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Item 6 of the provisional agenda*

SYNTHESIS OF EXPERIENCES TO ACHIEVE AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGET 10 FOR CORAL REEFS AND CLOSELY ASSOCIATED ECOSYSTEMS

Note by the Executive Secretary

BACKGROUND

1. The Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, together with the Government of Indonesia, the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF), and various global and regional organizations, organized the Sustainable Ocean Initiative (SOI) Subregional Capacity-building Workshop for the Coral Triangle held in Jakarta from 31 July to 3 August 2018. In preparation for this workshop, the Secretariat compiled information on activities in the region that either aim to implement, or are in line with, the priority actions to achieve Aichi Biodiversity Target 10 for coral reefs and closely associated ecosystems (as contained in the annex to decision [XII/23](#)).
2. On 27 September 2018, the Secretariat of the Convention issued notification [2018-080](#), which invited Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to submit information on experiences related to the implementation of (a) the priority actions to achieve Aichi Biodiversity Target 10 for coral reefs and closely associated ecosystems, (b) the voluntary specific workplan on biodiversity in cold-water areas within the jurisdictional scope of the Convention, and (c) the voluntary practical guidance on preventing and mitigating the impacts of marine debris on marine and coastal biodiversity and habitats.
3. The following is a brief synthesis of the information submitted for both the Coral Triangle workshop and the subsequent notification to Parties to the Convention, other Governments and relevant organizations, with a focus on practical actions and their outcomes.

* CBD/SBSTTA/24/1.

Synthesis and Compilation of Experiences Related to the Priority Actions to Achieve Aichi Biodiversity Target 10 for Coral Reefs and Closely Associated Ecosystems¹

1. INTRODUCTION

Aichi Biodiversity Target 10 was adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in 2010 as part of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. It aims, by 2015 (extended to 2020), to minimize the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.

The fourth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook* (GBO-4), released in 2014, found that, based on available evidence, we have actually moved away from achieving Aichi Target 10, and that significantly accelerated actions are needed to reverse this trend. In order to address this need, the Conference of the Parties adopted, at its twelfth meeting, the [priority actions to achieve Aichi Biodiversity Target 10 for coral reefs and closely associated ecosystems](#) (annex to decision XII/23). These priority actions update the previous version of the specific work plan on coral bleaching (decision VII/5, annex I, appendix 1), which was adopted by the Conference of the Parties in 2004 primarily to address the significant effects of mass coral bleaching events on coral reef ecosystems.

In the same decision, the Conference of the Parties urged Parties and invited other Governments and relevant organizations to implement the activities contained in the priority actions, where applicable and in accordance with national capacity and circumstances, for enhanced implementation toward achieving Aichi Biodiversity Target 10.

The priority actions focus on actions that will help:

- (a) Reduce the impacts of multiple stressors, in particular by addressing those stressors that are more tractable at the regional, national and local levels, noting that this would have multiple benefits and that benefits can be expected regardless of the impacts of ocean acidification;
- (b) Enhance the resilience of coral reefs and closely associated ecosystems through ecosystem-based adaptation to enable the continued provisioning of goods and services;
- (c) Maintain sustainable livelihoods and food security in reef-dependent coastal communities, including indigenous and local communities, and provide for viable alternative livelihoods, where appropriate;
- (d) Increase the capability of local and national managers to forecast and plan proactively for climate risks and associated secondary effects, applying ecosystem-based adaptation measures; and
- (e) Enhance international and regional cooperation in support of national implementation of priority actions, building upon existing international and regional initiatives and creating synergies with various relevant areas of work within the Convention.

With a view to tracking and supporting implementation of the priority actions and cross-sectoral approaches to management, the CBD Secretariat, together with the Government of Indonesia, the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF), and various global and regional organizations, organized the Sustainable Ocean Initiative (SOI) Subregional Capacity-building Workshop for the Coral Triangle from 31 July to 3 August 2018 in Jakarta. In preparation for this workshop, the Secretariat compiled information on activities in the region that either aim to implement, or are in line with, the [priority actions to achieve Aichi Biodiversity Target 10 for coral reefs and closely associated ecosystems](#). This includes information on activities provided by Indonesia, the Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Malaysia, Timor-Leste, the Solomon Islands, the Coordinating Body on the Seas of East Asia

¹ An overview provided by independent consultant Simon Harding, as commissioned by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

(COBSEA), the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF), Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA) and the Ramsar Convention (Convention on Wetlands).

On 27 September 2018, the CBD Secretariat issued notification 2018-080, which invited Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to submit information on experiences related to the implementation of (a) the priority actions to achieve Aichi Biodiversity Target 10 for coral reefs and closely associated ecosystems, (b) the voluntary specific workplan on biodiversity in cold-water areas within the jurisdictional scope of the Convention, and (c) the voluntary practical guidance on preventing and mitigating the impacts of marine debris on marine and coastal biodiversity and habitats.

For point (a) above, responses to the notification were received from five Parties (Colombia, Ecuador, Japan, Norway and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

The following is a brief synthesis of the information submitted for both the Coral Triangle workshop and in response to the subsequent notification to CBD Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations, with a focus on practical actions and their outcomes. The information provides different degrees of detail, and some focus only on certain types of actions or on particular spatial areas.

In general, this information includes elements regarding legislation, policies and management plans or programmes, and specific measures taken (including pilot projects), as well as tools, guidance and other relevant scientific and technical information.

In some cases, the information provided describes mainly the commitments and initial measures taken to initiate or accelerate the process of meeting Aichi Target 10 for coral reef ecosystems. In others, the information describes well-developed plans, programmes and implementation systems that may prove useful for other Parties.

A summary of the information submitted by all Parties and external organizations is provided in the annex below. This represents submissions from a total of ten Parties and four external organizations.

The number of submissions received is too small to lead to any universal conclusion, and these responses also provide different degrees of detail. Nonetheless, the submissions provide valuable information on different types of actions taken by Parties and relevant organizations.

2. ACTION AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

2.1 Establishing/updating management plans, legal frameworks and policies

The compiled information indicates that many countries, independently of whether they formally updated their legal and policy frameworks, have established plans to facilitate the implementation of conservation and management programmes for coral reefs and associated ecosystems. National Action Plans have been developed for coral reefs within marine parks in Malaysia, while a long-term (twelve-year) programme was implemented in the Philippines in 2016 that covers coral reefs and associated ecosystems in all marine and coastal waters. The National Marine Program in Papua New Guinea is a national action plan as part of the regional Coral Triangle Initiative. Similarly, Indonesia has developed a National Plan of Action (NPOA) for the CTI-CFF as well as a National Ocean Policy. Timor-Leste has organized activities around the five main goals of the CTI-CFF.

