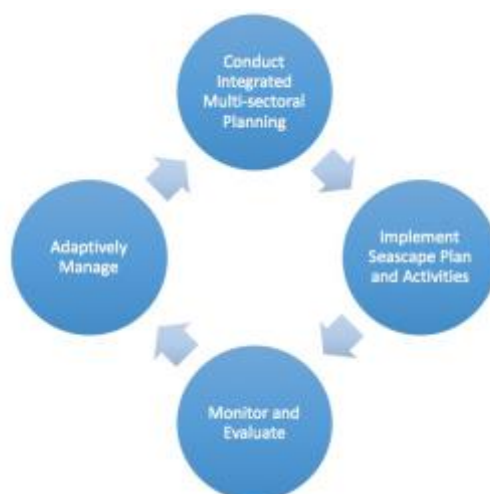
After some discussion, it was agreed the description should be short and mention that individual countries may have different, specific processes.

Section III. CTI-CFF Seascapes: Vision, Purpose and Objectives

In edits submitted to the event organizers prior to the SWG Meeting, the Philippines requested to insert the words "and implementation" the last bullet point in line 31 of Page 18 so the new bullet point reads "support the development and implementation of monitoring and evaluation indicators for seascapes." The suggested was agreed to by those in attendance.

Section IV. CTI-CFF Regional Framework for Priority Seascapes

a. CTI-CFF Priority Seascapes

In edits submitted to the event organizers prior to the SWG Meeting, Indonesia proposed that instead of "Priority Seascapes are those Seascapes, which can be national or trans-boundary," Line 13 of Page 19 should read "Priority Seascapes are those Seascapes, which can be national and/or trans-boundary." The proposal was agreed to by those in attendance.

It was also agreed that: all diagrams in the Document be numbered; the references to color of boxes in diagrams be removed, and; the reference made to SSME on Page 19 recognize the SOM/Ministerial Meeting decision to recognize the SSME as a Priority Seascape.

c. Operational Process

It was agreed that the diagram on Page 23 should be bigger and printed in landscape format.

e. Monitoring & Evaluation

It was agreed that the table on Page 26 should be printed in landscape format.

Annex 4. Planning Process for Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion

In edits submitted to the event organizers prior to the SWG Meeting, the Philippines proposed to replace the diagram in Annex 4 with a case study. This was in response to a suggestion from several of the countries that the Document should include a case study of the SSME, the first – and thus far the only – Priority Seascape of the CTI-CFF. Evangeline Miclat of CI wrote up the case study, and copies were distributed for the consideration of the SWG *(see Annex E of this proceedings report).* It was also notes that the diagram on Page 26 of the Document may need to be modified. This diagram was actually taken from a published article that Evangeline Miclat co-wrote, and the SWG would need the other authors' permission to use it. Last, it was agreed that there would be a reference to Annex 4 in the text of Section I-c on Page 12 to briefly introduce the case study.

Others

It was agreed by those in attendance that the Document needed an acronyms page.

Wrap-up & Closing

Ms Baling summarized the key points raised during the session, and reiterated that these points would be brought forward to the formal SWG Meeting. "Generally, the Document is good, except for some minor revisions," she observed, thanking participants for their inputs.

The session closed at 11:20a.m.

The formal sessions were conducted with the full SWG membership in attendance. Joining the delegates from Malaysia, PNG, Philippines and the host-country were two delegates from Timor-Leste, five delegates from Indonesia (including the SWG Chair), and the second delegate from the Philippines (who would serve as Co-Chair).

Over the next roughly 29 hours, participants chalked up about 16 hours in discussions to review suggested changes to the Seascapes Document and come to an agreement on a "final" endorsed draft, as well as to initiate discussions on the SWG's *Draft Rules of Procedure*.

A resource team composed of representatives from CI, GIZ and the Government of Australia was on hand to help facilitate the discussions and offer inputs when needed.

The formal sessions were chaired by Dr. Suharyanto (Indonesia) and Co-Chaired by Mr. Felix Mirasol, Jr. (Philippines). Ms Esters and Ms Anderson served as facilitators.

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Day 1

The abbreviated session on Day 1 included a short opening program, review and approval of the Meeting agenda, review of the results of the 3rd SWG Meeting, and more than three hours of discussions to finalize *Section I. Introduction to CTI-CFF Seascapes*.

Opening

SWG meeting opened at around 4:00p.m. on 16 May, more than one day behind its original schedule. Ms Ronnelle Panda, Deputy Director for Planning, Policy and Projects of Solomon Islands' Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources, gave the welcome remarks, expressing her Government's appreciation for the opportunity to host the event.

"As the Host Country for this 4th Seascapes Working Group Meeting, the Solomon Islands is looking forward to the anticipated output of this Meeting which can be aligned to our context in progressing our national Oceans12 initiative (Solomon Islands' integrated ocean framework) and our ongoing Community-Based Resource Management program," Ms Panda said. "Solomon Islands is very much aware of our regional and international targets, not only as a Small Island State but as a Large Oceans State. The Oceans12 are working towards developing Solomon Islands Integrated Oceans Governance Policy and would need guidance and direction from such a model and framework in

achieving our targets especially our commitments to achieve the Global Sustainable Development Goal 14 objectives."

Noting the differences in levels of experience across the CT6, Ms Panda expressed hope that the Meeting would be "a platform for interactive learning and that our combined inputs will produce a model and framework which is applicable across the Coral Triangle region." *(For the full text of Ms Panda's remarks, see Annex F.)*

In his opening remarks, the SWG Chair underscored the need "to finalize the CTI-CFF Seascapes General Model and Regional Framework for Priority Seascapes in the Coral Triangle," while ensuring that the Document "is aligned with each country's needs and context." He said: "This alignment will increase the likelihood of successful adoption and implementation within the countries of the Coral Triangle, thus assisting the CT6 in achieving their commitments, goals and targets at the regional, national and sub-national levels."

The Chair described the development of the Seascapes Document as "a great challenge" and counted it among the milestones so far achieved by the SWG, which he outlined as follows:
- May 2009 – 1st SWG Meeting at the World Ocean Conference, Manado, Indonesia
- 16-17 April 2013 – 2nd SWG Meeting, Bali, Indonesia
- 8-10 April 2014 – 1st Regional Exchange (REX) on Seascapes, Manila, Philippines
- 29 September-1 October 2015 – Mini-REX for the CTI-CFF Pacific Countries, Brisbane, Australia
- 8-10 December 2015 – Mini-REX for the CTI-CFF Southeast Asian Countries, Kota Kinabalu, Malaysia
- 26-29 April 2016 – 1st CTI-CFF Seascapes Writeshop and 3rd SWG Meeting, Manila, Philippines
- 28 November-1 December 2016 – 2nd CTI-CFF Seascapes Writeshop, Bali, Indonesia

The Chair reminded the SWG of their task "to finalize the CTI-CFF Seascapes General Model and Framework as well as to complete the Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators by SOM13," adding he was "confident that we will do the best" before declaring the Meeting open.

His opening remarks thus completed *(for the full text of the Chair's opening remarks, see Annex G)*, the Chair declared the 4th SWG Meeting formally open. On his request, Ms Esters provided the body with an update on the schedule for the week. Noting that the next business of the Meeting was to review the agenda, she put on the floor two concerns for the body to consider: First, the 2nd Regional Exchange on Seascapes was set for 18 May, Thursday, and 19 May, Friday. "The ability to change that schedule is pretty much non-existent because we have people flying in specifically to attend the REX," she said. And, second, "we have no more funding to support any additional meeting, so we really need to efficiently and quickly to go through this Document to achieve the objectives of this Meeting."

Some delegates from Timor-Leste and Indonesia related that, because of their long journey and delayed arrival, they had considered proposing an early end to the session. But, they added, they were also conscious of the need to finish the Meeting agenda, and would go with whatever the rest of the countries decided.

After a brief discussion, the body agreed to leave the decision to the Chair, who decided to push ahead with the day's agenda. The Meeting then proceeded with the introduction of participants, before moving to the next order of business. *(For the full list of participants, see Annex A.1.)*

Review and Approvals

Review of the 4th SWG Meeting Agenda

(For the agenda submitted for review, see Annex B.)

On motion by Ms Vave-Karamui (Solomon Islands), the body approved two adjustments to the agenda. The first adjustment was to add a side meeting between Indonesia, PNG and Solomon Islands to discuss a proposal for the Bismarck-Solomon Seas Ecoregion (BSSE) to be designated as a CTI-CFF Priority Seascape. The side meeting was set for lunchtime the next day (17 May) and results were to be reported to the full body before the close of the SWG Meeting the same day.

The second adjustment was to postpone the discussion on the *Draft Rules of Procedure* to "Consideration of any tabled items" toward the end of the Meeting. As shown in Annex B, the agenda on "Reviews and Approvals" originally included review and approval of "decision-making protocols for the 4th SWG Meeting." Ms Vave-Karamui pointed out that the countries "haven't had time to be introduced to the documents" and thus needed time "to see the documents and prepare for that decision-making protocols" discussion.

Delegates from Indonesia, PNG and Malaysia agreed, submitting further that if approval was not needed to continue with the Meeting, then it would be best to discuss it later "after we've finished the Seascapes Document." Malaysia also informed the body that they were scheduled to leave Friday afternoon (May 19th), before the REX ended, and would prefer that the major agenda items for the week on the Seascapes Document were done first before the group tackled a new topic.

On request from the Chair, Ms Esters explained that the rules were in fact intended to apply to "any SWG Meeting, including conference calls" and that "for this 4th SWG Meeting, these rules of procedure are not intended to be used."

Ms Vave-Karamui then elaborated on her motion: "We are anticipating some debates on the draft which can bog us down, so our view is to have this meeting be guided by the overarching rules of procedure of the CTI-CFF and go straight to the next agenda items, just in the interest of time."

In response to an observation from Mr. Horacio Amaral dos Santos Guterres (Timor-Leste) that the draft in question was seven pages long and that "to discuss this kind of document can take 24 hours sometimes," Ms Esters explained further that the later agenda item on "Consideration of any tabled items" was extra time added "just in case the SWG needed to move things around" and that the real objective of the Meeting was to finalize the Seascapes Document.

Approval of the 4th SWG Meeting Agenda

Having considered inputs from the Resource Team and all the countries' opinions, the Chair declared Solomon Islands' motion carried and the following revised agenda adopted:

SWG Meeting, DAY 1, 16 May 2017	
Time	**Session**
3:30 pm – 4:00 pm	Registration

4:00 pm – 4:15 pm	Opening Session
	    1. Welcome Remarks
	    2. Introduction of Participant

4:15 pm – 5:45 pm	Review and Approvals
	    1. Review of 4th SWG Meeting Agenda
	    2. Approval of 4th SWG Meeting Agenda
	    3. Review of Results of the 3rd SWG Meeting

5:45 pm – 6:00 pm	Coffee Break

6:00 pm – 7:30 pm	Section I. Introduction to CTI-CFF Seascapes
	    a. The Value of the Coral Triangle to the Global Ocean
	    b. What do Seascapes Offer?
	        i. Seascapes' Role in International and National Policy
	        ii. Benefits of Seascapes
	    c. How Seascapes Align with and Strengthen Approaches and Tools for Marine Management in the Coral Triangle
	    d. Seascapes Explanatory Diagrams
	    e. Case Study: Seascapes Selection in the Philippines

END OF DAY	

SWG Meeting, DAY 1, 16 May 2017	
Time	**Session**

8:00 am – 10:00 am	Section II. CTI-CFF Seascapes General Model
	    a. Definition
	    b. Key Elements
	    c. Identification, Selection, and Designation
	    d. Integrated Planning Model

10:00 am – 10:30 am	Coffee Break and Picture

10:30 am – 12:00 pm	Section III. CTI-CFF Seascapes: Vision, Purpose and Objectives
	    a. Vision for CTI-CFF Seascapes
	    b. Purpose for CTI-CFF Seascapes
	    c. Objectives for CTI-CFF Seascapes

12:00 pm – 1:00 pm	Lunch and BSSE side meeting between Indonesia, PNG and SI

1:00 pm – 3:15 pm	Section IV. CTI-CFF Regional Framework for Priority Seascapes
	    a. CTI-CFF Priority Seascapes
	    b. Criteria for the Designation
	    c. Operational Processes
	    d. Designated Bodies
	    e. Monitoring & Evaluation

3:15 pm – 3:30 pm	Coffee Break

3:30 pm – 5:30 pm	Sections V-VIII: Annexes
	    a. Annex 1 – Important Definitions for Large Scale Marine Management for CTI-CFF Seascapes
	    b. Annex 2 – Related International Agreements
	    c. Annex 3 – Seascapes Concept by Subandono Diposaptono
	    d. Annex 4 – Planning Process for Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion (SSME)

5:30 pm – 7:30 pm	Review and approval of Rules of Procedure for SWG Meetings
7:30 pm – 7:45 pm	Consideration of Roadmap for SWG
7:45 pm – 8:00 pm	Closing
END OF DAY	

Review of Results of the 3rd SWG Meeting

On request from the Chair, Ms Esters presented the results of the 3rd SWG Meeting held on 28th April 2016 in Manila, Philippines. That Meeting had two objectives, she reported. The first objective was to review the results of the 1st Seascapes Writeshop and discuss next steps and activities, and

the second objective was to do preliminary planning for the 4th SWG Meeting underway and the upcoming 2nd Regional Exchange on Seascapes.

Two key results of the 1st Seascapes Writeshop were that a draft outline of the Seascapes Document was produced and significant progress was made specifically on drafting the Seascapes General Model section, Ms Esters further reported. However, she noted, "many of the actual decision points from the 3rd SWG meeting actually changed, particularly in terms of dates and locations."

Explaining that Timor-Leste was not represented at the 1st Writeshop, Mr. Guterres wanted to know if the draft outline that came out of that Writeshop reflected the concerns of all the countries and all sectors, including the donor community, that are supposed to be represented in a seascape.

In reply, Ms Esters said it was partly to make sure that "all the countries were able to convene and work together" that a decision was made to have the 2nd Writeshop in Bali, Indonesia during the latter part of 2016. Also, in addition to the SWG meetings and Writeshops, the document was sent out to all the NCCs, she pointed out, adding: "That was done on purpose not only from a procedural standpoint but also so that all the countries and their NCCs, which can have more representation besides just fisheries or environment, could review the Document and make their edits, and give it an official, stronger level of approval."

With no other comments from the floor, the Chair started the main business of the Meeting – reviewing and finalizing the Seascapes Document.

The discussions are summarized below. **Note that the section, page and line numbering referred to in the discussions was the numbering used in the draft Seascapes Document that was distributed at the start and not the updated Document that came out of the 4th SWG Meeting.**

Section I. Introduction to CTI-CFF Seascapes

Initially, the Chair requested that the full SWG was updated by Ms Esters on the discussions that took place in the Informal Session that took place the day before. Ms Esters explained to the full SWG that in the Informal Session, those in attendance reviewed the inputs and edits submitted by Indonesia and the Philippines as well as suggested some additional edits, but as there was no quorum in the Informal Session, no decisions were made. All input and edits still needed to be reviewed and agreed to by the full SWG.

Then, the Chair invited representatives from Indonesia to present their suggested inputs and edits. Representatives from Indonesia then introduced the suggestion that the current map on Page 2 of the Document be replaced with the official CTI-CFF map (Fig. 1). The full SWG then discussed and approved the following changes:

Section I, Page 2
- Replace map with official CTI-CFF map
- Ensure that high-resolution image is used so the text/legend is readable
- Add caption explaining that the map is color-coded to show each country's land mass

Then, representatives from the Solomon Islands requested that the map from Annex 3 on Page 45 be added to Section I to exemplify the trans-boundary nature of seascapes. This was discussed and following changes approved.

> *Section I, Page 11*
> - Map from Page 45 added to page
> - To be updated with "information that relates to the source" (to be provided by Indonesia)

Then, it was proposed by representatives from Indonesia that the case study on Page 12 be moved to an Annex. They also declared that Indonesia would also like to submit a case study on the Lesser Sunda Seascape for admission into the Annex portion of the Document. At this time, a lengthy discussion commenced on the topic of case studies and how they would be presented in the Document. It was concluded, that a new Annex (Annex 5) would be added and would contain the case studies provided by the Philippines and Indonesia. Furthermore, Section I-c would contain abstracts of the case studies found in Annex 5 to provide clarification and direction for the reader. Furthermore, it was clarified in the discussion that the case study for the Sulu-Sulawesi Seascape in Annex 4, which incorporates experiences of all three countries involved (Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines), is distinct from the case study on the Selection of Seascapes in the Philippines in Annex 5. At resolution, the SWG agreed to the following changes:

> New Annex 5 created. This annex will include the following case studies:
> - **Seascape selection in the Philippines (E. Miclat to submit map, reference and biogeographic info)**
> - **Developing a Large-Scale Marine Spatial Planning Framework for Effectively Managing the Lesser Sunda Ecoregion in Indonesia, a Potential Priority Seascape for the CTI-CFF**

Then, the SWG discussed alternative titles for Section I-c and concluded discussion on the session and day. The full list of agreed edits to Section I-c is below:

> Section I-e, Page 12, agreed edits **(see also "Additional editing notes" below)**
> 1. **Change section title** from "Case Study: Seascape Selection in the Philippines" to "Abstracts of Country Case Studies"
> 2. **Include in this section (in text boxes) the following case studies, with reference to the full case studies in Annex 5:**
>   - **Seascape selection in the Philippines**
>   - **Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion (SSME): Experience in Planning and Lessons Learned -- not a "country" case study?**
>   - **Developing a Large-Scale Marine Spatial Planning Framework for Effectively Managing the Lesser Sunda Ecoregion in Indonesia, a Potential Priority Seascape for the CTI-CFF**
> 3. **Use a different color or color scheme for each text box**
>
> Additional editing notes:
> 1. The body agreed that the SSME case study is in Annex 4, not Annex 5.
> 2. *The title says "Abstracts of Country Case Studies" but it was pointed out later in the Meeting that the SSME paper is "not a country case study but a case study of integrated planning in a trans-boundary seascape."*

Adjournment

The Chair asked the body if they had any further comments. Hearing none, he concluded the session.

With the day's business completed, the 4th SWG Meeting adjourned for the day at 7:30p.m.

Day 2

Starting an hour later than scheduled, Day 2 had a packed agenda that included discussions on the remainder of the sections of the Seascapes Document, as well as an initial review of the *Draft Rules of Procedure* and adoption of a roadmap leading to SOM13.

The Chair opened the first session at 9:00 a.m. and immediately set the discussions in motion.

Note: *The section, page and line numbering referred to in the discussions was the numbering used in the draft Seascapes Document that was distributed at the start and not the updated Document that came out of the 4th SWG Meeting.*

Section II. CTI-CFF Seascapes General Model

The Chair opened the discussion for the day and directed the SWG to consider Section II, CFI-CFF Seascapes General Model: a-Definition; b-Key Elements; c-Identification, Selection and Designation; and d-Integrated Planning Model.

a. Definition

To assist in the discussion, event organizers presented the suggested edits in the text highlighted in green so they could be easy seen and understood by all. The suggested edits, which had been presented by the Philippines in the Informal Session, were approved with minimal discussion. Below is a summary of the changes:

Section II-a, Page 14, Line 12 and Line 18, *"coastal and" added*

10 a. Definition
11
12 "A large, multiple-**use coastal and marine area, scientifically and strategically defined, in**
13 **which governments, communities, private organizations, and other stakeholders**
14 **cooperate, collaborate, and coordinate to manage for sustainable development,**
15 **biodiversity conservation, and human well-**being."
16
17 **Supporting language (explanation):**
18 • "Multiple use coastal and marine area" may include protected areas (e.g., marine
19   reserve)

It was also suggested and agreed that the language in the Section I-c be adjusted to avoid any confusion on the definition of a seascape. The agreed change is shown below:

Section I-c, Page 7, Line 6, *"defined" deleted*

6 • A seascape is a ~~defined~~ ***geography*** that is ecologically valued, politically
7   relevant, and logistically practical to manage.

Along the same lines, the following edit was approved:

Annex 1, Page 30, Lines 25-35 deleted

25 ~~10. **Seascapes:** Seascapes are large, multiple-use marine area, defined scientifically~~
26 ~~and strategically, in which government authorities, private organizations, and other~~
27 ~~stakeholders cooperate to conserve the diversity and abundance of marine life and~~
28 ~~to promote human well-being. Seascapes typically have high biological diversity,~~
29 ~~ecological and economic connectivity, and aesthetic and cultural value. Seascapes~~
30 ~~may include government-authorized protected areas for addressing special~~
31 ~~management needs and provide an opportunity for government agencies to~~
32 ~~coordinate their efforts voluntarily to secure more effective regional management~~
33 ~~programs. Seascapes define places where conservation goals and human well-being~~
34 ~~can be secured through partnerships between governments, local communities, and~~
35 ~~non-government and private organizations.~~

b. Key Elements

The Chair then opened the discussion on the topic of the Key Elements. Similar to the discussion that occurred in the Informal Session, there was substantial discussion on the section, its intended purpose, and the diagram. First, it was clarified that the countries are not required to employ the Ecosystem-based Management (EBM) Approach to implement a seascape. Furthermore, there is significant disagreement on the design of the diagram and the inclusion of EBM in the diagram. After discussion, it was agreed that the diagram is not essential to the session and should be removed.

Section II-b, Page 15, EBM diagram deleted

Further discussion then commenced on the clarity of the section and the potential inclusion of definitions for the Key Elements. After discussion, the following changes were agreed to by the SWG:

Section II-b, Page 15, Lines 5-6 and Line 14, edited as shown

5 **The following Key Elements are crucial to achieving** ~~**the three benefits of**~~
6 ~~**ecosystem-based management:**~~ **Effective Governance, Ecological Well-being, and**
7 **Human Well-being. (Box 1) Each of the** ~~following~~ **Key Elements should be considered in the**
8 **process of identifying, planning for, and implementing a CTI seascape. However,**
9 **CTI-CFF recognizes that every single Key Element may not apply to every**
10 **seascape. All of the Key Elements should be considered and the most**
11 **appropriate and applicable of them should be the focus of planning and**
12 **implementation.**
13
14 **The Key Elements are grouped according to the particular** ~~benefits~~ **area that they most**
15 **contribute to; however, the CTI-CFF recognizes that the Key Elements can be**
16 **defined and applied differently across the CT6. Each Key Element is accompanied**

17 by a broad definition, which is intended to clarify its meaning without restricting

18 individual member-country circumstances.

