

Activity Report: 5th CTI-CFF Marine Protected Area Regional Exchange - Refining MPA Management Effectiveness Protocols in Each Country to Support and Align with the Coral Triangle MPA System Framework

Mactan Island, Cebu, Philippines July 14-18, 2014



**CORAL TRIANGLE
INITIATIVE**

ON CORAL REEFS, FISHERIES AND FOOD SECURITY

A publication supporting the **Coral Triangle Initiative on
Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF)**

www.coraltriangleinitiative.org

This publication was prepared to support the implementation of the CTI-CFF Regional and National Plan of Action.

Funding for the preparation of this document was provided by the US Agency for International Development (USAID) through the US Department of Interior Mission Support Participating Agency Partnership Agreement No. AID-486-T-13-00002.

The opinions expressed herein do not reflect the views of USAID and the U.S. Government.

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Cover Photo: Fishing boats in Nusa Penida, Indonesia Credit: Marthen Welly/CTC

**The 5th CTI-CFF MPA Regional Exchange
Refining MPA management effectiveness protocols in each country to support and align with
the Coral Triangle MPA System Framework**

was supported by the following organizations:



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ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
CT	Coral Triangle
CT6	CT Countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, and Timor-Leste)
CTC	Coral Triangle Center
CTI	abbreviated form of CTI-CFF
CTI-CFF	Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security
CTMPAS	Coral Triangle Marine Protected Area System
E-KKP3K	Evaluasi Effectivitas Pengelolaan Kawasan Konservasi Perairan Pesisir Dan Pulau-Pulau Kecil (Technical Guidelines for Evaluating the Management Effectiveness of Aquatic, Coast and Small Islands Conservation - Indonesia)
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH
Ha	hectares
IEC	Information and Education Campaign
KK	Kota Kinabalu
MPAME	MPA management effectiveness
ME	Management Effectiveness
MEAT	MPA Management Effectiveness Assessment Tool (Philippines)
METT	Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool
MECAT	Management Effectiveness Customers Assessment Tool
MECDM	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (Solomon Islands)
MESAT	Management Effectiveness Staff Assessment Tool
MPA	marine protected area
NCC	National CTI Coordinating Committee
NEAT	MPA Network Effectiveness Assessment Tool (Philippines)
NIPAS	National Integrated Protected Areas System (Philippines)
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (US)
PNG	Papua New Guinea
RETA	Regional Technical Assistance (ADB)
REX	Regional Exchange
RPOA	Regional Plan of Action (CTI-CFF)
SCREMP	Sustainable Coral Reef Ecosystem Management Program
SEAT	Social Effectiveness Assessment Tool (Philippines)
SI	Solomon Islands
SILMMA	Solomon Islands Locally Management Marine Area
SOM	Senior Officials Meeting
SSME	Sulu Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion
TL	Timor-Leste
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
TOR	terms of reference

TWG technical working group
UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
US CTI United States Coral Triangle Initiative Support Program
US DOI United States Department of Interior
US VI US Virgin Islands

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reef, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF) held its Fifth Marine Protected Area (MPA) Regional Exchange on July 14-18, 2014 on Mactan Island, Cebu, Philippines.

Eighteen participants from five of the six CTI-CFF member countries attended the event as well as 22 resource persons, observers and donor representatives from 10 regional organizations. CTI-CFF is composed of six countries (CT6), namely, Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea (PNG), Philippines, Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste. All six countries, except Papua New Guinea, were represented in this meeting.

The event was hosted by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources of the Philippines and the Bali-based Coral Triangle Center and honored with the presence of local government leaders.

The well-attended regional exchange significantly advanced progress on the implementation of the Coral Triangle MPA System (CTMPAS). The regional exchange theme: “Refining MPA management effectiveness protocols in each country to support and align with the Coral Triangle MPA System Framework and Action Plan” covered an ambitious agenda including the following:

- Review country level progress towards the development of MPA Management Effectiveness (ME) systems, share progress and develop action plans for each country up to 2020
- Refine CTMPAS MPA nomination process and plan for next round of nominations in 2015
- Review status of CT Atlas data base on MPAs and determine actions to augment information
- Use Ecosystem Based Management (EBM) diagnostic tool to integrate fisheries and climate change into MPA sites
- Share experiences on MPA networks/systems to inform functional networks in each country
- Develop refined scope of work for MPA Coordinator position
- Conduct a MPA Technical Working Group meeting to review and endorse results of workshop

The dynamic five-days of intensive discussions and working sessions included a field trip to the nearby Olango Island. There, several managers of long-standing locally managed marine reserves offered lessons on management effectiveness and revenue generation to the participants. A learning exercise using the Philippine “MPA Management Effectiveness Assessment Tool” (MPA-MEAT) was conducted at one field site which triggered ideas for the country roadmaps developed.

Major outputs and agreed actions from the 5th MPA REX and MPA TWG meeting on July 18 include:

- Concurrence on the recently completed CTMPAS nomination process and agreement of several steps to refine the process for the 2nd round of nominations which will commence in late 2014;
- Review and comments on the status of the development and implementation of MPA management effectiveness (MPAME) systems, the details of which are reflected in roadmaps for each country;
- It was reported that MPAME systems are well developed in Indonesia and Philippines and are under development in Malaysia and Solomon Islands following models in the two lead countries;
- National roadmaps for each country contain actions which pertain to enhancing MPAME systems, processing nominations to the CTMPAS and tracking progress through data inputs to and coordination with the CT Atlas;
- At the regional scale, a refined scope of work was detailed for the MPA coordinator position;
- Key actions agreed upon during the MPA TWG meeting are:
 - a. Encourage PNG, SI and TL to sign and complete CTMPAS nomination documents by July 30, 2014 so that the MPA Chair can provide feedback from the review committee;

- b. Enjoin all countries to prepare and submit second nominations by October 30, 2014 for preparation for another regional evaluation in early 2015;
- c. Authorize CT Atlas to share CTMPAS nomination supporting documents as a means of sharing good practices within the CTI;
- d. Recommend that Category 3 and 4 sites update their data every 3 years to maintain their status or sooner if data on management effectiveness is updated;
- e. Encourage that smaller MPAs be nominated for category 3 or 4 as part of a network nomination (not individually) per intent of CTMPAS criteria;
- f. That NCCs shall endorse any transboundary MPA covering two or more countries to MPA TWG chair for facilitation among the countries concerned;
- g. That the support for the MPA Coordination position be finalized as soon as possible;
- h. That each country arrange for CT Atlas and CTI-CFF data manager focal points;
- i. That key partners be encouraged to support the CTMPAS and that recognition be made; and,
- j. All coordinate for relevant sessions in the upcoming World Parks Congress and SOM.

A major insight from the 5th CTI-CFF MPA Regional Exchange is the importance of aligning the efforts of all major organizations working in the region for the CTMPAS to progress in a meaningful manner. Indeed, given the support and participation of the MPA Technical Working Group Chair, CT6 Representatives, CTI-CFF Interim Regional Secretariat, the Coral Triangle Center, U.S. Department of Interior and NOAA with the support of the U.S. Regional Development Mission for Asia, The Nature Conservancy, the Asian Development Bank, the World Fish Center, the University of Queensland, the Coastal Conservation and Education Foundation and local governments, the event moved the needle of MPAs and MPA networks work across the Coral Triangle.

Finally, all concurred that the CTI-CFF Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) definition for CTMPAS provides an excellent guide as stated: “composed of prioritized individual MPAs and networks of MPAs that are connected, resilient, and sustainably financed, and designed in ways that (i) generate significant income, livelihoods, and food security benefits for coastal communities; and (ii) conserve the region’s rich biological diversity.”

I. SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS

Day I, Monday, July 14, 2014: Discussions and Outcomes

SESSION I.1: Opening

The event was formally opened by a program ceremony with guest speakers and executives from the Local Government of Lapu-Lapu City, Cebu, representatives from the Department of Environment and Natural Resources and the CTI-CFF Interim Regional Secretariat. The objectives and agenda were presented as well as an overview of the outcomes of the previous CTI-CFF MPA Regional Exchange.



Participants and guests at the opening of the 5th CTI-CFF MPA Regional Exchange

SESSION I.2: CTMPAS Framework

In the next session, Dr. Alan White of the Nature Conservancy, Technical Adviser of CTI-CFF MPA Technical Working Group briefed participants about the design, development, and status of the Coral Triangle Marine Protected Areas (CTMPAS). He stressed the importance of MPAs in addressing the major target in the region which is Food Security. He also talked about the compounding local and global threats in the region pointing out reef locations with high risks if threats are not addressed.

He also presented the cross cutting themes that are critical to the CTMPAS namely the Monitoring and Evaluation System (tracking indicators), Coral Triangle Atlas (spatial data), CTI Secretariat/Host institution (for coordination), Financial Resources (MPA field work support)and the Adoption of the CTMPAS Framework as well as the integration of the CTMPAS with other CTI-CFF Goals.

CTI-CFF MPA Coordinator Dr. Andre Uychiaoco presented the MPA in-country and regional site evaluation and nomination process as well as the composition of the external reviewers, namely: the Australian Institute of Marine Science, Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia, and Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center. He noted that only Malaysia and the Philippines have submitted signed nominations and reminded the others that they need to submit a similar document to signify that their nominations are official (*Note: Indonesia submitted signed nominations during the REX*).

SESSION I.3: Country Presentations

Following the overview, each Coral Triangle country representatives presented the status of their CTMPAS site nominees, the challenges encountered during the nomination process, perceived benefits of the process, and the technical support needs.

The following are the key challenges and suggestions identified by the countries in the CTMPAS nomination process:

- The countries noted that there is a need for protocols on the nomination and submission process to make it clearer to those who are preparing the nomination forms.
- The countries identified that the need for additional technical assistance on how to ease transition of nomination from the national monitoring and evaluation process (Indonesia's E-KKP3K and Philippines' MEAT) to the regional level (CTMPAS).
- The countries noted that the process for feedback of CTMPAS nomination results and current stage of signatures needs to be spelled out so that the steps are clear for all concerned.
- It was noted that it needs to be clarified which to submit as an MPA nomination: 1 large MPA Network vs. several smaller MPA units within. Technical experts at the meeting suggested that countries should be working towards MPA Networks that include more than one small MPA unit. It was also highlighted that some sites may be very effectively managed but not as regionally significant which means that they are only qualified for Category 2.
- Countries noted that the scoring criteria might later have to be more rigid for consistency across evaluators.
- It was clarified that CTMPAS nomination includes MPA networking and emphasizes Management Effectiveness in some form that is acceptable at the national level and at least adheres to the basic criteria of the CTMPAS regional framework document.
- The countries noted that the absence of a Monitoring and Evaluation system in some countries is still a shortcoming.
- Country representatives asked how can the Coral Triangle (CT) Atlas be allowed to make more information available as it can be used a default national data base for all MPA data. It was noted that integrating national and the regional CT Atlas databases is still a challenge and needs more attention. Updating databases on a regular basis is critical.
- The Philippine representatives asked what can be done after a site is nominated for Category 3 and 4. It was also noted that Category 3 and 4 sites should be required to update their ME score after a specified (3 or 5) number of years to ensure they are maintaining their status
- Country representatives asked how to accommodate no-take zones that that are only periodically closed or only closed for some organisms under the CMPAS indicator system.
- Countries inquired as to how to incorporated traditional ecological knowledge into CTMPAS site nomination processes.

During the discussion, it was noted that the schedule for next nomination cycle may be to coincide with SOM 10 or a date in mid-2015.

SESSION 1.4: Margolis Wheel and plenary

Following the discussion, a methodology called the Margolis Wheel was applied during this session which is a round robin advice from the experts on how to address country-specific challenges related to participating in the CTMPAS nomination process. Each country came up with at most two questions and the experts spent 10 minutes at each country table and shared their thoughts. In this way, each country got an array of answers from the group of experts present during the workshop. The following are the outcomes of the specific questions noted by each country:

Solomon Islands

Question 1: How do we deal with clarifying relevant information to categorize a site in into the CTMPAS?

Answers:

- Only those that have legal basis or inputted in the CT Atlas were included in the nominations. Within this, the definition of legally established MPAs includes recognition at the community level

and/or local government recognition is acceptable. There is no need for a national supporting law in all cases but any agreement should be written down so it can be recorded.

- For Category 1 MPAs, as long as there is basic information about the site (data attributes for MPA Site Submission to CT Atlas for Category 1) i.e. boundaries (longitude and latitude), legal basis and location, it can be included. The MPAs that are already in the CT Atlas also means they already satisfied the basic requirements under category 1 but may need confirmation by countries.
- It is critical to have open communication lines with the resource persons while filling out the form. So you can ask and clarify your concerns. Filling the nomination form may mean communicating back and forth with proponents (countries) and MPA coordinator/resource persons. To clarify the data as you go along in filling out the template. It is important to have access to the people who are making the nomination form and clarification process.
- The nomination form can be improved. We have to make sure that the nomination form and the criteria are interpreted and clear in the SI and PNG context. The current form has 2 parts. The first part is really for category 1. The second part is for the higher categories 3 and 4. The more difficult forms are only for category 3-4. Part 2 has to be filled out in country.

Question 2: How do we deal with acquiring scientific data for the nominating process especially for small MPAs that are managed by the communities or local governments and do not have any formal monitoring?