These action plans and programmes cover a number of themes, including:

- Baseline assessment and ecosystem monitoring;
- Communication, education and awareness;
- Stakeholder collaboration and other partnerships;
- Capacity-building;
- Integrated coastal and ocean/seascape management;
- Protection, management and enforcement;
- Climate change adaptation;
- Sustainable marine resource management (e.g., fisheries, tourism);
- Ecosystem service valuation.

Focus has been placed, in recent years, on collecting and updating baseline information on coral reefs and on capacity-building to improve management. Reducing local threats to coral reefs and identifying areas or species more resilient to change has also been prioritized. For example, technical capacity-building in the Philippines aims to “retool” government personnel with an understanding of ecological concepts in marine sciences that are relevant to management and also to build up knowledge of the connectivity of coastal and marine ecosystems as well as on strategies to minimize threats or for management implementation.

Some information was compiled on the updating of legal frameworks. For example, one country reported that parts of their legal framework (e.g., environment and biodiversity conservation acts) have been modified or additional legislation was elaborated in order to better conserve marine and coastal water ecosystems, minimizing and mitigating impacts on biodiversity. A law, which amends the National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS) Act in the Philippines, was passed in July 2018 that strengthens the protection of the environment by establishing a mechanism for the mobilization of resources and provision of adequate scientific and technical support for the preservation and sustainability of the country’s ecosystems.

The National Policy on Biological Diversity 2016-2025 provides the framework for biodiversity conservation in Malaysia. It has five overarching goals (see annex below) that are supported by seventeen national biodiversity targets. Of these, ten² are relevant to the priority actions for coral reefs and associated ecosystems, while one of these (Target 7) directly supports meeting these actions through the protection and restoration of vulnerable ecosystems.

The Indonesian Ocean Policy (2017) covers a broad range of maritime and coastal policy areas to combine the sustainable use, development and management of Indonesia’s coasts and oceans in one agreement. It consists of seven policy themes or pillars that include marine spatial management, sustainable marine resource use, human resource development (capacity-building) and the protection of the marine and coastal environment as well as maritime culture, security, governance and the marine economy. The action plan for the Ocean Policy (2016-2019) supports the fulfilment of the medium-term National Development Plan 2015-2019 with regards to maritime and ocean development.

In the Philippines, the Coastal and Marine Ecosystems Management Plan (2016–2028) aims to comprehensively manage, address, and effectively reduce the drivers and threats of degradation of coastal and marine ecosystems (coral reefs and closely associated habitats) in order to achieve and promote sustainability of ecosystem services, food security, and climate change resiliency for the benefit of present and future generations. The implementation of CMEMP applies to all coastal and marine areas of the Philippines covering all, but not limited to national marine protected areas (MPAs), Locally Managed Marine Protected Areas (LMMAs), Marine Key Biodiversity Areas (MKBAs), and adjacent municipal waters. Further details are provided in the annex below.

² Targets 1, 3, 5 to 10, 15, 16.

In Timor-Leste, a number of legal instruments have been put in place recently to support the protection and management of coral reefs and associated ecosystems. These are listed below, along with other supporting instruments that were previously in place:

- Government Decree No. 14/2017, regarding procedure for the presentation of proposal for classification of protected area;
- Decree-Law No. 5/2016, regarding national system of protected areas;
- National Ocean Policy, 2017;
- The Constitution of Timor-Leste recognizes traditional natural resource management practices, such as tara bandu;
- The Timor-Leste Constitution (Art. 61 line 1) explains that individual citizens also have the duty to protect the environment and improve it for the benefit of future generations;
- Decree law 6/2004: The Government must involve community leaders and fishers' groups when designing fisheries management plans and establishing marine spatial plans;
- Government Decree-Law No. 6/2004, regarding general bases of the legal regime for the management and regulation of fisheries and aquaculture;
- Ministerial Diploma No. 18/MAP/MCIA/II/2017, regarding list of protected aquatic species.

Information provided by other Parties also shows that national action plans that involve coral reefs and associated ecosystems have been developed and/or revised since 2010. A comprehensive action plan for coral reefs was developed by Japan in 2010, which was then reviewed in some detail in 2015 to determine the level of progress made. The main outcomes of the review were incorporated into the next version of the coral reef action plan for Japan,³ which covers the period 2016 to 2020. Action plans focusing on the development of national MPA systems are in place for both Colombia and Ecuador and include coral reef, seagrass and mangrove ecosystems. A National Adaptation Plan for Climate Change Impacts was finalized for Japan in 2015 and includes coral reef ecosystems.

Coral reef mapping and monitoring are an important component of national plans in all countries that provided information in response to notification 2018-80. These programmes are often part of marine protected area (MPA) management activities or to collect new data to support the expansion of existing MPAs. Rapid response programmes to mass coral bleaching events were also reported by Japan.

2.2 Measures, instruments and tools

The information provided in response to the notification provides insights on a wide range of technical measures that have been taken that support the implementation of priority actions, including conventional measures to maintain or improve ecosystem protection within MPAs or new socio-ecological measures to identify resilience or to further integrate ecosystem-based considerations into stakeholder activities. In particular, the promotion of Biodiversity-Friendly Enterprises / activities (BDFE) as part of the long-term plan in the Philippines is noteworthy. These enterprises are anchored in sustainable development principles and aim to contribute to environmental protection, as well as economic and social development, through the conservation, sustainable use and equitable sharing of resources while also promoting sustainable businesses that support environmental protection, economic growth and social equity.

A range of supporting measures are aimed at enhancing and facilitating the use of the technical measures mentioned above. They include:

- Capacity-building for government staff through training programmes;
- Education and awareness raising with communities and other stakeholders;
- Aquaculture development for stock enhancement;

³ http://www.env.go.jp/nature/biodic/coralreefs/pamph/C-project2016-2020_en.pdf.

- Partnership building with stakeholders (e.g., diving and ecotourism operators) or research institutes;
- Integrated coastal management;
- International Year of the Reef activities at both the local and national levels;
- Conducting underwater and coastal clean-ups with local communities and stakeholders.

