CORAL TRIANGLE INITIATIVE

ON CORAL REEFS, FISHERIES AND FOOD SECURITY

Annex-5
Decision Document on:

Climate Change Adaptation Working Group Report

8th CTI-CFF Senior Officials Meeting (SOM8)

22-24 November 2012
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Adopted 22th November 2012
by the Governments of Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Solomon Islands, and Timor-Leste

Session #2
Day 1, 22 November 2012
CCA TWG Report

Background:

To avert the risks threatening the Coral Triangle's marine ecosystems, the six Coral Triangle countries came together in 2007 to form The Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries, and Food Security (CTI-CFF)—a multilateral partnership that aims to safeguard the marine and coastal resources of the Coral Triangle region. The CTI-CFF Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) launched in 2009 by the leaders of the six Coral Triangle countries sets forth the achievement of climate change adaptation measures as one of five long-term goals for regional action under Goal 4.

To respond to this, the CCA TWG was organized based on the SOM6 decision in Manado setting forth the general terms of reference for TWGs which included the following tasks:

- Lead regional/national technical advice for CT6/NCCs implementation of RPOA, REAP and regional CTI CCA initiatives.
- Provide a platform to build a shared understanding and capacity on CCA among CT6 through regional exchanges, workshops, program, and activities
- Oversee, coordinate, and monitor implementation of the REAP
- Coordinate and assist identification, compilation, and consultation of thematic issues in CT6.
- Communicate with CT6 focal points, experts, partners, and other groups on specific theme.
- Prepare technical and communication material on WG matters to be distributed to regional secretariat and CT countries.
- Link with Learning Networks, academia, and other relevant forums for collaboration

To date, the CCA TWG has made possible the adoption by SOM7 of the CCA Regional Early Adaptation Plan-for Coastal Communities in October 2011 and continued to facilitate various Regional Exchanges, capacity building programs and country level activities.

Decision:

Based on the presentations made by the Technical Working Group and the discussions held on the session on CCA TWG Report at the 8th Senior Official Meeting (SOM8), the Senior Officials take the following decisions:

1. Adopted the CCA Report and acknowledged the significant progress of the CCA TWG operations guided by its terms of reference (see attachment 2)
2. Took note CCA Indicators shall be further reviewed by the NCCs as part of the process of continuing improvement (see attachment 1);
3. Endorsed the conduct of the 3rd CCA Regional Exchange in May 2013 to be hosted by Timor-Leste in May 2013 with support from US CTI Support Program (see attachment 3);
4. Recognized progress of the CCA TWG activities pertaining to the pilot-testing of CCA guide across the CT region (see attachment 4 and 5);

Attachment 1 – CCA M&E INDICATORS

OUTCOME: Coral reef ecosystem integrity and services stabilized / maintained

- Extent of mangroves and seagrass

- Percentage of local governments that have integrated climate adaptation into local governance (plans and actions)

- Number of regional agreements/frameworks/plans (e.g. region-wide early action plan developed and implemented
- Number of national policies (including national CCA plans and frameworks), laws and regulations on climate change adaptation proposed, adopted, and implemented
- A national institution within CT6 designated and networked to address climate change adaptation coordinated with national government support

Goal 4: Climate Change Adaptation Measures Achieved

Target 1: Region-wide early action for climate adaptation plan for the near-shore marine and coastal environment developed and implemented

Target 2: Networked national centers of excellence on climate change adaptation for marine and coastal environments are established and in full operation

Attachment 2 - TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE CCA TWG

Coral Triangle Initiative for Coral Reefs, Fisheries, and Food Security (CTI-CFF)

Climate Change Adaptation Working Group: Structure and Operations

1.0 Background

The Coral Triangle Initiative for Coral Reefs, Fisheries, and Food Security (CTI-CFF) is a unique multilateral partnership to maintain the biological diversity and the ecosystem services provided by marine and coastal resources that are particularly critical to income, livelihoods and food security of coastal communities and to support diversification strategies that build coastal communities resilience to climate change. The CTI-CFF Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) launched in 2009 by the leaders of the six Coral Triangle countries sets forth the achievement of climate change adaptation measures as one of five long-term goals for regional action. The five goals are: (1) strengthening management of seascapes; (2) application of ecosystem approach to fisheries management; (3) developing and strengthening the management of marine protected areas; (4) implementing climate change adaptation measures; and (5) protecting threatened marine species. These goals are supported by clear sets of actions and timelines to specifically address regional marine resource conservation and sustainability priorities. Regional actions on climate change adaptation (CCA) support the achievement of two targets to achieve Goal 4. The creation of technical working groups to facilitate progress on achieving these goals was approved at SOM5, along with a general Terms of Reference for all the TWGs.