- If there's no available data, we use data from studies that have been done in the past. We used data from previous projects and compiled them. We also had a small workshop to gather people and collect data.
- If there's no available data you can collect data from the community. Usually community – based data is not well documented but is communicated verbally. You can collect this data through interviews with the community and record it in writing.
- Some information requires external assistance so the university or the government can help. The government can come up with framework as well on what data is needed and partners can come and support data collection.
- Data collection needs support. The Solomon Islands is in the process of creating a national database. But to make this functional, it is often necessary to train community members in data collection and storage methods.
- Getting oral and/or traditional data by talking to the community members is valuable. Involving the community in data collection must be done consistently. Differentiating between data that is anecdotal or of good quality is important.
- One way to collect data is to link with researchers or scientists and to ensure they agree to provide copies of the information they collect. Ask a scientist to assist with some of the questions important for your purposes.

MALAYSIA

Question 1: How to improve the efficiency of the nomination process in terms of communication?

- Send letters to higher authorities such as NCC to help in information dissemination
- Internal issue/build relationships
- Send a memo to all contributors of data including partners explaining the need so that information is properly understood
- Communicate the benefit to participants. Give some lead time for information dissemination
- Database can also be a medium of communication. There can be a SWOT team and a collaboration team.

Question 2: How to overcome data segregation and accessibility?

- There has to be an in-country mechanism for data segregation and analysis
- Data should be shared with the park managers by researchers

- The CT Atlas can be populated and help in data segregation and analysis
- There is a need for capacity building on data management

TIMOR-LESTE

Question 1: At which level will government leaders sign in the nomination process?

- Head of the agency but not ministers. Director level (head of NCC) is enough
- It depends on the country. The National MPA TWG may decide or recommend
- A cover letter to the Regional TWG Chair is enough



Participants identify questions during the workshop with the help of resource persons

Question 2: What is the role of the regional office in designating potential areas for MPAs especially bordering other countries?

- The regional MPA TWG chair in coordination with the regional secretariat will connect with other partners for more information or to mediate with other countries
- The MPA TWG in collaboration with the regional secretariat can coordinate bilateral agreements or MOUs
- Note: The ADB CTI SEA and the ADB CTI Pacific show the geographical divide in marine management between Indonesia and Timor-Leste where a transboundary MPA is being considered

Question 3: How to upload data to CT Atlas?

- NCC will communicate with the CT Atlas Team

PHILIPPINES

Question 1: How did your country decide on the site nomination in the absence of an assessment tool?

- Look into existing regulations that has definition of good MPA as basis in the absence of tool
- Using monitoring data, trends (e.g. biodiversity, fish stock, coral reef) as a function of effectiveness
- Socio-economic data (e.g. income trends or other socio-economic factors)
- Consider/review their management objectives, and project outcomes. Look back to see what it takes to get to outcomes, governance, ecological, socio economic (process and results-based)
- The CTMPAS framework has some flexibility in how points are assigned in different criteria
- National importance (more interventions)
- Management effectiveness based on expert view
- Draft management effectiveness tool
- Scientific group contribution

Question 2: How did you come up with category 3 nominations? What criteria did you use to determine MPAs with regional significance?

- Category 3 depends partially on showing connectivity in a regional scale
- Linkages over a large scale e.g. larvae or young organisms are dispersed across the region
- Transboundary issues and activities e.g. pollution and fishing of pelagic fishes
- Migration (e.g. turtles)
- Management effectiveness consideration
- Learning exchanges, sharing of best practices
- Networking, replication, critical habitats, resiliency
- Both area expanse and biophysical characteristics
- Model of management effectiveness
- Biogeographic considerations
- Scientific studies
- Biodiversity, Uniqueness and/or Endemic Species
- Sustaining fisheries (socio economic significance)

SESSION 1.5: What it takes to create Functional MPA networks at the regional and national levels

Several short presentations were followed by discussion on “functional” MPA networks and how that might be realized in regards to network development for each of the CT countries. Key points on what it takes to create functional MPA networks were highlighted.

Southeast Cebu Coastal Resource Management Council (SCCRMC) Executive Director Dr. Eugene Matildo presented the coastal resource management efforts of the Coastal Communities in Southeast Cebu. He presented challenges in the MPA and MPA management. He emphasized the need/importance of local government collaboration and close interaction of the MPA managers for an effective governance and management of an MPA network.

Dr. Matildo also mentioned the importance of involving the community in all stages of planning and development of an MPA to encourage strong support for sustaining the MPA/network. The change of political landscape was also considered as a major concern in maintaining the synergy of the 7 municipalities of the MPA network in southern Cebu. It affects the dynamics within the council but they are thankful that to date, they are able to convince every new political leader to support the network by discussing the positive effects of the interventions done in the past.

After the presentations, each country worked on the development of at least 2-5 goals for moving towards functional MPA networks in the next 3-5 years. Mary Sue Brancato and Anne Nelson of NOAA provided an overview and asked participants to expand on their previous work to consider more than one type of network – ecological, socio-economic, and governance. After national discussions, the participants were re-grouped (mixed countries/group) to review all goals identified by partner countries and select 1-3 goals as the top priorities for the CT region. The priority goals chosen by all groups are highlighted in blue below.

Indonesia

Goal 1: Sustainable financing for MPA networks

Goal 2: MPA and MPA networks management effectiveness evaluated with the following steps:

- Developing M&E tools
- Socialization of MPA networks
- Legalize and pilot test the MPA network M&E tool
- E-MPA networks awards

Goal 3: Expand potential new MPA networks by:

- Developing a roadmap
- Collecting baseline data for new MPA networks

Philippines

Goal 1: Existing MPAs networks strengthened, including transboundary network

Goal 2: Partnerships supportive of MPA network developed

Goal 3: New MPA networks established

Goal 4: MPA network assessment tool (NEAT) applied in primary MPA networks

Malaysia

Goal 1: Transboundary Turtle Islands World Heritage Established - 5 years

Goal 2: MPA awareness – continuous targeting of all stakeholders, especially community

Goal 3: To have the MPA technical subgroups composed of all the sectors/ministries fully functioning with all MPA authorities/jurisdictions on board (2 years)

Goal 4: All MPAs are evaluated using Malaysian – MEAT (3 years)

Goal 5: Biophysical assessment tools identified and adopted for MPAs (3 years)

Goal 6: Identify and establish new MPAs (expand) at western part of peninsula

Solomon Islands

Goal 1: Strengthen Environmental Office: a) for coordination, b) as data central hub and c) outreach

Goal 2: All LMMAs have a management plan and are registered under the Choiseul Provincial Ordinance and in the national database being developed.

Timor Leste

Goal 1: Community capable to manage MPAs through empowering the local management councils

Goal 2: Establish joint planning mechanism for transboundary MPA with Indonesia

Goal 3: Strengthen and implement zoning

Goal 4: Improve the management plan with focus on monitoring and evaluation

Goal 5: Establish more MPAs

SESSION 1.6: Capturing the capacity development needs for moving forward for creating functional MPA Networks and MPA systems at the local, national and regional level

After identifying seven priority goals for moving towards functional MPA network in Session 1.5, the countries identified the technical and capacity development support needed to help meet those goals. A gallery walk followed the exercise to review and discuss the group's collective outputs.

The results below denote the priority goals from Session 1.5 to move towards functional MPA networks and the capacity needs to achieve those goals identified by those countries prioritizing each goal.

TA = Technical Assistance (support) needed

Skills/knowledge = training or learning goal, a desire for staff to be trained

Indonesia

Goal 1: Sustainable financing for MPA networks – capacity building needs*

(*also chosen as a priority goal by Malaysia and Solomon Islands – capacity needs for each identified below)

1. Economic valuation of critical habitats in MPA network (TA and skills/knowledge)
2. Cost benefit analysis (CBA) and payment for ecosystem/environmental services (PES) including Indonesian National Non-Tax Revenue (PNBP) (TA)
3. Proposal writing skills/knowledge
4. Financial management skills/knowledge
5. Improvement status of Management Units
6. Develop and improve navigation infrastructure (TA)
7. Transparency and accountability system developed (TA and skills/knowledge)

***Malaysia - Sustainable financing for MPA networks – capacity building needs**

1. Business plan for each MPA (TA)
2. Economic studies (TA)
3. Payment for Ecosystem Services (TA and skills/knowledge) – also want success in collecting payment
4. Community empowerment/outreach skills/knowledge
5. Communications/relationship building/conflict resolution – support from local authority
6. Proposal/Grant writing skills/knowledge



Participants from Malaysia present their capacity development needs to the group.

***Solomon Islands - Sustainable financing for MPA networks – capacity building needs**

MPA staff needs increased skills and knowledge in basic accounting/bookkeeping, source funds – livelihoods, and proposal/grant writing.

Philippines

Goal 1: Existing MPAs networks strengthened, including transboundary network

MPA staff to have increased skills and knowledge in the following:

1. Competence on tropical marine ecosystem management
2. Network management planning
3. Policy review and conflict management
4. Monitoring and Evaluation
5. Plus TA and increased skills and knowledge in financial sustainability

Goal 2: Partnerships supportive of MPA network developed

1. MPA staff to have increased skills and knowledge in proposal writing and business planning
2. TA and increased skills and knowledge in management planning and outreach (training with TA to produce products)
3. TA with valuation of goods and services of MPA network
4. Engagement of higher education institutions – their extension programs (now underway)

Malaysia

Goal 1: Transboundary (Indonesia/Malaysia) Turtle Islands World Heritage Site Established (5 years)

1. Bilateral discussion with counterpart (TA)
2. Agreement on joint action plan developed and implemented (TA and skills/knowledge)
3. Fulfill criteria for World Heritage (TA)
4. Data management/project management skills/knowledge
5. Apply for World Heritage status (TA)

Solomon Islands

Goal 1: Strengthen Environmental Office (coordination, as data central hub and outreach)

1. Employ a local coordinator to work alongside current coordinator to help manage/coordinate (Funds needed)
2. Collect monitoring data and conduct outreach about it -
 - Collect monitoring data (Technical Assistance (TA) + skills/knowledge)
 - Conduct outreach
 - Understand sustainable mechanisms
3. MPA staff able collect data and educate community about data
 - Understand the legal system
 - Certification program whereby community certifies that leaders have the capacity to lead a site
 - MPA staff to have increased skills and knowledge in basic accounting/book keeping, source funds – livelihoods, and proposal/grant writing

Timor-Leste

Goal 1: Community capable to manage MPAs through empowering local councils

1. Government and NGOs with increased facilitation and training skills/knowledge
2. Learning exchange with a successful local council MPA management system so they can adapt a similar system
3. Planning and budgeting skills and knowledge to help integrate the management and financial plans into the local administrative unit

Goal 2: Establish joint planning mechanism for transboundary MPA

1. Learning exchange with a successful transboundary MPA network (e.g., Turtle Island MPA)
2. Resource survey and analysis in the transnational management area (TA + skills/knowledge)
3. Establish transnational MPA network management objectives (skills/knowledge)
4. Formulate legal agreement with neighboring countries (TA)
5. Third party facilitation and financial support (TA)

Summary of Capacity Building Needs Identified

These sessions helped address, in part, RPOA Goal 3 for 2020 – to assist in movement toward meeting CTI MPA Indicator #4, the percent/area of MPAs under effective management and the 2013 Regional Priority Workshop MPA Goal 3 Decision, Activity 3: to build capacity for effective CTMPAS management.

Goals for moving towards functional MPA networks in the next 3-5 years were initially developed by each country. Twenty goals were identified (see results of Session 1.5 above). Each country was asked to review all 20 and then select 1-2 as priorities, regardless of which country developed the goal, and then identify capacity building needs for each of those prioritized collective goals (see results of Session 1.6 above.)

The 20 goals identified primarily indicated the need for strengthening governance/institutional networks (17) with two for strengthening social and one for ecological/biophysical networks. When prioritized, 6 of the 7 resulting goals indicated the need to strengthen governance/institutional network and one (1) indicated the need to strengthen social networks (but also had a governance element).

The technical or capacity development support needs identified to help achieve the 7 priority goals are listed below grouped by type of network. Those needs identified more than once in addressing one of the priority goals are presented below grouped by network type.

Governance/Institutional

- Management Planning
- Financial Management and Business Plan Development including payment for goods and services and payments for ecosystem services
- Proposal Writing
- Understanding Policy and Legal System
- Facilitation/Collaboration/Conflict Resolution

Ecological/Biophysical

- Technical support to collect data on resources and processing and storing data

Social Network

- Outreach and Communication

Day 2, Tuesday, July 15, 2014: Discussions and Outcomes

SESSION 2.1: Presentation on synthesis of creating “Functional” MPA networks

Participants recapped their capacity building needs of the different countries on creating functional MPA networks. The focus was on participants’ capacity building needs at both the national and regional scale. Participants shared at least one need identified related to ecological networks as well as several capacity building needs related to governance,, financial and jurisdictional concerns.

SESSION 2.2: Review existing MPA management effectiveness in the Coral Triangle

Dr. Uychiaoco reviewed the existing MPA management effectiveness tools in the Coral Triangle. These are the Management Effectiveness Assessment Tool (MEAT) and the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) used in the Philippines and the MPA Management Effectiveness used in Indonesia. These management effectiveness tools were differentiated on their uses and sets of indicators. The components that should be considered and reflected in the tools are Governance, Biophysical, and Socio-economic impact/outcomes. It was recommended that the countries should use a tool and attach evidence to back up the scores to make it comparable across the other systems being used in the CT.