As an example of capacity-building, the NIPAS MPA Management Capacity Building Program as part of the USAID-NOAA partnership with the DENR in the Philippines is covering twelve subject areas for NIPAS MPA managers and personnel: (i) Fundamentals of MPA Management; (ii) Understanding and Enforcing Policy and Regulations (emphasis on fisheries); (iii) Assessing Benefits and Threats/Monitoring and Evaluation; (iv) Climate Change and Climate Variability; (v) Sustainable Tourism Planning; (vi) Coastal and Marine Spatial Planning; (vii) Understanding Marine Ecosystems, Coastal and Ocean Processes and Water Quality; (viii) Natural Resource Damage Assessment; (ix) Socioeconomic Monitoring and Building Awareness; (x) Food and Income Security; (xi) Monitoring Using Snorkel and Shore-based Techniques; (xii) MPA Networks.

As part of capacity-building and providing guidelines for government personnel, the Philippines is producing a series of technical bulletins on a range of activities that MPA managers are responsible for, covering the majority of the topics listed in the above paragraph.

Capacity-building for government staff was also reported in Colombia and Ecuador. The Marine and Coastal Research Institute (INVEMAR) in Colombia has increased the technical capacity of scientific staff through training programmes in new techniques to measure seawater parameters for carbonate chemistry determination, an important part of monitoring climate change and ocean acidification. New training programmes were also undertaken in 2017 for staff in the Ministry of Environment in Ecuador regarding the characteristics, status and management of coral reef ecosystems in the country.

The use of traditional management systems at the local level is an important tool across the Coral Triangle region, particularly in Papua New Guinea and the Solomon Islands. In Timor-Leste, traditional marine resource management (Tara Bandu) is recognized in the national constitution and is being used in co-management approaches to protect and conserve natural resources such as mangroves.

Science is an essential aspect of supporting management. Examples given in the submissions include:

- Use of best available science for ecosystem assessment and policy development;
- Coral reef and associated ecosystems (mangroves and seagrass) mapping and monitoring;
- Reef fish assessment;
- Coastal stability assessment;
- Modelling of coral reef connectivity;
- Remote sensing of coastal habitats and stressors;
- National and regional coral reef database development;
- Monitoring for climate change effects and resilience.

3. ACTION AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL

Submissions for action at the regional level were provided by the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF), the Coordinating Body on the Seas of East Asia (COBSEA), Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA) and the Secretariat of the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar Convention).

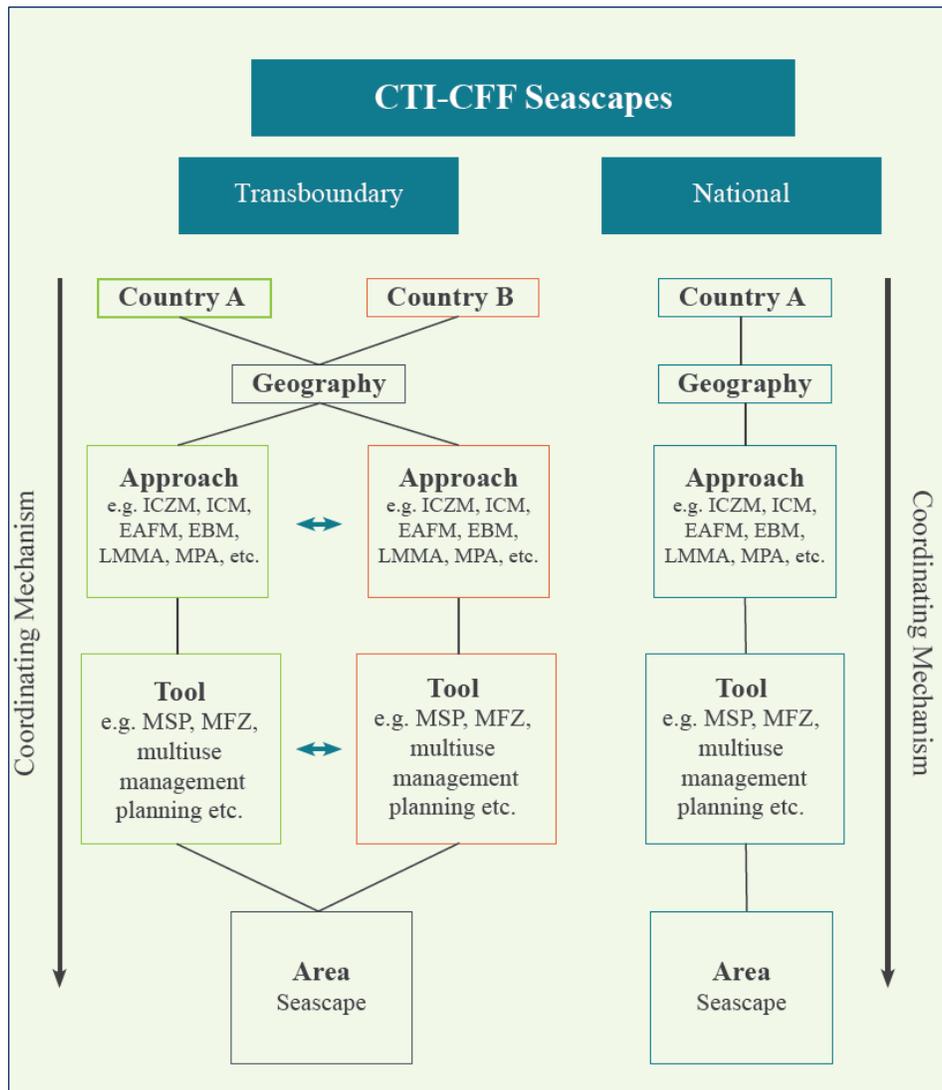
Action by regional initiatives covers a range of activities and themes, which include tackling land-based marine pollution (eutrophication and marine litter); marine and coastal planning and management (MPAs and marine spatial planning); fisheries, food security and climate change risk, resilience and adaptation; the Blue Carbon approach for improved management of coral reef associated ecosystems (mangroves and

seagrasses); capacity-building, information and knowledge exchange; developing monitoring and evaluation systems for climate change adaptation; and use of the seascape approach as a regional framework and platform. Capacity-building within some regional organizations and resource mobilization to enable this is also important to ensure the delivery of mandates. Regional coordination, and the promotion of integrated approaches to management at the national and regional levels, are important themes within all submissions.