Agreed layout relative to body text of numbered list of key elements in a box/sidebar:
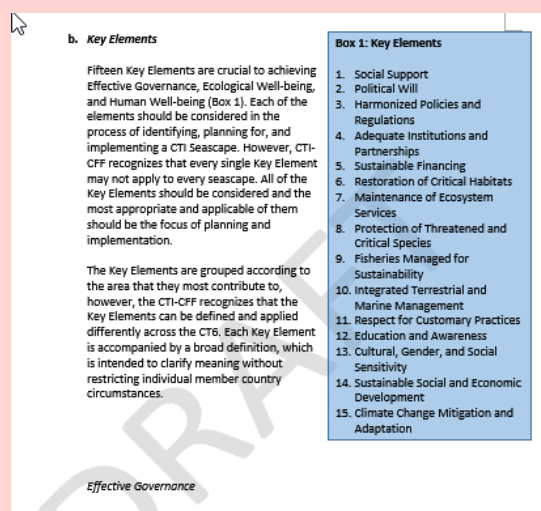
c. Identification, Selection and Designation

After the Chair opened discussion on the section, it was quickly agreed that an introductory paragraph should be added before the diagram to introduce the section.

Section II-c, Page 16, *new introductory paragraph inserted under Line 33*

33 *c. Identification, Selection, and Designation*

34

The following section provides general guidance for the countries of the CTI in the process of identification, selection, and designation of seascapes. The bullet points below list important factors to be considered in this process. It is up to the discretion of each of the CTI countries to interpret and make use of the following guidance in the manner most appropriate for their national context.

35

Then, representatives from the Solomon Islands suggested that a reference to the case study from the Philippines be added to the section. It was expressed that the case study from the Philippines would be good example for this section. The SWG agreed to add the following to the section:

Section II-c, Page 17, text in box added at the end of section:

For further explanation and guidance, please refer to the case study "Seascape Selection in the Philippines" provided in Section I.e. as well as in Annex 5.

d. Integrated Planning Model

As with the previous sections, event organizers presented the suggested edits in the text highlighted in green so they could be easy seen and understood by all. It had been suggested in

the Informal Session that a sentence be added to the end of the introductory paragraph acknowledging that each of the countries have the authority to interpret the steps outlined in the diagram in the "manner most appropriate for their national context". This edit was agreed by the SWG with little discussion. Furthermore, it was agreed that a short description be added to clarify each step in the Integrated Planning Model diagram. The approved language is below:

Section II-d, Page 17

Line 23-25, text added as shown
   16   The process outlined in the Integrated Planning Model is intended to develop
   17   and effectively implement a seascapes plan with active participation and input
   18   across appropriate governing bodies and levels, public institutions, and private
   19   entities. The Seascapes plan should incorporate Key Elements **of CTI Seascapes**
   20   and is meant to start by clarifying the specific purpose of doing the plan for that
   21   Seascape. This can be driven by the issues, problems, and pressures. Seascapes
   22   should be designated and planned appropriately considering regional and
   23   national circumstances. It is up to the discretion of each of the CTI countries to
   24   interpret the following steps in the manner most appropriate for their national
   25   context.

Text added below diagram
Integrated Planning Model Steps:
   - **Conduct Integrated Multi-sectoral Planning – This step refers to inter-organizational and inter-agency planning that promotes participation from various stakeholder groups.**
   - **Implement Seascape Plan and Activities – This step refers to seascapes implementation following the express direction and parameters outlined in the Seascape Plan and Activities.**
   - **Monitor and Evaluate – This step refers to the systematic gathering and analyses of information to measure progress.**
   - **Adaptively Manage – This step refers to management that continually considers and adapts to changes and challenges discovered through monitoring and evaluation process.**

Last, it was suggested by representatives from the Solomon Islands that a reference to the case study from the SSME be added to this section to provide further guidance and direction to the reader. The following was approved to be added to the Document:

Section II -d, Page 17, text in box added at the end of section *(see also "Additional editing note" below)*

For further explanation and guidance, please refer to the case studies "The Sulu-**Sulawesi Marine** Ecoregion (SSME): Experience in Planning and Lessons Learned" and "Developing a Large-**scale Marine Spatial Planning Framework for Effectively Managing the Lesser Sunda Ecoregion in Indonesia, a Priority Seascape for the CTI-**CFF" in Section I.e. **and Annex 5**.

Additional editing note: The SSME case study is in Annex 4, not Annex 5.

Section III. CTI-CFF Seascapes: Vision, Purpose and Objectives

As with the previous sections, event organizers presented the suggested edits in the text highlighted in green so they could be easy seen and understood by all. The edits to the Section III-c proposed by the Philippines was agreed with little discussion. The approved text is below:

Then, it was suggested by representatives from Indonesia that the SWG consider a section that had been included in earlier drafts of the Seascape Document: Section III-d. Geographic Scope. Facilitators then presented the language on the Geographic Scope from the previous draft for discussion and consideration by the SWG. After extensive discussion and edits to the language, it was agreed that the following section and language would be added to the Document:

Section IV. CTI-CFF Regional Framework for Priority Seascapes

a. CTI-CFF Priority Seascapes

As with the previous sections, event organizers presented the suggested edits in the text as highlighted so they could be easy seen and understood by all. The suggested minor edits were approved with little discussion. Then, it was suggested that the section acknowledge that the SSME had previously been designated as a Priority Seascape and was the first Priority Seascape under the CTI-CFF. Clarifying language and layout details were discussed and the following language was approved:

b. Criteria for the Designation of CTI-CFF Priority Seascapes

Considerable discussion followed after the Chair opened the floor for discussion. Facilitators and resource persons in the room were asked for clarification on the overall purpose of the section. Specifically, clarifications on the Criteria 5 were requested and the SWG chose to add some examples to the text for clarification. The following edits were approved:

c. Operational Process

The discussion of the Operational Process focused primarily on edits to the diagram. Substantial discussion lead to the following changes to the diagram, which included the addition of the "evaluation team" under the purview of the SWG as well as the addition of a step for the approval of the MM.

Section IV-c, Operational Process, Page 22-24

Page 22, Lines 27-35 – Do not use colors when referencing the different elements of the diagram on Page 23 (Operational Process Diagram); instead use shapes, letters or numbers (e.g. Box 1, Box 2, etc.), or placement/position of the elements in the diagram (e.g. first box, second box, last box, leftmost box at the top, etc.). Note: This applies to the entire document.

Page 23, Operational Process Diagram caption, diagram number added
   Diagram 4. **Operational Process Diagram**

Page 23, Operational Process Diagram to be modified as follows:
1. **Modify diagram if necessary so it is easier to reference its various elements, for example, use letter coding (or number-coding) instead of color coding**
2. Edit text in Box 2 as follows (add green highlighted text):
   SWG reviews and evaluates seascape nominated for "priority" status. **SWG may establish an evaluation team to review the nomination with the support of the RS.**
3. Add Box for Ministerial approval
4. *Edit text in last box ("purple box") as follows:*
   RS and SWG works with nominating parties (and sub-group if present) on Priority Seascape programming, planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.

Page 23, add legend for acronyms (and letter or number codes, if used)

This entire Section IV-c, Operational Process, to be transposed with Section IV-d, Designated Bodies, and accordingly renumbered as (d). *(See also "Additional editing notes" below)*
   d. Operational Process

Additional editing notes: Page 22, Lines 37-38 – edit and update as shown below
   37   **The roles and responsibilities of each of these groups in this process is are outlined**
   38   **further in the subsequent previous section "Designated Bodies" (Section IV.d)**

---

d. Designated Bodies

The list of roles and responsibilities of the various Designated Bodies was added to and expanded from the previous draft to be consistent with the discussion and agreements that had already occurred. The following text was agreed to by the SWG:

Section IV-d, Designated Bodies, Page 24-25

Page 24, Lines 24-27, edited as shown below
   24   • **Review and/or establish coordinating, planning, implementing, monitoring and/or evaluating**
   25   **mechanisms for Priority Seascapes o Could that may be a sub-group or a separate body/group**
   26   • **Administration of M&E monitoring and evaluation systems**

Section IV-d, Designated Bodies, Page 24-25
27 • **The SWG may establish an evaluation team to review the nomination of the Priority Seascape or perform other functions relating to the nomination as determined by the SWG with support from the RS**

Page 24, Lines 29-30, edited as shown
29 • **Facilitates the review and approval by ~~SOM~~ CSO and COM**
30 • **Coordinating with the NCCs and SWG**

Page 24, Line 37, edited as shown (see also additional editing notes below)
37 ~~Senior Officials Meeting (SOM)~~Council of Senior Officials (CSO):

Page 24, text added immediately below Line 35 as follows
35 **and the NCC for approval**
• **Support the SWG to review and nomination of seascapes to be considered "priority"**
• **Establish and maintain a database for CTI-CFF Priority Seascapes**

Page 24, text added immediately after Line 28 as follows
28 **Regional Secretariat (RS)**
• **Overall coordination of review, establishment, coordination, planning, implementation, monitoring and/or evaluation of CTI-CFF Priority Seascapes.**

Page 25, highlighted text inserted between Line 11 and Line 12
11 **Partners**
• **Support the development and implementation of CTI-CFF Priority Seascapes**
12 • **Communicate with both RS, NCCs, and SWG on activities and projects**

COM's role added to list
Council of Ministers (COM)
• **Consider and adopt or reject endorsement from CSO**

List reordered as follows: COM, CSO, NCC, RS, SWG, Sub-group, Partners

This entire Section IV-d, Designated Bodies, to be transposed with Section IV-c, Operational Process, and accordingly renumbered as (c).

c. Designated Bodies

Additional editing notes:
1. Nomenclature used in official CTI-CFF documents is "Committee of Senior Officials"
2. For consistency, change "SOM" to "CSO" when referring to the group of senior officials, and not their meeting

e. Monitoring & Evaluation

There was minimal discussion on the last section and minor edits were made to the be consistence with changes already agreed to. The following changes were agreed to:

Section IV-e, Page 26

Line 1, edited as follows
1 **Monitoring ~~&~~ and Evaluation**

Section V. Annex 1 – Definitions

On request from the Chair, Ms Anderson explained briefly that Annex 1 **"**provides the sourced definitions for those terms and is referenced from Section 1 for additional information." The Chair then reminded her that "we need to make some adjustments" based on previous discussions. Ms. Anderson said the changes were done (see box item below). The discussion that ensued, which is not detailed here, focused mostly on checking sources and citations, and resulted in additional, mostly minor changes (also recorded in the box item below).

Ms Miclat proposed a 1998 WWF workshop proceedings report as reference for "ecoregional planning," and said she could "provide the details." She also pointed out that three references cited in the definitions were not listed under "References."

The following changes were agreed to by the SWG:

Section V. Annex 1

Page 28, Line 6, paragraph numbered as "a"
  6   **a.** Geographies for Large Scale Marine Management **-** Geographies **for large-scale**

Page 29, Line 7, alternative spelling provided
  7   5.   Ecoregion or Eco-region: **A large unit of land and water that contains a**
Page 30, Lines 25-35 deleted
  25   ~~10. Seascapes: Seascapes are large, multiple-use marine area, defined scientifically~~
  26   ~~and strategically, in which government authorities, private organizations, and other~~
  27   ~~stakeholders cooperate to conserve the diversity and abundance of marine life and~~
  28   ~~to promote human well-being. Seascapes typically have high biological diversity,~~
  29   ~~ecological and economic connectivity, and aesthetic and cultural value. Seascapes~~
  30   ~~may include government-authorized protected areas for addressing special~~
  31   ~~management needs and provide an opportunity for government agencies to~~
  32   ~~coordinate their efforts voluntarily to secure more effective regional management~~
  33   ~~programs. Seascapes define places where conservation goals and human well-being~~
  34   ~~can be secured through partnerships between governments, local communities, and~~
  35   ~~non-government and private organizations.~~

Page 30, Line 37, paragraph numbered as "b"
  37   **b.** Approaches to Large Scale Marine Management – **An** approach **to large-scale marine**

Page 31, Line 7, edited as follows
  7   2.   ~~The~~ Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM): **According to the Essential**
Page 31, Line 28, paragraph numbered as "c"
  28   **c.** Planning Tools for Large Scale Marine Management – Planning Tools **for Large Scale**

Page 32, Line 14, alternative spelling provided
  14   3.   Ecoregional (or Eco-regional) Planning: **Ecoregional planning is broadly defined as planning for**

Section V. Annex 1
Page 32, Lines 18-*19, "without necessarily considering human uses" deleted*
  18   management mosaic to conserve biodiversity and ecosystem functions ~~without~~
  19   ~~necessarily considering human uses~~. **Ecoregional planning does not typically go as far**

*Line 35 (immediately after definition of "Ecoregional or Eco-*regional planning), add reference (1998 WWF Workshop Proceedings Report); details to be provided by Ms Miclat/CI

Page 33-34, the following missing references need to be added: FAO, 2003; Garcia, et al, 2003; IUCN/WCPA, 2008

Section VI. Annex 2 – Related International Agreements

Following an explanation from Ms Anderson that Annex 2 was requested by the SWG "to support Section I-b which discusses the international agreements that seascapes are related to," the Co-Chair suggested that the top table on Page 36 needed to be updated because the Philippines had already ratified the Paris Climate Agreement. However, Ms Anderson said that there was a previously agreed cut-off date of 31st January 2017 beyond which any requests for updates to the table should be deferred to a future version of the Document. (The Philippines ratified the Agreement on 14 March 2017.)

Section VII. Annex 3 – Seascapes Concept

Representatives from Indonesia proposed two changes to the annex, which presents a concept for seascapes based on the perspective that a seascape is an area to be managed according to an integrated plan for conserving the natural environment and equitably balancing multiple uses and stakeholder needs. The concept was a submission made in 2016 by then SWG Chair Dr. Subandono Diposaptono on behalf of Indonesia for consideration by the drafting team tasked to develop the Seascapes Document. The proposed changes were as follows:

> Section VII. Annex 3
>
> Page 38, title changed from all caps to mixed case, and the byline edited as follows
> ~~SEASCAPES CONCEPT~~ Seascapes Concept
> ~~By: Dr. Subandono Diposaptono~~
> ~~Director of Marine Spatial Planning, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries~~ Republic of Indonesia ~~as Chairman of Seascape Working Group CTI-CFF~~

Hearing no further comments, the Chair affirmed the proposed changes.

Section VIII. Annex 4 – Planning Process for Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion (SSME)

The Chair sought clarification on the planning process described in Annex 4, in response to which Ms Anderson invited Ms Miclat, who wrote the annex, to explain.

Ms Miclat said this annex was intended to directly address a request from the last Writeshop for a case study specifically describing the planning process that was followed for the SSME. The annex has two parts: (1) Planning in the SSME and (2) Lessons learned.

Ms Miclat also pointed out that the annex included references and suggested reading, with links to the websites from which they could be downloaded. "As I said earlier, we don't really need to pack this Document with so much information about the Sulu-Sulawesi because there are so many materials we can reference." Citing her sources, she outlined the steps in the planning process, which she said employed the ecoregion approach "with modifications to suit this ecoregion." These steps, all briefly described in this Annex 4, included reconnaissance; biophysical assessment; socio-economic assessment; development of biodiversity vision; development of the Ecoregion Conservation Plan (ECP); and government adoption and implementation.

Ms Miclat then highlighted the diagram on Page 48 used to illustrate the planning process, saying it needed to be modified because it was lifted from a published article that she co-authored, and "if we use it as is, we need to get permission from the publisher." Also, the diagram could to be updated with information on adaptive measures and activities undertaken after its publication.

A discussion ensued from the presentation, which clarified that the Sulu-Sulawesi Case Study represents the cooperation and experience of all three countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines). It was agreed that an introduction be added to the case study as well as some other minor clarifications.

Section IX. Annex 5 – Country Case Studies

There were no further comments on Annex 5 in this discussion, except for a comment from Indonesia clarifying that this annex should contain the full texts of the country case studies and that it should be referenced from Page 12 and, if needed, from other parts of the body text. Last, the Solomon Islands suggested that in the Table of Contents, the Annexes be combined into one section and that the actual annexes be renumbered accordingly. These changes were then agreed to by the SWG.

After confirming that all sections of the Seascapes Document had been reviewed and that all relevant matters raised by the Parties had been addressed, the Chair directed the body's attention to the agenda item tabled from Day 1 to review and approve proposed rules of procedure for SWG meetings. To kick off the discussion, the Chair directed Ms Esters to explain the document's purpose.

Review of Rules of Procedure for SWG Meetings

Upon opening the discussion on the Rule of Procedure, the SWG first discussed how to proceed with the discussion under the leadership of the Chair. It was suggested by the Solomon Islands, that first the group approve the sequencing and the broader picture first before proceeding to debates on each individual rule. This was agreed to and the Chair proceeded with the discussion on the sequence of the Rule of Procedure. SWG agreed the full list of Rule of Procedure was agreed to in the following order:

Title: Rules of Procedure for Meetings of the CTI-CFF Seascapes Working Group
(Possible title change: Manual of Operations for the CTI-CFF Seascapes Working Group*)*

1. Functions and Powers
2. Membership and Composition
3. Chair and Co-Chair
4. Partners
5. Observers
6. Meeting
7. Conduct of meeting
8. Agenda
9. Quorum
10. Decision-making
11. Point of Order
12. Procedural Motion
13. Language
14. Amendment and Additional Provision
15. Dispute settlement
16. Secretariat (of the SWG)

Substantial discussion and debate on the Rules of Procedure ensued and lasted several hours. The discussion was very detailed and laborious and the draft text of the document was edited considerably. (For full documentation of the discussion, see the Meeting Minutes.) At the conclusion of the meeting, due to the short time available, the SWG decided to continue the discussion and debate on the Rule of Procedure over skype and email in the following months. Below is a summary of the edits and changes discussed agreed to in the session.

Rule 1 (see also *"Additional editing notes"*)

RULE 1
Functions and Powers ~~and Functions~~

1. The ~~powers and~~ functions and powers of the SWG shall include:
   a. Maintain the vision of Goal 1 of the CTI-CFF and promote regional priorities in each country, regionally and at international forums,
   b. At its discretion, consider, endorse or not endorse proposals, recommendations, plans, programs, projects and activities of the SWG;
   c. Approving rules, regulations, procedures, and meeting scheduling for the effective functioning of the SWG;
   d. Provide advice and ~~direction~~ recommendation to RS, Council of Ministers and Council of Senior Officials on any matters related to Goal 1. ~~and to ensure that the Council of Ministers and Senior officials meeting decisions are carried out efficiently and in accordance with their objectives.~~
   e. Monitor and evaluate the progress towards achieving ~~the~~ Goal 1 ~~of the Regional Plan of Action~~ through consideration and adoption of the annual report of the Regional Secretariat.

Rule 1 (see also *"Additional editing notes"*)

2. The functions and powers ~~and functions~~ of the SWG may include the provision of recommendations to the RS and NCCs on implementation of decisions made by the Council of Ministers or the Council of Senior Officials ~~Ministerial Meetings or Senior officials meeting~~ through the SWG or other bodies established.

3. The SWG may create ~~such~~ subsidiary bodies as necessary to achieve specific tasks mandated by CSO and/or COM. ~~and/or RS~~. Such ~~subsidiary~~ bodies may include committees, breakout groups, teams and sub-working groups, which may meet to provide ~~advice~~ recommendation to the SWG. The SWG as appropriate shall specify membership of ~~subsidiary~~ bodies.

Additional editing notes: Nomenclature used in official CTI-CFF documents is "Committee of Senior Officials"

Rule 2 (Note: Crossed-*out points #3 to #5 to be moved to "Conduct of Meeting")*

RULE 2
Membership and Composition

The members of SWG shall consist of representatives of each of the CTI-CFF Parties.

1. **Each Party will be entitled to nominate ~~two~~ one representative~~s~~ to the SWG ~~and such alternate representatives and advisers as may be required by the each Party delegation~~.**
2. **The composition of the SWG shall include a Chair, a Co-Chair, and one representative from each Party, seascape focal point. Alternate representation may be nominated by a Party in the absence of the seascapes focal point.**
3. ~~Each Partner will be entitled to nominate 1 representative to the SWG and such alternate representatives and advisers as may be required by the delegation.~~
4. ~~Observers shall be represented by designated representatives and by such alternate representatives and advisers as may be required.~~
5. ~~Each CTI-CFF Party Partner and any Observer shall notify the SWG Chair in advance of any meeting of the name of its representatives. Notification to the Chair copied to the RS, shall be in appropriate letter of confirmation and/or completion of appropriate Registration forms.~~

Consideration of the SWG Roadmap

In response to the SWG's decision to continue their discussion on the SWG rules document through correspondence and calls in advance of their next meeting before SOM13, Ms Esters presented a draft roadmap identifying key dates and activities leading up to the expected date of SOM13 (October/November 2017). Based on this roadmap, the countries discussed deadlines and workflow options for reviewing and approving edits to the document. After an exchange of views on how many rounds of edits would be required and how many could be realistically accomplished in the time available, the following points were decided:

1. All correspondence, calls and action requests would be coordinated by the TWG Lead for the RS, Ms. Astrid Lim (alim@cticff.org).
2. The draft rules would go through two rounds of edits by the countries.
3. All edits should be coursed through the RS and consolidated by Ms Lim.
4. After the second round of edits, the draft rules would be reviewed by the Chair for any conflicting views or issues raised, and to provide recommendations on their resolution.
5. The final draft would be decided by the full SWG membership.
6. The rules document should be ready for CSO endorsement by SOM13.