A review of the Management Effectiveness Tools in the Philippines was also done by Dr. Vincent Hilomen. The Philippines currently uses METT (large sites, NIPAS MPAs – difficult to use in small ones because some are vague questions). MEAT is applied to local sites and is used as a basis for nomination in the Para El Mar, the MPA awards and MPA Recognition body in the Philippines.

On the development of the three tools, Dr. White recommended the inclusion of the socio-economic and conservation-effects indicators in the tools, particularly the MEAT. The important need is governance to make all efforts more holistic and robust. These tools can be tailored according to each country’s local context as long as it can still address the primary CTMPAS criteria.

SESSION 2.3: Country reports on progress on Monitoring and Evaluation Program Development

Following the presentations, country representatives reported on the progress of the Monitoring and Evaluation Program development in their countries.

Malaysia is currently using the MEAT tool that was developed by Philippines. It was already pre-tested in their sites with some minor changes made on terminologies to adapt to the Malaysian context. The team also developed the Management Effectiveness Customers Assessment Tool (MECAT) and Management Effectiveness Staff Assessment Tool (MESAT) tool wherein the former is used for the customers/external/park visitors while the latter is used for the internal/MPA staff. MEAT is done by the MPA managers. The challenges mentioned pertain to finances, timeframe, capacity, and support from the local authorities.

Indonesia is using the Evaluasi Effectivitas Pengelolaan Kawasan Konservasi Perairan Pesisir Dan Pulau-Pulau Kecil (E-KKP3K) tool in assessing their MPAs. They also conduct the E-KKP3K awards every two years. Data generated using the tool is synchronized in a web database. Indonesia posed no challenge in the development of the model, but mentioned some in the implementation. Such as, poor technical and planning capacity of MPA staff, limited authority to follow up management recommendations, vague management plan documents, no baseline data, financial and time constraints.

Philippines is currently using the METT and MEAT tools. METT is implemented in nationally-managed MPAs while MEAT is applied to both national and local MPAs. An awards and recognition program, dubbed as the Para El Mar is also done every two years. Another assessment tool also known as NEAT is also being developed for MPA networks. This tool is used to evaluate the performance of existing inter-local government networks/alliances that are implementing joint coastal resource management efforts.

Solomon Islands is still in the stage of developing the tool called, Marine Protected Area Management Effectiveness (MAME) through the help of the Coral Triangle Center. It was during the REX2&4 that they were introduced with the different tools being used to evaluate MPAs. Site visits and pre-tests have already been conducted including workshops in finalizing the tool for partners to comment and refine it.

Timor Leste has no tool developed yet. Their zoning plan was already endorsed but not yet in place. No formal enforcement plan but enforcement activities are being conducted.

After the presentations, a brief presentation of the US Virgin Islands initiatives was also done. US Virgin Islands Park Managers were invited to join the MPA REX to share their work as part of the learning exchange program between the US Department of Interior, USAID and the Coral Triangle Center.

SESSION 2.4: Story telling session on linkages between successful management and ability to meet conservation and other objectives

Following the presentation, the group was gathered in a big circle and a representative from each country shared experiences and best practices and challenges in management and in meeting the objectives of their respective MPA Plans.

The involvement of the local community and creativity in engaging different sectors (such as the youth) in their various conservation efforts was also discussed. Successes in partnering with other agencies and groups were also shared especially on collaborations in providing alternative livelihood to the people that are affected in the establishment of MPAs. The importance of conducting awareness activities (IEC) was also commonly mentioned among each country as essential especially in educating key players (tourists, visitors, the LGU etc.)

SESSION 2.5: Developing a roadmap to move the ME model development and implementation process forward

After the sharing session, each country was tasked to develop a roadmap for the development and implementation of the ME model of CTMPAS. The roadmaps consist of process steps for completing the design of the national ME program for MPA networks, the implementation of the ME framework, and or moving the model towards a higher level of results-based management including analyzing gaps. The results are presented in the results section of this report below.

SESSION 2.6: Capturing the capacity development needs for moving forward for creating MPA/network ME models at the national level and discuss socio-econ information needs in ME

After the ME roadmap development exercise, each country presented their outputs in posters and was presented thru a gallery walk. Each country identified their respective capacity development needs for the creation of MPA and MPA network ME models/programs at the national level which were incorporated into their roadmaps later in the MPA REX (see full roadmaps completed by each country in Results and Actions below.)

After the workshops, an overview for the field trip for the following day was done by the Coastal Conservation Education Foundation. The MEAT form was also explained for use in a field application in the sites to be visited. The group was divided into three (3) groups: perception survey, MEAT survey and Snorkeling/Biophysical observation group.

Day 3: Wednesday, July 16, 2014: Field Trip

An orientation of the three sites (Talima, Gilutongan and Nalusuan Marine Sanctuaries) to be visited was done by CCEF and the Lapu-Lapu City Government.



Participants doing their field exercise inside a boat during the field trip.

At about 10:00 am, the group arrived at Talima Marine Sanctuary. The three tasks by three groups were done at Talima (perception survey, MEAT form accomplishment, and biophysical survey). But due to the large waves generated by Typhoon Glenda, the group failed to reach Gilutongan and Nalusuan MPAs.

Shortly after the trip, the three groups gathered and did synthesis and analysis on the surveys they have conducted in preparation for the reporting session on Day 4.

In the evening a presentation and discussion to review lessons from field trip

in relation to experience from U.S. Virgin Islands was made by Resource Specialists Zandy Hillis-Starr, and Migdalia Roach. They related their work on two currently managed MPAs, the Buck Island Reef National Monument and St. Croix East End Marine Park. They talked about the Marine Resource Baseline Conditions & Management Effectiveness Results. On biophysical resources, they talked about the coral reef resources in the area including coral condition trends, fishes and turtles as well as the different stresses confronting these resources as well as their resilience to climate change/ocean acidification. On the governance aspect they talked about the expanded management plan of Buck Island and the management plan process of St. Croix East End Marine Park including their management actions.

On the socio-economic aspect, they stressed that identity is very important. Getting your message across to stakeholders and communities is essential. Important engagement activities they are doing include monthly meetings with local environment agencies and other networks on development of plans and on planning and implementation of education and outreach activities such as eco camps. They are conducting education and outreach activities, engaging the young people and equipping them to become resources stewards. The team also develops programs for the kids and distributes IEC materials for teachers.

Day 4, Thursday, July 17, 2014: Discussions and Outcomes

SESSION 4.1: Open discussion on lessons learned from the field trip and site evaluations

Day 4 started with an open discussion on the groups' experience, observations on the site visit. Since the group was not able to reach Gilutongan Marine Sanctuary, the manager, Mr. Timoteo Menguito presented to the group their activities in the area. After which, representatives from the three groups during the field trip presented the results of their surveys at Talima Marine Sanctuary.

SESSION 4.2: CTI ME System and TWG Report

These sessions covered the review of how the monitoring and evaluation framework and indicators are addressed in the CTI Regional Plan of Action. Dr. Alan White presented an overview of the CTI-CFF Monitoring and Evaluation System in relation to CTMPAS and the Coral Triangle Atlas.

SESSION 4.3: Status report on the CT Atlas

Mr. Ruben Venegas of USCTI/WorldFish presented to the group about the CT Atlas and the M&E Database and its status. The CT Atlas is an online GIS database system, which stores bio-physical, ecological and socio-economic data for the Coral Triangle Region. He discussed the importance of this in supporting management planning and decision making in the regional scale. He briefed the participants on the technical specifications and the tools in the CT Atlas and the database structure and online interface. Mr. Venegas highly encouraged the group to update the database on the online interface and asked each country to designate focal person/s to do the updating.

Indonesia designated the same person assigned in updating the CT Atlas. They mentioned that they are currently in the process of updating and validating their data. Malaysia and Solomon Islands did not identify specific people to do the updating for their respective countries but noted the need. The Timor-Leste focal person will update the log in information to access the CT Atlas as it has been three years since their last communication with the CT Atlas managers given that Timor Leste has only one MPA which is already recorded in the CT Atlas.

Meanwhile, Philippines informed that with the number of MPAs in the Philippines, people in the national office might not be able to do all validation and input tasks. They are looking at capacitating the LGUs to do the updating of data. Dr. White advised DENR to train the LGUs but there must be a focal person checking all data before uploading them. He also suggested that National Database system can be created per country and this should be placed in the roadmap to be prioritized.

Session 4.4: Moving towards a Regional Management through Review of Regional Gap Analysis Report

This session highlighted the results of a regional MPA gap analysis. Ms. Jennifer McGowan (University of Queensland) and Dr. Alison Green (TNC) summarized the analysis which identifies broad areas of interest for the region and priority provinces for marine conservation based on the diversity and abundance or marine resources in certain provinces. They presented options for next steps for CTMPAS to follow up:

- Improve the regional gap by working on data inputs for both ecology, socio-economics and MPAs
- Identify national priority areas based on the regional gap results
- Focus on trans-boundary priority areas—Strategically working together to achieve better outcomes for a common objective (i.e. sea turtles)
- Zoning and/or technical assistance to further develop MPAs—Develop spatial plans for a particular area of interest and discuss methods to do it

SESSION 4.5: Presentation on Integrated Strategies and Guidance Toolkit and Diagnostic Tool

The Integrated Ecosystem-based Management (EMB) Toolkit was presented as a lead into an analysis on the degree of integration towards EBM that has occurred at one site in each country. Each country grouped to work on analyzing their site to determine the degree of integration. Before the countries undertook their analysis, a discussion covered the following topics pertaining to EBM in the CT:

- Role of EBM in coastal areas and fisheries management in the Coral Triangle
- Management across ecological, environmental, social, economic, political and other and sectors
- Models for integrating CTI goals to achieve EBM outcomes in the CT countries and regionally

The seven integrated strategies for EBM were also presented and include: Governance of Management Areas, Fisheries managed for sustainability, Protected habitats and their connectivity, Threatened species, and critical species and functional groups, Community and economic development, Coastal-watershed and freshwater resources, and Hazard Risk Reduction.

Dr. White and Mr. Jatulan introduced the EBM Diagnostic tool to measure how far the countries have gone in integrating per the seven strategies. The adaptive management cycle, steps that will lead each country to continually refine strategies to achieve desired EBM goals and objectives was also highlighted.

SESSION 4.6a: Applying the Diagnostic Tool – Integrated Strategies and Activities for moving toward EBM

After the EBM presentation, each country was tasked to evaluate a site and assess the progress toward integration by looking at the spider diagrams. After the exercise, results were presented.

SESSION 4.6b: Gap analysis and assessing barriers to integration in moving towards EBM for MPAs

A gap analysis was done on a regional picture after the diagnostic tool activity. From the generated results, there are two strategies common to all countries that appeared weak or not being addressed: community and economic development and coastal-watershed and freshwater resources. With this, the participants were grouped into two according to the strategies and came up with draft plan, ideas on how to address issues and concerns in the two areas of poor integration.

Countries worked together for another short segment to add to and refine the actions they identified to address deficient strategies identified while using the integrated diagnostic tool. Then the country groups came together to share strategies on two issue –based groups, based on the strategies most identified by all the countries (watershed and community and economic development.)

The watershed group noted that all countries have inherent challenges from different jurisdictional authorities between uplands and MPAs. The group identified several strategies:

- Payment for Ecosystem Services with landowners already underway as non-regulatory solution;
- Awareness campaign for upland land holders such as agricultural sites to share tools for erosion control and connection to MPAs downstream;
- Education and awareness program with all stakeholders on the regulations that are not being followed and what the impacts are from erosion by not following set policy.

The community and economic development group identified the need to better integrate the socio-economic context into the planning for MPAs and surrounding coastal resource management projects. Several strategies identified were:

- Engage more with the private, for profit, sector when planning MPAs to ensure that their economic development plans are supportive of the needs of communities and conservation;
- Factor in economic development objectives into MPA plans through socio-economic studies, cost benefit analysis and business models for MPA management that addresses economic needs.

Special Presentation

Dr. Aileen Maypa of CCE Foundation talked about their experience in Coral Reef Rehabilitation in sites affected by recent typhoons in the southern Philippines. She noted that it is necessary to assist reefs to recover when the degree of damage is so high that it is difficult for new coral recruits to take hold. One strategy being used is to stabilize the bottom rubble substrate so that new coral recruits can get a foothold and start to grow through natural processes.

Day 5, Friday, July 18, 2014: Discussions and Outcomes

SESSION 5.1: Building a Road Map for building a Functional CTMPAS

Day five started with an overview of the MPA REX5 and what transpired during the first four days. Dr. White reminded group about the rationale of the event and presented the way ahead/next steps, working on the national roadmaps; progress towards CTI MPA indicators. He noted that while the framework is completed, most countries are still behind on management effectiveness.

This session completed the development of a 5-year roadmap for building a functional CTMPAS. Each country first shared a few lessons learned and visions for the CTMPAS with the group.