CTI ON CORAL REEFS, FISHERIES, AND FOOD SECURITY REGIONAL PLAN OF ACTION

Goal 4: Climate Change Adaptation Measures Achieved

Target #1: *Region-wide Early Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation for the Nearshore Marine and Coastal Environment and Small Island Ecosystems* developed and implemented by 2015

- **Regional Action 1:** Identify the most important and immediate adaptation measures that should be taken across all Coral Triangle countries, based primarily on analyses using existing model by 2011
- **Regional Action 2:** Identify the most important and immediate adaptation measures that could be taken in each CT country by 2011.
- **Regional Action 3:** Complete and implement a Region-wide Early Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation by 2015
- **Regional Action 4:** Conduct capacity-needs assessments and develop capacity building programs on climate change adaptation measures by 2011
- **Regional Action 5:** Mobilize financial resources to implement Region wide Early Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation by 2011

Target #2: Networked national centers of excellence on climate change adaptation for marine and coastal environments are established and in full operation

- **Regional Action 1:** Collaborate around the design and implementation of a Pilot Phase for National Centers of Excellence

(CTI-CFF RPOA 2009)

The development of the CTI Region-wide Early Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation in the Coral Triangle (REAP) was facilitated by the CCA TWG which was adopted at the 7th Senior Officials Meeting (SOM7) in October 2011.

2.0 Purpose and Tasks of the CCA TWG

The primary function of the CCA TWG, as provided by SOM6, is to provide technical inputs and recommendations to the Regional Secretariat and the National Coordinating Committees of the CT6 in achieving the over-arching goals that have been set forth in the RPOA. In addition, the CCA TWG will oversee implementation of the REAP. Generally as approved by the SOM6, the Working Groups shall:

- Lead regional/national technical advice for CT6/NCCs implementation of RPOA, REAP and regional CTI CCA initiatives.
- Provide a platform to build a shared understanding and capacity on CCA among CT6 through regional exchanges, workshops, program, and activities
- Oversee, coordinate, and monitor implementation of the REAP
- Coordinate and assist identification, compilation, and consultation of thematic issues in CT6.
- Communicate with CT6 focal points, experts, partners, and other groups on specific theme.
- Prepare technical and communication material on WG matters to be distributed to regional secretariat and CT countries.
- Link with Learning Networks, academia, and other relevant fora for collaboration

Specific tasks of the CCA TWG are provided in Annex 1.

3.0 Membership and Structure

3.1 Membership. The CCA TWG shall be composed of at least two representatives from each of the CT6 (Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands and Timor Leste), a representative from the Regional Secretariat and CTI-CFF partners. The NCC of CT6 countries shall designate representatives to the CCA TWG meetings. However, decision-making shall be lodged with the CT6 members.

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

Organizational structure of the CCA TWG showing lines of communication with other CTI bodies is provided in Annex 2.

4.0 Program Planning and Coordination

4.1 Regular CCA TWG meetings. The CCA TWG shall conduct at least one meeting annually to prepare the annual report and submit to the SOM. The schedule of the meetings will take into consideration planned CTI regional events and SOM / MM meetings. In addition to the annual meeting, conference calls may be arranged among the CCA TWG focal points to keep the CT6 abreast with the developments on the CCA TWG work plans and progress towards the overall CCA target across the CT6. The Chair shall inform the TWG focal points of the CT6 at least two weeks prior to the date of the conference call and the agenda.

4.2 CCA TWG Annual Work Plan Preparation and Presentation to SOM. In coordination with and support from the CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat, the CCA TWG shall prepare an annual work plan showing directions and activities leading towards the successful completion of the priority actions set forth by SOM on CCA goal and targets. The CCA TWG shall encourage the support and participation of the CTI-CFF development partners and other TWGs in drawing the CCA TWG annual work plan.

Resource allocation needed to complete the activities presented in the annual work plan shall be integral in the work plan preparation. The funding sources from within the CT6 governments and development partner organizations will be identified and form part of the presentation of the work plan to SOM.