The agreed key dates, tasks, activities and responsibilities are as follows:

Event	Description	Date
4th Seascapes Working Group Meeting and 2nd Regional Exchange on Seascapes	Finalize Final Draft of CTI Seascapes Document and endorse to SOM13 during SWG meeting Socialize endorsed version of CTI Seascapes Document to broader CTI community during REX meeting	May 15-19, 2017
Capacity building and communications amongst CTI countries	Develop supplemental capacity building and communications materials to support the socialization of the CTI Seascapes Document	Post SWG4 and REX2 until Pre-SOM meetings
Submission of Edits to SWG Rules of Procedure	All submission go to Chair and Co-Chair	June 30, 2017
Consolidate submissions of edits to SWG Rules of Procedure	RS → Ms. Astrid Lim alim@cticff.org	Middle of July 2017
Distribute consolidated edits to SWG Rules of Procedure to CTI countries	Through SWG Focal points, copy NCC focal points, include SWG TOR	Middle of July 2017
Countries make 2nd round of edits and submit to RS	RS → Ms. Astrid Lim alim@cticff.org	End of July 2017
Consolidate submissions of 2nd round of edits to SWG Rules of Procedure	RS → Ms. Astrid Lim alim@cticff.org	Middle of August 2017
Distribute consolidated 2nd round of edits to SWG Rules of Procedure to Chair for comments	RS → Ms. Astrid Lim alim@cticff.org	Middle of August 2017
Chair submit comments to RS	RS → Ms. Astrid Lim alim@cticff.org	End of August 2017
Consolidate then distribute consolidated 2nd round of edits with Chair's comments to SWG Rules of Procedure to CTI countries	RS → Ms. Astrid Lim alim@cticff.org	Middle of September 2017
Pre-SOM13 SWG meeting	4. Review SWG endorsed CTI Seascapes Document 5. Confirm decision points for submission for SOM13 consideration and endorsement to COM for adoption 6. Review edits to SWG Rules of Procedure	TBD
SOM13	Review and endorsement of CTI Seascapes Document to COM for adoption	TBD

Other Business

Report-out from BSSE Side Meeting

On request by the Chair, the three countries involved in the BSSE reported briefly on their side meeting that took place on 17 May.

Ms Kasasiah (IDN) reported for the group. She said that the objective of the meeting was primarily for Indonesia, PNG and Solomon Islands to discuss whether or not to continue their regional cooperation on the BSSE. This cooperation started in 2006 when the three countries signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) on the conservation and management of Western Pacific leatherback turtles, but the MOU was valid for only 10 years and has since expired. Regionally, the countries have not been working together in the manner envisioned in the MOU but, individually, they have been implementing many programs that contribute to the objectives of the MOU. They agreed to continue with their own national programs and at the same time pursue regional cooperation as Parties to CTI-CFF.

Ms Vave-Karamui (SLB) added that the group also agreed "to explore opportunities to work with the SWG and the RS to look at the feasibility of progressing the BSSE as a potential Priority Seascape."

The countries did not discuss timelines, Ms Vave-Karamu remarked in answer to a question from Ms Baling (Philippines). However, they agreed that BSSE would be a good opportunity "to test the CTI-CFF Seascapes General Model."

Further Matters Related to the CTI-CFF Seascapes Document

Ms Esters informed the Chair that the Meeting had two remaining outstanding matters to deal with in relation to the Seascapes Document. These matters were acted upon as follows:

a. **Identification of focal points for seascapes case studies**

Indonesia named Mr. Sudianto as focal point for the Lesser Sunda Seascape case study.

For the SSME case study, Indonesia assigned Ms Kasasiah as focal point, while Malaysia and the Philippines identified their focal points as Dr. Dacho and Ms Baling, respectively.

These focal points were tasked to ensure the completion and submission of the case studies, which would comprise Annex 4 and Annex 5 of the Seascapes Document.

b. **Endorsement of the Seascapes Document**

On motion by the Philippines (Mr. Mirasol), the body officially endorsed the Draft CTI-CFF Seascapes General Model and Regional Framework for Priority Seascapes "subject to final edits."

It was also agreed that the word "draft" could be omitted in the version that would be circulated for signing off by the Parties.

The Chair asked the body if they had any further comments. Hearing none, he began the closing session by inviting each delegation to make final remarks.

Closing and Adjournment

The Co-Chair, speaking on behalf of the Philippine delegation, described the discussions as "very calm, democratic, participatory and done in the spirit of partnership and cooperation." He congratulated the Chair for the success of the meeting and thanked all participants for their contributions. It was his first time to attend a regional CTI-CFF meeting, he said, adding he was "so impressed with everyone's knowledge and how you all handled the discussions despite our individual differences," and would thus go back to the Philippines "proud that this meeting was very successful."

Mr. Antonio de Jesus (Timor-Leste) said his delegation appreciated that the body has finalized the Seascapes Document, adding, "We look forward to receiving the final draft by email through the RS."

Mr. Kalit (PNG) remarked that it was also his first time to attend a regional meeting of the CTI-CFF, describing it as "a different experience." He said he appreciated "the long hours that this group has put into this draft," and echoed the congratulations to all those involved. "We're almost there," he added. "When this document is completed, we will work with the PNG Government to apply the framework to the BSSE," he vowed.

Mr. Kissey (MYS) added his government's congratulations to the Chair and Co-Chair, saying the seascapes model was "a major milestone for the SWG." He then thanked the Host Country for their hospitality, the country delegations "for participating in this fruitful meeting" and the Resource Team "for your patience."

Mr. Irianto (IDN) also expressed the Indonesian delegation's appreciation that the Seascapes Document had been completed, "an accomplishment for all of us." He acknowledged the Chair and Co-Chair "for handling this meeting beautifully" and Solomon Islands for hosting the meeting, before thanking every delegation, as well as the partners and the meeting secretariat, for their contributions.

Ms Masu (SLB), who spoke for the Host Country, also echoed everyone's congratulations and appreciation for the success of the meeting. The completion of the Seascapes Document has given her country "a clearer map" for moving forward, she said, adding, "Solomon Islands is looking forward to working closely with the SWG in progressing the seascape work in the region."

Ms Esters was also invited to speak on behalf of the CI team. She thanked the delegations "for all your hard work and commitment" and said her team was "ecstatic that we've been making so much progress." She acknowledged Solomon Islands in particular for hosting the event – "It was wonderful to finally have a seascapes event in Melanesia," she said. "We look forward to having many more events in Melanesia, maybe in PNG and TL, in the future."

The Chair then delivered his closing remarks, thanking everyone in the room for their contributions, while reminding the countries to "finish the rules document before the end of August."

At 9:30p.m., with all business completed, the Chair adjourned the 4th SWG Meeting.

2nd REGIONAL EXCHANGE ON SEASCAPES

Held back to back with the 4th SWG Meeting was the 2nd CTI-CFF Regional Exchange on Seascapes, a two-full-day event that took place from Thursday 18 May, Thursday, through 19th May, Friday, interspersed with a dinner reception on 18 May hosted by the Solomon Islands Government for the CT6 delegates and development partners.

Picking up from the work of the just concluded 4th SWG Meeting, the REX was designed primarily to begin to widen the conversation on the CTI-CFF Seascapes General Model and Regional Framework for Priority Seascapes to include other partners beyond CI, GIZ and the Australian Government, the mainstay supporters of seascapes in the CTI-CFF.

As well as plenary sessions consisting of a review of the Seascapes Document and country and partner presentations, the REX included three breakout sessions to discuss the communication and implementation concerns of the individual countries with respect to the Seascapes Document. Report-outs of the breakouts were made and discussed in plenary toward the end of the REX.

Changes to the agenda were made in consideration of the scheduled departure Friday afternoon of the Malaysian delegation, which they announced earlier in the week. The changes were intended to ensure that Malaysia was represented in discussions that required country input.

The overall conduct of the workshop was facilitated by Ms Esters and Ms Anderson, who also served as resource persons, along with a few other members of the Resource Team.

Day 1

Day 1 consisted of six substantive sessions, all except one of which were done in plenary. Five consecutive plenary sessions were held from morning through mid-afternoon, with obligatory breaks for lunch and snacks and a group photo. The first four sessions presented and explained the Seascapes Document endorsed the previous day by the SWG, while the fifth session focused on the SSME, the first -- and thus far the only – "Priority Seascape" of the CTI-CFF.

The last session of the day was a breakout session where the country delegates broke into three groups to identify "key messages" for communicating the Seascapes Document to their stakeholders.

Opening

The opening session consisted of welcome and opening remarks, participant introductions, review of the results of the just concluded 4th SWG Meeting, and overview presentations on the 2nd Regional Exchange on Seascapes and its objectives.

The session started promptly at 9:00a.m. with a welcome from the Host Country delivered by Mr. Joe Horokou, Director of Environment and Conservation Division of Solomon Islands' Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECDM). Mr. Horokou congratulated the SWG for successfully completing the Seascapes Document. "The Model and Framework will guide us in the Solomon Islands in elevating our current efforts such as our Ocean12 program, Marine Protected Areas program, Locally Managed Marine Areas Network and Community Based Resource Management, to name a few," he said, noting further that the completion of the Document signified the CT6 countries' "common understanding of what seascapes are and what they can bring to us in the region." *(The full text of Mr. Horokou's remarks can be found in Annex H.)*

Giving the opening remarks on behalf of the SWG Chair was Mr. Felix Mirasol, a regional director from the Philippines' Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) representing the Philippines as Co-Chair of the SWG. Speaking extemporaneously, Mr. Mirasol recounted the "intense discussion" that resulted in the completion of the Seascapes Document and its endorsement by the SWG. He described the completion of the Document as signifying "a deeper understanding of our framework and the tasks that were assigned to us under Goal 1 of the CTI-CFF RPOA."

"We know there are a lot of challenges ahead of us but with everybody's cooperation and collaboration, we know we can move this forward," Mr. Mirasol said, expressing his hope that, through the REX, "our partners will see how they can be of help for what we are looking to achieve through seascapes."

Led by Ms Esters, the participants then introduced themselves. Joining the 4th SWG Meeting delegates and their partners from CI, GIZ and the Australian Government were representatives from WCS and WWF-Solomon Islands, along with additional representatives from Solomon Islands' MECDM and MFMR. In addition, as well as being the (lone) delegate from PNG, Mr. Kalit also represented his organization, The Nature Conservancy (TNC). The full list of participants can be found in Annex A.2.

After the introductions, Ms Esters reported on the just concluded SWG Meeting, which was completed successfully despite rescheduling challenges brought about by last-minute flight and visa issues. She said, "Thanks to the dedication and commitment of the SWG members, Chair and Co-Chair, we were able to make substantial progress by making the most out of the four hours that we spent on Tuesday and the more than 12 hours we spent yesterday in discussions." She then highlighted two key outputs from the SWG Meeting: (1) A final endorsement to the CSO for consideration during SOM13 "pending final edits" of the CTI-CFF Seascapes General Model and Regional Framework for Priority Seascapes; and (2) a preliminary draft manual of operations for the SWG.

The 2nd Regional Exchange on Seascapes was only the latest in a series of actions started four years ago to develop the seascapes model and framework, Ms Esters related. With the successful

outcome of the recent SWG Meeting, the REX was mainly about "socializing" the Document to the broader CTI-CFF community and other stakeholders, but key to accomplishing this was to understand the work that the countries and partners were already doing related to seascapes. For this reason, as well as starting the conversation on communicating the Document, the next two days' agenda also included opportunities for the countries and partners to share information and updates on their seascapes-related work.

Ms Esters then gave an overview of the agenda, noting that the agenda "has slightly changed from what was handed out." She explained, "Malaysia has let us know that they have to unfortunately leave us mid-day tomorrow, so we're going to move some things around to make sure that we are able to maximize their participation."

Ms Esters presented the revised agenda as follows
Day 1:
1. Review of the Seascapes Document
2. Development of key messages around communicating the Seascape
Day 2:
1. Presentations the countries and partners to review current status of their seascapes-related activities
2. Identification of capacity gaps and challenges in the establishment or implementation of seascapes
3. Communication tasks and activities, and areas needing partner support

Session 1 – Section I. Introduction to CTI-CFF Seascapes

This was the first of four plenary sessions explaining the different sections of the Seascapes Document. This session was on Section I of the Document. It included a presentation by Ms Anderson and an open-forum discussion.

"This document has been a longstanding living document drafted by the people in this room, so it was a group effort, and I am very honored to be able to present it to you today," Ms Anderson said before starting her presentation.

The Introduction section is intended to be an overall introduction to seascapes, especially for people to whom a seascape is a completely new concept, Ms Andersons added. Compared to the other sections, this section is much more explanatory and content-based and can be broken up and handed out to different people, depending on their level of understanding and information needs.

Presentation

Section I of the Seascapes Document begins with explaining the rationale for the Document: Goal 1 of the CTI-CFF RPOA, which "directs CTI-CFF countries to prioritize large-scale geographies for investment and action and expand the use of best practice in these areas." There are two targets under this Goal, with associated "regional actions," as follows:
- Target 1 – 'Priority Seascapes' Designated, with Investment Plans Completed and Sequenced
  - Regional Action 1 – Through regional collaboration, conduct Rapid Seascapes Assessments for the entire region, in order to delineate seascapes and identify Priority Seascapes

- o Regional Action 2 – Develop investment plans for all identified Priority Seascapes, including joint investment plans for those seascapes involving two are more countries
- Target 2 – Marine and Coastal Resources within all 'Priority Seascapes' are Being Sustainably Managed
  - o Regional Action 1 – Adopt a general 'model' for the sustainable management of seascapes.
  - o Regional Action 2 – Establish seascape capacity-building and learning mechanisms
  - o Regional Action 3 – Through joint and single-country efforts, start to mobilize the financial resources to support 'Priority Seascape' programs
  - o Regional Action 4 – Conduct periodic monitoring and evaluation of Priority Seascape programs

The Document lays the foundation for the establishment of seascapes under the CTI-CFF. Specifically, it outlines a "general model" for seascapes that directly addresses *Target 2, Regional Action 2*. More notably, it also provides a regional framework for pursuing *Target 1 – 'Priority Seascapes' designated, with investment plans completed and sequenced.*

Section I has the following five sub-sections:

a. The Value of the Coral Triangle to the Global Ocean – Citing some figures, this highlights the importance of the Coral Triangle to the global ocean. For example, according to some estimates, the world's oceans contribute an estimated US$2.5 trillion per year to the global economy, and by 2030 the ocean economy is expected to double in size and outperform the global economy, making it even more important to all of our countries and governments.

b. What do Seascapes Offer? – A seascape is a geographic area where multiple uses and sectors, as well as multiple management designations and governance mechanisms, can be integrated and coordinated. It can serve as an umbrella to integrate all the other work of the CTI-CFF under the other RPOA goals on climate change, EAFM, MPAs and threatened species. It can serve multiple purposes such as fishing, tourism, recreation, and protection from some effects of climate change. It provides a platform to coordinate various policies, laws, and regulations within the marine space such as navigation, fishing, mining, and traditional and cultural uses. And, as highlighted many times by Nilda (Baling) from the Philippines, it can provide opportunities for learning and sharing between countries, because even though we have vast differences in this very complex region, we also share a lot in common, and we face a lot of very similar challenges.

   i. Seascapes' Role in International and National Policy -- Seascapes are way to help the CTI countries meet both international and national commitments and targets. Seascapes offer a high level of integrated management, which helps the countries (a) identify what their priorities are in the marine space; (b) maximize economic opportunities in a sustainable way by organizing and planning efficiently; (c) coordinate government agencies at various levels; and (d) recognize traditional rights and practices through open, participatory stakeholder-based planning processes.

   ii. Benefits of seascapes – As well as policy benefits, seascapes also offer a triple bottom-line framework of economic, social and environmental benefits.

      Economic benefits can include (a) security and predictability of benefits to ocean users by ensuring transparency and efficiency of ocean uses and reducing user conflicts, thus encouraging additional investments; (b) creation of a stable and productive business environment – if businesses can be reassured that they will have ample space to function effectively, they are more likely to spend money to initiate business activities; (c) long-term sustainability of vital industries from a sustained

level of ocean health that is monitored and managed; and (d) diversification of income generation and more resilient local economies arising from the development of alternative and supplemental industries.

In terms of socio-cultural benefits, multi-stakeholder participation in management decisions and regimes helps to improve communication between national, provincial, and local government; provides for the incorporation of customary rights and cultural nuances into large-scale resource management; and promotes transparency between communities and decision-makers, so everyone is on the same page and everyone has an idea of where their space is.

c. How Seascapes Align with and Strengthen Approaches and Tools for Marine Management in the Coral Triangle – For practitioners, this probably one of the more important sections of the Document because it clarifies how seascapes relate to the many large-scale marine management designations and approaches that are ongoing or planned in each of the CTI countries. And it answers the question: Are you asking us to do something new? The answer is no.

Geographies – Seascapes are geographies where various approaches to large-scale planning and management can be integrated using a range of planning tools. Seascapes do not replace or duplicate other geographic designations such as MPAs, MPA Networks, FMAs (fisheries management areas), or LMMAs – they're intended to provide the space for these geographic designations to co-exist and complement in a collaborative management effort. Moreover, seascapes provide a geographic designation where transboundary and transnational cooperation and collaboration can occur.

Approaches -- For the purpose of this Document, an approach to large-scale marine management outlines the vision, goal, and guiding principles of management as well as a range of features that will be included in the management effort. The benefit of a seascape is that by having multiple approaches or having comprehensive approaches, a broader range of goals can be achieved in larger areas.

Planning tools – These are ways by which we gather and interpret key information about resources, threats, uses, and priorities to develop objectives and actions to pursue under the identified approach. At this time, common planning tools used by the CTI countries include MSP (marine spatial planning), MFZ (marine functional zoning), and multi-use or multi-objective management planning. Seascapes can use any or all of these tools but it is important that they incorporate efforts to spatially manage the range of resources, values and uses within the seascape, as well as identify management objectives and needed actions toward achieving the vision and goals of the intended management approach.

d. Seascapes Explanatory Diagrams – These are intended to provide additional visual explanation of seascapes and their relation to geographies, approaches, and planning tools. There are two diagrams. Diagram 1 depicts a process that a country or multiple countries would likely follow in the creation of, a national as well as a trans-boundary, seascape -- obviously, this process will be organic to each country, so it could vary somewhat. Diagram 2 consists of two images: (1) A representation of what a seascape can look like with various uses that are all planned and spaced adequately around each other to provide for an option, such as optimal use or optimal health of the ocean, that results in optimal benefit; and (2) A map that shows, from a regional perspective, that the CTI countries envision a set of Priority Seascapes that may be spatially disjointed across the region.

e. Abstracts of Country Case Studies – This will include abstracts of the following three case studies: (1) The Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion (SSME): Experience in Planning and Lessons Learned (with reference to Annex 4); (2) Seascape Selection in the Philippines (Annex 5); and (3) Developing a Large-Scale Marine Spatial Planning Framework for

Effectively Managing the Lesser Sunda Ecoregion in Indonesia, a Potential Priority Seascape for the CTI-CFF (Annex 5)

Open-forum discussion

The open forum discussion raised several questions in regard to the use of the Document and the next steps for the countries in terms of accessing resources to implement seascapes. Some of the main questions raised were "What is this document for? How is it going to be used? Who is going to be using it?" Representatives from multiple countries inquired about identifying potential donors and available resources. Resource persons in the room explained that, while NGO partners are available to support the development of project concepts and provide technical support on the development of seascapes, the process of developing seascapes is a long-term process requiring multiple years. Furthermore, the members of the SWG must support and promote the development of seascapes within their own countries in order to work partners to leverage opportunities. Whitney (Anderson) commented "You're just not a seller to donors, you're a seller to your agencies, you're a seller to your government, and you're a seller to your stakeholders. So, what we'd like to do over the next two days is to introduce this document and help you socialize this idea with your government and stakeholders, because once we have people signing up and saying this is a great idea, we can take that and try make something out of it."

Representative from the Solomon Islands, Agnetha Vave-Karamui, also commented that funding opportunities are available to the countries such as a Small Grants Project and the "Document will give our government more guidance on what seascapes are, so we can start the national process of working with partners in terms of accessing funding for seascapes." The discussion concluded with the acknowledgment that there is considerable work left to do at the national and regional level and across several sectors to move the Document forward and implement seascapes. Evangeline Miclat of CI explained that "Planning for a seascape has to happen at the broad or large scale where you set the bigger vision, for example for fisheries management, species biodiversity protection or ICM (integrated coastal management), but once the projects are identified for implementation, they become part of the initiatives of the sectors or thematic working groups concerned. So, it is important that the others are on board and support the bigger vision."

Session 2 – Section II. CTI-CFF Seascapes General Model

As the title indicates, this session is about Section II of the Seascapes Document. As in Session I, there was a presentation by Ms Anderson followed by an open-forum discussion.

Ms Anderson introduced Section II as "guidance for the countries of the CTI in terms of implementing seascapes consistent with the values and the concepts in the RPOA." It is optional guidance, she stressed, so "it is still up to the countries whether or not to use it."

Presentation

The CTI-CFF Seascapes General Model is intended to provide initial steps and guidance for the identification, selection, designation, and planning of seascapes. It consists of four parts, as follows:

   a. Definition – This part spells out the definition of "seascape" agreed by the SWG, which reads, "A large, multiple-use coastal and marine area, scientifically and strategically defined, in

which governments, communities, private organizations, and other stakeholders cooperate, collaborate, and coordinate to manage for sustainable development, biodiversity conservation, and human well-being."

It also includes "Supporting language" to further qualify some of the terms used in the definition.

b. Key Elements – This part defines 15 "Key Elements" considered by the CT6 as crucial for the success of a seascape in terms of achieving effective governance, ecological well-being, and human-well-being, the three "benefit areas" that the SWG identified as having the highest value for their respective countries and the region. The Key Elements are grouped by the benefit area they are most likely to contribute to, as follows:

Effective Governance
- Social support
- Political will
- Harmonized policies and regulations
- Adequate institutions and partnerships
- Sustainable financing

Ecological Well-being
- Restoration of critical habitats
- Maintenance of ecosystem functions
- Protection of threatened and critical species
- Fisheries managed for sustainability
- Integrated terrestrial and marine management

Human Well-being
- Respect for customary practices
- Education and awareness
- Cultural, gender and social sensitivity
- Sustainable social and economic development
- Climate change mitigation and adaptation

c. Identification, Selection and Designation – This part provides guidance for identifying, selecting, and designating seascapes. Again, it is optional guidance, so it is up to each country how exactly to interpret it as may be appropriate based on their "regional and national circumstances." It suggests that, in identifying and selecting seascapes, the following considerations should be considered:

- The area has high biodiversity, socio-cultural and/or economic values or potential conflicts between different values and/or uses
- Current management, governance mechanisms and management interventions (and scale) in the area are insufficient to address pressures and resource uses
- Management of the area requires better coordination, collaboration and management across different levels of government and sectors

d. Integrated Planning Model – This part describes a basic model for integrated planning that emphasizes multi-sectoral participation and adaptive management.