Malaysia

- Look at the bigger picture, at the other MPAs and come up with a holistic plan
- Strengthen management effectiveness, identify weaknesses and strengths and focus more time on the weaknesses
- Expand the area of CTMPAS nominations for them to gain benefits of being under the CTI

Indonesia

- Build database and capacity and awareness activities for MPA staff
- Strengthen MPA networks (transboundary), capacity building is needed
- Refine standard assessment tool through CTMPAS for regional MPA network
- Expand MPAs in the country

Solomon Islands

- Get CTI right down to the community level
- Cluster small MPAs into networks
- Complete and roll out of the MAME tool to determine how well MPA management is doing

Philippines

- Management effectiveness-monitoring of biophysical aspects and the socio-economic status of the communities is still needed
- Assess the cost and benefits of setting up MPAs that can be presented to the LGUs for strong support
- On database – looking forward to contributing to the CT Atlas
- Provision of livelihood to the communities
- Financial mechanisms institutionalized in the MPAs; socio-economic benefits should cascade to the local communities
- Support the inscription of Turtle Islands Park as world heritage site
- On transboundary areas: Tri-national mechanisms – SSME, approved design of MPA networks for sea turtles – alignment of SSME network with CTI

Timor-Leste

- REX should try to target needs of a country based on its level of development
- Share lessons learned, ideas to support each other sometimes at the site level

Resource Persons/Partners

- ADB—Develop economic valuation of coastal resources to increase recognition for these critical habitats
- USVI—Knowledge and data sharing; recommend setting up a database center through partner universities (which are more permanent), create a training center and offer scholarship opportunities to students; GIS/databases are important, visible tool/communication tool such as the CT Atlas
- Mary Sue Brancato, NOAA—Hands on exposure of staff on all aspects, over the resources they are protecting

- Jennifer McGowan, Univ. of Queensland—Socio-economic valuation is important
- Alan White—Reminded countries to add nominations of MPAs in their CTMPAS roadmaps
- Anne Nelson, NOAA—Need to be specific in identifying their capacity building needs for targeted assistance.

SESSION 5.2 Needs assessment for moving towards a Functional CTMPAS

After the sharing of lessons learned and visions, participants grouped by country to refine their respective roadmaps (3-5 years) and presented their outputs in plenary the details of which are shown in the country roadmaps of the results section below. A few highlights from each country are:

Malaysia

- Identifying areas of resilience to protect in light of climate change
- Finalize MPA Management Effectiveness system
- Improve on database development and management
- Work on sustainable financing for key MPAs
- Consider EBM needs (e.g. watershed management, hazard and risk reduction, and community and economic development)
- Improved biophysical monitoring and database management

Philippines

- Link/coordinate various data on biophysical, socio-economic and governance aspects in MPAME system
- Develop and pilot the Social Economic Assessment Tool (SEAT)
- Pilot test MPA-NEAT in areas covered funded projects
- Map and target priority critical habitats to reach 10% each of coral reefs and seagrass
- MPA-NEAT – Philippines to refine/pilot test it together with Indonesia

Solomon Islands

- Establish a MAME Core Team
- Develop a 1-year work plan by August 2014 and MPAME system
- Select and Test MAME at 4 pilot sites
- Finalize and adapt MPAME tool
- Endorse, implement and institutionalize a MPAME national policy and guide
- Work with provinces to adopt the MPA ME system

Timor Leste

- Develop MPAME Tool and test in field sites
- Establish new MPAs

Indonesia

- Regular MPA biophysical, socioeconomic and governance monitoring with links on data to national database and the CT Atlas
- Roadmap and strategy to MPA development in period 2020-2030
- Development of new MPAs and MPA networks based on roadmap
- Establish and strengthen MPA networks and work on network assessment

SESSION 5.3: MPA Coordinator scope of work

The outgoing CTI MPA Coordinator, Dr. Andre Uychiaoco, presented his scope of work and provided feedback on his role and that of the site nomination process. He thanked everyone for their cooperation during the nomination process and presented the proposed scope of work for the incoming coordinator.

Mr. Arun Abraham of ADB presented Financial Opportunities as options for CT6 for funding needs and congratulated the group for their advance interventions. He added that CCA, threatened species, EAFM should be integrated in the roadmaps when possible. He mentioned that it is also important for the

countries to look on the links/connectivity to other sectors such as education, industry, etc. He noted that the support and commitment of the respective country governments is very important if they are looking for funding to go further with their initiatives. Mr. Abraham also stressed the importance of information and data management, for each country to incorporate in their roadmaps.

SESSION 5.4 Recap and closing session for REX

Mr. Jatulan recapped the week's accomplishments and introduced the closing session for the MPA REX5. Each country was asked about their impression on the objectives of the whole MPA REX5.

Solomon Islands

- Identified bottlenecks and developed strategies to address such in Solomon's
- Learned much from the CTMPAS nomination process, one site has been nominated already
- Identified synergies that could be made in implementing the MAME tool
- An expanded roadmap is an important tool for us to follow at a national level

Timor Leste

- Learned much on how to manage MPAs
- Helped us know where we are now and what we need to focus on
- Refined roadmap priorities and what we will work on for 5 years
- Established an account to update national data in the CT Atlas
- Obtaining references from the other CT countries on ME tools was very helpful

Malaysia

- Identified bottlenecks in the MPA nomination process
- Learned a lot through the development of the roadmap and realized that it is important to focus on some internal strengthening in management planning and MPA information management
- MPAME Tool: have progressed in its development and hope to present it in the next MPA REX
- On the CT Atlas: they are experiencing some difficulties because of internal national data management policies which they intend to overcome
- Thankful for the sharing sessions with other countries which is very useful

Indonesia

- Learned about how to submit CTMPAS nominations more efficiently
- An opportunity to introduce and show their new MPAME tool and plan for its further use
- Learned experiences from other countries in developing plans
- CT Atlas is a big help to encourage Indonesia to refine its own data management system

Philippines

- REX5 was very informative in learning from the wide ranging initiatives in the region
- Learning more about the EBM Toolkit and how to apply it very useful
- Realized the need/importance of the CT Atlas for national and regional benefits
- Philippine roadmap was completed and will feed into national planning

After impressions, certificates were awarded and the MPA TWG Chair, Dir. Theresa Mundita S. Lim of the DENR-Biodiversity Management Bureau gave the closing remarks. She congratulated the group for their



respective roadmaps and for the 13 nominated MPAs and encouraged each one to continue on the synergy to achieve the goals of the CTMPAS and the overall CTI goals. She gave appreciation to the support and work of the interim secretariat. Director Lim also envisions the CTMPAS to be a model, not just in the CT, but across other regions as well. She thanked all resource speakers, the local leaders, and the secretariat who contributed to the success of the MPA REX5.

2. RESULTS AND ACTIONS

The CTI-CFF 5th MPA Regional Exchange resulted in the following roadmaps that were developed during the 5-day workshop. The workshop sessions all contributed to various aspects of the roadmaps for each country and for regional level actions as discussed and consolidated by the MPA TWG following the close of the 5th MPA REX. A consolidated roadmap based on the individual country roadmap was also endorsed during the TWG meeting.

The roadmaps contain specific concrete activities to improve MPA management at the country-level and align it with the regional CTMPAS that was launched in May 2014 in Indonesia. The roadmaps will be implemented from 2014 to 2020 by government agencies and non-government organizations in Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Solomon Islands, and Timor-Leste. By improving MPA management using the roadmaps, the countries aim to protect threatened marine resources in key biodiversity sites and sustain fish stocks to ensure food security in coastal areas.

Building on their country's 2011/2013 MPA REX roadmaps, workshop participants developed process steps and timelines for the next 3-5 years to:

- Complete design of national management effectiveness programs for MPA networks
- Implement the management effectiveness framework
- Move their model towards more results-based management including analyzing gaps
- Focus on results-based management to measure success of management objectives.

Templates provided to all countries were the same and adapted by some to convey country plans to achieve national and regional MPA goals. Mirroring the unique nature of each of the CT 6 countries moving towards a regional CTMPAS, the roadmaps are presented below. Edits for spelling and formatting are the only changes made for the purposes of this report. These roadmaps incorporate the capacity building needs identified in Sessions 1.5, 1.6 and 2.5; gap analysis, diagnostic tool and CT Atlas discussions on day 4 and the collective work to identify overall progress needed to achieve CTMPAS goals by 2020.

INDONESIA 2014-2020 MPA ME ROADMAP	Activities/Outputs	Outcomes	Challenges	Solutions to address challenges	Technical Assistance (TA) (needed or secured)
2014					
Internalize E-MPA (E-KKP3K) (institutionalize)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Adopted as regular program Staff of 60 MPAs are trained to use E-KKP3K The effectiveness status of 99 MPA sites are assessed using E-KP3K E-KKP3K supplements endorsed Nominate MPA Category 3 and 4 to CTMPAS based on E-KKP3K assessment result (September 2014) 	Inputs to effective management of MPAs	Time and budget constraints to socialize and conduct capacity development for E-MPA	Conduct national and local workshops and capacity building training	National and donor funding is available
Selected MPAs to complete its management requirements (promote to be effectively managed)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Management of 22 MPAs (4.5 Mio Ha) are improved 5 MPAs as learning sites 2 MPAs as Blue Economy Pilot Sites 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 22 MPAs are effectively managed MPAs meet management requirements (biophysical, socioeconomic, governance indicators) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Poor infrastructure and capacity Limited Budget 	Provide adequate infrastructure and capacity building	TA, \$
Develop and improve management infrastructure for 22 MPAs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 22 MPAs (4.5 Mio Ha) have adequate management and infrastructure Special Allocation Grants are distributed to respected district MPAs Publish the management effectiveness status of 22 MPAs 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 22 MPAs are effectively managed Information on the MPAME status of 22 MPAs is published and disseminated 	Limited Budget	Additional funding	\$
Develop E-MPA (E-KKP3K) networks tool	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Draft (0) available using CTMPAS indicators Strategy and regulation on MPA Networks are endorsed 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> MPA Networks are evaluated with standard tool Basis of E-MPA Networks available 	Standardize and simplification		TA needed, \$
National MPA system established	<p>A system of MPAs that has:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Guidelines and E-KKP3K supplement Integrated Databases that link and sync CTMPAS/CT Atlas with National MPA database 	Indonesia MPAs managed effectively	Poor capacity of MPA staff	MPA staff training	TA, Training, \$

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Adequate human resources 4. Sustainable Financing strategy and mechanisms 5. Mutual partnerships in MPA management 				
Regular monitoring on biophysical, socioeconomic and governance aspects	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reports on regular monitoring 2. Study on MPA economic valuation 3. Guidelines for biophysics and socioeconomic (E-KKP3K Supplement) endorsed 4. Status of MPA management effectiveness book published yearly 	Input for policy and Management interventions	MPA staffs capacity	Training	
Roadmap and strategy to MPA development in 2020-2030	Roadmap available, includes propose new MPAs on the outmost islands in response to trans boundary issue	Framework in developing MPA in 2020-2030	Data to justify the roadmap	Data collection	TA & \$
2015-2016					
Development of new MPAs and scaling up	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Designation of 500,000 ha of new MPAs in 2015 2. Designation of 600,000 ha of new MPAs in 2016 	Strengthen the representativeness and resilience of MPAs within Indonesia Marine Area	Local governments political will	Coordination and socialization for LGs	\$
Selected MPA managed effectively	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 15 MPAs managed effectively in 2015 2. 28 MPAs managed effectively in 2016 3. Provide assistance to improve MPA management effectiveness (follows E-KKP3K modules) 4. Nominate MPAs in category 3 and 4 to CTMPAS based on E-KKP3K assessment result (yearly) 	Best practices available	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Data 2. Human resources capacity 3. Limited Budget 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Series data collection 2. Capacity building 3. Funding proposal 	\$
Establish MPA networks	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 1 network of MPA are established in 2015 2. 1 network of MPA are established in 2016 3. Management plan for 1 MPA network is drafted 	1. Pilot MPA network implemented	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Data 2. Capacity for developing Management Plan for MPA Networks 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Data collection 2. Capacity building 	TA, \$
Legalize E-MPA (E-KKP3K)	Draft under national policy finalized	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pilot tested 2. E-MPA (E-KKP3K) 	Legal issue	Coordination and meeting to reach	TA, \$

networks and pilot tested		networks legalized as national policy		consensus	
Adoption and integration of national MPA system	Adoption of MPA System that has: 1. Guidelines and E-KKP3K supplement 2. Databases integrated nationally and regionally 3. Adequate human resources 4. Sustainable Financing strategy and mechanism 5. Mutual partnerships in MPA management	1. Clear guidelines 2. Management system			TA, \$
Conduct the 2nd E-MPA Awards	Appreciation and rewards for three categories: one (1) favorite MPA category, five (5) Pilot Learning MPAs, and 17 accelerated MPAs	1. Incentives for MPA managers to improve their MPA management 2. Raise public awareness on MPA 3. Learning sites	1. Low involvement of private sector in supporting the awards 2. Socialize 3. Integration with other award programs in MMAF	Enhance socialization	\$
Implementation of COREMAP-CTI	1. COREMAP-CTI activities to improve management effectiveness of MPA (biophysics, socioeconomic, and governance) in 15 Districts and 10 National MPAs 2. Improve coral health and economic benefit for local communities in COREMAP sites.	1. Support the achievement of CTI Regional Goal 3 (MPA managed effectively) 2. Healthy corals, Sustainable fisheries and community welfare improved			
Implementation of Law No.1 Year 2014	1. Establish team to smoothen the implementation (transfer of 7 national marine parks) 2. Harmonization and coordination of 7 national marine parks management 3. Recommendation to transfer 7 national marine parks	Management of 7 national marine parks is transfer to MMAF	Low involvement of multi-stakeholders	Intensified coordination & meeting	\$
Regular monitoring on biophysical, socioeconomic	1. Reports on regular monitoring 2. Study on MPA economic valuation 3. Guidelines for biophysics and socioeconomic (E-KKP3K Supplement) endorsed	Input for policy and Management interventions	MPA staff capacity	Training	

and governance aspects	4. Status of MPA management effectiveness book published yearly					
2017 – 2019						
Selected MPA managed effectively	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 30 MPAs managed effectively in 2017 2. 33 MPAs managed effectively in 2018 3. 35 MPAs managed effectively in 2019 4. Management unit and infrastructures of 30 MPAs are fully operational 5. Management Plan of 30 MPAs are institutionalised 6. Nominates MPAs Category 3 and 4 to CTMPAS based on E-KKP3K assessment result (yearly) 7. Provide assistance to improve MPA management effectiveness (follows E-KKP3K modules) 8. Level of Management Effectiveness (E-KKP3K) are increased 9. Biophysical, socioeconomic and governance indicators in 30 MPAs are increased 10. Village level No Take Areas are strengthened 11. Public private partnership implemented in selected areas 	Best practices available			\$	
Conduct the 3rd and 4th E-MPA Awards	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Appreciation and rewards for three categories: one (1) favorite MPA category, five (5) Pilot Learning MPAs, and 17 accelerated MPAs (in every 2 years) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Incentives for MPA managers to improve their MPA management 5. Raise public awareness on MPA learning sites 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Low involvement of private sectors in supporting the awards 5. Socialize 6. Integration with other awards program in MMAF 	Enhance socialization		\$
Development of new MPAs and scaling up	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Designation of 800,000 Hectares of new MPAs in 2017 2. Designation of 900,000 Hectares of new MPAs in 	Strengthen the representativeness, and resilience of MPAs within	Local governments political will	Coordination and socialization for LGs		\$