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

4.4 Collaboration with Technical Experts and Supporting Institutions and Organizations. The CCA TWG shall invite and duly recognize the technical experts and supporting institutions (e.g. academe and research organizations) as technical advisers to the TWG. The Regional Secretariat shall assist the CCA TWG in putting together a pool of technical advisors which will be called on for specific questions or issues. The specific functions of the technical advisors are:

- To provide technical support in the compilation, review and analysis of data/information and provide decision support regarding issues relating to RPOA CCA goal and targets
- To provide technical support in the preparation of communication messages including press releases, and other information and communication materials
- To guide the preparation and/ or review concept notes and or funding applications
- To guide the preparation of reports of CTI regional activities concerning CCAs

4.5 Monitoring and Reporting of Progress. The CCA TWG will follow regional CTI M&E and reporting requirements. The CCA TWG shall collect and collate data on the CCA-related indicators in the M&E system from the NCCs to track and report on progress on the CCA goal and targets. The CCA TWG shall review and provide inputs to the CCA Section of the State of the Coral Triangle Report (SCTR).

5.0 Mode of Decision-making

5.1 Consensus is the preferred mode of decision-making but under "certain conditions", voting by majority. Only CT6 countries can vote. Each country has one vote. In cases where the TWG cannot reach a decision, the Regional Secretariat may be called upon to give an opinion.

6.0 Administrative Support to the CCA TWG.

The administrative support for the TWG shall be provided by the country chairing the TWG. Coordination with other CT6 countries pertaining to schedules of activities, collaboration with other countries and other related activities should be coordinated with the regional secretariat.

7.0 Financial Arrangements

The CCA TWG will extend assistance in mobilizing financial resources in support to the implementation of the annual work plan as well as in the operations of the TWG.

Approved, this XX Day of XX 2012 in Jakarta, Indonesia

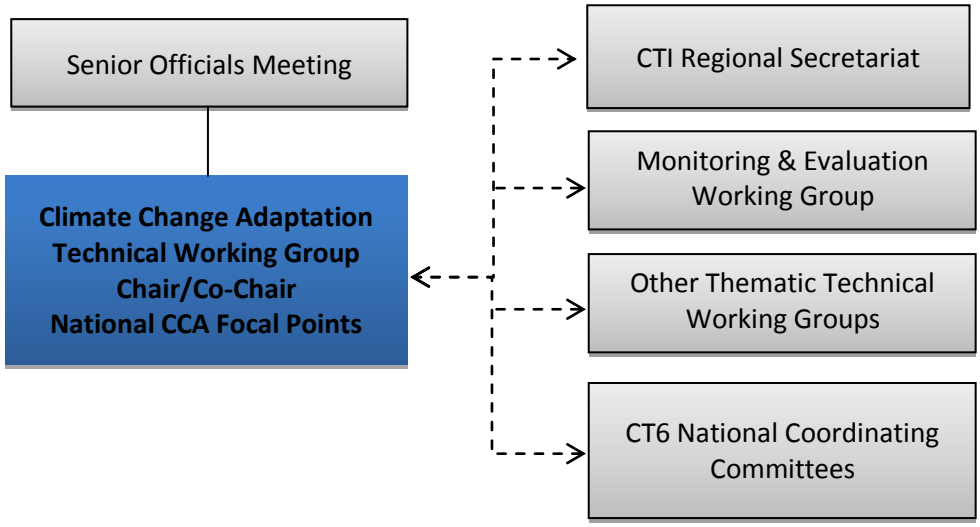
CCA TWG TOR ANNEX 1

CCA TWG Function and Tasks

TWG Function	Tasks	Timing
Planning & Coordination	• Conduct CCA TWG Meetings • Guide and review progress on other actions in the RPOA as requested by SOM • Review and make inputs on funding proposals, reports and other related CTI activities.	At least 1 per year
Capacity Building	• Conduct regional exchanges and workshops • Attend fora on CCA	As needed
Monitoring & Evaluation	• Monitor progress of CCA indicators • Track and report on implementation of the CCA goal, targets, and activities • Collaborate with the CT Atlas in drawing the relevant map data layers as well as non-spatial attribute data	Annually
Reporting	• Prepare and review the CCA TWG inputs to the CTI Annual Progress Report • Provide inputs and review of the regional State of the Coral Triangle Report especially the chapters relating to the CCA goal and targets	Every 3 years (?)