Open-forum discussion

A representative from WCS, Stacey Jupiter, proposed the question "I just wonder if the guidance for identification and selection is too broad such that it doesn't actually give any further guidance for how you're going to prioritize one area over another." A representative from Indonesia, Okto Irianto, responded that "This general model was deliberately defined broadly to acknowledge that

the countries have different priorities and apply different approaches to address different needs. But our process for identifying Priority Seascapes is fairly rigid – there is a set of steps that must be taken before the SWG can decide, based on an agreed set of criteria, whether or not a seascape can be introduced as a Priority Seascape."

Session 3 – Section III. CTI-CFF Seascapes: Vision, Purpose, Objectives and Geographic Scope

In this session, Ms Anderson explained the regional CTI-CFF perspective for seascapes as outlined in Section III of the Seascapes Document.

Presentation

Section III has the following four parts that set forth the vision and objectives for CTI-CFF seascapes and their geographic scope, and the purpose of the Seascapes Document:

a. Vision for CTI-CFF Seascapes -- A set of seascapes across the Coral Triangle region is designated and sustainably managed with comprehensive investments and action plans that contributes to biodiversity conservation, food security, sustainable development and human well-being.

b. Purpose of the CTI-CFF Seascapes General Model and Regional Framework for Priority Seascapes – The CTI-CFF Seascapes General Model and Regional Framework for Priority Seascapes explain how Priority Seascapes under the CTI-CFF are identified, established, planned, implemented, recognized, prioritized, evaluated, and tracked.

c. Objectives for CTI-CFF Seascapes – There are three objectives: (a) Support regional, national and local collaboration, to recognize and designate Priority Seascapes for investment through the CTI-CFF; (b) Strengthen the capacity of CT6 countries to establish and sustainably manage seascapes; and (c) Support the development and implementation of regional monitoring and evaluation indicators for seascapes.

d. Geographic Scope of CTI-CFF Seascapes -- Seascapes can be geographically located in one or across multiple countries. They may not necessarily cover the entire exclusive economic zone (EEZ) of each country. The result could be a series of spatially disjointed seascapes around the region that are strategically placed.

There were no comments or questions from REX participants, but Ms Esters added the following explanation to further clarify Ms Anderson's presentation: "This section is specifically for those Priority Seascapes that are under the purview of the CTI-CFF, and the SWG was very clear that not every seascape has to be under the CTI-CFF."

Session 4 – Section IV. CTI-CFF Regional Framework for Priority Seascapes

This session on the CTI-CFF Regional Framework for Priority Seascapes included another presentation by Ms Anderson and an open forum. Ms Anderson described the Framework as "the meat of the Document." It comprises the last section (Section IV) of the main body and is followed by "supplementary annexes that are referenced throughout the Document."

Presentation

The CTI-CFF Regional Framework for Priority Seascapes embodies the agreed upon Criteria, Operational Process, Designated Bodies, and Monitoring and Evaluation metrics that will be used to govern CTI-CFF Priority Seascapes. These parameters are not mandatory for countries per se, but will be applied if a seascape is nominated for CTI-CFF priority status.

The Framework has the following five parts:

a. CTI-CFF Priority Seascapes – This part explains what Priority Seascapes are and the reason for designating Priority Seascapes. It reads:

"Priority Seascapes are those Seascapes, which can be national or trans-boundary, that have been evaluated based on the criteria and designated as 'Priority' by the Council of Senior Officials[1] and Council of Ministers of the CTI-CFF.

The Sulu Sulawesi Seascape (also known as the Sulu Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion (SSME)), was the first Priority Seascape endorsed in the 9th Senior Officials Meeting in 2013 and adopted by the 4th Council of Ministers Meeting in 2014[2].

Goals for the Designation of CTI-CFF Priority Seascapes

- Integrate the other goals of the CTI-CFF namely (reference official goals) sustainable fisheries, marine protected areas, climate change adaptation, and recovery of threatened species through an ecosystem-based management approach;
- Trans-boundary seascapes management may involve the collaboration of two or more national governments;
- Provide an avenue for sustainable financing mechanisms that allow the region to sustain management efforts"

A diagram is also included to point how the regional process of designation links to processes at the individual seascape level.

b. Criteria for the Designation of CTI-CFF Priority Seascapes – There are seven criteria for conferring the status of "CTI-CFF Priority Seascape." These are defined as follows:

1. Each Priority Seascape demonstrates high values that bind and give purpose to the seascape. The specific high values of a Priority Seascape include at least three of the following: ecological significance (e.g., EBSA, KBA, migratory routes, nesting sites for sea turtles, etc.); biological productivity; economic value (existing or potential); cultural / heritage values; resilience

2. Demonstrates significant connectivity within and outside the Priority Seascape in at least three out of the following ways: biological; socio-cultural; institutional (local government networks, official or unofficial); economical

3. There must be sustainable economic and/or other human activities overlapping with and adding pressure/potential threat on the high values.

4. The following key enabling factors are present: political will; governance; stakeholder support or engagement; opportunity for collaboration and partnership, financial support from donor, etc.

5. A political and/or institutional enabling coordinating/governance mechanism is present (newly initiated or existing) in order to move the process of creating a seascape forward (e.g., bilateral formal cooperation, treaties, memorandum of understanding, international agreements, CTI-CFF, CTI-CFF Sub-group, project, etc.)

6. Priority Seascapes should have and contribute to the regional and/or global benefit of the CTI. The regional and/or global benefit of a specific Priority Seascape can come from a wide variety of factors including: ecological factors; social and cultural factors; economic factors;

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[1] Nomenclature used in official CTI-CFF documents is "Committee of Senior Officials."

[2] CTI-CFF records show that it was at SOM4 (22 October 2009, KK, Sabah, Malaysia) that, based on a proposal from the Philippines, CT6 delegates agreed to recognize SSME as a CTI-CFF Priority Seascape (SOM 4 Chairman's Summary). This decision was affirmed by the COM at the MM2 on 19 November 2009 in Gizo, Solomon Islands (Draft Joint Ministerial Statement, Annex 3 of SOM5 Chairman's Summary) *(See Annex D)*

biological representation; regionally unique or significant phenomenon (e.g. high concentration of marine mammal species traveling through Atauro Island off Dili, Timor-Leste); geographic representation

7. Priority Seascapes have data and information available and accessible for decision making

c. Designated Bodies – This part identifies the different bodies involved in the process of designating Priority Seascapes and defines their roles and responsibilities. Designated bodies include the COM, CSO, NCCs, RS, SWG, and "sub-groups" that may be established (or disbanded) by the SWG for specific purposes and operate only under the authority of the SWG.

d. Operational Process – This part illustrates, in a diagram, how a seascape is elevated to CTI-CFF priority status through a process of nomination, evaluation, endorsement, recognition and affirmation by the relevant Designated Bodies. Two rules govern this process: (1) If the proposed seascapes boundary involves two or more countries, representatives to the SWG from each country must be involved in jointly nominating to SWG; and (2) any regional assessment on Priority Seascapes conducted by the Regional Secretariat must consult the NCCs and SWG. The process is outlined below:

1. Nominating Party or Parties submit nomination to the SWG.
2. The SWG reviews and evaluates nomination; if needed they may establish an evaluation team to assist the evaluation process
3. The SWG informs the RS of their decision, and the RS in turn formally transmits the SWG's decision to the nominating Party or Parties.
   - If the nomination is rejected, the Party/Parties may review and resubmit the nomination
   - If the nomination is successful, the RS prepares endorsement documentation (decision document) and submits it to the CSO.
4. The CSO decides the SWG endorsement and informs the RS, which in turn formally transmits the CSO's decision to the SWG and the nominating Party/Parties
   - If CSO rejects SWG endorsement, the Party/Parties may review and resubmit the nomination to the SWG
   - If CSO accepts, the RS transmits decision to the COM for affirmation.
5. The COM reviews and either affirms or denies the CSO's decision and relays their decision to the RS, which in turn formally notifies the CSO, SWG, and the nominating Party/Parties.
   - If COM disapproves CSO decision, the Party/Parties may review and resubmit the nomination to the SWG
   - If COM affirms decision, the SWG, with coordination support from the RS, works with the Parties (and sub-group if present) on the Priority Seascape programming and implementation.

e. Monitoring and Evaluation – This defines a set of indicators that is intended to be used to monitor and evaluate overall progress of the CTI-CFF seascapes program toward the RPOA targets for Goal 1. It is not intended to be used to monitor or evaluate the implementation of specific individual seascapes – indicators for individual seascapes will be developed based on the action plans of those seascapes. There are four broad indicators: (1) Number of Priority Seascapes designated; (2) coordinating mechanisms for each "Priority Seascape" functioning to guide, monitor, and track efforts in the seascape/s; (3) number of Priority Seascapes with action plans and investment plans; and (4) number of Priority Seascapes under continuous management based on the implementation of the Seascapes Action Plan.

Open-forum discussion

The open discussion opened with this question from Jimmy Kereseka of the Solomon Islands "If a seascape is accepted as priority, what is the role of the RS in terms of financing the seascape? Or is it the country's role to do that, or the Partners? I'm just thinking about the sustainability of these Priority Seascapes – are there any plans or sustainability mechanisms in place under the CTI-CFF? Is this part of the Partners' support program?" The ensuing discussion clarified that the role of the RS in terms of financial support is, at present, unclear and resource persons encouraged members of the SWG to bring the question to the CTI-CFF through their NCCs. In regard to sustainability, Ms Esters commented that we are currently holding these events and conducting these activities to "build a network of champions between governments, donors, and Partners" that can gain support and long-term funding support. It was further mentioned by the Co-Chair, Felix Mirasol of the Philippines, that "Legal designation constitutes recognition by the government that the area is an important component of the country that should be protected or managed. As such, it often comes with some funding mechanism." The SWG concluded with the recognition that there is no intention for the RS to be responsible for operationalizing seascapes in the CTI.

Session 5 – Exchange on Sulu-Sulawesi Experience

This session looked into greater depth at the Sulu-Sulawesi experience in planning, establishing and implementing a trans-boundary seascape between Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines. In her introduction of the session, Ms Esters explained that the session was specifically intended to respond to requests from PNG and SI to learn from the Sulu-Sulawesi example. "We're taking advantage of the fact that the three countries of the Sulu-Sulawesi are here," she said.

The presentation was made by Ms Miclat.

Presentation

SSME is a large-scale conservation and management effort involving cooperation between the governments of Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines and their partners. Partner support is provided at different stages of cooperation, and is augmented by external partners.

The SSME initiative started around the turn of the 21st century, driven by the countries' realization that their efforts were not sufficient to meet their commitments to CITES, CBD and the like, and that they needed a new way by which they could do more than business as usual. Initially, cooperation was around the large marine ecosystem (LME) that included Sulu Sea and part of Sulawesi Sea. But when the countries decided to go into ecoregion work, they revisited the boundary and extended it to include all of Sulawesi Sea and all of the Philippine inland seas, partly because of the connectivities that characterize this area.

Based on WWF's concept of ecoregion, Sulu-Sulawesi is one biogeographic unit spanning about one million square kilometers in the center of marine biodiversity. The area has extensive productive coral reef, seagrass and mangrove ecosystems, as well as important marine taxa, including many interesting species of special concern, including Napoleon wrasse, endangered sea turtles, migratory marine mammals, and even a coelacanth believed to be extinct until it was rediscovered in Indonesia. All these features – as well as ecological and evolutionary processes – provided enough explanation of the significance of this ecoregion to justify conservation investments.

There were also economic considerations: At the time when the assessments were undertaken, this area had a human population of about 40 million, including at least 50 cultural groups, while also serving the global community in terms of fisheries, tourism and transportation.

Planning was undertaken using WWF's ecoregion approach, adapted by incorporating elements of the five-module LME approach described by Kenneth Sherman.

Reconnaissance. The first step (sometime around 1998/99) was reconnaissance, a pre-planning step to quickly assess the importance of the area by looking at biodiversity features, socioeconomic conditions, institutions, opportunities and pressures – this was where a decision was made to move forward with the SSME initiative.

Biophysical and socioeconomic assessments. Detailed biophysical and socioeconomic assessments came next. In the ecoregion approach, the biophysical assessment is done first before the socioeconomic assessment is undertaken but for SSME, these assessments were done simultaneously to cut costs -- the assessment was stratified into two stages: first at the country level, and then at the seascape/tri-national level. At this early stage, the governments were already involved in the process, which was key to building their commitment to the end plan.

Biodiversity vision. Then, in 2001, taking the results of the biophysical assessment, the development of the biodiversity vision started through a visioning workshop with experts and practitioners from Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines using maps to delineate areas where species of special concern, ecosystems of interest, ecological processes, and other important features could be found. Fifty-eight priority conservation areas (PCAs) were identified, and each of them described, where it is, its outstanding biological features, the current conservation work, threats and levels of threats until 2020, relevant conservation management agencies and the contact people who provided information for the PCA (during the visioning, participants were asked if they were willing to be part of the community of supporters for the PCA).

Sulu-Sulawesi has a 50-year Conservation Vision involving the management or protection of the 58 PCAs, which represent the full range of biodiversity and ecological processes which sustain Sulu-Sulawesi. The vision statement reads: "A marine ecoregion that remains a globally unique center of biodiversity, with vibrant ecological integrity, including all species, assemblages, communities, habitats, and ecological processes; a highly productive ecoregion that sustainably and equitably provides for the socioeconomic and cultural needs of the human communities dependent on it; an ecoregion where biodiversity and productivity are sustained through the generations by participatory and collaboration management across all political and cultural boundaries."

Ecoregion Conservation Plan (ECP). After the visioning, the next step was to develop the ECP. This was done with stakeholder participation, taking advantage of existing cooperation in the region. For example, the BIMP-EAGA became the platform for developing a fisheries management framework to inform the decision on whether or not to undertake fisheries management. The ECP comprised three country action plans and one ecoregion level plan. At the country level, planning was undertaken as part of the national planning process through stakeholder consultation – Malaysia conducted one consultation, Indonesia had one national and two site-based consultations, and the Philippines had seven consultations, six of which were site-based. When that was done, planning went tri-national.

Government adoption and implementation. The ECP was adopted and implemented by the countries by virtue of a signed and ratified 10-year tri-national MOU. To push the process, a preparatory committee was formed composed of representatives from the three governments, and each country also created a TWG for the purpose. At that time, the Philippines was the ASEAN Chair as well as the Chair of the SSME Preparatory Committee, so they took advantage of the opportunity to present the ECP to ASEAN. The MOU was signed in 2004 at a side event in the CBD, which again generated international support, and full ratification was achieved in 2006.

With the ratification of the MOU, the preparatory committee transformed itself into the trinational committee, which then formed three sub-committees: There was a sub-committee on threatened, charismatic and migratory species which for 10 years was led by Indonesia; a second sub-committee on MPAs led by the Philippines; and a third one on sustainable fisheries led by Malaysia (Department of Fisheries (DOF)-Sabah).

Government commitment is key to the implementation of large-scale management. At the outset, the government must lead the process and take ownership of the plan, and they did that in SSME across the whole life of the ECP. The SSME had no specific indicators for measuring ECP implementation since the Plan itself had to be broad for it to be acceptable to all the countries. But the annual meetings of the sub-committees and the annual or biannual meetings of the tri-national committee served as a venue to monitor plan implementation at both the country and ecoregion levels.

As an adaptive measure, the action plans were updated in 2011 to capture two conditions that were not there when the ECP was developed: (1) the recognition of SSME as a CTI-CFF Priority Seascape; and (2) the emergence of climate change as a regional issue. This resulted in the development of the Comprehensive Action Plan for SSME in the form of an investment plan that identified priority actions for species, MPA network and sustainable fisheries, cost of implementing each action and sources of funds.

One of the important takeaways from the SSME experience is that everything does not have to be done all at once, but all areas of concern and capabilities must be considered and, as much as possible, understood and planned for in advance.

Open-forum discussion

The open-forum discussion allowed the representatives from the various countries the opportunity to share and compare experiences with the SSME. Initially, the questions on the SSME centered on how funding was accessed and allocated among the various countries and locations in the SSME. Evangeline Miclat of CI responded that the various sources of funding varied throughout the stages of the project and came from government, foundations, multi-lateral organizations, and NGOs. For example, the "Philippines was able to get funding from GEF to do their assessments, and support the stakeholder workshops and development plans." The specific projects for the SSME region were deliberated in the sub-committees under the SSME and countries pursue funding for projects together and separately. It was acknowledged that the political processes of the countries and the appointment of new leaders can change the position of a country and slow down these processes.

On the topic of implementation, it was clarified by Evangeline Miclat that each country in the SSME had its own action plan and "Cooperation between countries is more about the trans-boundary concerns, such as migratory species and small pelagics that characterize the trans-boundary area."

Under the SSME, there was no formal arrangement for the sharing of benefits between the three countries; "each country to be committed and to collaborate within the seascapes concept. We agreed to the vision and the objectives, then we worked out our countries' needs, and then we talked again to come up with a decision that we wanted to work together." Ahsanal Kasasiah of Indonesia further commented that there were no direct returns on investment because of the activities, however the SSME was a "trigger for national government, local government, and the community to start some economic activities."

Duta Bero Kauhiona of the Solomon Islands observed that the benefits of the SSME, the governance and ecological aspects were clear, but the human well-being component was harder to identify. She asked "What can seascapes do for us?" Evangeline Miclat responded that the SSME allowed for human well-being improvements such as a "process of stakeholder consultations, they engaged the community in deciding, managing and planning, and in understanding the value of the resources and what was at stake if they did not do something." Individual projects implemented within the SSME, such as in the Verde Island Passage of the Philippines, had direct human well-being benefits. Last, the connection was made that the Bird's Head Seascape (BHS) in Indonesia had a direct correlation with human well-being benefits in the communities. Ms Esters explained that the BHS had developed a vision for the seascape that specifically focused on sustainable development and economic opportunities and therefore those benefits were prioritized and tracked. That exemplifies that it is important to develop a seascape vision as a first step toward implementation.

Session 6 – Key Messaging Exercise

Participants spent most of this session in small group discussions to explore ideas for communicating the Seascapes Document, as well as seascapes in general. Discussions were guided by the following communication plan outline that Ms Anderson presented at the beginning of the session:
1.   Goal or Purpose – Goals are usually broad, but in this context, the more specific the goal or purpose is, the better.
2.   Target Audience – Who is the message intended for? It is important to define the target audience as fully as possible, not just their background, what they know and what they're going to understand, but also what they're interested in.
3.   Key Messages – The message should focus on the overall idea or information that will resonate the most with the target to achieve the desired goal/s.
4.   Communications Tools – How should the message be delivered? What communication tool will deliver the message in the most effective way?
5.   Timeline
6.   Communications team –This can include not only the people and their agencies who are directly responsible for seascapes-related work, but also partner agencies and people who can be advocates of seascapes and are interested in being part of the team

Ms Anderson reiterated that outputs from this exercise and the two other breakout sessions scheduled for Day 2 would help CI to work through next steps in terms of assisting the countries. Report-outs of the breakouts would be made and discussed in the last session.

For this session, discussions were focused on defining the first three items above (goal or purpose, target audience and key message). To help with idea generation, Ms Anderson also provided the following example key messages (words in bold are keywords):

- **Seascapes serve multiple purposes** such as fishing, tourism, recreation, and protection from some effects of climate change
- Seascapes provide a **platform to coordinate** various policies, laws, and regulations within the marine space such as navigation, fishing, mining, and traditional and cultural uses
- Seascapes help countries **maximize economic opportunities** in a sustainable manner.
- Seascapes help to **coordinate government agencies** at different scales
- Seascapes create a **stable and productive** business environment
- Seascapes ensure the long-term **sustainability of vital industries** by managing local impacts and sustaining ocean health
- Seascapes provide for the **incorporation of customary rights and cultural nuances** into large-scale resource management through the flexible and collaborative planning process
- Seascapes promote **transparency** between communities and decision-makers
- Seascapes can and **should be designed to align** with other geographic designations and **do not replace or duplicate** these efforts
- Seascapes provide a geographic management designation where **trans-boundary and trans-national cooperation and collaboration** can occur
- Seascapes are able to **integrate and incorporate various approaches** for large-scale planning and management

Before participants divided into groups, Ms Vave-Karamui noted that while the discussions will be focused on individual countries' needs, there is also "the regional need to clarify, socialize and even conceptualize what the Document is." She added, "The RS should be our first sellers, we should have something for the RS to socialize, a key message that's sitting at the regional level, perhaps a common fact sheet, or changes to the CTI webstie."

In response, Ms Andersons said the intention was to get input and feedback from the countries "that we can consolidate for the regions"

The country delegates were grouped as follows:
Group 1: Timor-Leste and Indonesia
Group 2: Philippines and Malaysia
Group 3: Solomon Islands and PNG

Day 2

Day 2 started a 9:18a.m. Before opening the first session, Ms Esters announced changes in the day's agenda. "Our Malaysian colleagues are leaving us around lunchtime, and we want to make sure we get as much of their time as possible," she explained. A further change was proposed by the Philippines, also for the same reason. The revised agenda is shown below:

9:30 am – 10:30 am	Session 7 – Updates from CTI countries on current status on seascapes related work (10 minutes per country)
10:30 am – 10:45 am	Coffee Break
10:45 am – 12:00 pm	Session 8 – Focus Group Discussions by country: Capacity needs for seascapes
12:00 pm – 1:00 pm	Lunch

1:00 pm – 2:00 pm	Session 9 – Presentations from CTI Development Partners on Seascapes related projects (GIZ, WCS, WWF, TNC, CI, Aus)
2:00 pm – 3:30 pm	Session 10 – Focus Group Discussions: Review and synthesis of outputs from previous sessions
3:30 pm – 3:45 pm	Coffee Break
3:45 pm – 4:45 pm	Session 11 – Focus Groups' Report-outs
4:45pm – 5:00 pm	Closing

Session 7 – Updates from CTI Countries on Current Status of Seascapes-related Work

The country updates are detailed below in the order that they were presented.