	2018 3. Designation of 1,200,000 Hectares of new MPAs in 2019	Indonesia Marine Areas			
Establish MPA networks	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 3 networks of MPA are established in 2017 2. 4 networks of MPA are established in 2018 3. 5 networks of MPA are established in 2019 4. Management plan for 5 MPA networks are drafted 5. Management Plan for 3 MPA networks finalised 6. Trans boundary issue on MPA network management initiated (agreement), especially new partnerships with Timor Leste using existing initiatives (ATSEA) 	MPA network implemented	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Data 2. Capacity for developing Management Plan for MPA Networks 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Data collection 2. Capacity building 	TA; \$
Adoption of E-KKP3K (E-MPA) networks	E-KKP3K (E-MPA) networks Guidelines implemented as a basis for awards mechanism	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Standard in evaluating MPA networks management 2. MPA Networks managed effectively 			\$
National MPA system operationalized	National MPA System is fully operational	MPA system well managed			\$
Regular biophysical, socioeconomic and governance monitoring	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reports on regular monitoring 2. Guidelines for biophysics and socioeconomic (E-KKP3K Supplement) implemented 3. Status of MPA ME book published yearly 	Input for policy and Management interventions	MPA staffs capacity	Training	
2020					
Selected MPA managed effectively	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 40 MPAs managed effectively 2. Management unit and infrastructures of 30 MPAs are fully operational 3. Management Plan of 30 MPAs are institutionalised 4. Provide assistance to improve MPA management effectiveness (follows E-KKP3K modules) 5. Level of Management Effectiveness (E-KKP3K) are increased 6. Biophysical, socioeconomic and governance indicators in 30 MPAs are increased 	Best practices available			\$

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Village level No Take Areas are strengthened 8. Public private partnership implemented in selected areas. 				
Development of new MPAs and scaling up	Designation of new MPAs achieved beyond 20 Mio Ha in accordance with 2020-2030 Strategic Roadmap		Local governments political will	Coordination and socialization for LGs	\$
National MPA system strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen MMAF authority to manage MPAs (include national marine park from MoF) 2. Maintains reliable and trusted Database & Web GIS 3. Conservation information published 4. Sustainable finance mechanism implemented 				\$
Strengthen existing MPA networks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Management plan for 5 MPA networks endorsed 2. Trans boundary issue on MPA network management strengthened using existing initiatives (BSSE, SSME, ATSEA) 3. Partnership in MPA networks initiated. 	MPA networks implemented	Data; Capacity for developing Management Plan for MPA Network	Data collection; Capacity building	\$
Regular monitoring on biophysics, socioeconomic and governance aspects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reports on regular monitoring 2. Guidelines for biophysics and socioeconomic (E-KKP3K Supplement) implemented 3. Status of MPA management effectiveness book published yearly 	Input for policy and Management interventions	MPA staffs capacity	Training	

MALAYSIA 2014-2020 MPA ME ROADMAP			
NO.	TARGET	ACTIVITIES	YEAR
1.	Identifying resilience area towards climate change adaption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 resilience areas identified • Technical assistance and capacity building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2016
2.	Management Effectiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of ME team (auditors) • Presentation of ME tool to stakeholders • Endorsement of ME tool by NCC • Adopt ME tool • Roadshow • Implementation of ME • Level of understanding of human impact on resources • Training for Management Effectiveness • Implementation of ME • Awarding system to acknowledge best ME MPA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2016-2020
3.	Database development and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agency focal point for CT Atlas entries been identified. • Updating and validating data in CT Atlas. • Strengthening the existing database and integrated in MyNODC. • Capacity building in database management. • Infrastructure and system strengthen. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2015 – 2020
4.	Sustainable financing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic studies- cost benefits analysis • Business plan of MPA • Capacity building in proposal writing • Engagement with local communities • Payment Ecosystem Services • Training on proposal writing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2016-2020

5.	EBM: Watershed Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be included in MPA Management Plan. Formation of Working Group Committee for watershed management comprise of MPA Managers and relevant stakeholders involved in watershed management. Capacity building in watershed management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2017-2020
6.	EBM: Hazard and risk reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment on the vulnerability of the social, economic and ecological systems to climate change Early warning system establish Coastal habitats are protected and rehabilitated to buffer communities from climate impacts and coastal hazards. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2017-2020
7.	EBM: Community and economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment on the vulnerability of community and economic development to threats including climate and ocean change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2017
8.	Local communities empowerment through sustainable alternative livelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Island Community Cooperative or Fisher folk Cooperative business plan. Infrastructure and facilities for the cooperative business operation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
9.	Biophysical Monitoring: Live Coral Cover	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50% of MPA achieve level fair in the Reef check indicator. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2018
10.	Operationalize Tun Mustapha Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formation of management committee and functional Construction of offices and infrastructures including jetties Purchase of vehicle and vessels Identification of 15 location for sub-station and office Manpower are hired Demarcation of all identified zones and boundary marking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2015-2020
11.	Trans boundary World Heritage Site for Turtle Island	Turtle Island recognized as World Heritage site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2017-2020
12.	CTMPAS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coverage of CTMPAS includes Peninsular Malaysia and Sarawak Review and adjustment of the existing management plan of respective MPAs Submission for country flagship for second round. At least 3 MPAs identified as Category 4 of CTMPAS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2015-2020

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zoning to further develop MPAs. • Training and capacity building on MARXAN application. 	
13.	Strengthening the monitoring and surveillance system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State of the art of monitoring and surveillance system for MPA in Malaysia in place. • Infrastructure and equipment • System developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2016-2020
14.	Reef Care Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community and tourism operator based responsibility for optimal coral health. • Awards/ recognition on Best Responsible Community/ Tourism Operator 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2015
15.	Outreach and communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening outreach and communication materials in all MPA center. • Establish information center • Establish a portal on information and awareness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2015-2020
16.	Climate change adaptation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish of monitoring center • Training on climate change monitoring. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2016-2020
17.	Governance and institutional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial management and business planning. • Financial management on approved but unfunded NPOA projects. • Facilitation/collaboration. • Employment of CTI Officers in NCC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2015-2020

Philippines 2014-2020 MPA ME Roadmap	Outputs & Outcomes	Challenges	Solutions to address challenges	Technical Assistance (needed or secured)
July 2014 – July 2015				
Link/coordinate various statistical data on biophysical, socioeconomic and governance aspects (e.g., SCREMP plus some LGU networks)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two training of the trainers conducted for MEAT and METT facilitation by 2015 • Management effectiveness assessment (MEAT and METT) of NIPAS MPAs (33 sites) completed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dervisifying funding sources • Very limited capacity for gathering field data and mapping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek/expand existing partnerships 	

<p>Develop and pilot SEAT</p> <p>Pilot test NEAT in areas covered by MKBA project</p> <p>Refine NEAT Mapping and targeting of priority critical habitats to reach 10% each of coral reefs, seagrass and megafauna</p>	<p>by 2018,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MSN database regularly updated • SEAT draft developed by 2015 • SEAT pilot tested by 2016 • NEAT pilot-tested in at least four MPA networks by 2015 • NEAT refined and launched by MSN by 2016 • Funding support leveraged to continue the mapping of critical habitats beyond the duration of GIZ PAME project by 2015 • Training on application of Marxan by 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marxan skills
2016				
<p>Clarify the value of ecosystem goods and services delivered by MPAs that may be used as basis for generating partnerships and financing (i.e., PAME)</p> <p>Determination of institutional mechanism for MPA network (i.e., regional, national, across sites) – UNDP MKBA, GIZ SSME, ADB RETA for CTI, SCREMP</p>				
2018				
<p>Establish pilot sites to be managed within ecological thresholds (e.g., VIP (UNDP MKBA, LGU, NGAs), Danajon Bank (ECOFISH?, LGU, NGAs) To attend to the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pilot sites within ecological thresholds established by 2018 • Monitoring and replication conducted by 2018-2020 			<p>Determining ecological thresholds</p>

recommendations/observations of the MPAME assessments (e.g. improving outreach communications)				
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Key directions

Outcome level:

- Link/coordinate various statistical data on biophysical, socioeconomic and governance aspects (e.g., SCREMP plus some LGU networks)
- Clarify the value of ecosystem goods and services delivered by MPAs that may be used as basis for generating partnerships and financing (i.e., PAME)
- Establish pilot sites to be managed within ecological thresholds (e.g., VIP (UNDP MKBA, LGU, NGAs), Danajon Bank (ECOFISH?, LGU, NGAs), etc) => needs: determining ecological thresholds
- Develop and pilot SEAT

Management effectiveness level:

- To include attending to the recommendations/observations of the management effectiveness assessments (e.g. improving outreach communications)

MPA network level:

- Determination of institutional mechanism for MPA network (i.e., regional, national, across sites) – UNDP MKBA, GIZ SSME, ADB RETA for CTI, SCREMP (2016)
- Pilot test and refine NEAT in areas covered by MKBA project (2014-2015)
- Mapping and targeting of priority critical habitats to reach 10% each of coral reefs, seagrass and megafauna (2014-2015)

SOLOMON ISLANDS 2014-2020 MPA ME ROADMAP	Outputs & Outcomes	Challenges	Solutions to address challenges	Technical Assistance (needed or secured)
July 2014 – July 2015	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish MAME Core team [8-10 people [Government/WWF/WFC/TNC/Provincial Govt/Reps for MPAs] 2. Develop a 1 year work plan. By end of August 2014 			

	<p>Have x1 Meetings:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Orientation of MAME Tool 2. Refine the MAME tool and be ready to Implementation <p>By October 2014</p>	Need Funding Support to conduct the meeting	Sought funding from [ADB]/Government	Resource Person familiar with ME Tools from CTI countries
	<p>Select and Test MAME at x4 pilot sites [include training] namely:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Arnavon Community Marine Managed Area [ACMCA] 2. Zaira LMMA 3. Zinoa Conservation Area [LPAN] 4. Hatare LMMA [Marau] <p>Be done [Oct 14 – May 15]</p>	Working with communities	Select communities that have some level of capacity Potential Network Development	MPA TWG/SILMMA Partners
	<p>Ensure Potential Sites [x10] are Registered under PAA 2010/Fisheries Act & are nominated in the next round for CTMPAS.</p> <p>By March 2015</p>	Having the registration process underway	Smaller MPAs forming clusters/network Implementing Agencies working with communities	SILMMA Partners/MPA TWG
August 2014 – August 2015	<p>Finalize and adapt the ME Tool & get final endorsement from SI NCC</p> <p>By August 2015</p>	Personnel/Funding/Leadership	Discuss with existing projects/identify leadership. Acquire MOU from amongst core team members.	
	<p>Update the CBRM Database link with ME System and PA Registered Database</p> <p>By October 2015</p>	Complete Database of country data	Collate data from partners and update database	TNC/MPA TWG
	<p>Core Team x1 meeting</p> <p>Review the work plan, make changes for implementation</p> <p>By August 2015</p>			Core Team
3 years from now(2017)	<p>Finalized ME, have a functioning CBRM Database & so is a Database of Registered MPAs/MPA Networks</p>			
	<p>Implementation and Institutionalized – having a ME National Policy Developed and Endorsed</p>	Sustainable Financing/Capacity	Sought Funding from existing projects/develop MPA focused Projects	MPA TWG/Government

	Continual Updating of CBRM Database/ME System/PA Registered Database	Capacity/Willingness to continue the work	Engage Government personnel's	
2017 – 2020	Replicate the above activities in other Provinces in SI			