CCA TWG TOR ANNEX 2

Organizational Structure and Lines of Communication



Attachment 3 - OBJECTIVES AND HOSTING OF 3RD CCA REGIONAL EXCHANGE

Objectives and Expected Outcomes

- Review CCA policies discussed during the 1st REX and assess how the CCA activities supported or contributed to implementation of these polices;
- Provide update on the status of pilot-testing of the CCA toolkit, LEAP and REAP Implementation from CT6 countries highlighting the case studies
- Discuss and agree on how the WWF CCA Market Place website can be made used off in identifying and planning CCA priority activities and posting these in the marketplace
- Conduct a soft-launch for the CCA toolkit;
- Draw up a 5-year CCA roadmap from 2013 onwards to implement the REAP incorporating updated CCA plans from CT6

Proposed Participants

- NCC Representative per country
- CCA Country Focal Points
- Representative from National Climate Change Office
- Representative from Local Government Network

Date and Location

- May 2013

Proposed Hosting Arrangements

- For agreement

Attachment 4

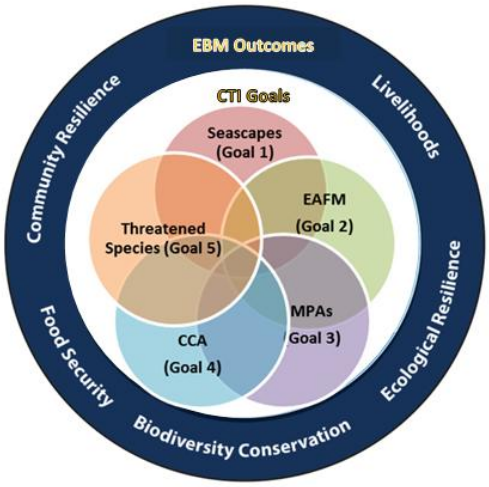
Climate Change Adaptation Guide for Coastal Communities in the Coral Triangle: *Taking Local Early Action*

Information Sheet

Draft Version 1—November 2012— Pilot Testing Completed

BACKGROUND

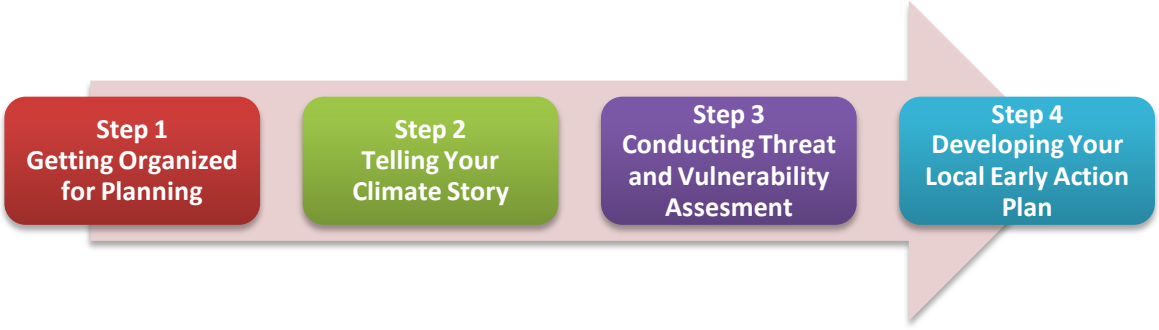
Adapting to climate change is one of five goals identified in the CTI-CFF Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) by the six Coral Triangle countries (CT6). The RPOA promotes ecosystem-based management (EBM) as a useful and appropriate framework to achieving these goals. The fourth goal, *Climate Change Adaptation Measures Achieved*¸ is considered particularly urgent. Climate change will dramatically affect coastal communities and ecosystems in the Coral Triangle. Coastal flooding, coral bleaching, and other impacts will affect the built and natural environment, livelihoods, and food security. Understanding the extent of these changes and their impacts and identifying early adaptation actions is essential to protecting communities and marine and coastal resources. The CTI Region-wide Early Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation (REAP), adopted by SOM7 in October 2011, sets forth urgent and immediate actions that need to be taken across the Coral Triangle to build coastal community resilience to climate change. This Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) Guide supports local implementation of the REAP in priority geographies.