Malaysia
(Presented by N. Dacho)

Malaysia's chosen geography for seascape covers an area of about 29,000km^2 on the east coast of Sabah within the Sulu-Sulawesi Seascape boundary as well as SSME. It was selected for its ecological and socio-economic significance based on the following features:
- Population – about 1.6 million (2015 census)
- Governance layers – federal, state, 10 districts
- Main livelihood activities – Fishing, seaweed culture, tourism, ecotourism, agriculture.
- Ecological and oceanographic features – mangroves fringing the coastline; seagrass and coral reefs; two marine basins: the Sulu Sea in the north and the Celebes-Sulawesi Sea in the east; small islands on the boundaries with the Philippines and Indonesia
- Biological features – presence of charismatic, endangered and threatened species, including 400 known species of marine algae; 476 species of corals; 16 known species of seagrass; five of the world's species of sea turtles; 22 species of marine mammals; high-value marine fishes.

Projects are currently supported by funding from the Malaysian Government under the 11th Malaysia Plan (2016-2020) for research, community development, marine sector development, tourism and alternative livelihood. This funding is leveraged through cooperation with various sectors (government, NGOs, universities, research institutions, communities, youth groups) and

development partners. In particular, the following partners have ongoing projects that contribute to the seascape work:
- ADB-GEF – Coastal and Marine Resource Management (ADB RETA 7813) (2012-2017)
- GIZ -- MPA, EAFM, and climate change adaptation planning (2017-2018)
- Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Centre -- Regional Sharks and Rays Data Collection in the Southeast Asian Region

Malaysia faces challenges generic to countries trying to implement seascapes, but there is one challenge that needs to be highlighted and is important for the partners to take note: There is still limited awareness and knowledge about what a seascape is, which the Seascapes Document or even a communication tool cannot fully address by itself. What may be needed is a training tool that explains in operational terms and in detail what seascape is and how it should be done. Malaysia is hoping the CTI Partners can put this concept in their note for their next project.

Papua New Guinea
(Presented by K. Kalit for K. Kalim/CEPA)
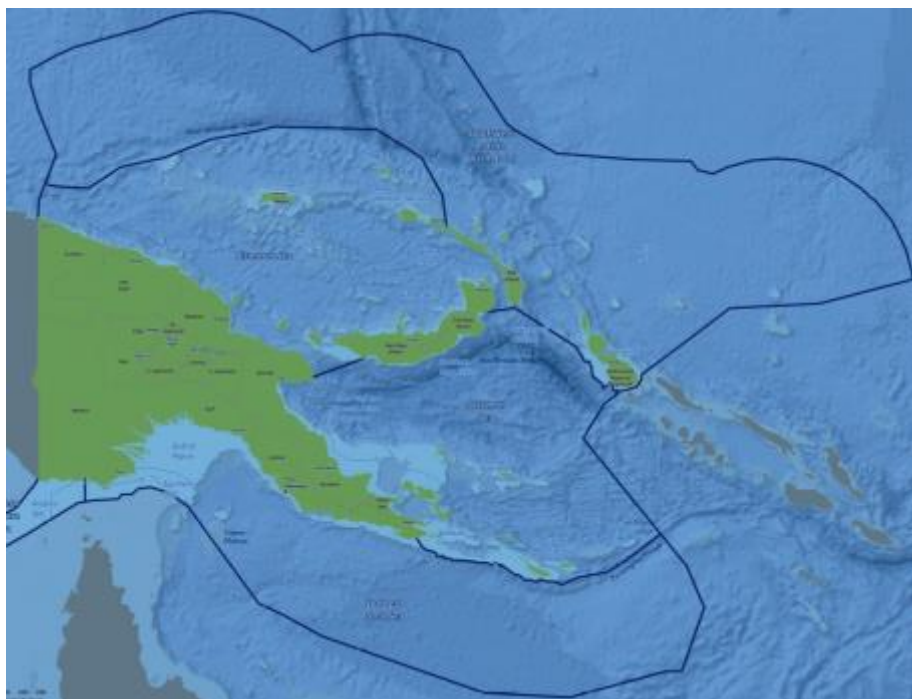
There was some spatial planning done in PNG in the past. This includes a conservation needs assessment in 1993, which identified 30 sites, including both marine and terrestrial hotspots for biodiversity. There was another planning in 2015, which also identified key areas for biodiversity hotspots. The above map shows the seascape geography that the PNG Government is looking at managing.

PNG has three ongoing seascape-related activities:
1. Fairfax Harbour Seascape of Conservation Area – A project initiative undertaken and entirely funded by the National Fisheries Authority (NFA) in 2014
2. The Project for Biodiversity Conservation through Implementation of the PNG Policy on Protected Areas -- A five-year project led by the Conservation and Environment Protection Authority (CEPA) with funding support from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), focusing on strengthening the institutional capacity of CEPA and provincial, district and local

level governments, particularly in rehabilitating and establishing new conservation areas in line with the recently approved "Policy on Protected Areas." One of the outputs for this project aims to establish a model MPA within the vicinity of Port Moresby, National Capital District, Bootless Bay. They are now doing the initial steps of data collection and assessments.

3. BSSE Project led by The Natura Conservancy (TNC) and Australia's Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) with funding support from the Australian Government, United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and PNG Government (to be presented later in the day during the Partners session)

Organizations, agencies and partners working on seascapes in PNG include CEPA, Australian Government, JICA, Australian Agency for International Development, TNC, UNDP, and other stakeholders, including the provincial governments, industry, etc.

In terms of challenges, CEPA listed the following:
1. Communicating seascapes
   • Limited support towards information generation and sharing amongst government agencies, implementing partners and provincial governments.
   • Low priority and continuous change of officers at the National, provincial level, resulting in loss of communication of information amongst stakeholders
   • Irregular NCC meetings at the national level creating a vacuum/gap in the flow of information
   • Mistranslation of information to partners and provincial governments
   • Low literacy rate at the community level (communication is a big challenge)
2. Technical knowledge
   • Limited specialists doing seascapes work.
   • Comprehension of information and implementation at the community level
   • Short term nature and impact of project
3. Funding
   • Inconsistent or limited funding allocation from the national government towards marine conservation and seascape programs
4. Staffing
   • Low priority at the national and provincial governments
   • High staff turnover (continuous change of officers at various government levels, so there is no continuity in institutional memory and sharing)
5. Policy and governance processes to support seascapes establishment and/or implementation
   • Lack of established processes specific to seascapes establishment
   • The absence of a national policy on seascape -- a lot of activities are happening in different areas but some kind of policy decision has to be made on which area to focus on so that resources can be allocated for continuity (sustainability is an issue)
   • Cross-sectoral and overlapping mandates over the ocean and seascapes between government agencies and countries.
   • Demand for resource development in the seascapes.
   • Capacity of local NGOs and provincial government to incorporate seascapes into their five-year plans
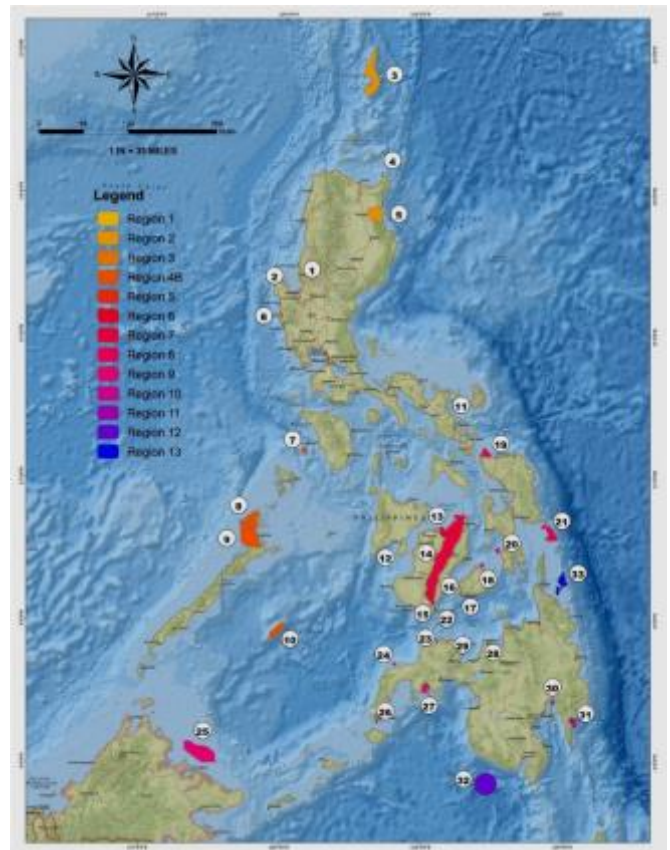
Philippines
(Presented by N. Baling)

In the Philippines. the term "seascapes" was introduced into the law in 1992 by virtue of the National Integrated Protected Area System (NIPAS) Act, which describes a protected area category for "landscapes/seascapes," defined as "areas of national significance which are characterized by the harmonious interaction of man and land, while providing opportunities for public enjoyment through recreation and tourism within the normal lifestyle and economic activity of these areas." This definition does not include marine areas, and could be a challenge that DENR needs to address.

The entire country lies within the scientific boundary of the Coral Triangle, and protected seascapes and landscapes are distributed across the archipelago in almost all of its 7,641 (as of latest count) islands. Currently, NIPAS covers 32 marine protected areas, of which 21 are protected landscapes and seascapes, four are seascapes, three are marine reserves, two natural parks, one wildlife sanctuary and one national park. In addition, the country has around 1,800 locally managed MPAs. Most protected areas range in size from less than five hectares to 100 hectares; the largest covers more than 1 million hectares.

NIPAS areas are selected based on eight criteria: biogeographic significance, ecological significance, the naturalness of the area, economic importance, social importance, scientific importance, and the international or national significance. Establishment is based on a prescribed framework (DENR Administrative Order 2008-26) and involves the following activities:
1. Preparation and Compilation of Maps with Technical Description of Boundaries
2. Public Notification
3. Protected Area Suitability Assessment (PASA)
4. Public Consultation
5. Preparation of Initial Protected Area Plan (IPAP)
6. Public hearing
7. Regional review and recommendation
8. National review and recommendation
9. Presidential proclamation
10. Congressional action

Several development partners are involved in conservation work in the Philippines. They include CI, WWF, GIZ, USAID (United States Agency for International Development), ADB, UNDP, and UNEP (United Nations Environment Program), through its COBSEA (Coordinating Body on the Seas of East Asia) Project in valuation, the Economics of Ecosystem Services of Biodiversity. In addition, DENR works with several other government agencies, scientific and academic institutions and a wide range of stakeholder sectors. There are inter-agency cooperation mechanisms in place,

although they are sometimes constrained by overlapping and conflicting mandates, as well as capacity issues at the local government level.

Some of the major challenges in implementation relate to policy gaps, continuous environmental degradation, and a large, increasing resource-dependent population. On the positive side, the government is equipped with and has access to management tools applicable to seascapes, such as a fairly well-established monitoring and evaluation system and guidelines for the implementation of coastal and marine management programs. DENR has a framework for integrated coastal management that covers not only the coastal areas but also landlocked provinces so as to mitigate negative impacts from the watersheds on coastal ecosystems. It is also guided by the Philippine Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan that addresses the same objectives articulated in the CTI-CFF Seascapes Document related to ecological and human well-being, including addressing drivers, reducing threats reduction, improving biodiversity status, enhancing ecosystem services, and protecting human well-being.

(EM/RT) In addition to NIPAS, DENR is the lead agency in implementing the UNDP-funded Smart Seas Project in the MKBAs (marine key biodiversity areas) in the Philippines, which include the PCAs on Sulu-Sulawesi Sea. The Sulu-Sulawesi Seascape, West Philippine Seascape, and North Philippine Seascape (where the new Philippine territory, Benham Rise/Philippine Rise, is located), are not covered by NIPAS.

Timor-Leste
(Presented by H. Guterres for CI-Timor-Leste)
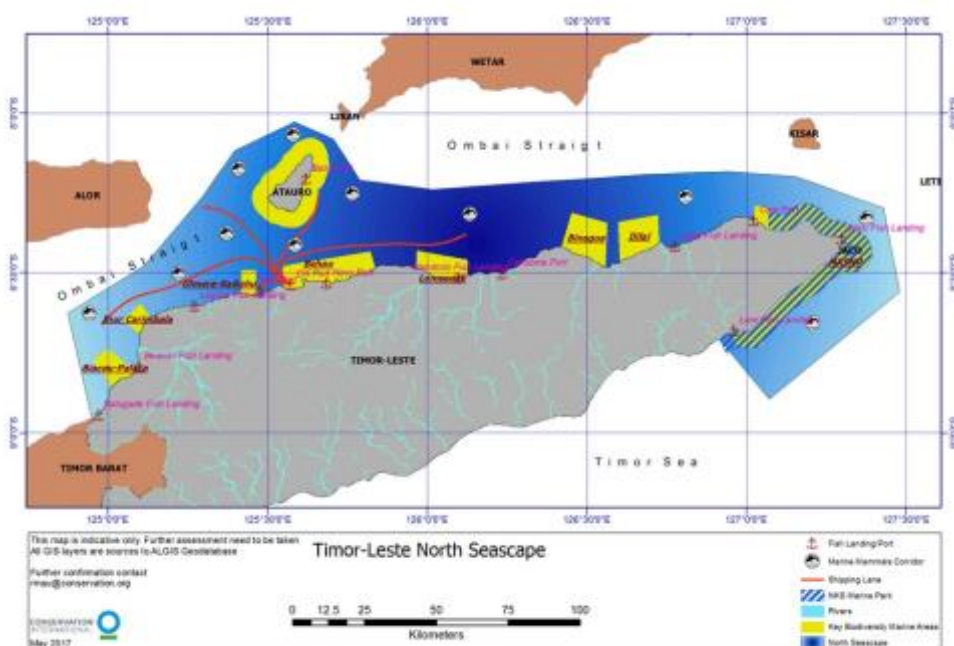
The map above shows the area identified by Timor-Leste for its "pilot seascape." The area, which covers around 9,800 km², is located on Ombai Strait where Timor-Leste shares a border with the islands of Alor, Liran, Wetar, Kisar and Leti in Indonesia's Maluku Province. The following factors contributed to its selection:

1. The seascape encompasses the marine area of Nino Konis Santana National Park and Jaco Island, as well as the proposed protected landscape-seascape of Atauro Island
2. Both Nino Konis Santana and Atauro Island are tourism areas
3. Ombai Strait is a major shipping lane to Dili Port
4. It has several marine key biodiversity areas, important coastal habitats, and critical catchment areas, as well as a number of established and proposed MPAs
5. The North Coast, where the seascape is located, is Timor-Leste's main tourist destination and most densely populated area

The seascape (called "North Seascape") was identified through a national stakeholders' inception workshop using inputs form local communities and information from past initiatives such as the ATSEA (Arafura and Timor Seas Ecosystem Action) program. It is envisioned to include nine seascapes elements: (1) enabling legal framework; (2) ecosystem-based management including MPAs; (3) adequate institutions and capacity; (4) private sector engagement; (5) social and political support; (6) maintenance and restoration of critical habitats and ecosystems; (7) threatened species recovery; (8) human well-being benefits; and (9) sustainable financing and market mechanisms.

A national working group was established during the workshop, which also resulted in a roadmap outlining the following actions: (1) adoption of government resolution establishing the North Seascape; (2) development of seascape strategic plan; (3) resources mapping and data gathering using EBM Tools; (4) management of proposed marine key biodiversity areas; (5) restoration of key habitats through mangrove rehabilitation; (6) completion of threatened species list; and (7) set up Seascape Trust Fund initiative. The national working group is tasked with further developing the roadmap.

The North Coast program is a multi-agency effort that includes the following ministries: Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF), Ministry of Commerce Industry & Environment, Ministry of Tourism Art & Culture, Ministry of Public Work & Transportation, Ministry of Interior Affairs, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Foreign Affairs & Cooperation. Academe and development partners (e.g. ADB, CI-Timor-Leste) are also involved. There remains a need to engage the private sector, especially to promote ecotourism (the government is still trying to develop the infrastructure).

There is limited expertise for seascapes in the country, so every effort is taken to engage and communicate with other sectors, including local leaders and NGOs. The program has been working with a couple NGOs but has recently faced some problems.

Other challenges include:
• Limited funding – The program is supported by the ADB-Coral Triangle Pacific Program Phase 2, but funding at this time is limited to 12 months
• Lack of policy and government mechanisms to support seascapes establishment/ implementation – There is a national effort to establish a "Marine Authority" under the Office of the Prime Minister but, for now, the MAF has to take on the responsibility for implementing the program
• Issues related to socializing seascapes – As well as the challenge of communicating a new concept, the program needs to work through building communication with local leaders and communities. Timor-Leste, despite being a small country, has many different sectors.

Mr. Guterres said they are looking to learn from colleagues from Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines.

Indonesia
(Presented by A. Kasasiah for A. Sudianto)

Indonesia plans to develop 10 seascapes, including: (1) Aru Sea; (2) Banda Sea; (3) Bastunamata Sea; (4) Bird's Head; (5) Java Sea; (6) Lesser Sunda; (7) Makassar Strait; (8) Maluku Sea; (9) Sulu-Sulawesi; and (10) Tomini Gulf.

The map below shows the locations of these seascapes.

Planned activities toward developing these seascapes are at various stages of implementation. MSP, the main focus of Indonesia's seascapes work, is at the legalization stage; this is being implemented by the national government with the local government. Several zoning plans have been completed although thus far only one has been legalized, with eight plans expected to be legalized this year (2017) and 25 more in 2018. To inform planning, the national government has also started the mapping of hydro-oceanographic properties, submarine cables and pipelines, and restricted and dangerous areas.

The status of activities for individual seascapes is as follows:
1. Development of marine spatial planning for Java Sea, Makassar Strait under the authority of the national government – ongoing
2. Data collection on marine biodiversity and resources in Lesser Sunda Seascape, Arafura Seascape, and Sunda Banda Seascape in cooperation with CI, WWF, TNC, CTC, WCS – ongoing
3. Baseline data cetacean survey in Maluku Province – programmed but not yet started
4. Data collection on migratory species to support identification and delineation of seascapes with potential transboundary issues in Banda Seascape (Cetaceans), Whale Shark (Bird's Head), Manta (Lesser Sunda), Sea Turtle (Bastunamata Seascape) – ongoing and being implemented with CI, WWF, and TNC
5. Development of zoning plan for Lesser Sunda Seascape, involving the national government, the provincial government, and TNC – plan completed; legalization in process

6. Development of zoning Plan for Maluku Province and North Maluku Province, involving the provincial government with support from the SEA (Sustainable Ecosystems Advanced) Project – ongoing

CI has been working for many years with local governments in Bird's Head Seascape, which is covered by zoning plans for Papua, West Papua, Maluku and North Maluku. The plan for Papua should be completed in 2018, while the others are still being developed with no set completion date. The Bird's Head Seascape is known for its high concentrations of marine species, including sea turtles, marine mammals and more than 1,700 reef fish species. The area has 15 MPAs covering about 3.6 million hectares.

Of particular significance to SWG is the Lesser Sunda, because this is the area that Indonesia is proposing for CTI priority recognition. The current proposal is limited to Indonesia, but following Timor-Leste's earlier suggestion during this meeting, the opportunity exists for a trans-boundary seascape. If this happens, it will require the two countries to jointly prepare a seascape-wide plan. On the Indonesian side, the areas have already been identified and include East Nusa Tenggara, Bali, and West Nusa Tenggara – more or less 45 million hectares.

Lesser Sunda has the largest MPA coverage in Indonesia (about 4.4 million hectares), nearly 1,800 fish species, 25 of which are endemic to Indonesia; and 523 coral species, including 11 endemic species. The area is also famous for cetaceans and sea turtles and is a migratory route for whales, so it is being eyed for marine tourism.

Another area that is worth noting is Banda Seascape, which encompasses Southeast Sulawesi and Maluku. The zoning plans for the two provinces are both still being worked out, with a target completion date of 2018. Ongoing activities include data collection on marine biodiversity and resources, including migratory species (cetaceans) to support identification and delineation of seascapes with potential transboundary issues.

The development of the Maluku Provincial Zoning Plan is supported by the (USAID-funded) SEA Project, which is fortunate because the process is very time-consuming and requires large amounts of funds. Indonesia has developed guidelines for MSP, with the expectation that the process could be completed in 3-4 months for each province. In reality, it was not so easy. As it turned out, it takes more than one year to finish one provincial plan.

It must be said that while seascapes may be an unfamiliar concept to many in government and therefore difficult to explain, there appears to be some parallel between the concept and the work that is currently being done with MSP in Indonesia. Even so, the fact remains that capacity building is crucial to progressing the work, and obviously this requires human and financial resources.

Another challenge that needs to be addressed is the potential conflict between seascapes and the FMA concept that is already well established in Indonesia. The FMA concept divides the waters of Indonesia into nine FMAs primarily for the purpose of managing capture fisheries, which is a much narrower focus than required in a seascape. Now that the Seascapes Document is available, a conversation can be started on harmonizing the FMA and seascapes. Then a seascapes model that is applicable to Indonesia can be developed based on the national context.

Solomon Islands
(Presented by D. Kauhiona)

Solomon Islands has a TWG for seascapes has been established composed of MFMR, MECDM and TNC. They have not selected a seascape for CTI priority recognition but BSSE has been highlighted as a potential candidate. During the mini-REX in Brisbane, Arnavon Islands was also plugged as a catalyst for national level seascapes, but the TWG has yet to engage in this discussion with the provinces involved (Choiseul and Isabel).

Some issues confronting Solomon Islands in this regard include:
1. There was no model or framework to guide the process until this week's 4th SWG Meeting.
2. Case studies have been mentioned but, until this week, there was not enough detail to be translated into any meaningful guidance for the TWG.
3. Resource management in Solomon Islands is based heavily on community-based approaches and will benefit best from case studies of seascapes involving communities and resource ownership.
4. While there might be NGO partners implementing seascape-related activities in Solomon Islands, the lead agencies (MFMR and MECDM) did not have sufficient knowledge of such activities to be able to pursue their own seascapes program (they looked forward to listening to the Partners' presentations later in the day).
5. For a government already struggling to carry out existing programs, capacity will be a major issue particularly in terms of scaling up community-based programs, policies and practices to large-scale management.