TIMOR-LESTE 2014-2020 MPA ME ROADMAP	Outputs & Outcomes	Challenges	Solutions to address challenges	Technical Assistance (needed or secured)
Objective 1: Site Nomination for Category 3 and 4				
Finalization submission document (September 2014)	NKS MPA submitted to regional office for site evaluation			
Objective 2: Update GIS data layer in CT Atlas				
Update GIS Data Layer into regional datasets	New GIS layer for Atauro and Batugade MPA uploaded	Expertise on online data upload	Data management training for key staff	Needed
Objective 3: Infrastructure Support				
Strengthening of MPA management	MPA field office established equipped with communication, information support and enforcement facilities	Budget	Source out from partners	Needed
Objective 4: Institutional Strengthening				
Additional staff to support NCC	Staffs to support the NCC	Budget	Source out from partners	Needed

Technical Advisors	Technical advisors to mentor NCC and MPA Managers and staffs	Budget	Source out from partners	Needed
Objective 5: Develop ME Tool for MPA				
	Updated ME roadmap in place	Limited expertise Fund availability NCC Commitment	Reach out to partners for assistance Integrate NCC responsibility into performance indicator	Needed
Establishment of ME Development Team (August 2014)	DG Decree on the ME Development Team (ME-DT)	NCC Initiative	Inform DG on the need for the establishment of ME development team	Internal
Management Effectiveness Team Meeting and Work Planning (Sept-Oct 2014)	Information dissemination and awareness generation Agreement and commitment of ME –DT to develop ME for MPA Work plan generated	ME-DT Commitment	Logistic Support	Needed
Gathering Information and ME References (Dec 2014)	Models identified and reviewed Supporting data collected	ME-DT Commitment	Logistic Support	Needed
ME Tools Development (January-March 2015)	Draft of ME Tool in place	NCC Commitment Expertise	Reach out to partners for assistance	Needed
Consultations on ME Tool Draft (April-June 2015)	Final draft of ME Tool base on inputs and agreement	NCC Commitment Active participation of stakeholders	Reach out to partners for assistance	Needed
Integrate ME Tool implementation into 2016 AWP&B (May 2015)	Inclusion of ME Tool Implementation into MoAF 2016 AWP & B and submitted to MoF	Prioritization within MoAF	Provided strong justification as priority goal to meet MoAF SO	Needed

Test of ME Tool (July-September 2015)	Final document of ME Tool base on site test feedback	NCC Commitment Active participation of stakeholders	Reach out to partners for assistance	Needed
Legalization of ME Tool (October 2015)	Ministerial Decree on ME Tool for MPA-TLS	Coordination with Legal Unit	ME-TD actively provide information to Legal Unit	
Preparation for implementation of ME Tool in all MPAs (November-December 2015)	Preparatory work plan is in place	NCC Commitment Active participation of stakeholders	ME-TD actively prepare work plan	Needed
Implementation of ME Tool in NKS MPA (January-March 2016)	ME in NKS Assessed	NCC Commitment Active participation of stakeholders Logistic supports	ME-TD actively participated	Needed
Implementation of ME Tool in Vila Atauro MPA (April-June 2016)		NCC Commitment Active participation of stakeholders and logistic support	ME-TD actively participated	Needed
Implementation of ME Tool in Batugade MPA (July-October 2016)		NCC Commitment Active participation of stakeholders	ME-TD actively involve and outreach assistance	
Data analysis and recommendation for MPAs management improvement (November-December 2016)	Data and information of management level of each MPA Recommendations for management improvement and budgetary design and work planning	NCC Commitment Active participation of stakeholders	ME-TD actively involve and outreach assistance	Needed
Development of MPAs Database System (January-March 2017)	Integrated database system establish and institutionalized	Expertise Hardware and Software	Partners support	Needed
Objective 6: Establish New MPAs				

Assessment of new candidate MPAs (April-September 2017)	2 new sites as MPA candidate assessed and communities/stakeholders consulted	Expertise	Staff sharing among CT members countries	Needed
Inclusion of Implementation Plan into 2018 AWP&B	Activities in 2 MPA implemented for 1 st year in 2018			
Legal establishment of MPA (October-December 2017)	2 new MPAs established	High level perception on MPAs importance	Awareness on MPA importance	Needed
Develop MPA Management Plan (October-December 2017)	2 Management Plan prepared and accepted	Expertise and budget	Partner supports and staff sharing	Needed
Objective 7: Trans-national Joint Management				
Trans-national mechanism establishment (2017)	Agreement document with Indonesia on trans-boundary MPA Network Management	Expertise and budget	Partner supports and staff sharing	Needed

3. 5TH CTI-CFF MPA TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP MEETING

DATE AND LOCATION: July 18, 2014 BE Resort, Mactan Island, Cebu, Philippines

ATTENDEES

Dir. Theresa Mundita Lim, CTI-CFF MPA TWG Chair
Arwan Rukma, CTI-CFF Interim Regional Secretariat
Suraji, Indonesia
Hadi Yoga Dewanto, Indonesia
Drajat Subagio, Indonesia
Augustine Binson, Malaysia
Nadiah Ikhsan, Malaysia
Izarenah Repin, Malaysia
Angelita Meniado, Philippines
Peter Kenilorea, Solomon Islands
Nelson Kere, Solomon Islands
Raimundo Mau, Timor-Leste
Antonio De Jesus, Timor-Leste
Dr. Alan White, CTI-CFF MPA TWG Technical Lead
William Jatulan, CTI-CFF TWG Coordinator
Dr. Andre Uychiaoco, CTI-CFF MPA Coordinator (outgoing)

PARTNERS/OBSERVERS

Stacey Tighe, ADB Consultant
Lynette Larroya, ADB Consultant/Incoming MPA Coordinator
Arun Abraham, ADB Consultant
Anne Nelson, NOAA
Mary Sue Brancato, NOAA
Leilani Gallardo, CTC

AGENDA

- A) Approval of the agenda;
- B) Review and adoption of the minutes and issues arising from the 4th MPA TWG Meeting;
- C) Confirmation of the first batch of CTMPAS launched in Manado;
- D) Review, discussion and adoption recommendations to improve and strengthen CTMPAS nominations;
- E) Review, discussion and endorsement of consolidated roadmap for MPA activities (CTMPAS), management effectiveness) and capacity needs to accomplish the regional priorities;
- F) Discussion and confirmation of partner support for MPA activities;
- G) Discussion and recommendations on the role of the regional secretariat and MPA Working Group on transboundary MPAs;
- H) Review, discussion and agreements on maintenance and operation of MPA Database within CT Atlas;
- I) Review, discussion and adoption of Terms of Reference of MPA Coordinator to support next round of CTMPAS nominations and other MPA-related tasks at the regional level;
- J) Discussion of participation of MPA Working Group in the IUCN World Parks Congress;
- K) Other matters.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING:

Opening: The MPA TWG Chair opened the meeting and thanked the countries for their participation in the REX5 and in the MPA TWG meeting. The chair went straight to the agenda items and referred the meeting to the materials distributed for this purpose.

- A) Approval of the agenda. The chair requested the secretariat to present the MPA TWG meeting agenda and the members to review and comments to the agenda as presented.

Decision: The Meeting adopted the proposed Fifth MPA TWG meeting agenda as presented without any objection from the members.

- B) Review and adoption of the minutes and issues arising from the Fourth MPA TWG meeting. The chair requested the secretariat to go through the minutes of the Meeting of the key outcomes and decisions of the Fourth MPA TWG meeting in March 2013 in Honiara, Solomon Islands. Confirming the details with the secretariat, the chair noted that most of the activities and action items agreed in the last MPA TWG Meeting were accomplished in time for the CTMPAS launch in May 2014.

Decision: The Meeting approved the minutes of the Fourth MPA TWG meeting as presented by the secretariat without any modification.

- C) Confirmation of the first batch of CTMPAS launched in Manado. The chair requested the MPA coordinator to present the results of the first batch of CTMPAS nominations. The chair noted that the first batch of CTMPAS nominations had been reviewed by some members of the MPA Working Group in a special TWG meeting in Manado and the nominated sites were launched in May 2014.

Decision: The Meeting re-confirmed the results of the CTMPAS review committee as compiled and presented by the MPA Coordinator.

- D) Review, discussion and adoption recommendations to improve and strengthen CTMPAS nomination. The chair requested the MPA technical lead and MPA coordinator to present the recommendations based on the experience of the first batch of CTMPAS nominations. Following discussions and deliberations by the members, the following were agreed upon:

Decision: The meeting adopted the recommendations with the following modifications as follows:

- Encourage PNG, SI and TL to sign and complete nominations by July 30, 2014 so that the MPA Chair can provide feedback from the review committee
- Enjoin all countries to prepare and submit second nominations by October 30, 2014 for preparation for another Regional evaluation in early 2015
- Authorize CT Atlas to share CTMPAS nomination supporting documents as a means of sharing good practices within the CTI
- Recommend that Category 3 and 4 sites update their data every 3 years to maintain their status or sooner if data on management effectiveness is updated
- Encourage that smaller MPAs be nominated for category 3 or 4 as part of a network nomination (not individually)
- Request that NCCs endorse the transboundary MPA covering two or more countries to the MPA TWG chair.

- E) Review, discussion and endorsement of consolidated roadmap for MPA activities (CTMPAS), management effectiveness) and capacity needs to accomplish the regional priorities. The chair requested the secretariat to present the consolidated regional MPA roadmap generated from the 5th REX. The chair also asked the countries to review and comment on the roadmap as presented so that needed modifications can be incorporated upon concurrence of the meeting members.

Decision: The Meeting adopted the regional MPA roadmap as outlined in the table below.

Activities	Date	Responsible Person	Supporting Partner
Regional Action 1: <i>Jointly establish overall goals, objectives, principles, and operational design elements for a CTMPAS centered around priority MPA networks. Status as of July 2014</i>			
Share the results of the first round with the CTMPAS Review Committee	ASAP	TWG Chair	MPA Coordinator with Tech Advisors (TNC, ADB)
Submission of nominations for country Flagship and Priority Development sites (Categories 3 & 4) for inclusion in CTMPAS (second round)	30 Oct 2014	NCCs/Country Focal Points	MPA Coordinator
Appoint the MPA Coordinator to guide CTMPAS implementation and provide overall support to MPA TWG	July 2014 – August 2016	TWG Chair	ADB and TNC
Conduct periodic CTI MPA-TWG meetings and MPA Advisory Group meetings: a) Conduct external/Independent review committee/MPATWG meeting/conference call in 2015 b) Conduct MPA Regional Exchange for CTMPAS implementation in mid-2015	August 2015 (KK, Malaysia)	TWG Chair, MPA Coordinator	MPA Coordinator but need commitment of partner(s) to support 6th MPA REX in 2015
Review and refine the nominations	Nov-Dec 2014	MPA Coordinator and Country Focal Points	MPA Coordinator and Tech Advisors
Review by the external/independent CTMPAS review committee	Jan 2015	CTMPAS Review Committee	MPA Coordinator and Advisors
Mobilize partners and other donor projects to support (including funding) for CTMPAS implementation during CTI and other international workshops (CTI partner meetings)	Sept 9 - 11, 2014	CTI Secretariat MPA TWG SOM	ADB (hosting)
Communicate the findings and recommendations from the review committee regarding CTMPAS sites	ASAP	TWG Chair	MPA Coordinator
Address the findings and recommendations from the review committee regarding CTMPAS sites	ASAP	NCC Focal Points	MPA Coordinator (past and present)
Provide recognition (awards) of CTMPAS sites and progress every two years starting 2015 to coincide with the E-KKP3K Awards (topic for next REX)	Nov-Dec 2015	MPA WG Chair MPA Coordinator MPA Focal Point – Indonesia	ADB or other partner (TBD)
Regional Action 2: <i>Complete and endorse a comprehensive map of MPA networks to be included in CTMPAS. (e.g. CT Atlas). Status as of July 2014</i>			
Determine the CT Atlas Focal Points per country	31 August, 2014	MPA Focal points in each country ¹	MPA Coordinator
Input all national MPA data (recognized category I sites) into the CT Atlas for tracking national & regional progress	Ongoing	MPA Focal Points, CT Atlas Focal Points per country	MPA Coordinator and CT Atlas team
CT Atlas annual report on the country MPA status to the NCCs and MPA TWG	Before Annual	Regional and National MPA	TNC, WFC (Reefbase), Tech

¹ Timor Leste - Mau

Activities	Date	Responsible Person	Supporting Partner
MPA M&E indicators are tracked with data inputs/updates from countries to track progress and change	SOM	Focal Points and M&E Focal Points	Advisor
Request for technical assistance to each country to improve national MPA data quality and consistency for CT Atlas tracking following CT Atlas protocols	Sept 2014	CTI Regional Secretariat, MPA TWG Chair, Tech Advisors CT Atlas Focal Points per country?	Approach ADB SE and Pacific desks
CT Atlas institutional base is supported and expanded to perform data management, analysis and reporting functions	Ongoing	MPA TWG Chair CTI Secretariat	WFC (Reefbase) Tech Advisor Need donor support?
Regional Action 3: Build Capacity for effective management of the CTMPAS. Status as of July 2014			
Develop proposal for immediate funding for "Priority Development Sites" (Category 3) for assistance in implementation and management effectiveness	ASAP (in the next 6 weeks)	MPA TWG, NCCs, ADB Financial Arch Team (S. Tighe)	Tech Advisor
Incorporate CTMPAS indicators to NPOA and related in-country work	2014-2015	NCCs, MPA Focal Points	MPA Coordinator, National Partners
Provide national level assistance in MPA/Network design that integrates fisheries, biodiversity and climate change	(See country roadmaps)	NCCs	MPA Coordinator, National Partners
Assist countries with MPA ME system development and implementation based on CTMPAS criteria and management standards	See timelines in the national roadmaps	Indonesia Malaysia PNG Philippines Solomon Islands Timor Leste	Need local country level projects to assist with MPA ME system in selected countries
Regional Action 4: Collaborate around mobilizing sustainable financing for the CTMPAS. Status as of July 2014			
Coordinate with FRWG on mechanism for sustainable financing of MPA and MPA Networks	Ongoing up to Sept	MPA TWG Coordinator, Regional Secretariat	ADB, MPA Coordinator, Tech Advisor
Regional Action 5: Establish MPA networks, particularly those involving more than on country. Status as of July 2014			
Use and expand the regional MPA gap analysis input to regional CTMPAS design and refinement as appropriate and coordinate with UQ accordingly	Anytime	Regional Secretariat, MPA WG, countries	Tech Advisor, University of Queensland, TNC
Create or strengthen functional MPA networks	See country roadmap	CT6 countries (Timor-Indonesia), Philippines-Malaysia-Indonesia)	
Regional Action 6: Establish a public/private partnership for working group for engaging relevant industries			

Activities	Date	Responsible Person	Supporting Partner
<i>that support CTMPAS. Status as of July 2014</i>			
Participate in forums and workshops pertaining to private partnerships development supporting MPAs and MPA Networks	Ongoing	MPA WG Chair	Tech Advisor, World Parks Congress organizers, Nov 2014 (Sydney), IUCN, 2016 (HI)

- F) Discussion and confirmation of partner support for MPA activities. The chair noted that the regional MPA roadmap indicated already some partners who may be involved in the key actions and activities and that their role is quite essential to the implementation of CTMPAS.