The CCA guide was developed to help local governments, marine and coastal resource managers, disaster managers, and development practitionerswork with coastal communities to take early action to reduce risks from natural and climate-related hazards. Version 1 of the CCA Guide was distributed to US CTI priority geographies. Pilot testing has occurred through regional training events involving all six Coral Triangle countries. Field testing of worksheets and process tools have occurred in sites in all six Coral Triangle countries.Input and comments received from trainnees and field implementors have been compiled, reviewed, and are beingused to develop Version 2 of the Guide.

GUIDE OVERVIEW

Version 2 of the CCA Guide is being organized into 4 major steps as described below.



Each step will contain:

- Description of the purpose of the step and key outputs
- Process and worksheets to guide implementation of the step
- Highlights and examples of processes and outputs showcasing Coral Triangle communities

Step 1: Getting Organized for Planning

Identifying and integrating local early actions to address climate adaptation requires a collaborative approach bringing together technical expertise and local knowledge. The guidance provided in this step helps users identify existing and new team members needed to address climate change. It also ensures the team has the appropriate information, authority, and resources to complete the process. The output of this step is an *Organized Planning Team* with roles and responsibilities that can support community-based assessment and planning.

Step 2: Telling your Climate Story

Helping communities understand climate change and its implications on their lives and livelihoods is a critical first step in taking local early action to address climate impacts. The guidance provided in this step helps users communicate the climate change science, impacts, and solutions at the community level. The output of this step is a *Climate Story* that summarizes past, present, and potential future climate conditions and their impacts that the community is most concerned about using community-based participatory assessments and the latest climate science available at global, regional, and local levels.

Step 3: Conducting Threat and Vulnerability Assessment

Building on an understanding of past, present, and future climate conditions, coastal communities need to assess the vulnerability of their social and ecological resources. The guidance provided in this step will help users prepare a simple vulnerability assessment of social, economic, and infrastructure assests as well as natural resources. The output of this step is a *Vulnerability Assessment* that helps communities understand core reasons for vulnerability to climate change impacts and identify actions to most effectively address them.

Step 4: Developing Your Local Early Action Plan

Identifying appropriate and feasible local early actions that can be implemented to build community resilience and reduce risks from climate change is the last step of the CCA Guide. The guidance provided in this step will help users use the results of their vulnerability assessment to identify local early actions to address climate risks. The output of this step is a *Local Early Action Plan (LEAP)*.

Version 2 of the CCA Guide will be completed for CCA TWG review in early 2013. For more information on this guide, contact Scott Atkinson (Conservation International) satkinson@conservation.org; Kitty Courtney (US CTI Program Integrator)kitty.courtney@tetratech.com; Kathleen Flower (Conservation International) kflower@conservation.org; or Britt Parker (NOAA) britt.parker@noaa.gov.

Attachment 5 - SUMMARY OF PILOTING OF THE CTI CCA TOOLKIT

Pilot Site/Organization	Description of Activities	Comments and Lessons Learned
Solomon Islands		
Two communities in Gizo, Western Province. Each community comprises approximately four hamlets. WorldFish (Kirsten Abernethy and Zelda Hilly) and WWF-SI (Shannon Seeto, Salome Topo)	• Received training on tools in Sept 2011. • Two sites were selected in Gizo (Saeraghi and Paelonge) to pilot the VA-LEAP • Used the US CTI outreach tools in combination with tools developed by a local NGO. • Trialed the outreach, benchmarks, climate brief, and VA-LEAP tools.	• Both of these communities were negatively affected by a 2007 tsunami. • The community with less community coherence (among and within hamlets) faced greater challenges in creating a VA-LEAP that was truly reflective of their priorities and needs. Therefore, care should be taken in selecting and defining communities for using the tool. • A lot of emphasis was placed on outreach, with repeated visits to the communities and activities that used community volunteers to demonstrate particular aspects of the greenhouse effect and climate change. This was found to be very effective. • The VA-LEAP process has taken at least nine months, with monthly visits to each community to lead one-day sessions. So, the VA-LEAP process took this team approximately 10 community-based working days. The team is interested in revisions that will reduce the number of days of community input. • The VAs were found to be too complicated to do in a community forum. Instead, the facilitation team used input from the community to do the vulnerability assessments, then reported the results of the VAs back to the team. • One lesson learned post-tsunami is that larger policy issues (such as land tenure) will need to be addressed before some adaptation measures (such as preparing for sea level rise) can be successfully taken. (CCA Toolkit Team Listening Session) **Challenges of the Toolkit** • Lengthy and complex (lots of worksheets, reading, understanding and linking) • Difficult terms and concepts e.g Vulnerability, sensitivity, exposure, • Time needs to be spent in the organizing stage to set foundation for engagement(considering community commitments) -Require strong community organization • Natural resource issues are many and complex And sometimes difficult to explain/relate cc