Regarding the last point, the Coral Triangle Initiative has recently published a report on the use of the seascape approach as a regional framework and platform (see annex below). This aims to promote the management of all marine activities in a standardized way through a highly integrated approach that utilizes multiple policies, regulations and planning tools which can be implemented either nationally or between countries (figure 1). For sustainable development, the safeguarding of coral reefs and associated ecosystems should be coupled with opportunities for economic growth and social equality. It is thought that the seascape approach can help to create these opportunities by providing a range of economic, social and cultural benefits (see annex).

An example of a seascape approach is the Sulu-Sulawesi Seascape (formally known as the Sulu Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion (SSME)). This involves three countries (Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines) that ratified a tri-national Memorandum of Understanding (2006-2016) and implemented the SSME Comprehensive Action Plan. Country mechanisms and a regional Tri-National Committee were formed to implement this plan at the national and regional levels. Additionally, three regional subcommittees were formed to implement regional action plans for marine protected areas and networks, sustainable fisheries and threatened, charismatic and migratory species. While SSME was established using the ecoregion approach, it accommodated other approaches for large-scale management (e.g. Global International Waters Assessment for large marine ecosystems or LMEs). It also adapted the SSME plans to capture new developments in the region (e.g., climate change impacts). With its recognition as a Priority Seascape under the Regional Plan of Action of the CTI-CFF, the Sulu-Sulawesi Seascape continues with transboundary initiatives on MPA networks for migratory endangered sea turtles and ecosystem approach to fisheries management using CTI as the regional platform.

Figure 1. Example of the seascape process developed by the Coral Triangle Initiative⁴



Regional activities were also highlighted for the Eastern Pacific and the Caribbean by Ecuador and Colombia. Information collected by the project on “Conservation of Marine and Coastal Biodiversity of Ecuador”, funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), has contributed to the Regional Atlas of the Southeast Pacific Data Information Network (SPINCAM project) and enabled the spatial coverage of coral reefs to be calculated for the Ecuadorian coast. A regional workshop on Ocean Acidification was held in Colombia in March 2018, which led to the development of a preliminary regional action plan for Latin America and the Caribbean.

⁴ Snapshot taken from the CTI-CFF Seascapes General Model and Regional Framework for Priority Seascapes (2017).

4. CONCLUSIONS

The information reveals a very large range of actions, in legal, policy and management frameworks and measures, both nationally and at the regional level. There are a number of common themes running through the material.

Capacity-building for improved management of coral reefs and associated ecosystems is being implemented in many of the countries that reported. The development of integrated, ecosystem-based spatial management through the seascape approach is progressing in various places, with a number of areas established and others in the pipeline. As part of this, the need for sustainable marine resource management is being addressed, mainly through ecosystem-based fisheries management and the responsible practice of other resource users, including coastal communities and the marine tourism sector. Such actions tie in with an overarching theme of climate change effects on marine and coastal socio-ecological systems, with progress achieved in terms of establishing systems for local adaptation planning.

The number of submissions received is too small to lead to any universal conclusion, and these responses also provide different degrees of detail. Nonetheless, the submissions provide valuable information on different types of actions taken by Parties and relevant organizations.

Annex

COMPILATION OF SUBMISSIONS FROM PARTIES AND RELEVANT ORGANIZATIONS

Submitter	Relevant Target 10 priority actions (decision XII/23, annex)	Types of actions described in submission	Specific measures/actions described in submission
PARTIES AND OTHER GOVERNMENTS			
Colombia	8.3 and 11.3	<p>National Action Plan for the Subsystem of Marine Protected Areas (SAMP), 2014</p> <p>GEF/EU funded project on mangroves and seagrass ecosystems, Caribbean coast (2016-2020)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Part of the framework of the GEF-SAMP project “Design and implementation of the subsystem of marine protected areas (SAMP)” • Strengthen actions related to monitoring of coral reef, seagrass and mangrove ecosystems • Incorporation of regional monitoring methodologies at the national level, e.g. condition-trend index used for the Mesoamerican reef system • Results for coral reef status published in December 2018 for the years 2016-2017 • Project title: Mangroves, Seagrass meadows and Communities for the Development and Exchange of Experiences of the Integral Management of Biodiversity and its services in the Caribbean-MAPCO region • Aims to increase the knowledge and conservation of marine and coastal biodiversity in the mangrove and seagrass ecosystems of the Colombian Caribbean, in order to achieve sustainability in the ecosystem services provided to local communities, the country and the Caribbean region • Contributed technical information to enable the expansion of the area of seagrass beds protected by 13,000 ha; currently INVEMAR is working on the management plan and zoning for these areas
	?	Climate change and ocean acidification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional workshop on Ocean Acidification held in March 2018, organized by multiple organizations in collaboration with INVEMAR and supported by the Prince Albert II Foundation of Monaco • Objective to explore the impacts of ocean acidification (OA) in Latin America and the Caribbean, along with other important stressors, informed by regional and global experts • Main output was a regional action plan to better understand and address the OA challenge • Research cruise in the Colombian Pacific to better understand OA effects on marine biodiversity

Submitter	Relevant Target 10 priority actions (decision XII/23, annex)	Types of actions described in submission	Specific measures/actions described in submission
	11.1	Training and capacity-building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • INVEMAR researchers received training in the measurement of dissolved organic carbon using AIRICA equipment • Two laboratories in the Caribbean now have the ability to measure this key parameter for the determination of carbonate chemistry and therefore increase OA knowledge for the region
Ecuador	8.3	Ministerial Agreement No. 067 (12 July 2016)	“Protective and conservation measures of coral reefs and communities of Ecuador” aims to promote the protection and conservation of coral reefs and communities throughout the national territory, both inside and outside protected areas, including jurisdictional waters
	11.3	Research and monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The GEF funded project “Conservation of Marine and Coastal Biodiversity of Ecuador” includes two studies that involve coral reefs conducted in 2015-2016: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sub-tidal and intertidal quantitative inventories of marine biodiversity 2. Benthic mapping of marine ecosystems • Both studies were carried out in six marine and coastal protected areas and four zones of possible expansion • The spatial information collected is being used to identify coral reef habitats within the study areas and was loaded into the Regional Atlas of the South Pacific Data Information Network / SPINCAM project
	11.1	Capacity-building and awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First training course on coral reef and community monitoring held in August 2017 for Ministry of Environment personnel • Subjects covered included coral reef organisms, ecological processes, main impacts on coral reefs, research methods and conservation measure
	10	National strategic planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshop held in November 2017 in the Valdivia National Park (Saint Elena province), to develop a strategic national plan for coral reefs and communities identifying impacts and activities • Database on coral reefs in protected area set up to collect information on current impacts and activities for coral reefs in protected areas • Spatial coverage of coral reefs has been determined for some areas on the Ecuadorian mainland coastline as part of the SPINCAM regional project to develop key indicators for marine and coastal ecosystems