Going forward, the TWG intends to "socialize" the Seascapes Document to those that need to be engaged in the process, including the NCC, national government agencies, provincial governments, private sector, management partners on the ground, and resource owners or communities. Specific steps include:
1. Familiarization and internalization of the Document so as to be fully conversant with the seascapes model and regional framework, and be equipped to share knowledge
2. Defining seascapes in the Solomon Islands context
3. Understanding how seascapes may align with or differ from current approaches and tools
4. Determining how to align seascapes with current programs with oceans or seascapes components, e.g. (GEF) Small Grants Programme (SGP), WWF, SPREP (Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme) Pacific Oceanscape, Oceans12, MACBIO (Marine and Coastal Biodiversity Management in Pacific Island Countries), etc.
5. Testing of general model in the BSSE based on agreement between the concerned Parties

Session 8 – Focus Group Discussion: Capacity needs for seascapes

In this session, the country delegates were divided into their respective country or neighboring country groups to analyze their capacity needs for implementing seascapes. Discussions were guided by the following question: "What would it take to strengthen existing seascapes and advance establishment and implementation of new seascapes in your country?"

Report-outs would be made in the last session before the close of the REX.

**Session 9 – Presentations from CTI Development Partners
on Seascapes-related Projects**

Session 9 included four presentations focused on seascape-related activities in the Coral Triangle region supported by CI, TNC, WWF and WCS, and an open-forum discussion that tackled mainly questions about project funding.

Ms Esters said five presenters, including GIZ, were scheduled for this session, but the representative from GIZ (Ms Lena Kern) had unfortunately taken ill and was unable to present. "We will circulate her presentation on a later day," Ms Esters added.

World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)
(Presented by Mr. Shannon Seeto, WWF-Pacific)

a. Bismarck-Solomon Seas Ecoregion (BSSE)

The 2.5 million km^2 area called Bismarck-Solomon Seas Ecoregion (BSSE) has many important ecological, biological and socioeconomic characteristics but is best known as a critical habitat for Western Pacific Leatherback Turtles nesting, feeding and migration. WWF helped to facilitate the 2006 Tri-national MOU signed between Indonesia, PNG and Solomon Islands on protecting the Western Pacific Leatherback turtles and their habitats, but they are currently not working at the BSSE scale (the BSSE initiative did not prosper because of lack of funding for secretariat and implementation). Their ongoing programs in the BSSE are national marine activities in the following areas:
- PNG: Madang Lagoon, North Coast and Bogia Districts in Madang Province
- Solomon Islands: Western Province
- Indonesia: Bird's Head, Cenderawasih Bay

b. WWF-Pacific (Solomon Islands) Sustainable Coastal Communities Programme

WWF is currently working with communities on Ghizo island and the adjacent Nusatuva, Kolombangara and Simbo islands, but their focus area also includes Vella Lavella and Ranongga. Although there has been a lot of work in small LLMAs and MPA programs in the area over the years, there is still a lot of overfishing going on amidst the communities' lack of capacity to enforce. This compelled WWF to revisit the approaches that have been taken the past, where NGOs would go to the communities and say, you must do this. It didn't work, so we looked into livelihoods.

Income from fishing accounts for a large part of the communities' livelihoods, and growing population pressure on marine resources and their habitats is resulting in over-exploitation, food security and poverty issues. To address these concerns, we focused on two approaches.

The first approach included working with local communities to build and deploy "rafters" or "iFADs" – "Inshore Fish Aggregating Devices" – used to attract pelagic fish in one location to make them easier to catch, which is a national fisheries priority, an alternative, and a strategy to move fishers away from managed areas.

The second approach was to engage with fishers through an innovative and new method of stock assessment in data-poor fisheries – "Spawning Potential Surveys." This method only needs two

pieces of information that fishers collect: it looks at the size distribution of target species in the catch, and engages fishers in a one-off assessment of the "size at maturity" for the target fish species – it's a very easy way for communities to get involved. But the main idea here is to get them to see that the fish stocks of important species have declined, and for them to come up with management initiatives.

Then we involved fishers in community-based fisheries management. Again, once fishers start to see that fish stocks are going down, they come up with guidelines, talk about management plans, setting up LMMAs, size limits, etc.

We also looked into how to work with women in fisheries, because there are a lot of women working in fisheries. We created a financial inclusion program mostly for women, basically identifying alternative livelihoods and businesses. Through this program, we've established revolving funds to help the women to move away from the MPAs, and this is starting to really develop. At the beginning of 2017, the savings club had a membership of 738 from 27 communities, with total savings of SBD $270,650. Four months later, membership grew to 941 women from 33 communities, with over SBD $310,000 in total savings.

By working with community women's groups, we endeavored to ensure that the benefits from the transition from coastal reef fisheries to rafter fisheries, and the focus on CBFM (community-based fisheries management), also contributed to improving livelihoods, not just improving food security. Now the women have started to realize that they are making this profit from managing the fisheries, so the idea is working towards setting up MPAs, using the CBRM (community-based resource management) or EAFM approach to ensure fisheries sustainability, looking at establishing community agreements, bringing communities to the table so they can work together, encouraging them to send letters of interest if they want to do it, and to assess how serious they are. If they're serious, then we take the next step.

Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)
(By S. Jupiter, WCS)

WCS is not yet a CTI Partner, we submitted an application to the RS, and a vote should be expected in the next SOM (SOM13).)

WCS has well-established programs in PNG and Indonesia. We just received sign-off from the Solomon Islands government on our MOU, so we're trying to start the program here. We do have a terrestrial program in Malaysia that may be involved in several sporadic marine activities but they don't have a marine program there yet. And we're involved in some contractual activities in the Philippines that have not been scaled up so far.

The other thing that I wanted to mention relates to the previous conversation about buyers and sellers: WCS is also in a position right now to serve as a buyer particularly in relation to establishment of MPA networks, or scale planning in the context of seascapes.

Last year, WCS launched an MPA Fund at the US State Department Ocean Conference in Washington DC. This Fund is being capitalized by the Waitt Foundation, Blue Moon Fund, and Tiffany & Co. Foundation and was matched by GEF commitment of USD33M for MPA. This is globally, and not just for the Coral Triangle. The goal is to help countries achieve their Aichi targets

by 2020. In the next year, there's a push to get this money out the door. If there's interest, you can follow up with me about how to develop proposals to access these funds. MPA funds are currently being used in Indonesia as well as PNG.

In terms of what WCS is doing in Indonesia, within the Lesser Sunda Seascape potential priority area, we're working in West Nusa Tenggara with the provincial government to establish networks of MPAs as well as to develop small-scale sustainable fisheries (grouper and snapper). This is a partnership with MMAF and some private sector fishing companies. The main challenge is that it's very difficult to harmonize planning across the larger scale seascape when the government has adopted other planning approach, such as provincial scale or fisheries management area scale in Indonesia.

The other area in Indonesia where WCS is working is through the USAID SEA Project in FMA 715. This area is trying to develop multiple potential seascapes, and the key issue relates to the challenge of coordinating across these different planning regions.

In terms of the BSSE in PNG, we've been funded by the US Department of State, and now more recently through the Oceans5 Partnership (a funders organization), to try out marine managed area (MMA) zoning approaches in the coastal waters of New Ireland Province. Through Oceans5, this may also be replicated in Manus Province as well. This is just within the three-nautical mile boundary, really focusing on managing fisheries activities and other resource extraction that potentially impact the sustainable life of ocean communities. The challenge there has been the turnover of provincial staff, making it hard to actually establish conversation about zoning typology, spatial boundaries of where they would like to set up zoning, as well as who are the stakeholders that need to be consulted. Also, right now in PNG, they're leading up the elections, so there's a little bit of hiatus.

In Solomon Islands, through new funding that's just coming through, we will be hoping to work with the Solomon Islands Government and the Western Province Govt to trial an MMA zoning approach in what we call Kavachi "seascape." I'm putting seascape in parentheses here because this is not strictly the same seascape definition as the CTI, but a smaller geography that will be focused on zoning. The main activity we consider regulating here is the tuna industry that is doing purse seining capture in this area, which the community believes is affecting their own local catch.

The challenge is in identifying the appropriate pathway to take this forward in terms of the roadmap for government processes that have been established through national marine spatial planning for the Oceans 12 group, which is a multi-stakeholder group that has been put together to consider how marine spatial planning might operate in the country.

The Nature Conservancy (TNC)
(Presented by K. Kalit, TNC-PNG)

TNC has been working in PNG for more than 20 years. At present, we have three projects in Milne Bay, Manus and New Britain. This presentation focuses on our work in New Britain, which is funded by the Australian Government and implemented by CSIRO and TNC.

There are three components: (1) ridges-to-reefs planning led by TNC; (2) values database led by CSIRO; and (3) decision-making process, also led by CSIRO lead

We are working very closely with CSIRO because we complement in terms of the skill sets that we bring in. TNC produces the maps using a participatory approach where communities, industry, and government come together to identify where actual natural resources are and do planning, which actually generates very useful information.

We are collaborating with government through the lead CTI focal point (CEPA), and UNDP is funding a portion of the work led by TNC in West New Britain, where we are engaged in participatory ridges to reef planning. This is a two-year funding which started in October 2015, ending around Oct/Nov 2017.

We have also been contracted to do the same activity in East New Britain with funding from the Australian Government in collaboration with CSIRO.

Stakeholders include: communities across New Britain, community-based organizations, industry (primary engagement has been with oil palm and tourism), and all levels of government in PNG

In the West Britain component, there are 15-20 organizations, depending on their areas of interest and expertise, who have been given opportunity to develop bits and pieces of project activities supported by UNDP related to conservation.

The Bismarck Sea is bounded by the north coast of mainland PNG, the island of New Britain, New Ireland, and the far-reaching islands of Manus Province. Some of the notable features of this area include:
- West New Britain is PNG's largest oil palm province, and West New Britain's oil palm development is expanding rapidly
- The area has a lot natural resources: fisheries, tuna, and there is also Kimbe Bay which is known as a top diving center attracting tourism
- The region is the area where Nautilus (seabed) mining exploration – the first in the world -- is going on, which is raising a lot of concern on the part of the regional government as well as landowners. The fact that this kind of development is not happening anywhere else globally means we don't have any other place to learn lessons from.
- In addition, logging projects for oil palm expansion and other land use conversion are having large impacts in terms of deforestation. A lot of land has been taken up for such purposes illegally. The PNG issues what is known as "Special Purpose Agricultural and Business Lease" (SABL). There were 75 leases taken between 2004 and 2011, equivalent to 5.4 million hectares taken with the pretext to do agriculture: instead of agriculture, the land is used for large scale logging and oil palm expansion. The government has set up a commission of inquiry into the SABL but companies are already knitted into this place and people, so when we are facilitating in these areas, the companies as well as the landowners come to our meetings to tell us, "No -- we don't want you." These are isolated communities, and the challenge we've seen there is that the government should do something but it does facilitation, it does formalizing when it's illegal.

In terms of implementation, one challenge we've had to address relates to delineation – the drawing of the seascape line. The communities rely on marine resources as well as terrestrial resources, so it is important to them that they are able to see where we draw the seascape line. So, our solution, as suggested by one of our colleagues there Nate Peterson, is to listen to the people: Include the whole island, both marine and terrestrial resources.

Our second challenge relates to technical capacity and communications. There are variations in technical capacity. The government on one end and the landowners and the community at the community level, and between them there is that capacity difference. It's really a question of how do we work with them – the community level and the government agency level – because there are different players out there.

Conservation International (CI)
(Presented by N. Esters, CI-US)

CI is involved in multiple seascapes across the Coral Triangle. In Indonesia, CI focuses on the Bird's Head Seascape and Lesser Sunda Seascape, with Bali serving as anchor location. There is intention to work in the coming years to work in partnership with organizations like WCS along the rest of the island chain.

In Malaysia, the focus is on the Sulu-Sulawesi Seascape as part of the regional framework and relationship between the three countries.

In PNG, CI works on the Milne Bay Seascape, taking lessons learned from Bird's Head Seascape model in creating a network of LMMAs to establish the foundation and build capacity within communities for natural resource management (NRM).

In the Philippines, in addition to the Sulu-Sulawesi Seascape, CI is also involved in the West Philippine Seascape, where the government is looking at establishing an MPA network, and the North Philippine Seascape, with initial discussions around Benham (Philippine) Rise.

CI-Timor-Leste is working with the government on the North Coast Seascape, specifically on the roadmap.

And regionally, CI is providing technical support to the SWG.

Except for SSME and Lesser Sunda, the seascapes that CI is working in are single-country seascapes and, in Lesser Sunda, Indonesia and Timor-Leste are operating only at the national level. But several areas are working toward multi-national seascapes. In Milne Bay, for example, the hope is that in the future the seascape will stretch over to Solomon Islands.

CI works with governments at different levels, as well as international NGOs, national and local level NGOs, academe, private sector, communities and social groups related to education, health, church and other sectors, and various donors.

Some of the challenges that CI is looking at relates to thinking at scale, how to work at a larger scale and everything that entails. For example, it's been pointed out that, except for the Philippines, none of the countries have national level seascapes-specific policies, so if a country is looking at having a large-scale geography such as a seascape, how do they align that with their policies? What is it going to take from a financial standpoint to do something like that? And how does one communicate at scale?

In terms of accessing new partners, there needs to be conversations with seabed mining companies, hotel chains, and shipping companies – partners that operate at a larger scale than those that

conservation groups have traditionally been working with before. For example, the Bird's Head Seascape is very much a partnership between multiple organizations working across different thematic areas – private sector, fisheries, MPAs, and others that are traditionally not environment-focused – to bring about a larger scale of change.

Generally, the first thing that draws CI to an area is ecological significance and biological productivity. What keeps us there, however, are things like respect for traditional practices and norms, the populations' high dependence on marine and coastal resources, and the connectivity and resulting pressures and threats in the area. Then we work at creating the enabling factors, or strengthening those factors if they are already there.

Open-forum discussion

The open discussion opened with a three part question from the Co-Chair, Felix Mirasol of the Philippines. He asked (1) What mechanisms should we have in our country to make it easier for you and other partners to support our programs? (2) Are there development partners who work with government agencies at the sub-national levels to package proposals?, and (3) to Ms Esters, could you elaborate on ecotourism in the Bird's Head Seascape and how it was developed? Ms Esters, answered the third question first responding that the BHS began with a vision of economic development and that vision continues to drive the seascape. Furthermore, the BHS is a very beautify place and it was branded as a world renown dive destination which has been very successful at attracting tourism. This has allowed them to diversify the economy with activities such as crafts, fishing, homestays, mariculture, etc.

To address the second question, Ms Esters explained that small-local NGOs have a hard time receiving money from large international sources because the administrative burden of reporting, financial recordkeeping and auditing needs are too high. These organizations partner often partner with large NGOs and receive sub-grants from them. Also, "there are specific donors, funds and programs that concentrate on building up local smaller NGOs' capacity to do that." Last, Ms Esters answered the first question by stating that she looks for a "group of people that I can contact on a regular basis and are consistent, so that when I go to the Philippine government, for example, I know exactly who to go to and I can work with them on a consistent basis."

The next question from Nilda Baling of the Philippines asked "Is there any way development partners can influence governments to adopt policies that are of national interest?" In response, it was first acknowledged that all countries face the challenge of prioritizing development needs with sustainable management needs and the ability of NGOs to effect policy is limited. Each NGO has a different practice and timeline for projects and funding. For example, Shannon Seeto of WWF acknowledged that in terms of projects, their priorities are strongly tied to those of the government. Stacey Jupiter of WCS then shared that WCS works on a project basis and therefore has very little flexibility to "deliver on quick requests" but they are willing to collaborate with "governments on longer term planning horizons".

The next question was proposed by Mr Guteres of Timor-Leste. He asked "How do governments get access to donor support?" Ms Esters explained that there are several options for governments including embassies in different donor countries, each country has an assigned focal point for large funds such as the GEF and the GCF "who serve as links between your country priorities and the funding priorities of the agencies themselves." Last, major companies have corporate social

responsibility programs and are often looking for ways to mitigate their social and environmental impacts and are willing to support projects.

Last, it was clarified for the SWG that CTI does not have any regulations or parameters around what donors are able to support in each country partner organizations of the CTI-CFF. Evangeline Miclat offered the example that for the Sulu-Sulawesi Seascape Project, GIZ directs the money to the partners, like CI-Philippines. "In fact, if the government does not have the appropriate mechanism to receive GIZ money, they course it through the NGOs."

Session 10 – Focus Group Discussion: Review and synthesis of outputs from previous sessions

For this session, the country delegates were again asked to break into their respective country or neighboring country group to review and synthesize their outputs from the previous two small group discussions. The session was guided by the following question from Ms Esters: "Now that you've heard from the partners, other countries, colleagues, or you've actually presented on your own, is there anything that you want to change in your communication to address the challenges and the gaps and capacities that you've identified?"

Session 11 – Focus Groups' Report-outs

This was the last substantive session of the REX. The country delegates presented the results of their three small-group discussions, reporting specific points as "group results" where appropriate as well as reporting by country. The report-outs did not follow a consistent format, but are summarized below using a consistent format where possible.

Timor-Leste and Indonesia
(Presented by H. Guterres and O. Irianto)

a. Key messages
1. A seascape is just a geographic designation – a container – in which various management tools can be applied. It does not duplicate or replace the management approaches and tools that are already in place.
2. Active government involvement is crucial in a seascape to ensure that the various stakeholders and interests are able to work together for the benefit of the people who live and depend on that seascape.

b. Target audiences
NCC, government (all levels), NGOs/Partners

c. Communication needs and actions

Communication needs and actions	Explanatory comments (from IDN and TLS)
1. In-country socialization and internalization of the Seascapes Document to promote adoption of seascapes terminology a. Report about Seascapes Document to concerned ministries (through NCC) and	It is important to at least inform our TWGs about the Seascapes Document and why they have to introduce and use the CTI seascapes terminology in their communications. With the NGOs, we are already in the same state of mind, we just need to

Communication needs and actions	Explanatory comments (from IDN and TLS)
national-level CTI TWGs on climate change, MPA, EAFM and threatened b. Conduct at least two meetings to socialize the Document – one meeting with the ministries and a smaller meeting with NGOs c. Advocate among TWGs, ministries and NGOs for consistent use of seascapes terminology	coordinate with them in terms of promoting seascapes in their communications.
2. In-country discussions on proposal to establish Lesser Sunda trans-boundary seascape a. Discuss in NCC/ministries about the proposal to establish a trans-boundary seascape at the Lesser Sunda area between Timor-Leste and Indonesia (around Atauro Island in Timor-Leste and Wetar Island in Indonesia) b. Develop country proposals for the establishment of trans-boundary seascape	Both Indonesia and Timor-Leste have made significant investments to develop their respective seascapes in the Lesser Sunda area so we think it is logical for both countries to work together to develop Lesser Sunda as a trans-boundary or trans-national seascape. However, before a decision can be made, we need to discuss proposal in our respective NCCs/ministries.
3. Formal bilateral meeting on proposed trans-boundary Lesser Sunda seascape a. Review and discuss country proposals b. Confirm common interest in establishing trans-boundary seascape c. Officially start project d. Discuss and plan next steps	Once we have our respective NCCs/ministries' approval to proceed, we will have to meet again in a more formal setting to confirm that there is still interest on both sides to move forward with the project. Then the project can start officially.
4. Diagnostic studies (end of Jul 2017-end of Jul 2018) • Conduct 2-4 thematic focus group discussions (FGDs) to collect data (bathymetry, fisheries, ecological, socio-economic, environmental issues) • Determine if Lesser Sunda really meets the criteria for a seascape, especially for a CTI Priority Seascape	A lot of projects have been conducted and are being implemented in the proposed trans-boundary seascape area so we think the data are already available, and we don't need to spend a lot of money for another study. Instead, we will use thematic FGDs to collect the following data: 3. 1-2 FGDs with NGOs, Partners, universities and scientific community -- basic data on bathymetry, fisheries and related biota, and other ecological data 4. 1-2 FGDs with Ministry of Environment, communities and other stakeholders – environmental issues (marine debris, pollution, etc.)
5. Bilateral proposal on trans-boundary seascape (end of Jul 2018) a. Hold meeting between Indonesia and Timor-Leste to develop joint proposal b. Finalize agreement on joint proposal c. Submit to NCCs for formal transmittal to SWG/RS d. Build support for proposal among Partners and other stakeholders	If we can submit the proposal to the SWG in July 2018, the SWG would probably be ready to form the evaluation team. And if we can work with the SWG/RS before that, maybe the SWG will be able to endorse the proposal to the next SOM for consideration by the CSO. It would be good if Lesser Sunda is recognized as a CTI Priority Seascape soon, because some of the projects in the area will be ending soon. Priority recognition will give these projects the legitimacy to continue, which will benefit not only Timor-Leste

Communication needs and actions	Explanatory comments (from IDN and TLS)
	and Indonesia but also the NGOs and other stakeholders in Lesser Sunda. We have already approached Stacey (WCS), and hopefully they're interested. We are also looking at other donors and NGOs, including CI, which is already involved in Timor-Leste.
6. Marine spatial planning and implementation	

Malaysia and Philippines
(Presented by E. Miclat)

a. Goals/purpose
1. To inform about the CTI Seascapes Model document
2. To develop appreciation of the seascapes and their purposes
3. To generate support for seascapes

Additionally, for the Philippines:

4. To consider and start the discussion on how we can integrate the preparatory activities for the CTI-CFF seascapes work in the 2018 work plan of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), the lead agency for CTI in the Philippines.

b. Key messages
1. Highlight significance – biological, economic and social – of seascapes
2. Acknowledge existing marine resource management approaches and their significance to seascape work
3. Pressures on resources continue and escalate despite the implementation of various resources, so there is a need to do more than we are doing now.
4. Seascapes will enhance existing management efforts to deal with pressures – a new way of doing things. ("A new way of doing things" will not ring true with people working at the national level who are familiar with the word "seascape," but it is a good message for people at the local level who are hearing about seascapes for the first time, because it tells them to look at the bigger situation and not think in a box.)
5. Seascapes promote cooperation/combined effort because no one party or one agency can do it alone.