Pilot Site/Organization	Description of Activities	Comments and Lessons Learned
		impacts to marine resources at the community-level. Practitioners need array of simple cases at hand, illustrations etc. • Activities require comparison with past so both old and young peoples engagement is important. Positives: • Tool is comprehensive and sufficient for practitioners working in communities • Process is easier when there is an established relationship with community • Climate science awareness design LEAP Final Workshop in Gizo, Nov 5 2012
Papua New Guinea		
Kimbe Bay and Manus TNC-PNG AnnisahSapul and Ruth Konia	• Received training on tools in Sept 2011. • Trialed the outreach tools, the climate brief, and the VA-LEAP in Kimbe, West New Britain. Also working in this area in partnership with CSIRO, so using a combination of tools and approaches. • In Manus, have nearly completed VA s through household surveys and then will use the LEAP to help create management plans.	• TNC-PNG is integrating the VA-LEAP and other tools into their standard management planning process. The process of developing management plans typically takes a maximum of eight months, with six steps. Each step takes about five days, for a total of 30 community-based working days. • The communities in this are realize that climate change is happening and can attribute certain processes to climate change. • The community's goal for climate change adaptation related to resources being sustainable in the long-term. TNC supports this goal and has a strong focus on livelihoods and how it is linked to integrating the management of fisheries, climate change, and bio-diversity. • Climate change is a cross-cutting issue. One of the successes is working closely with government officials from multiple departments. • For communities, one challenge is getting expert advice to figure out adaptation strategies. CSIRO helped to identify some of the potential adaptation activities. But effectively implementing adaptations remains an important challenge. (CCA Toolkit Team Listening Session)
Indonesia		
Two sites in eastern Indonesia: Kei Islands and Padaido Islands	• Received training on tools in November 2011.	• Community outreach and the VA-LEAP process can all be integrated into a stepwise process with repetitive cycles of outreach, community

Pilot Site/Organization	Description of Activities	Comments and Lessons Learned
I-LMMA Foundation Cliff Marlessy	• I-LMMA then went through a long process of adapting the outreach and VA-LEAP tools for community-based use.	participation, and planning. • This team's work had led to a new formulation of the VA-LEAP tailored for use by community-based facilitators in east Indonesia. This process is near completion and the outputs inform changes to the US CTI CCA Toolkit. • One major change in this revision is that the VAs are conducted by facilitated community focus groups at the site of the resource. For example, a VA on mangroves would be done during a visit to a mangrove forest to assess its status. (Scott Atkinson)
Two provinces: Nusa Tengarra Barat and Sulawesi Tengarra Indonesia Marine and Climate Support (IMACS) Project	• The Indonesia Marine and Climate Support (IMACS) is a four-year USAID-funded project that is aimed to improve marine resources management in Indonesia. They work in two project areas: ecosystem approaches to fisheries management and CCA. • Received training on US CTI CCA tools in November 2011. • Used the VA-LEAP, plus other community-based CCA tools, to develop their own tool called I-CATCH. This tool includes essential elements of the VA-LEAP, such as community resource mapping, developing a climate story, and the essential elements of the VA.	• For the sites where IMACS is working, sea level rise was not considered an important hazard, so outreach exercises like mapping one meter above sea level were not included. • The timeline for I-CATCH was compressed down to 1.5 days with the community. • I-CATCH was trialed at three sites near Jakarta and is now being used in the 100 communities where IMACS works. (CCA Toolkit Team Listening Session)
Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion	• Indonesia had a workshop with ADB together with the Philippines and Malaysia. Indonesia will do a vulnerability assessment (VA) in the SSME so they are going	(CCA TWG Update)