Submitter	Relevant Target 10 priority actions (decision XII/23, annex)	Types of actions described in submission	Specific measures/actions described in submission
Indonesia	8, 9, 10, 11	<p>Indonesia CTI-CFF National Plan of Actions (NPOA) 2010-2015</p> <p>(Current CTI-CFF NPOA 2018-2020 follows the same programme as NPOA 2010-2015 with some changes to the action plan)</p>	<p>Indonesia’s NPOA follows the same structure and targets as the CTI-CFF Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) with actions defined to meet each target. Actions are guided by principles that the CTI should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support people-centred biodiversity conservation, sustainable development, poverty reduction and equitable benefit-sharing; 2. Be based on solid science; 3. Be centred on quantitative goals and timetables adopted by governments at the highest political levels; 4. Use existing and future forums to promote implementation and implement actions; 5. Be aligned with international and regional commitments; 6. Recognize the transboundary nature of some important marine natural resources; 7. Emphasize priority geographies (e.g. seascapes); 8. Be inclusive and engage multiple stakeholders; 9. Recognize the uniqueness, fragility and vulnerability of island ecosystems. <p>The Indonesian NPOA’s five main goals, with targets, are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goal 1. Priority seascapes designated and effectively managed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Target 1 – Priority seascape designated with investment plans completed and sequenced ▪ Target 2 – Marine and coastal resources within all “priority seascapes” are being sustainably managed • Goal 2. Ecosystem approach to management of fisheries (EAFM) and other marine resources fully applied <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Target 1 – Strong legislative, policy and regulatory frameworks in place for achieving EAFM ▪ Target 2 - Improve the income, livelihoods and food security of 50 million people living in coastal communities across the region through the CTI sustainable coastal fisheries and poverty reduction initiative (COASTFISH) ▪ Target 3 – Sustainable management of shared tuna stocks achieved for all commercially exploited species in the region ▪ Target 4 – A more sustainable trade in live-reef fish and reef-based ornamentals achieved

Submitter	Relevant Target 10 priority actions (decision XII/23, annex)	Types of actions described in submission	Specific measures/actions described in submission
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goal 3. Marine protected areas (MPAs) established and effectively managed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Target 1 – Region-wide Coral Triangle MPA System (CTMPAS) in place and fully functional (10 actions listed to develop national and transboundary systems) • Goal 4. Climate change adaptation measures achieved <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Target 1 – Region-wide early action climate adaptation plan for the near-shore coastal environment developed and implemented ▪ Target 2 – Networked national Centres of Excellence on climate change adaptation for marine and coastal environments are established and in full operation • Goal 5. Threatened species status improving <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Target 1 – Improved status of sharks, sea turtles, seabirds, marine mammals, corals, seagrass, mangroves <p>The NPOA sets out timelines with some specific deadlines to meet the defined actions and targets.</p>
	8, 10, 11	Indonesian Ocean Policy 2017	<p>A national policy consisting of seven pillars supported by 76 main policies. The seven pillars, with the number of policies in brackets, are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Marine and human resources management and development (21) 2. Maritime security, law enforcement and safety at sea (8) 3. Ocean governance and institutions (3) 4. Maritime economy development (20) 5. Sea space management and protection (12) 6. Maritime culture (5) 7. Maritime diplomacy (7) <p>The Ocean Policy is based on six principles: (i) <i>wawasan nusantara</i>;⁵ (ii) sustainable development; (iii) the blue economy; (iv) integrated and transparent management; (v) participation; and (vi) equality and equitability</p>

⁵ Wawasan nusantara is an archipelagic way of thinking – as one political, economic, social and cultural entity as well as a defence and security unit.

Submitter	Relevant Target 10 priority actions (decision XII/23, annex)	Types of actions described in submission	Specific measures/actions described in submission
			<p>The pillar most relevant to the CBD priority actions is pillar five – Sea space management and protection. Other important pillars are numbers 1, 2 and 6. For pillar five, the main programmes for ocean spatial management and protection are:</p> <p>Ocean spatial management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of integrated programmes across ocean sectors • Acceleration of the designation of national maritime spatial planning • Acceleration of the designation of coastal areas and small islands zoning planning • Acceleration of the completion of national strategic zones and inter-area zones • Geospatial information integrated into a “one-map” policy framework to support maritime spatial planning • Simplification of the licensing process for ocean space utilization <p>Marine protection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reinforcement of sustainable and integrated management for watersheds, coastal areas and waters and small islands • Reinforcement of the conservation of species, genetic resources and ecosystems • Prevention, mitigation and restoration of the impact of marine environmental pollution and damage • Mitigation of marine disasters • Development of plans and infrastructure for the sustainable utilization of marine and coastal areas • Development of bilateral, regional and international cooperation for managing the marine environment

Submitter	Relevant Target 10 priority actions (decision XII/23, annex)	Types of actions described in submission	Specific measures/actions described in submission
Japan	8, 9, 10, 11	Promote initiatives for minimizing human-induced pressures that cause ecosystems to deteriorate, in order to maintain the soundness and functionality of ecosystems that are vulnerable to climate change, such as coral reefs, seagrass beds, tidal flats, islands, alpine and subalpine areas by 2015	<p>Action Plan to Conserve Coral Reef Ecosystems in Japan (2010):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress was assessed in 2015 by compiling performance for each topic and by a questionnaire survey with eleven experts who were involved in the development of the Action Plan • The topics “identification and control of important areas” and “establishment of measures to be taken for individual issues” were accomplished to some extent • The “promotion of coordination to create harmonized local communities” and “integrative control considering connectivity with land areas” were not satisfactory despite many commitments and activities • “Dissemination, advocacy and human resources development,” “appropriate control and use of life resources,” and “appropriate use for tourism,” were evaluated relatively highly, although the number of activities was deemed insufficient • “Establishing ecologically acceptable values for human-induced pressures” was not achieved, and the measures taken were only partially effective <p>Based on the above assessment, the Action Plan was revised in March 2016: “Action Plan to Conserve Coral Reef Ecosystems in Japan 2016-2020”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three priority issues identified: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Promotion of measures against red soil sediments and nutrient salts from the land (b) Promotion of sustainable tourism in coral reef ecosystems (c) Establishment of relationship between community life and coral ecosystems • Three site-based model projects with annual follow-up workshops implemented to link coral reef conservation to local communities by March 2021 • Working group on land-based measures established within the Sekisei Lagoon Nature Restoration Committee (Okinawa Prefecture) to examine measures to reduce terrestrial run-off <p>Other initiatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic Concepts on Adaptation to Climate Change in the Field of Biodiversity (July 2015) • National Plan for Adaptation to the Impacts of Climate Change (November 2015) • Adaptation measures developed according to the above Concepts and National Plan are being trialled with a view to wider application