Additionally, for the Philippines:

6. Seascapes are a platform not only for biodiversity conservation but also to address food security, climate change issues and disaster risk reduction, and peace and order issues.

c. Target audience
For Malaysia:
1. TWG for Seascapes, which includes government, academic institutions and NGOs
2. State Coordinating Committee for CTI, which represents the State of Sabah in NCC-Malaysia
3. NCC-Malaysia

For the Philippines:
1. DENR central Office, particularly the Biodiversity Management Bureau, which is the lead agency of the country for CTI work
2. NCCC-Philippines, which includes government agencies, the League of Municipalities of the Philippines, NGOs (WWF and CI), academic institutions and the business sector

3. DENR Regional Offices and, through them, the local governments and Protected Area Superintendents (PASUs) of NIPAS areas
4. MPA Support Network (MSN), which includes national agencies, NGOs, people's organizations, and MPA and CRM practitioners.

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d. Communication needs and actions

For Malaysia:

Communication needs and actions	Explanatory comments (from MYS, as reported by EM/RT)

1. Seminars and face-to-face discussions
   a. Identify facilitators knowledgeable in seascapes
   b. Identify funding source to support activities
	We cannot just distribute the Document. We need activities that will allow greater interaction to clarify what the Document is about and its usefulness.

2. CTI Seascapes General Model and Regional Framework
   a. Prepare full text in printed form, simplified brochure or fact sheet, "generic" PowerPoint (should come from CI and acknowledge by the SWG)
   b. Translate to local language as needed
   c. Identify funding source to support production of materials	

For the Philippines:

Communication needs and actions	Explanatory comments (from PHL, as reported by EM/RT)

1. Contextualization of the Seascapes General Model and Regional Framework for Priority Seascapes with respect to existing national and local laws and policies (lead agency: DA-BFAR/Co-Chair of NCC Philippines)
   a. Engage legal experts to conduct policy review and analysis to determine how the CTI Seascapes Document aligns with national policy, and how national policy can accommodate this framework
   b. Develop structured program for national and sub-national discussions aimed at increasing awareness, appreciation and support of the model and framework	

2. Development of Philippine roadmap for the determination, identification and selection of seascapes with potential for CTI priority recognition
   a. Engage scientific institutions to provide consolidated baseline data for planning using the Seascapes Document as framework and to evaluate applicability and feasibility of the CTI Seascapes General Model and Regional Framework for Priority Seascapes
   b. Conduct strategic planning to develop the roadmap.
	Seascapes that are designated under the CTI framework should not be confused with existing seascapes in the Philippines.

Communication needs and actions	Explanatory comments (from PHL, as reported by EM/RT)
3. Packaging of projects and proposals • Engage expert services to develop and package projects and proposals	This requires additional funding because this is an additional activity
4. Development of policy/technical bulletin	The technical bulletin is intended to provide guidelines for participating government and other institutions in the implementation for Priority Seascapes plans and programs, and structured in such a way that it can also be used as a material to stimulate donor interest.
5. Regional rollout of seascapes roadmap	In the Philippines, the process toward designating seascapes is always a multi-stakeholder process. The rollout will ensure participation of regional players

Additional notes from Malaysia and the Philippines
1. The countries could benefit more if there is be sharing of expertise, e.g. through exchange visits and learning exchanges between Malaysia and the Philippines
2. The sharing of experience and learnings from the implementation of activities can lead to improving the model.
3. The work is not going to happen in just a year because, if we're doing it in different locations targeting different audiences, for this year we can schedule only a certain number of activities. Also, it will take time to develop the materials that are acceptable to the countries.
4. There are costs involved in all of this; resources will be needed to implement these activities. This is a gap – the activities that are lined up are immediate steps but we know that the government budget is done so we will just be pulling resources from other activities. So, if these immediate next steps that we are undertaking are aligned with the interests of the development partners, we would appreciate partner support and would be happy to welcome partners to participate.

Solomon Islands
(Presented by A. Vave-Karamui)

Communication needs and actions	Explanatory comments (from SLB)
1. National level SWG Meeting (beginning of Sep 2017) c. Reflect on the Seascapes General Model and Regional Framework for Priority Seascapes d. Develop concept note for potential seascape idea e. Prepare communication materials (fact sheet, simplified version, introduction section of the Document in printed form, case studies in printed form and PowerPoint)	We are starting with Arnavons and the Kawaki (Katupika, Wagina and Kia) network as a potential area for discussion. We have been talking to Stacy (WCS) about sharing some of the specific Pacific region case studies. We agree with the suggestion from the Philippines about having a "generic" PowerPoint but may come up with our own as well
2. National exchange workshop (Sep/Oct 2017) a. Introduce the seascape concept and principles	We may invite WWF, WCS, and TNC who are more familiar with seascapes to the workshop to share some of their case studies

Communication needs and actions	Explanatory comments (from SLB)
b. Discuss how aligned the seascape concept is with existing policy and setup in Solomon Islands and how tools and approaches already in place in Solomon Islands can accommodate seascapes c. Share case studies • Initiate discussion on how seascapes would look for Solomon Islands using the CTI concept as the guide in order to come up with a "Solomonized" version of the model • Do a stock-take on existing capacities and capacity gaps at the national level • Develop roadmap for BSSE • Develop key messages	We are talking with Jimmy (Kereseka) and maybe to TNC as well as the Arnavons Learning Park about using their map as an example for us for use during the workshop.
3. Endorsement by NCC of finalized draft of Solomon Islands' version of the Seascapes Document and updated concept note on Arnavons (Nov 2017 or before SOM13)	By SOM we can update the SWG on the steps that we have taken to actually introduce the seascapes concept at the national level, and a roadmap for Solomon Islands' seascapes for 2018.
4. Outreach to Choiseul and Isabel governments and Kawaki communities (Nov 2017)	

Additional notes:
1. To speed up the process, the seascapes group will use opportunities from ongoing training programs of partners and various projects, government initiatives in MSP and the integrated ocean framework (Oceans12) and the NPOA review, as well as efforts by the MFMR on enforcing the Fisheries Management Act. So are ongoing activities that will feed into this process.
2. As suggested by the Philippines, having a list/directory of mentors for seascapes would be helpful so the SWG and NCC will know who to contact if we have questions.

Papua New Guinea
(Presented by K. Kalit/TNC-PNG)

(Note: These are recommendations that Mr. Kalit said he would take to the PNG Government as part of his report on the successful completion and endorsement of the Seascapes Document by the SWG.)

Communication needs and actions	Explanatory comments (from KK/TNC-PNG)
1. Workshop to introduce and socialize the Seascapes Document	There is a new oceans office that has been established in PNG and has a role to play in seascapes. The fisheries authority also needs to be involved.
2. Development of action strategy for operationalizing in PNG the Seascapes General Model and Regional Framework for Priority Seascapes	In developing the action strategy, the NCC has to decide whether to focus on BSSE or other ongoing activities, and what message should go out to the various stakeholders.

Closing

Ms Anderson and Ms Esters both expressed their thanks to the delegates, adding that CI team was looking forward to supporting the countries as they moved forward with their plans. "There is so much to do," Ms Esters noted, before inviting the Co-Chair to give the closing remarks.

The Co-Chair thanked everyone for their time and hard work in making the week a success. He said he hoped the Seascapes Document would serve "to put our knowledge into action."

Speaking for the Host Country, Mr. Kereseka thanked the country delegates "for choosing Solomon Islands." He echoed the Co-Chair's appreciation for everyone's participation and contributions to the week's events, as he wished all "a safe travel."

The REX ended at 4:30p.m.

Annex A. Directory of Participants

Annex A.1.
4TH SEASCAPES WORKING GROUP MEETING

CT6 DELEGATES

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Annex A.2.
2ND REGIONAL EXCHANGE ON SEASCAPES

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Annex B: 4th SWG Meeting Agenda

The below agenda was provided at the beginning of the 4th SWG formal meeting held on 16-17 May 2017 in Honiara, Solomon Islands. It does not reflect agenda or schedule changes made during the meeting. *(For the approved revised agenda, see section on "Approval of the 4th SWG Meeting Agenda" in the main body of this report.)*

The formal meeting was preceded by a half-day informal session held on 15 May 2017.

DAY 1: MAY 16, 2017	
3:30 pm – 4:00 pm	Registration
4:00 pm – 4:15 pm	Opening 1. Welcome Remarks 2. Introduction of Participants
4:15 pm – 5:45 pm	Review and Approvals 1. Review of 4th SWG Meeting Agenda 2. Approval of 4th SWG Meeting Agenda 3. Review of Decision-Making Protocols for 4th SWG Meeting 4. Approval of Decision-Making Protocols for 4th SWG Meeting 5. Review of Results 3rd SWG Meeting
5:45 pm – 6:00 pm	Coffee Break

6:00 pm – 7:30 pm	Section I. Introduction to CTI-CFF Seascapes
	a. The Value of the Coral Triangle to the Global Ocean
	b. What do Seascapes Offer?
	    i. Seascapes' Role in International and National Policy
	    ii. Benefits of Seascapes
	c. How Seascapes Align with and Strengthen Approaches and Tools for Marine Management in the Coral Triangle
	d. Seascapes Explanatory Diagrams
	e. Case Study: Seascapes Selection in the Philippines

END OF DAY	

DAY 3: MAY 17, 2017	
8:00 am – 10:00 am	Section II. CTI-CFF Seascapes General Model a. Definition b. Key Elements c. Identification, Selection, and Designation d. Integrated Planning Model
10:00 am – 10:30 am	Coffee Break and Picture
10:30 am – 12:00 pm	Section III. CTI-CFF Seascapes: Vision, Purpose and Objectives a. Vision for CTI-CFF Seascapes b. Purpose for CTI-CFF Seascapes c. Objectives for CTI-CFF Seascapes
12:00 pm – 1:00 pm	Lunch
1:00 pm – 3:15 pm	Section IV. CTI-CFF Regional Framework for Priority Seascapes a. CTI-CFF Priority Seascapes b. Criteria for the Designation c. Operational Processes d. Designated Bodies e. Monitoring & Evaluation
3:15 pm – 3:30 pm	Coffee Break
3:30 pm – 5:30 pm	Sections V-VIII: Annexes a. Annex 1 – Important Definitions for Large Scale Marine Management for CTI-CFF Seascapes b. Annex 2 – Related International Agreements

DAY 3: MAY 17, 2017	
	c. Annex 3 – Seascapes Concept by Subandono Diposaptono d. Annex 4 – Planning Process for Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion (SSME)
5:30 pm – 7:30 pm	Consideration of any tabled items
7:30 pm – 7:45 pm	Consideration of Roadmap for SWG
7:45 pm – 8:00 pm	Closing
END OF DAY	

Annex C: 2nd Regional Exchange on Seascapes Agenda

The below agenda was provided at the beginning of the 2nd Regional Exchange on Seascapes held on May 18-19, 2017 in Honiara, Solomon Islands. It does not reflect agenda or schedule changes made during the REX. Changes to the agenda are noted in the main body text where relevant.

The REX followed the 4th SWG Meeting consisting of a half-day informal session on May 15 and formal sessions on May 16-17.

DAY 1: MAY 18, 2017	
8:00 am – 8:30 am	Registration
8:30 am – 10:00 am	Session 1 -- Opening Session 1. Welcome Remarks 2. Introduction of Participants 3. Review of Results 4th SWG Meeting 4. Objectives of 2nd Regional Exchange on Seascapes 5. Review of 2nd Regional Exchange on Seascapes
10:00 am – 10:30 am	Coffee Break & Picture
10:30 am – 11:15 am	Session 2 -- Section I. Introduction to CTI-CFF Seascapes Present highlights of first section of CTI Seascapes Document focusing on the communications/socialization/key messaging of the section (30 mins) Plenary questions and discussion (15 mins)
11:15 am – 12:00 pm	Session 3 -- Section II. CTI-CFF Seascapes General Model a. Definition b. Key Elements c. Identification, Selection and Designation d. Integrated Planning Model Present highlights of second section of CTI Seascapes Document focusing on the communications/socialization/key messaging of the section (30 mins) Plenary questions and discussion (15 mins)
12:00 pm – 1:00 pm	Lunch
1:00 pm – 1:45 pm	Session 4 -- Section III. CTI-CFF Seascapes: Vision, Purpose and Objectives a. Vision for CTI-CFF Seascapes b. Purpose for CTI-CFF Seascapes c. Objectives for CTI-CFF Seascapes Present highlights of third section of CTI Seascapes Document focusing on the communications/socialization/key messaging of the section (30 mins) Plenary questions and discussion (15 mins)
1:45 pm – 2:45 pm	Session 5 -- Section IV. CTI-CFF Regional Framework for Priority Seascapes a. CTI-CFF Priority Seascapes b. Criteria for Designation c. Operational Processes d. Designation Bodies e. Monitoring & Evaluation

DAY 1: MAY 18, 2017	
	Present highlights of fourth section of CTI Seascapes Document focusing on the communications/socialization/key messaging of the section (30 mins) Plenary questions and discussion (30 mins)
2:45 pm – 3:00 pm	Coffee Break
3:00 pm – 4:00 pm	Session 6 -- Exchange on Sulu-Sulawesi Seascape – details TBD
4:00 pm – 4:45 pm	Session 7 -- Key Messaging Exercise Split participants into Focus groups with each group focusing on a section of the document. Each group will review & edit the draft set of key messages for their section (45 mins)
4:45pm – 5:00 pm	Session 8 -- Closing
END OF DAY	
6:30pm – 9:00 pm	Dinner hosted by Government of Solomon Islands

DAY 3: MAY 19, 2017	
8:00 am – 8:30 am	Registration
8:30 am – 9:45 am	• Review Day 1 of 2nd Regional Exchange on Seascapes • Overview of Roadmap to SOM Questions/comments from the CTI-CFF broader community for the SWG and technical partners
9:45 am – 10:45 am	a. Updates from CTI countries on current status on seascapes related work (10 minutes per country)
10:45 am – 11:00 am	Coffee Break
11:00 am – 12:00 pm	Presentations from CTI Development Partners on Seascapes related projects (GIZ, WCS, WWF, TNC, CI, Australia)
12:00 pm – 1:00 pm	Lunch
1:00 pm – 1:45 pm	Focus Group Discussions: Divided up by country These discussions will consider the status presentations and ask the question "What would it take to strengthen existing seascapes and advance establishment and implementation of new seascapes in your country?" Each focus group will identify the gaps each country is facing around the status of the ability to implement.
1:45 pm – 3:30 pm	Focus Groups present results (10 mins per country) Plenary discussion: compare the focus group discussions and pull out common/repeated gaps in themes and or needs across the region (30 mins)
3:30 pm – 3:45 pm	Coffee Break
3:45 pm – 4:45 pm	Focus Groups Discussions: Divided by gap – max 4 Each group will apply draft key messages from previous day to and examine relevance in addressing communication needs around gap (30 mins) Plenary discussion: discuss experience and takeaways (30 mins)
4:45pm – 5:00 pm	Closing
END OF DAY	

Annex D: SOM Decision Documents on Recognition of SSME as Priority Seascape

coral triangle initiative

CHAIRMAN'S SUMMARY

Fourth
Senior Officials Meeting

Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia

**CORAL TRIANGLE INITIATIVE
ON CORAL REEFS, FISHERIES AND FOOD SECURITY
(CTI-CFF)**

Adopted on 22 October 2009

by the Governments of Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea,
the Philippines, Solomon Islands, and Timor-Leste

I. Opening Session

The Fourth Senior Officials' Meeting (SOM4) of the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF) was held in Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia from 20th to 22nd October 2009. The meeting, which was open for observers, had the following goals:

o Complete the review, discussions and recommendations on CTI Organizational Structure and Terms of Reference (TOR) for Ministerial approval, working with the Coordination Mechanisms Working Group
o Reach agreement on issues regarding the establishment of Regional Secretariat (location, Terms of Reference, transition) and draft recommendations for Ministerial decisions
o Clarify Terms of Reference and Next Steps for Financial Resources Working Group to support 2010 Work plan
o Clarify Term of Reference and Next Steps for M&E Working Group and the possibility of additional working group(s) to support 2010 Work Plan
o Prepare CTI actions for UNFCCC Copenhagen Meeting
o Develop CTI Implementation Roadmap for 2010
o Elaborate collaboration and alignment of CTI Implementation program with partners
o Prepare recommendations for logistic and substantive aspects of the 2nd Ministerial Meeting
o Status report from CT6 country covering: NCC establishment, work plan, financial arrangement, etc.

The meeting was formally opened by Y.Bhg. Datin Madinah Mohamad, Chairman of the Malaysian National Coordination Committee (NCC) and the Secretary General of the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation, Malaysia. Opening Remarks were delivered by Dr. Alex Retraubun, Chairman of the CTI Regional Secretariat and Director General of Marine, Coasts and Small Islands for the Indonesian Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries; and Dr. Noraieni Haji Mokhtar, Chair of the Organizing Committee and the CTI National Coordination Committee (NCC) for Malaysia.

II. Decisions

1. <u>Coordination Mechanism of CT Cooperation</u>
   The meeting reviewed progress of the Coordination Mechanism Working Group to date, discussed and deliberated on the overall structure and relations of the CTI organization; and the terms of reference of CTI organizations. The meeting has received consensus

that the two countries to consider for the location of the Permanent Regional Secretariat are Indonesia and the Philippines. Detailed decisions from the Coordination Mechanism of CT Cooperation session are stated in the Decision Document on CTI Coordination Mechanism (ANNEX-1).

2. <u>Financial Resources</u>
The meeting was presented with the draft recommendations for the financial resources processes. Decisions were made on strategic stages which covers; national financial planning processes; region-wide CTI Financial Resources Strategy for Phase I; and High-Level Roundtable on CTI Financial Resources. Delegates also agreed on operational direction to carry out the strategic phases. Detailed decisions from the Financial Resources session are stated in the Decision Document on Financial Resources (ANNEX-2).

3. <u>CTI Roles in UNFCCC</u>
The meeting deliberated on the role of CTI for climate change adaptation measure at the upcoming UNFCCC in Copenhagen in December 2009. The decisions include agreement to support for inclusion of the ocean dimension and issues into the negotiation text of UNFCCC, to recommend Ministers to have a joint communiqué in regard of CTI RPOA as implementation instrument on Climate Change Adaptation at the OCEAN DAY in Copenhagen; and to enhance understanding and capacity of CT6 countries in the implementation of RPOA and NPOA of Climate Change adaptation. Detailed decisions from the CTI Role in UNFCCC session are stated in the Decision Document on CTI for Climate Change Adaptation (ANNEX-3).

4. <u>Monitoring and Evaluation Framework</u>
The meeting reviewed the results of the Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group (MEWG) and agreed to further review the draft indicators for adoption in 2nd Ministerial Meeting (MM2). Delegates agreed to continue mandated MEWG to develop the whole monitoring and evaluation system and present the draft to SOM6 in 2010 and develop recommendation for the National CTI Coordinating Committees (NCCC) to initiate the identification of quantitative targets by November 2009. Detailed decisions from Monitoring and Evaluation Framework session are stated in the Decision Document Monitoring and Evaluation (ANNEX-4).

5. <u>Partners Work Plan Coordination and Alignment</u>
The meeting reviewed presentations by partners from United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Australian Government Overseas Aid Program (AUSAID) and Asian Development Bank (ADB). Detailed agreements from Partners Work Plan Coordination and Alignment session are stated in the Decision Document Monitoring and Evaluation (ANNEX-5).

6. <u>Preparations for the Second CTI Ministerial Meeting</u>
Solomon Islands have presented the preparation for conducting the Second Ministerial Meeting in Gizo. The meeting agreed to have the SOM5 in Honiara on 16-17 November,

and Solomon Islands will confirm the venue of the Second Ministerial Meeting venue by invitation at the earliest convenience. It was agreed that the Agenda for SOM5 includes Coordination Mechanism; Report from all working groups; Recommendation on CTI Regional Secretariat location; and Recommendation on Joint communiqué on Climate Change Adaptation. Delegates to the meeting also agreed on the Agenda for the Ministerial Meeting which is Report from SOM4; Report on CTI implementation progress (RPoA and NPoA); Decision on CTI Regional Secretariat Location; Adopt Joint communiqué on Climate Change Adaptation; and Dialogue with CTI partners.

7. <u>CTI Implementation Roadmap</u>

CTI Regional Secretariat presented a CTI Implementation Roadmap for year 2009, 2010 and 2011. Agreed detailed roadmap for CTI implementation phase 2009 – 2011 is stated in the Decision Document on CTI Roadmap for 2009 – 2011 (ANNEX – 6).

8. Based on the Philippines proposal during the meeting, CT6 delegates agreed to recognize Sulu Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion (SSME) as one of Priority Seascape.

9. The CT6 delegates thanked the Government of Malaysia for hosting the Fourth Senior Officials Meeting (SOM4).

ANNEX-3
DRAFT JOINT MINISTERIAL STATEMENT

Fifth Senior Official Meeting

(SOM 5)

under the

Coral Triangle Initiative

On Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security

Adopted on 18 November 2009

by the Governments of Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Solomon Islands, and Timor-Leste

1. The second Ministerial Meeting of the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security took place in Gizo, Solomon Islands on 19 November 2009, represented by relevant ministers and representatives of governments of Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, the Solomon Islands, and Timor-Leste.

2. The Ministers adopted the CTI Coordination Mechanism Structure and its Term of References, and the CTI Regional Secretariat structure and its functions as shown in attachment 1.

3. The Ministers endorsed the Solomon Islands as the Chairperson of the CTI Council of the Ministers for the period of two years from November 2009 until November 2011.

4. The Ministers endorsed Indonesia to host the CTI Regional Secretariat.

5. The Ministers acknowledged the encouraging achievement that has been made with regard to the implementation of RPOA and NPOA in each country.

6. The Ministers agreed to express CTI countries common concerns and actions in coping with issues of Climate Change through a joint communiqué.

7. The Ministers affirmed the decisions made by SOM4 and SOM5 as listed in attachment 2.

8. The Ministers expressed their appreciation for the support of CTI-CFF and welcome further cooperation from partners.

9. The Ministers expressed their appreciation for the exemplary work of the interim CTI Regional Secretariat and agreed to extend its mandate until a permanent secretariat is formally established

10. The Ministers expressed their appreciation for the generosity of the government of the Solomon Islands in hosting this Ministerial Meeting, and the superb organizational efforts carried out to ensure a productive and successful event.