Decision: The Meeting concurred with the observation of the chair, as such the Meeting considered the column under “Supporting Partner” in the table above as confirmation of partner support unless otherwise indicated in the contrary. It was further decided that formal recognition of the partner’s roles should be made so that the supporting institutions will be encouraged to continue to provide the technical and in some cases, financial support for the CTMPAS.

- G) Discussion and recommendations on the role of the regional secretariat and MPA Working Group on transboundary MPAs. The chair noted that during the REX, there are a number of discussions pertaining to establishment of transboundary MPAs i.e. Malaysia-Philippines within the Sulu-Sulawesi area, Indonesia-Timor Leste within Savu Sea. As this kind of initiatives involves more than one country, it is recommended that the roles of the MPA WG and Regional Secretariat be studied and spelled out in the context of CTI-CFF institutional setup.

Decision: The Meeting recommended that a) NCCs should first endorse the transboundary MPA (two or more countries) to MPA WG chair; b) MPA TWG chair in coordination with the members of the TWG will review the endorsement and coordinate with the Regional Secretariat on required specific actions.

- H) Review, discussion and agreements on maintenance and operation of MPA Database within CT Atlas. The chair requested the MPA technical lead to provide a summary. Alan noted that during the REX, the operations and maintenance of the CT Atlas were highlighted to play a critical role in the implementation of CTMPAS. To address this concern, it is recommended that a CT Atlas focal person be designated for each country who is responsible to regularly update and validate/verify country data in the CT Atlas and coordinate with the CT team at WorldFish.

Decision: The Meeting agreed to confirm nomination of CT Atlas focal person by 31st of August 2014 as indicated in the regional MPA roadmap.

- I) Review, discussion and adoption of Terms of Reference of MPA Coordinator to support next round of CTMPAS nominations and other MPA-related tasks at the regional level. The chair requested the incoming MPA TWG chair to present the draft TOR (Ms. Lynette Laroya) and asked the members of the meeting to review and make comments based on experiences from the engagement of the outgoing MPA coordinator.

Decision: The Meeting concurred with the draft Terms of Reference of the MPA coordinator as presented and added that she shall also assist in coordinating all other tasks indicated in the MPA roadmap 2014-2016

- J) Discussion of participation of MPA Working Group in the IUCN World Parks Congress. The chair requested the MPA technical lead to provide update about the World Parks Congress (WPC) in Australia. Alan noted that partners are currently exploring opportunities for organizing CTI-related

event within the WPC and suggested to update the MPA TWG on any progress as plans become clear. He added that the WPC is 2-19 November 2014, a week after SOM10 in Timor Leste.

Decision: The Meeting concurred with the initiatives undertaken by partners with regards to the WPC and noted that this initiative is within the Regional Priorities identified in 2013. The Meeting further requested that MPA TWG members be updated on countries' potential participation in this event.

K) Other matters. As there was no other business being considered, the chair thanked the countries and declared the meeting adjourned.

4. ANNEXES

A.1—AGENDA

A.2—LIST OF PARTICIPANTS AND RESOURCE PERSONS

A.3 - TERMS OF REFERENCE OF MPA COORDINATOR

A.4 — MPA REX5 PARTICIPANT EVALUATION RESULT

AI: AGENDA

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

DAY 1 Time	Activity	Process/ Materials	Lead
8:30-9:30	<p><u>SESSION 1.1: Opening</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opening remarks (DENR and LGU officials) [separate opening program] Introductions Review of MPA REX objectives, agenda overall and for Day 1 Review MPA REX activities to date 	Powerpoint and open forum	William, Angie, Rili
9:30-10:00	<p><u>SESSION 1.2: CTMPAS Framework</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overview of development of CTMPAS framework and RP-Workshop actions Site evaluation and nomination process Site evaluation team composition 	Powerpoints and open forum	Alan and Andre
BREAK			
10:30-12:00	<p><u>SESSION 1.3: Country presentations</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Status of current nominations for the 4 levels of the CTMPAS Challenges and successes of the nomination process Perceived benefits of the process Need for technical support for site nomination process Next round of nominations and next steps 	Provide presentation template with questions to countries (5-8 min/country)	Andre and Alan
LUNCH			
1:30-3:00	<p><u>SESSION 1.4: Margolis Wheel and plenary</u></p> <p>Round robin advice from the experts on how to address country-specific challenges related to participating in the CTMPAS nomination process (circle of chairs all facing out and another facing in so that experts (inner) can address questions from countries; participants sit in chairs and get 3-5 min. with each expert and typically have one question and each experts shares their thoughts so participants get many voices). Topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National MPA network development Contribution to regional CTMPAS Nomination of CTMPAS sites Other related to CTMPAS implementation 	Paper and pens for each group to note down question and responses. Resource persons in inner circle.	Marthen, William Anne N., Mary Sue
WORKING BREAK			
3:15-4:30	<p><u>SESSION 1.5: What it takes to create Functional MPA networks at the regional and national levels</u></p> <p>Discussion on what "functional" MPA networks and how that might be realized in regards to</p>	PowerPoint presentations	1. Mary Sue, Alan and Andre (ppt on CTMPAS criteria and network

30 minute brainstorm session	<p>network development for each of the CT countries.</p> <p>Clarify distinction between CTMPAS system and ecological networks with attention to scale.</p> <p><i>What does it look like when the whole is more than the sum of the parts?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where do we want to be 3 years from now, and 5 years from now Developing incremental building blocks to move towards a more functional MPA system 	Facilitated brainstorm session captured on flip charts, combined with speed dating	<p>overview)</p> <p>2. Resource person from Cebu Philippines to share experience/ perspectives</p> <p>3. Anne Nelson/Mary Sue facilitated brainstorm</p>
4:30-5:30	<p><u>SESSION 1.6: Capturing the capacity development needs for moving forward for creating functional MPA Networks and MPA systems at the local, national and regional levels</u></p> <p><i>Needs assessment to:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> identify technical and capacity development support for moving forward with building functional MPA networks Identify technical and capacity development support to create a <u>functional</u> regional MPA system (CTMPAS) Clarify difference between functional MPA networks and MPA systems CTMPAS as a platform for other RPoA goals 	<p>Survey or Gallery Walk Poster Format; flip charts by theme</p> <p><i>Note: Results of exercises 1.5 and 1.6 to be synthesized and presented on day 2</i></p>	Anne Nelson, Mary Sue Brancato
5:30-5:45	WRAP-UP		William
7:00-9:00	Welcome dinner sponsored by the Philippine Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)		
DAY 2 Time	<u>Activity</u>	Process/ Materials	Lead
8:30-8:45	<u>RECAP OF DAY 1</u>		
8:45-9:05	<p><u>SESSION 2.1: Presentation on synthesis of creating “Functional” MPA networks</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Recap on what functional MPA networks might look like</u> <u>Identifying the different kinds of capacity development needed to realize functional MPA networks at the national and regional scale</u> 	Posters to share	Participants present with assistance of Anne N.

9:05-9:45	<p><u>SESSION 2.2: Review existing MPA management effectiveness in CT (MEAT, METT, Indonesian, etc.)</u></p> <p>Taking a closer look at the models and emphasize practice of the MEAT management effectiveness program in the Philippines, includes Q&A</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Review application of MEAT in Philippines</u> • <u>Compare systems of Indonesia with Philippines</u> 	<p>PowerPoint</p> <p>[Andre to work with DENR person on ppt]</p>	<p>DENR resource person</p> <p>Andre</p>
BREAK			
10:00-11:15	<p><u>SESSION 2.3: Country reports on progress on ME Program development</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Status of management plans ▪ Type of management framework ▪ ME model and process used to develop model ▪ Challenges with development of the model ▪ Challenges with implementation of the model ▪ Short introduction from U.S. Virgin Islands 	<p>Provide presentation template to cover existing plans and progress to date (5-7 min presentation)</p>	<p>Anne to introduce then each country presents</p>
11:15-12:00	<p><u>SESSION 2.4: Story telling session on linkages between successful management and ability to meet conservation and other objectives</u></p> <p>Case studies on results based management – the next phase of ME process model development based on stories from the CTMPAS Flagship sites</p>	<p>Non-PPT storytelling, facilitated & spontaneous</p> <p>[ID story tellers once in REX]</p>	<p>Anne N. and Alan</p>
LUNCH			
1:00-2:00	<p><u>SESSION 2.5: Developing a roadmap to move the ME model development and implementation process forward</u></p> <p>Develop process steps and map against a timeline for completing the <u>design</u> of the national ME program for MPA networks, the <u>implementation</u> of the ME framework, and or moving the model towards a higher level of results-based management including analyzing gaps</p>	<p>Flip charts and pens</p> <p>Handout with steps to develop ME program, 3 year timeline (REX4 template)</p>	<p>Anne and Mary Sue</p>
2:00-3:15	<p><u>SESSION 2.6: Capturing the capacity development needs for moving forward for creating MPA/network ME models at the national level and discuss socio-econ information needs in ME</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ value of socio-economic tools used for management effectiveness and link to conservation objectives ▪ case studies of putting tools to use for 	<p>Powerpoint on socio-economic tools and links to conservation goals</p>	<p>Alan, Mary Sue, Anne and</p>

	<p>management plan development (e.g. Nusa Penida) <i>and links to meeting conservation goals</i></p> <p><i>Needs assessment to:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ identify technical and capacity development support for moving forward with national ME programs ▪ essential elements for useful socio-economic assessments for MPA ME 	<p>Survey or Gallery Walk Poster Format</p>	<p>Marthen</p> <p>Participants</p>
BREAK			
3:30-4:30	<u>SESSION 2.7: Presenting the Road Maps</u>	Present posters	Each country
4:30 – 5:00	<u>WRAP-UP and prepare for field trip on next day</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • overview of MEAT template for field trip application • create mixed country teams for MEAT analysis at field trip site 	Break into 3 mixed groups to plan for field trip MPA ME exercise	William and Analeh
DAY 3	Activity	Process/	Lead
\Time		Materials	
8:00-8:10	<u>ASSEMBLY AND RECAP OF DAY 2</u>		TWG Rep
8:10-8:45	<u>Session 3.1: Briefing</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Background information on Talima and Gilutongan Marine Sanctuaries ▪ Models used and lessons learned ▪ Overview of field itinerary 	Briefing materials on sites to be visited	Analeh, William and local government representative
8:45-4:00	<u>Session 3.2: Travel to field sites with lunch on island</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visit Gilutongan and Talima MPAs • Interview community at Gilutongan and Talima • Contrast different management approaches • Apply MPA MEAT at one or 2 sites • Provide feedback to community and LGU officials • Use MPA evaluation for discussion on value of ME 	<p>Template for site evaluation from MPA MEAT</p> <p>(separate detailed agenda)</p>	Analeh, William and LGU officials
4:00-5:00	<u>Session 3.3: Debrief field trip and draw out</u>		CCE Foundation and William