Pilot Site/Organization	Description of Activities	Comments and Lessons Learned
	to use the US CTI CCA toolkit.	
Timor Leste		
Villages inside Nino Konis Santana National Park CI-TL (Rui Pinto and Candace Mohan)	• Received training on tools in November 2011. • Conducted climate change outreach in 6 villages – each villages about 150 households. • Have gone through the VA process from the VA-LEAP in 3 villages – Com, Lore, and Tutuwala.	• Information required for VA-LEAP had already been collected for the management planning process. Where gaps were found, the team went to the communities to fill in information using key informant interviews. • The climate story was completed with community groups. Then, the facilitation team did the vulnerability assessments and reported the results back to the community for validation. • An exercise that involved marking critical infrastructure and houses at the level of one meter above sea level was found to be very effective to communicate some climate change impacts. • The communities in Timor-Leste do not have a high awareness of climate change and do not attribute observed environmental changes to climate change. Therefore, work in TL is framed as reducing vulnerability to a variety of threats, including climate change. (CCA Toolkit Team Listening Session)
Philippines		
Verde Island Passage (VIP) CI-Ph Evangeline Micclat	• Received training in February 2012 • Conducted outreach to 200 women on the role of women in strengthening resilience to CC in March 2012 • The VIP CCA Team has done CCA planning in 3 municipalities in Batangas Province: Calatagan, Lian and Nasugbu. The Team will be able to cover all municipalities until August 2012. This will culminate to a provincial CCA Planning in September 2012, a deliverable under the USAID CTSP Project.	• Since the entire LEAP toolkit is lengthy, the team chose to use only parts of it: Tool 4 on qualitative VA-LEAP, Tool 5 that is the reference guide to adaptation options, and Session 9.2 from the UP MSI CCA training on adapting to a changing climate (e.g. Lian and Nasugbu). • Where available (e.g. Calatagan Municipality) the team uses quantitative data generated from the use of science-based VA Tools for coastal ecosystems generated by Philippine marine scientists, i.e. ICSEA-CChange (integrated tool), CIVAT (Coastal Integrity Vulnerability Assessment Tool, and TURF (Tool for Understanding Resilience in Fisheries). These were used in combination with LEAP (Tool 5 and Session 9.2 only). (Email update from Evangeline Micclat)
Various Sites University of Philippines	• Received training on tools in September	• The target audience for UP MSI's CCA work is the local government, with the provincial government

Pilot Site/Organization	Description of Activities	Comments and Lessons Learned
Marine Science Institute PorfirioAlino, MilidelQuibilan, KubiFallosco	2011. • Conducted training on tools in February 2012. • Lead CTI-Coastal Learning and Adaptation Network, a learning network for CCA. Tool use: • UP MSI has adopted the communications tool, which they have found useful for outreach. • UP MSI and the Philippine groups have their own set of technical VA tools that they use in place of the VA in the VA-LEAP. These are used to assess vulnerability and also to develop a baseline against which changes in vulnerability can be measured. • UP MSI uses a tool called RESTORED to do adaptation planning. • The team found the US CTI CCA Tool 5 to be useful for guiding practitioners through lists of possible adaptation options.	acting as a coordinator for local actions. • In the Philippines, top-down government support for local governments to develop adaptation plans is resulting in many LGUs carrying their plans for VAs and adaptation forward. • One lesson learned for the Philippines is that adaptation measures for MPAs and fisheries require a livelihoods component, but there are still challenges there. Verdict is out if adaptation measures that reduce livelihood vulnerability are available. • Another lesson learned is that MSI is carefully selecting sites in which they will be able to see the VA and Adaptation Planning process all the way through—and be able to access funds for some early adaptation actions. • In terms of learning, UP MSI is interested in developing sort of checklist or systemization of the site description, climate story, timeline, and seasonal calendar that would allow comparisons across sites. This descriptor of sites could then be used to develop a model that predicts VA results and adaptation choices. • In the Philippines, there is growing demand for ridge-to-reef VAs with a health component to take the place of the current sector-by-sector VAs. This is especially important in the case of hazards such as heavy rainfall and flooding, where a ridge-to-reef approach would be useful. • The team is interested in learning how the US CTI CCA Toolkit will be supported once the US CTI projects end. Where will users turn for technical support? (CCA Toolkit Team Listening Session)
Malaysia		
Tun Mustapha Park Ejria Saleh	• Malaysia will soon use the US CTI CCA toolkit to conduct vulnerability assessment (VA) for Tun Mustapha Marine Park as a pilot study. The group of CCA implementers in Malaysia will probably meet next month in Malaysia before the SOM so we can update.	(CCT TWG Update)