Submitter	Relevant Target 10 priority actions (decision XII/23, annex)	Types of actions described in submission	Specific measures/actions described in submission
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In response to a mass coral bleaching event in 2016 (Amami Islands to the Yaeyama Islands), an Emergency Meeting on the Large-Scale Coral Bleaching Event was held in April 2017, where the “Emergency Declaration of the Large-Scale Coral Bleaching Event” was announced • The declaration included urgent measures such as monitoring, identification of priority areas, and rehabilitation of damaged colonies • Other activities and studies were also conducted in collaboration with stakeholders
<p>Malaysia</p>	<p>8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 10, 11.3</p>	<p>Development of an approach to identify and mitigate local impacts on coral reefs, in accordance with Aichi Target 10</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification and description of main anthropogenic threats / impacts to coral reefs (within marine parks) in Malaysia and identification of relevant legislation to support protection • Prepare Action Plans to eliminate or mitigate identified impacts, and selection of the lead government or other agency responsible for implementation • Fifteen Action Plans developed and categorized under four management themes: Waste, Fishing, Tourism and Development. DMPM agreed to conduct trials to ensure Plans are appropriate and implementable • Conduct a workshop to disseminate the Plans to the relevant agencies, discuss practicalities and gain their commitment for implementation • Report discussion points, revise Action Plans accordingly and prepare full report on workshop and further recommendations • Disseminate final Action Plans to relevant agencies and provide support to agencies for implementation wherever necessary • Continue monitoring of corals reefs to detect positive changes from the reduction of threats to reefs
	<p>10, 11.1</p>	<p>Green Fins Programme (GFP)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DMPM is working closely with Reef Check Malaysia to promote GFP to the Ministry of Tourism and Culture in order to increase the number of environmentally friendly dive operators in the country • Currently 45 certified GFP members, with each following a code of conduct for dive operations and becoming actively involved in marine conservation programmes
	<p>8.3, 10, 11.1, 11.3</p>	<p>Coral Bleaching Response Plan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan developed by DMPM to combat mass coral bleaching events recommends: (i) continuous monitoring programmes, (ii) coral restoration programmes on degraded reef areas, (iii) restriction

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	8.3, 9	<p>Coral bleaching monitoring</p> <p>Identification and demarcation of resilience zones in MPAs</p>	<p>of human activities on reefs affected by the bleaching event, and (iv) chain of communication to spread information and status updates to stakeholders and the public</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Also provides communication guidelines to ensure proper channelling of information to the public, especially tourists visiting Marine Parks, and to ensure actions taken by the Government are well understood and supported by the stakeholders • The Plan was last updated in July 2016 • Reef Check modified bleaching survey conducted with training provided for local stakeholders (dive operators). Monitoring of nine permanent transects in each of six MPAs • Results used to identify resilient coral genera that may assist in long-term ecological stability of coral reefs in Malaysian waters • Monitoring will be integrated into managing the areas through temporary closures to reduce other stressors during bleaching events • DMPM has carried out a resilience study of coral reefs to changes in their environment within marine parks • Preliminary findings indicate there are reefs within MPAs which demonstrate higher resilience to change and were not affected by recent bleaching events • These reefs are now classed as preservation zones where human activities are limited. The zones were identified in 2012-2013 and 2015 after the mass coral bleaching event in 2010
	8.2, 8.3, 8.4	Improving regulation to reduce direct anthropogenic damage from dredging and physical alteration of reef structures (within MPAs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All development activities within MPAs are prohibited unless agreed by the Director General of Marine Parks. Any allowed development is required by law to carry out an Environment Impact Assessment (EIA). This is provided under Environment Quality Act 1974 – Environmental Quality (Prescribe Activities) (Environmental Impact Assessment) Order 2015. Under the Order, development projects in areas in or adjacent to marine ecosystems that are deemed as Environmental Sensitive Areas are also required to carry out an EIA. The EIA report is submitted to the Director General of Environmental Quality. An Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan is a standard requirement of all EIAs dealing with land development.

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	10, 11.1 8.2, 11.1, 11.3	Communication, education and public awareness (CEPA) programme Third International Year of the Reef (IYOR 2018) Coastal Clean-up Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CEPA programme developed by DMPM and implemented as part of the “DMPM Communication Plan 2012-2017” in order to achieve management goals with stakeholders through education and awareness • CEPA programme includes production and distribution of printed materials about marine parks, face-to-face contact, public events, exhibitions, educational displays and use of mass media, e.g. video clips aired on main TV channel • New Marine Education Module developed to train DMPM staff to deliver the CEPA programme <p>Support through launch of IYOR activities at national level in March and April 2018:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publication of First Day cover with national philatelic association • Research seminars • High level Forum on Coral Reefs – future planning for reefs and associated ecosystems conservation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DMPM conducts beach and underwater clean-ups with local communities, resort dive operators, other government agencies, NGOs and corporate bodies • Reef clean-ups also involves removal of Crown of Thorns starfish (COTS), snowflake corals (<i>Carijoa riisei</i>) and ghost nets / lost fishing gear
	9, 10, 11	National Policy on Biological Diversity 2016-2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy provides the framework and direction to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity in Malaysia • Has five overarching goals: stakeholder empowerment; reducing pressure on biodiversity; safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity; ensuring fair and equitable sharing of benefits from biodiversity utilization; and capacity-building for all stakeholders • Five goals are supported by 17 national biodiversity targets to be achieved by 2025 – at least 10 of these targets are directly relevant to achieving Aichi Target 10 for coral reefs and associated ecosystems
	8.4, 10, 11.1	National Ecotourism Plan 2015-2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan to ensure sustainable use of natural resources by the growing tourism sector