	<u>lessons</u>		
7:30-9:00	<u>Session 3.4: Presentation and discussion to review lessons from field trip in relation to experience from U.S. Virgin Islands</u>	PowerPoint and discussion	U.S. Virgin Islands team and all participants
DAY 4 Time	Activity	Process/ Materials	Lead
8:30-8:45	<u>RECAP OF DAYS 1 & 2</u>		TWG Rep
8:45-9:15	<u>SESSION 4.1: Open discussion on lessons learned from the field trip and site evaluations</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the complexities of MPA management from perspective of local government units? • How well are the no-take MPAs functioning? • How is the MPA ME system applied by the local government and/or community? • How is coastal law enforcement facilitated and implemented; is it “successful”? • Is tourism is promoting better management through user fees? • Compare Cebu examples with your own country. 	Facilitated discussion	William, Analeh and other resource persons
9:15-9:45	<u>SESSION 4.2: CTI ME System and TWG Report</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review on how the ME framework and indicators are addressed in the RPOA ▪ The process for tracking and monitoring ▪ How we are moving towards a regional system ▪ Implications for MPA goal 	PowerPoint and discussion [M&E book handout]	Alan and Ruben
BREAK			
10:00-11:00	<u>SESSION 4.3: Status report on the CT Atlas</u> Overview and history of the Coral Triangle Atlas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The role of the CT Atlas how it is being developed to support the CTMPAS Framework and Action Plan ▪ Using the CT Atlas as a Tool ▪ Information on MPA ME for CT Atlas ▪ Practical applications and limitations ▪ What is lacking to make CT Atlas sustainable 	PowerPoint and discussion	Ruben and Alan

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review targets for CTMPAS indicators & baselines 		
11:00-12:15	<p><u>Session 4.4: Moving towards a Regional Management through Review of Regional Gap Analysis Report</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss gap results and scale of analysis and value for CTMPAS planning Identify appropriate higher level indicators for what is being tracked at the regional scale and what is measureable related to (Ecological, Societal and Governance as guided by CTI M&E system) Brainstorm on action to address initial gaps and how to improve on the regional gap analysis 	Present regional gap analysis report; small groups evaluate and respond on how to integrate into CTMPAS	Alison Green and Jen McGowan
LUNCH			
1:15-1:45	<p><u>SESSION 4.5: Presentation on Integrated Strategies and Guidance Toolkit and Diagnostic Tool</u></p>	PowerPoint and question & answer	Alan and William
1:45-3:00	<p><u>SESSION 4.6a: Applying the Diagnostic Tool – Integrated Strategies and Activities for moving toward EBM</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each country evaluates one site for integration (45 min) Report back Assessing progress towards integration by developing and discussing spider diagrams 	<p><u>Handout:</u> Table 1</p> <p><u>Worksheet</u> Integrated Strategies and Activities</p>	William and Alan
BREAK			
3:15-4:45	<p><u>SESSION 4.6b: Gap analysis and assessing barriers to integration in moving towards EBM for MPAs</u></p> <p>Gap Analysis – looking at bigger picture to address deficiencies discovered in Session 4.6a; analyze factors prohibiting better integration of moving towards EBM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop some strategies to address thematic areas to move forward on at the regional scale that impact national progress Program areas (monitoring, awareness building) Issue areas (fisheries, climate change, land-based sources of impacts, etc.) 	Each country uses spider diagram to discuss institutional gaps in small groups and reports back	Anne N., Alan and William

4:45 – 5:00	<p><u>RECAP: Review of progress and overview of Day 5</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Looking ahead to next 5 years ▪ Roadmaps to achieve a functional CTMPAS 		Alan and Anne
5:00-6:00	<p><u>SPECIAL PRESENTATION: Coral Reef Rehabilitation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Storms and reef destruction in the Philippines • Reef rehabilitation in Siquijor Island • Role of MPAs in reef rehabilitation 	Powerpoint and discussion	Dr. Aileen Maypa, CCE Foundation
DAY5 Time	Activity	Process/ Materials	Lead
8:15-8:30	<p><u>RECAP OF DAY 4</u></p>		MPA TWG Rep
8:30 –9:30	<p><u>SESSION 5.1a: Building a Road Map for building a Functional CTMPAS</u></p> <p>Brainstorming session on what the CTMPAS should look like by 2020</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Brainstorm to get to regional MPA system ▪ Prioritize brainstorm ideas to build CTMPAS ▪ Categorize by criteria (urgent, realistic, capacity needs) ▪ What themes are emerging? ▪ Reference: work accomplished in sessions 4.6a and 2.5 and 2.7 (gap analysis, road map to ME framework and implementation and capacity needs) ▪ Link back to the discussion and thinking on day 1, sessions 1.5 and 1.6 ▪ Review nomination process ▪ MPA coordinator support 	<p>Facilitated brainstorm session captured on flip charts</p> <p>Copies of roadmaps available for review from earlier sessions and template</p>	Anne N., Mary Sue B., Arun and Alan
9:30-10:30	<p><u>SESSION 5.1b: Building a road map for building a Functional CTMPAS</u></p> <p>Break into country groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ With themes identified in Session 5.1a, break into groups and all work on strategies collectively to address common themes to get to 2020 CTMPAS (national and regional) ▪ Refine road map for steps to 2020 beyond 2-3 years developed earlier in the week ▪ Develop clearly articulated objectives for what you want to achieve by 2020 ▪ Develop a road map based on the steps and timeline for achieving the objective by 2020— what to we have to do to get from where we 	<p>Use roadmap templates from earlier MPA REX for consistency</p>	Anne Nelson, Mary Sue B., Arun and Alan

	are today to where we want to be by 2020		
BREAK			
10:45-12:00	<u>SESSION 5.1c: Team Presentations on Objectives and Road Maps</u>	Powerpoint or posters	Each country
LUNCH			
1:00-1:45	<u>SESSION 5.2: MPA Coordinator scope of work</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overview of MPA Coordinator's experience • Review scope of work – feedback from countries and coordinators • Site nomination process feedback 	Powerpoint of MPA Coordinator Scope of work and open forum	Andre, William, Alan, Angie and Lynette
1:45 – 2:30	<u>SESSION 5.3 Needs assessment for moving towards a Functional CTMPAS</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summarize 2013 Needs Assessment (REX4) • Summarize all REX5 needs identified • Using gap analysis from Day 4– how do we move forward after the integration analysis • how do we create a functional system 	Powerpoint of Needs Assessment and open forum	Mary Sue, Anne and Arun
2:30 - 3:00	<u>SESSION 5.4 Recap and closing session for REX:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Recap of week and discussion of next steps</u> • Review all needs identified through the MPA REX5 in a summary form for comment by the group • Closing remarks 		Director Lim, each country & resource persons make remarks
BREAK			
3:15 – 5:00	<u>Session 5.5: MPA TWG Meeting #4</u> Conduct MPA TWG using outputs of MPA REX4&5: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review past minutes • Review agenda • Present results of MPA REX5 for endorsement • Update MPA TWG/CTMPAS action plan • General discussion and closing 	Minutes of last MPA REX4; Results of MPA REX5; Agenda prepared	William, Angie, all MPA TWG members present and observers

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A3. MPA COORDINATOR TERMS OF REFERENCE

Scope of Work CTI MPA Coordinator

Asian Development Bank (ADB-RETA 7813)
July 19, 2014

This Scope of Work for a CTI MPA Coordinator outlines the roles and responsibilities for a consultancy to provide technical and coordination support to the CTI MPA Technical Working Group through the ADB Regional Technical Assistance (RETA 7813) project, “Coastal and Marine Resources Management in the Coral Triangle: Southeast Asia”. The MPA Coordinator will be based in Manila, Philippines and contracted through PRIMEX (the project management consultant) to accomplish the Scope of Work provided below..

I. Background

The Coral Triangle MPA System (CTMPAS) Framework and Action Plan was endorsed by the CT6 in November 2012. Given the immediate needs to coordinate certain activities at a regional scale, the detailed action plan of the CTMPAS includes the position of an “MPA Coordinator” or “MPA Coordination Institution”, of which the SOM9 (November 26, 2013) endorsed the need to employ an “MPA Coordinator”.

As part of its commitment to the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF) Program, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) has expressed its willingness and interest to provide support for the activities of the CTI’s Marine Protected Area (MPA) Technical Working Group (TWG). This support will be provided through the current ADB Regional Technical Assistance (RETA) Project, “Coastal and Marine Resources Management in the Coral Triangle: Southeast Asia” (RETA 7813). Through the consultancy team for the ADB RETA, led by PRIMEX (the project management consultant), the services of a qualified specialist are being engaged to serve in the position of MPA Coordinator.

II. SCOPE OF WORK

The overall task of the MPA Coordinator as provided in the CTMPAS Framework and Action Plan (p48) will generally to assist the MPA TWG and MPA TWG Chairman, particularly on the implementation of the CTMPAS Action Plan activities that are directly under the responsibilities of the MPA TWG and MPA-TWG Chair as endorsed by SOM9.

The primary functions of the MPA Coordinator include:

1. Coordinate and support the internal and technical operations of the CTMPAS;
2. Seek and facilitate funding ; and
3. Coordinate/liaise with other CTI-CFF bodies and MPA-related international forums on CTMPAS matters.

The MPA Coordinator shall also perform the following:

- a. Maintenance of an updated distribution list;
- b. Coordination with the CT Atlas team on the MPA database and related tasks;
- c. Routine correspondence with all CTMPAS members and web portals;

- d. Sharing news updates and events calendar;
- e. Hosting the MPA Joint Workspace and conference calls;
- f. Preparing for a Regional Exchange Workshop;
- g. Supporting the MPA-TWG (e.g. in assisting the CTMPAS nomination-evaluation cycles);
- h. Coordinating regional level activities with countries and partners (e.g. capacity development activities for regional-level CTMPAS sites); and
- i. Compiling CTMPAS monitoring data into periodic progress reports.
- j. All other tasks indicated in the MPA roadmap 2014-2016

III. REPORTING

The MPA Coordinator will be based in the Philippines and report and coordinate efforts with the MPA TWG Chairman (Director of Biodiversity Management Bureau) and with the MPA Lead Technical Advisor to the MPA-TWG (Dr. White) and Mr. Jim Berdach on technical matters. The MPA Coordinator will also report to the ADB-RETA 7813 Team Leader (/Mr. Guillermo Morales) on the contractual and employment issues and also coordinate with supporting institutions, as appropriate.

IV. DELIVERABLES FOR CONSULTANCY DURATION (July 2014 to 2016)

- 1. Facilitate regular communication (e.g. conference calls) among CT6 MPA focal points and Advisory Group.
- 2. Facilitate the submission of CTMPAS nominations by CT6
- 3. Ensure that CTMPAS nominations are reviewed by the Advisory Committee in a timely manner and the results are relayed to the countries;
- 4. Ensure that the final status of sites nominated are recorded, communicated and encoded in the CT Atlas;
- 5. Assist in the planning and conduct of MPA TWG meetings and MPA regional exchanges;
- 6. Assist in the preparation of the MPA Working Group Reports.

V. PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE

Start: July 2014

End : August 15, 2016

Level of Effort: 20 hours per week (half time)

A.4. PARTICIPANT EVALUATION

There were 8 participants who participated in the anonymous evaluation process by filling out an evaluation sheet.

All participants said that their expectations of the CTI-CFF MPA REX 5 were all met. Out of the total number, 7 noted that all the sessions were useful while one participant noted that he/she was unsure.

Below are the consolidated answers to the open-ended evaluation questions.

What were the key learnings (concepts, approaches, tools) you gained from this regional exchange applicable to your work in your country? What were the key learnings (concepts, approaches, tools) you gained from this regional exchange applicable to your work in your country?

- EM, Diagnostic tool, and roadmap for a functional CTMPAS
- MPA in connection with EVM Framework, gap analysis in MPA management, transboundary issue, capacity building on MPA networks
- Learn more concept to develop MPA in our country
- MEAT, EBM, CT Atlas
- EBM. Margolis Wheel
- EBM
- M&E Tools. MPA Effectiveness using available tools which can provide a picture if the MPA provides benefits particularly to the upliftment of a country

Which sessions, exercises and methodologies of the MPA regional exchange helped you absorb the concepts, approaches and tools introduced?

- Regional gap analysis and assessing barriers to integrated EBM
- Creating a functional MPA network, identifying the capacity needs for MPA and M&E tools
- Gap analysis on MPA Networks Management
- CTI database/CT Atlas
- CT6 country experiences
- US Virgin Islands Planning and Zoning
- US Virgin Islands Presentation
- EBM Framework
- Building roadmaps for each country
- Resilient MPA Networks
- Coral Reef Rehabilitation (Special Presentation)
- In-country discussion

What changes in the design/agenda would you recommend in the current program?

- More field observation rather than class workshop
- Country roadmap
- All okay – no need to change

What are your specific recommendations to the resource team (resource persons, facilitators and support staff) to improve the regional exchange?

- Need to make sure public address system is working well especially the microphones
- Socio-economic experts, payment for ecosystem services, practitioners from private sector that can collaborate in management of MPA effectiveness
- Promote or allot especial time for MPA management experiences every day

- Resource persons, facilitators, and support staff provided a great job for the success of the 5th MPA REX

What other changes (venue, logistics, others) would you recommend in the current program?

- None, the venue and other support needs are great
- None, perfect
- Good job
- Yes, change for venue and logistics

What topics you think should be included to the follow up MPA regional exchange?

- MPA Roadmap
- None, everything covered
- MPA Effectiveness tools to include in the M&E
- Transboundary collaboration, watershed management, sustainable financing
- Economic benefit analysis on MPA management
- Business plan and financing for MPA management

What are your recommendations in organizing and conducting the future regional exchanges?

- Other place, more interesting diving spots
- Regional exchange has to support the country roadmap
- None, the workshop was held in a good venue
- Include best practices from each country member