Attachment: 20091119 – MM2 – JMS Joint Ministerial Statement at MM2

20091119 – MM2 – 1.1 CTI Regional Coordination Mechanism Structure
20091119 – MM2 – 1.2 CTI Regional Coordination Mechanism Term of References
20091119 – MM2 – 1.3 CTI Regional Secretariat Structure
20091119 – MM2 – 1.4 CTI Regional Secretariat Functions

20091119 – MM2 – 2.1 Decisions agreed at SOM4 on Financial Resources which covers: - national financial planning processes;
- region-wide CTI Financial Resources Strategy for Phase I;
- High-Level Roundtable on CTI Financial Resources;   - operational direction to carry out the strategic phases.

20091119 – MM2 – 2.2 Decision agreed at SOM4 on Monitoring and Evaluation:
- agreed to continue mandated MEWG to develop the whole monitoring and evaluation system and present the draft to SOM6 in 2010
- develop recommendation for the National CTI Coordinating Committees (NCCC) to initiate the identification of quantitative targets by November 2009

20091119 – MM2 – 2.3 Decision agreed at SOM4 to recognizes Sulu Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion (SSME) as one of Priority Seascape

20091119 – MM2 – 2.4 Decision agreed at SOM4 on Partner Alignments covers:
- Agreed to require partners to submit concept paper consisting of indicative programs and financial allocation in advance, to be proposed for adoption at SOM
- Agreed to require partners to submit periodic reports
- Agreed to employ support mechanism for partners' program
- Agreed to employ branding criteria for partners' program
- Agreed to adopt the programs presented by partners as a menu, whereas its implementation in each country will be subjected to approval of respective National Coordination Committee (NCC), in accord with its national priorities and processes

20091119 – MM2 – 2.5 Decision agreed at SOM4 on Monitoring and Evaluation covers:
- Agreed to continue mandated M&E Working Group to develop the whole monitoring and evaluation system and present the draft to SOM6 in 2010
- Develop recommendation for the National CTI Coordinating Committee (NCC) to initiate the identification of quantitative targets

20091119 – MM2 – 2.6 Decision agreed at SOM4 on CTI Logo
- SOM reviewed the proposed CTI's logos presented by the interim Regional Secretariat and recommended for further review. Revised designs will be presented and decided in SOM6 (2010)

20091119 – MM2 – 3.1 Decision agreed at SOM5 on detailed roadmap for CTI implementation phase 2010 – 2011

20091119 – MM2 – 3.2 Decision agreed at SOM5 on CTI Chairperson for CTI Council of Ministers (CTICOM)
- SOM recommends Solomon Islands to chair the CTI Council of Ministers for the first term of two years, starting after this recommendation being adopted by the Ministers in the 2nd Ministerial Meeting
- The next term chairperson will be recommended based on 2 years rotation mechanism and alphabetical order

20091119 – MM2 – 3.3 Decision agreed at SOM5 on New Member
- Recommends to the Ministers to consider new members to the CTI and tasked SOM to develop criteria and procedures

Annex E: Proposed Case Study for Inclusion as Annex 4 of the Seascapes Document

**THE SULU-SULAWESI MARINE ECOREGION (SSME): EXPERIENCE IN PLANNING AND LESSONS LEARNED**
By: Evangeline F.B. Miclat
Conservation International Philippines

Introduction

Planning in the SSME

Planning for the conservation and sustainable development of Sulu-Sulawesi followed the ecoregion approach (WWF, 1998) with some modifications to suit the conditions in this ecoregion (Miclat et al., 2006)

- **Reconnaissance** – a pre-planning step wherein a quick assessment of the importance - biological, ecological and socio-economic – of Sulu-Sulawesi, as well as, identification of pressures and opportunities were undertaken. This step was necessary in deciding if this ecoregion would be worth the conservation investments.
- **Biophysical Assessment** – this was a detailed assessment of the biodiversity, which characterized the SSME: important marine taxa, e.g., marine plants, corals, fishes, marine mammals; important marine areas: e.g. habitats of important taxa, productive ecosystems, and areas that support ecological and evolutionary processes, and marine corridors. Since SSME is a transboundary seascape and encompasses three countries (Indonesia, Malaysia and Philippines), biophysical assessment was done by country and then integrated into an ecoregional assessment.
- **Socio-economic Assessment** – this was the assessment of the uses and users of the resources of the SSME. This included information on policies, institutions, pressures, and related management initiatives. Information were collected from each of the SSME countries and then integrated into an ecoregional assessment.
- **Biodiversity Vision** – the 50-year Conservation Vision for SSME was developed through a regional technical exercise participated in by leading marine scientists, resource managers, and conservation practitioners in the SSME countries. Taking the results of the **Biophysical Assessment**, the formulation of the vision involved the overlays of important areas, and, identification of 58 priority conservation areas that represent the full range of biodiversity and key ecological processes that sustain the SSME (Miclat and Trono, 2002).
- **Ecoregion Conservation Plan (ECP)** – the 10-year Conservation Plan for SSME was developed through 12 stakeholders' workshops: 6 local and 1 national in the Philippines; 2 local and 1 national in Indonesia; 1 national workshop in Malaysia; and 1 tri-national workshop. Considering the results of the **Socio-economic Assessment**, the stakeholders identified actions that could be implemented in 10 years as initial steps towards achieving the **Biodiversity Vision** (Dumaup et al., 2003).
- **Government adoption and implementation** – the ECP was adopted and implemented by the countries of SSME by virtue of a signed and ratified tri-national Memorandum of Agreement (2006-2016). This is an important step so that the countries could integrate SSME into their national and regional priority programs and engage partners and stakeholders to also take actions and support priority programs.
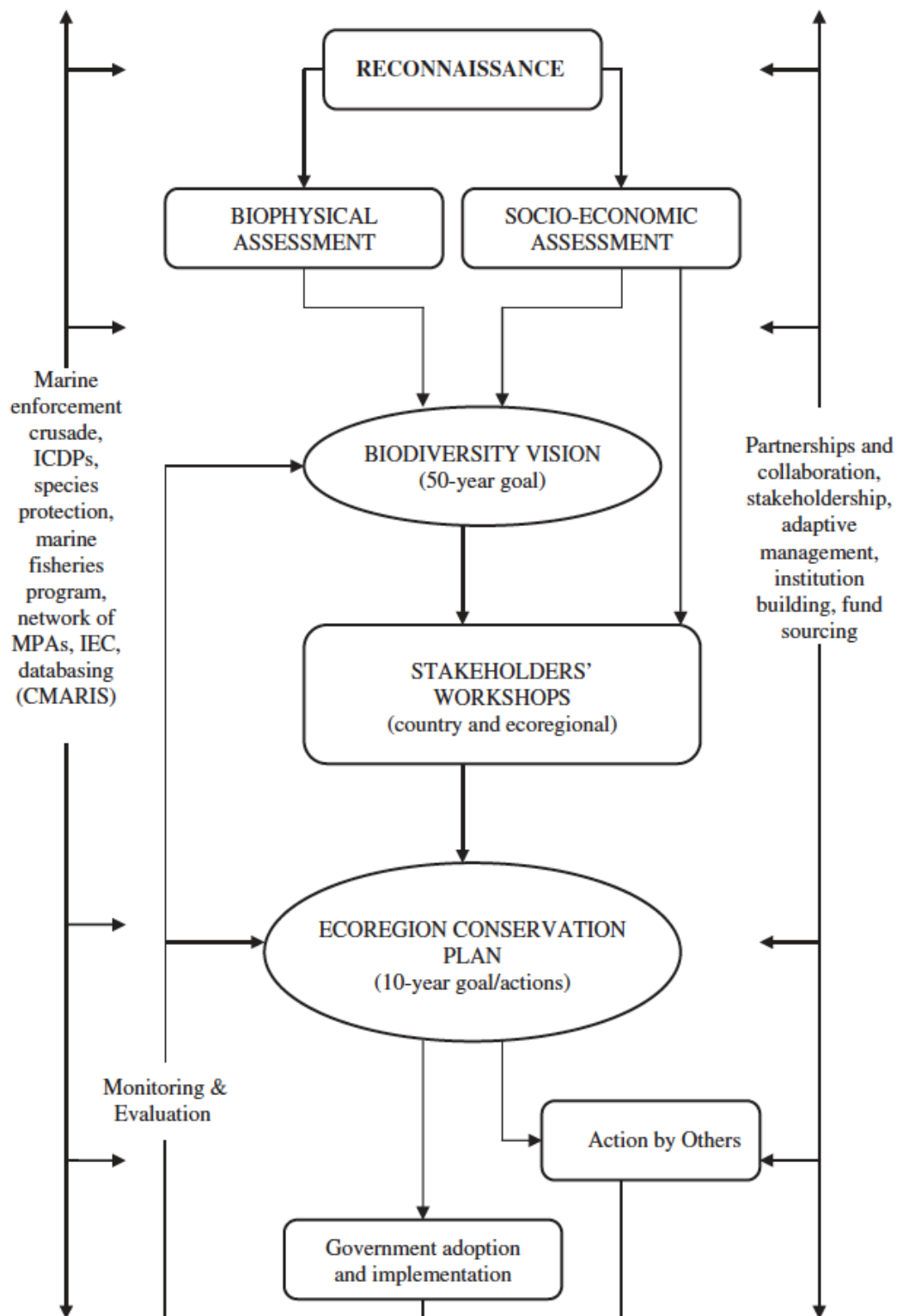
Lessons learned

A modification from the ecoregion approach that was adopted for SSME was the implementation of conservation activities through collaborative efforts, while planning, and the formation of building blocks of the in-country and transboundary mechanisms for SSME governance. Such move demonstrated potentials for ecoregion conservation and motivated stakeholders to participate in planning.

The formation of interim mechanisms, i.e. country Technical Working Groups and three-country Preparatory Committee, were necessary to facilitate planning and formalize transboundary cooperation. In SSME, formalization of cooperation was through a signed and ratified tri-national MOU. Following MOU ratification, the Preparatory Committee ceased to function and a Tri-National Committee was formed to oversee the implementation of the ECP at the country and regional levels. The Tri-National Committee created three sub-committees, i.e. Marine Protected Areas and Networks, Sustainable Fisheries, and Threatened, Charismatic and Migratory Species (Miclat and Trono, 2008).

The ECP contained 3 country Action Plans and 1 Ecoregion-level Action Plan according to the 10 objectives that were aligned to the Biodiversity Vision. The SSME had no specific indicators for measuring ECP implementation since the Plan itself had to be broad for it to be acceptable to the countries. However, annual meetings of the sub-committees and annual or biannual meetings of the Tri-National Committee were venues to monitor progress of country and ecoregional implementation of action plans (SSME Tri-National Secretariat in Malaysia, 2008).

One of the adaptive measures undertaken by the Tri-National Committee, and facilitated by Conservation International Philippines, was the updating of the SSME action plans to capture two conditions that were not there when the ECP was developed: 1) the recognition of SSME as a Priority Seascape during the 9th Senior Officials Meeting in 2013 in the Regional Plan of Action of the Coral Triangle Initiative (www.coraltriangleinitiatve.org) and 2) the emergence of climate change impacts as a regional issue. The updating resulted in the development of the Comprehensive Action Plan for SSME (ADB, 2011) that took the form of an Investment Plan, which guided the identification of priority programs for implementation in-country and across countries and in sourcing internal and external funding.

Note:

Lessons learned in the planning process in the SSME feed into the development of the Seascapes General Model of the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF).

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Annex F: Host Country's Welcome Remarks at the Opening of the 4th SWG Meeting

Delivered by Ms Ronnelle Panda, Deputy Director – Planning, Policy and Projects, Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources, 16 May 2017

Chair of Seascapes Working Group, Co-Chair of Seascapes Working Group, Technical Seascapes Working Group of the CT6, Facilitators and participants.

It gives me great pleasure in welcoming you all on behalf of the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources and the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology and on behalf of the Solomon Islands NCC Chairs and NCC members and our partners to the 4th Seascapes Working Group Meeting of the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security.

Welcome to the Happy Isles and thank you for choosing Solomon Islands to host this important event. Solomon Islands, like all CT6, is proud to be part of the Coral Triangle because of its high diversity in corals and fishes. However, more importantly we are unique because of our cultural diversity. I know that you all will have very a limited time in Honiara, only a week but, I hope you will find time to explore the cultural and social context of Solomon Islands. The challenges of exploring Honiara though is that we have to beat the traffic. Especially with the current road developments underway, traffic jams are expected to be bad and together with the dust and the heat, can be quite uncomfortable to be walking around. But thankfully today, we had a little bit of rain, which cooled down the day and also took away some of the dust. But I hope you will find time to enjoy your stay here in Honiara.

I would also like to apologize on our part for the delayed logistics in processing visas and of receiving delegates, especially to the delegation from Indonesia, Philippines and Timor-Leste.

The significance of seascapes as large multiple-use marine managed areas for investment and sustainable management is noted by the CTI-CFF in its Regional Plan of Action Goal #1.

As the epicenter of marine biodiversity and migratory route of some of the endangered species in the world, it is pleasing to note the progress and accomplishment of having a draft CTI Seascapes Model and Regional Framework for Priority Seascapes in place which in this 4th Seascapes Working Group Meeting will be reviewed and hopefully finalized in preparation for the 13th Senior Officials Meeting later in the year where this framework will be endorsed. I would like to applaud the hard work and the various inputs into the draft model and framework by the CT6 Seascapes Technical Working Group and the Conservation International.

As the host country for this 4th Seascapes Working Group Meeting, the Solomon Islands is looking forward to the anticipated output of this Meeting which can be aligned to our context in progressing our national Oceans12 initiative and our ongoing Community Based Resource Management program. Solomon Islands is very much aware of our regional and international targets, not only as a Small Island State but as a Large Oceans State. The Oceans12 are working towards developing Solomon Islands Integrated Oceans Governance Policy and would need guidance and direction from

such a model and framework in achieving our targets especially our commitments to achieve the Global Sustainable Development Goal 14 objectives. Also with the upcoming UN Oceans Conference next month in New York, Solomon Islands is also preparing for that, all for the sustainable management and sustainable development of our marine resources and oceans for the betterment of our people. This am sure is the same story across the CT6 countries.

There are already some CT6 countries who have implemented seascapes such as the Sulu Sulawesi seascapes. There are those of us who are not in that stage yet, but already taking the first initiatives of identifying our Priority Seascapes, and there are those of us who are yet to fully understand what the context might mean to us. On that note, I hope that for the next two days, the 4th Seascapes Working Group Meeting will be a platform of interactive learning and that our combined inputs will produce a model and framework which is applicable across the Coral Triangle region.

Sincerely, we would also like to thank Conservation International and the Australian Government for their support in organizing this meeting.

I would also like to take this opportunity to express my sincere thanks to the organizers and in particular to the facilitators.

It has been a long journey working through the planning stage to the drafting stage and now we are approaching the finalization stage and nearing the endorsement stage later this year in SOM13. We truly appreciate your dedication.

Greetings again to the Chair of Seascapes Working Group and we sincerely thank you for your leadership and we look forward to continuing working with you.

Finally, this is an opportune time for me to declare the 4th Seascapes Working Group Meeting officially open and I wish all of us fruitful two days of interesting and beneficial sessions and also that you have a pleasant stay in Honiara.

Thank you, I give you a warm welcome.

Annex G: Chair's Opening Remarks at the Opening of the 4th SWG Meeting

Delivered by Dr. Suharyanto (Indonesia), SWG Chair, 16 May 2017

Thank you, Ms Ronnelle Panda, Deputy Director – Planning, Policy and Projects, Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources.

Distinguished colleagues, delegations of the CTI-CFF Seascapes Working Group from Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, and Timor Leste; and development partners from from Australian Government, Conservation International and the GIZ;

Ladies and Gentlemen, good afternoon and best wishes to you all.

With gratitude to God, Subhanahu Wa-Ta'ala, for His grace and mercy given to all of us today, so as today, we are present here in good health at the 4th CTI-CFF Seascapes Working Group. Welcome to all of you here in Honiara, Solomon Islands, one of the most popular tourism destinations in Pacific Region, especially for its beautiful diving sites. Let me express my gratitude to the Government of Solomon Islands for hosting this 4th Seascapes Working Group Meeting and the 2nd Regional Seascapes Exchange. My heartfelt gratitude goes also to the Development Partners, the Australian Government through the Department of Environment, for supporting the Seascapes Working Group, and also to Conservation International, and the GIZ for their invaluable support for this meeting. We truly welcome further cooperation to enable us to continue the good work we have been doing.

Ladies and Gentlemen, the purpose of our meeting now is to finalize the CTI-CFF Seascapes General Model and Regional Framework for Priority Seascapes in the Coral Triangle. Then we will endorse the final document at the 13th Senior Officials Meeting in Manila, Philippines.

The progress has been made in the development of a CTI Seascapes Model and, as the countries of the Coral Triangle have moved into more integrated and multi-use management for tourism, fishery, mining, transportation and maybe for maritime industry, it is important to ensure that a CTI Seascapes Model and associated Regional Framework is aligned with each country's needs and context. This alignment will increase the likelihood of successful adoption and implementation within the countries of the Coral Triangle, thus assisting the CT6 in achieving their commitments, goals and targets at the regional, national and sub-national levels.

Looking back, we have achieved several important milestones:
- In May 2009 was the 1st Seascapes Working Group Meeting at the World Ocean Conference in Manado. At that time we were still young, yes? Still beautiful.
- And then on April 16-17, 2013 was the 2nd Seascapes Working Group Meeting in Sanur, Bali;
- April 8-10, 2014, the first Regional Exchange in Manila;
- September 29-October in 2015 was the mini REX for the CTI-CFF Pacific countries in Brisbane, Australia
- December 8-10, in 2015 was the mini REX for the CTI-CFF Southeast Asia in Kota Kinabalu, Malaysia

- April 26-29 in 2016 was the 1st CTI-CFF Seascapes Writeshop in Manila, Philippines and the 3rd Seascapes Working Group Meeting; and
- November 30-2 December 2016 was the 2nd CTI-CFF Seascapes Writeshop in Sanur, Bali
- Then now we come to this meeting.

During this meeting, we will continue to strive to lay down the foundations for the achievement of the Goal Number 1 of the CTI-CFF Regional Plan of Action: "Priority Seascapes designated and effectively managed." The development of the Seascapes General Model and Framework began with the 1st REX held in Manila on April 2014. The completion of the task has been a great challenge considering the uniqueness of each country and the seascapes program varied widely across the CT6.

Just for remind us, last year on November 1st, the CTI-CFF Senior Officials Meeting in Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea:
- Recognized the progress made at the National Level on the Seascapes Targets of the Regional and National Plans of Action;
- Recognized the progress made in the development of the CTI Seascapes General Model
- Tasked the Seascape Working Group to finalize the CTI-CFF Seascapes General Model and Framework as well as to complete the Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators by SOM 13. We do it now. Insha'Allah, it will be finalized by this meeting. Yes?
- Tasked Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands to revisit the Memorandum of Understanding on Bismarck-Solomon Seas Ecoregion and hold discussions to advance the implementation of the BSSE; and
- Endorsed the SWG Work Plan. We hope we have plan regarding the implementation of the model and framework, and monitoring and evaluation for Priority Seascapes.

Ladies and Gentlemen, starting from today and tomorrow meeting, we are going to:
- Discuss and finalize the Final Draft of the CTI-CFF Seascapes Model and Regional Framework for Priority Seascapes that will be endorsed at SOM 13; and
- Review, finalize and agree on decision making protocols which will be used in the 4th SWG and future SWG meetings

So, let us make this meeting a meaningful and fruitful one by participating actively in all sessions and always try to think and reflect what we can bring home in terms of learning from interactions here and how we can apply the concept and management options in our respective countries. We are here not only to enhance the Seascapes Document but also to more importantly to gain some insights and understanding in order to improve and enhance our seascapes development plan in the future.

We are confident that we will do the best to come up with a final CTI-CFF Seascapes Document as mandated by the SOM12.

Ladies and Gentlemen, with the name of Allah, His Grace and Mercy, I hereby inaugurate the 4th CTI-CFF Seascapes Working Group Meeting (---taps mike---) Indonesia, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea

Thank you very much for your attention.

Annex H: Host Country's Welcome Remarks at the Opening of the 2nd Regional Exchange on Seascapes

Delivered by Mr. Joe Horokou, Director of Environment and Conservation Division of Solomon Islands' Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECDM), 18 May 2017

Good everyone. Co-Chair and SWG (Seascapes Working Group) members; Coral Triangle Country Delegates; CTI Regional Secretariat Representative; Facilitators; Partners and Participants

Greetings and Welcome on behalf of the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology and the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources and Solomon Islands National Coordinating Committee.

I'm aware that some of you have been here for the last three days attending the Seascapes Working Group Meeting in which you have successfully completed seascape general model and regional framework. I wish to congratulate the Chair, Co-Chair and your Working Group on this achievement.

For us, the Solomon Islands, the Model and Framework will guide us in elevating current efforts such as the Ocean12 program, Marine Protected Areas program, Locally Managed Marine Areas Network and Community Based Resource Management, to name a few.

Furthermore, at the regional level, we now have a common understanding of what seascapes are and what they can bring to us in the region. We have a common understanding on how to establish seascapes, whether these are transboundary and/or nationally identified, and their effective management.

Again, I commend the dedication of all who are involved in finalizing the Seascapes General Model and Regional Framework which sets the scene of the 2nd Regional Exchange on Seascapes for which we are gathered here today. I am aware that some of you have just arrived from abroad to attend and participate in this workshop. Also, some of our own officers are here for this particular workshop.

For the next two days of the 2nd Regional Exchange on Seascapes, we anticipate that participants can be updated on the main components of the Model and the Regional Framework of Seascapes. This will be an opportunity for all of you to interact, exchange and learn from each other.

In addition, the Regional Exchange aims to identify gaps, challenges and capacity needs to establish and effectively implement seascape programs and initiatives. It also aims to identify how we can communicate to others the seascapes concepts.

I am glad that you have chosen Honiara as the host to the 2nd Regional Exchange. I have heard that some of you have enjoyed the seafood, especially the daily lunch menu of crayfish. Some of you even went out to have crab feasts. With that I hope you will also venture out of the meeting venue and your hotels and discover a little bit more of Honiara.

Finally, I would like to acknowledge the financial and technical support provided by all the SWG Partners, especially the Australian Government and the Conservation International team for your ongoing commitment to ensuring that Goal 1 of the Regional Plan of Action and the work of the Seascapes through the SWG is realized. Thank you.

I welcome you all again and wish you all the best in deliberating the objectives set out for this workshop.

Tanggio Tumas.