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Norway			<i>Information provided by Norway is specifically concerned with cold-water coral reefs and has been incorporated into the Synthesis of Submissions on Experiences for the Implementation of the Voluntary Specific Workplan on Biodiversity in Cold-water Areas within the Jurisdictional Scope of the Convention on Biological Diversity</i>
Papua New Guinea (PNG)	8	Priority actions are implemented through the PNG Marine Program – a National Plan of Action (NPOA) as part of the Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI)	<p>The PNG Marine Program (PNG MP) has five goals as per the CTI-CFF RPOA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goal 1. “Priority Seascapes” designated and effectively managed • Goal 2. Ecosystem approach to management of fisheries (EAFM) and other marine resources fully applied • Goal 3. Marine protected areas (MPAs) established and effectively managed • Goal 4. Climate change adaptation measures achieved • Goal 5. Threatened species status improving
	8.1	Activities to meet PNG Marine Program Goals 1–3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research and site-specific assessments conducted to determine the level of unsustainable fishing practices • Existing network of LMMAs promoting community-based sustainable fisheries management in community activities • New initiatives are being undertaken in the development of Sectorial Policies and Plans for regulation and management measures • Review of NBSAP • National Beche-de-mer (Sea Cucumber) Fishery Management Plan • Marine species management plan (Draft) – mapping • Application of planning tools, e.g. Ridge to Reef approach (Madang, New Britain) • Implementation of donor-funded resource management initiatives, e.g. Community-based Forest and Coastal Conservation and Resource Management in PNG (UNDP-GEF)
	8.2	Activities to meet PNG Marine Program Goals 1–3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying Particularly Sensitive Sea Areas (PSSA) for protection • Application of planning tools, e.g. Ridge to Reef approach – Madang, New Britain • Implementation of donor-funded resource management initiatives, e.g. Community-based Forest and Coastal Conservation and Resource Management in PNG (UNDP-GEF) • Implementation of new initiatives in Sectorial Policies and Plans for regulation and management measures

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) process – Environment Management Mitigation Plan (EMMP)
	8.3	Activities to meet PNG Marine Program Goals 1–3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing network of LMMAs promoting and contributing to the management of marine environments in community activities • Land-sea conservation assessment • Review of Protected Areas Registry • Review of National Biodiversity Information System • Review of NBSAP • Climate change projects – vulnerability assessment etc. • Implementation of donor-funded resource management initiatives, e.g. Community-based Forest and Coastal Conservation and Resource Management in PNG (UNDP-GEF) • Implementation of new initiatives in Sectorial Policies and Plans for regulation and management measures • Support and leadership for communities provided through CTI Maritime Local Governors’ network, National Coordinating Committee (NCC) etc. • Multilateral environment agreements (MEAs), e.g. CITES, Ramsar etc. • Bilateral agreements – e.g. Torres Strait Treaty
	8.4	Activities to meet PNG Marine Program Goals 1–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land-sea conservation assessment • Review of Protected Areas Registry • Review of National Biodiversity Information System • Review of NBSAP • Climate change projects – vulnerability assessment etc. • Mangrove Rehabilitation for Sustainably Managed, Healthy Forests (MARSH), USAID • Climate-resilient infrastructure – e.g. Alotau wharf development • Implementation of donor-funded resource management initiatives, e.g. Community-based Forest and Coastal Conservation and Resource Management in PNG (UNDP-GEF) • Hazard management – e.g. coastal flooding
	9	Activities to meet PNG Marine Program Goals 1–5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land-sea conservation assessment

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of Protected Areas Registry • Review of National Biodiversity Information System • Review of NBSAP • Climate change projects – vulnerability assessments etc. • Mangrove Rehabilitation for Sustainably Managed, Healthy Forests (MARSH) USAID • Existing network of LMMAs promoting community-based sustainable livelihood options to assist communities • Sustainable financial options include Protected Area Policy – provides for sustainable financing options, UNDP Small Grants Fund, Fishing cooperatives – grants for coastal fisheries development • Application of planning tools, e.g. Ridge to Reef approach – Madang, New Britain • Implementation of donor-funded resource management initiatives, e.g. Community-based Forest and Coastal Conservation and Resource Management in PNG (UNDP-GEF)
	10	Activities to meet PNG Marine Program Goals 1–5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land-sea conservation assessment • Review of Protected Areas Registry • Review of National Biodiversity Information System • Review of NBSAP • Climate change projects – vulnerability assessment etc. • Mangrove Rehabilitation for Sustainably Managed, Healthy Forests (MARSH) • Application of planning tools, e.g. Ridge to Reef approach – Madang, New Britain • Implementation of donor-funded resource management initiatives, e.g. Community-based Forest and Coastal Conservation and Resource Management in PNG (UNDP-GEF) • Climate-resilient infrastructure – e.g. Alotau wharf development • Support and leadership provided through National Coordinating Committee (NCC) • Support and leadership for communities provided through existing network of LMMAs • Development of web portals – promoting conservation initiatives and resource management
	11.1	Various capacity-building initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing network of LMMAs promoting community-based sustainable fisheries management • CTI Maritime Local Governors network • National Coordinating Committee (NCC)

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Centre for Locally Managed Areas (CLMA) Inc. • Application of planning tools, e.g. Ridge to Reef approach – Madang, New Britain • Values mapping - New Britain (CSIRO) • Marine Turtle and Dugong Awareness Program for Western Province • Implementation of donor-funded resource management initiatives, e.g. Community-based Forest and Coastal Conservation and Resource Management in PNG (UNDP-GEF) • Integration of environment into education systems - UPNG, Fisheries College, Marine Research Facility • Climate change projects – vulnerability assessment etc. • Papua New Guinea Maritime Governors MOU • Development of web portals – promoting conservation initiatives and resource management
	11.2	Sustainable financing initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protected Area Policy – provides for sustainable financing options • (UNDP Small Grants Fund) • Fishing cooperatives – grants for coastal fisheries development • Climate change projects – vulnerability assessment etc. • Implementation of donor-funded resource management initiatives, e.g. Community-based Forest and Coastal Conservation and Resource Management in PNG (UNDP-GEF)
	11.3	Research and monitoring programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Various research and site-specific assessments conducted on the marine environment • Marine species research (UPNG, JCU) • Pacific Tuna Tagging Programme (PTTP) • Marine bioregionalization project (SPREP) • Protected Area METT assessment • Land sea conservation assessment • Review of Protected Areas Registry • Review of National Biodiversity Information System • Review of NBSAP • Climate change projects – vulnerability assessment etc. • Mangrove Rehabilitation for Sustainably Managed, Healthy Forests (MARSH) USAID • Marine species management plan (Draft) – mapping

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Turtle and Dugong Awareness Program for Western Province • Implementation of donor-funded resource management initiatives, e.g. Community-based Forest and Coastal Conservation and Resource Management in PNG (UNDP-GEF) • National Communication Strategy
Philippines	8, 9, 10, 11	<p>Twelve-year national programme developed:</p> <p>The Coastal and Marine Ecosystems Management Plan (2016–2028) - aims to comprehensively manage, address, and effectively reduce the drivers and threats of degradation of the coastal and marine ecosystems, (<i>coral reefs and closely associated habitats</i>) in order to achieve and promote sustainability of ecosystem services, food security, and climate change resiliency for the benefit of the present and future generations</p>	<p>The implementation of CMEMP applies to all coastal and marine areas of the Philippines, covering all, but not limited to national marine protected areas (MPAs), Locally Managed Marine Protected Areas (LMMAs), Marine Key Biodiversity Areas (MKBAs), and adjacent municipal waters.</p> <p>The CMEMP aims to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish a well-connected network of MPAs to ensure the effective and sustainable management of coastal resources 2. Implement sustainable management of coastal and marine resources to contribute to food security and improve human well-being of the coastal communities 3. Effectively reduce threats and factors of degradation on coastal and marine ecosystems 4. Enhance the formation of positive values among all stakeholders including the youth through shared responsibilities in sustainable management of coastal and marine resources and habitats 5. Develop and/or enhance the skills and expertise of DENR concerned staff as well as other stakeholders on coastal and marine management <p>CMEMP has seven components:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MPA Network Establishment and Strengthening 2. Biodiversity-Friendly and Social Enterprise Development 3. Capacity Building 4. Technical Assistance 5. Knowledge Management 6. Social Marketing and Mobilization 7. Monitoring and Evaluation

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	11.1, 8.3, 10, 11.2	National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS) MPA Management Capacity-Building Program under the USAID-NOAA Partnership Program with DENR-Biodiversity Management Bureau	<p>A three-year capacity-building programme for NIPAS MPA managers/personnel which focuses on 12 areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fundamentals of MPA Management • Understanding and Enforcing Policy and Regulations (emphasis on fisheries) • Assessing Benefits and Threats/Monitoring and Evaluation • Climate Change and Climate Variability • Sustainable Tourism Planning • Coastal and Marine Spatial Planning • Understanding Marine Ecosystems, Coastal and Ocean Processes and Water Quality • Natural Resource Damage Assessment • Socioeconomic Monitoring and Building Awareness • Food and Income Security • Monitoring Using Snorkel and Shore-based Techniques • MPA Networks <p>Overall objective is to strengthen the conservation, protection and management of Marine Key Biodiversity Areas (MKBAs) in the Philippines. The Project will greatly expand the area of marine and coastal biodiversity under protection “by bringing at least 441,268 ha of important marine ecosystems under protection in new PAs” from approximately 21 to 37% MPA cover through establishing MPANs in a comprehensive, adequate, representative and resilient sample of marine biodiversity. This is expected to be achieved through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outcome 1: increased management effectiveness of MPAs and MPANs; • Outcome 2: improved financial sustainability of MPAs and MPANs; • Outcome 3: established enabling policy framework for marine biodiversity conservation.
	10, 11.1	Support to the implementation of the Tri-National Sulu Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion Comprehensive Action Plan	<p>The SSME Project involves three countries (Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines) in partnership with GIZ, Conservation International, and Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) with overarching goals of SSME countries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop, adopt, implement and monitor climate-smart spatial development plans that explicitly incorporate ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change; • Coordinate more effectively their actions within the framework of the SSME Comprehensive Action Plans and jointly implement selected bilateral or tri-national projects on (a) MPAs and MPA Networks; (b) Sustainable Fisheries and Livelihoods; and (c) Threatened, Migratory and Charismatic Species <p>The project has two components:</p>

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			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MPAs and MPA Network: Develop a network of protected areas to safeguard sea turtles and their habitats in the SSME. Implemented by: DENR-Biodiversity Management Bureau (DENR-BMB) 2. Fisheries: Design and implementation of an Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) regime for selected Marine Managed Areas (MMAs) in the SSME. Implemented by DA-Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (DA-BFAR).
	10, 11.1	Philippine implementation of Green Fins	The Green Fins approach aims to protect and conserve coral reefs by establishing and implementing environmentally friendly guidelines to promote a sustainable diving and snorkelling tourism industry. It is a public-private partnership stewardship that works with the dive centres to promote a set of standards for environmentally sustainable dive tourism (scuba diving and snorkelling). It is a comprehensive approach that encourages dive centres and snorkel operators, local communities and government to work together to reduce these environmental impacts. Technical guidelines were developed to aid in the implementation/ adoption of the Green Fins approach.
	8.2, 11.1	Clean Seas Philippines	This aims to establish a national network of partners working with communities and schools to organize, support, and sustain a campaign to reduce ocean plastics. The campaign coincides and supports the celebration of the International Year of the Reef and supports an integral part of UNEP's Clean Seas: Turn the Tide Against Plastics campaign. In partnership with UNDP in the Philippines and in collaboration with local partners, the campaign aims to produce the following outcomes: (1) Help identify and convince national partners, both public and private, to support a grassroots campaign; (2) Help partner academic institutions develop and implement policies that ban, reduce, or lessen the selling and use of PET bottles, plastic straws, and plastic bags within school premises; (3) Help and encourage partner LGUs and communities improve their system of collecting, managing, and consolidating discarded/used fishing nets and other types of plastic waste.
Solomon Islands	8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 9, 10, 11.1	Various activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government agencies are working closely with partners and communities in establishing marine protected areas, marine managed areas and community fisheries management plans • Adopted the Fisheries Management Act 2015 which captures the empowerment of community based resource management for the protection and management of key habitats • Revision of national fisheries regulations, which include prohibitions, size limits, and gear restrictions

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recent development of a waste management strategy to address land-based pollution (liquid, solid and chemical wastes) • Integration of climate change considerations into environmental impact assessment guidelines • Establishment of integrated ocean governance team (Ocean12) to develop an integrated ocean policy for the Solomon Islands • Reduce fishing pressure on coral reefs through the provision of fish aggregating devices (FADs) and development of aquaculture • Ongoing education, awareness and capacity-building at all levels
Timor-Leste	8, 9, 10, 11	Priority actions are implemented through the Timor-Leste National Plan of Action (NPOA) as part of the Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI)	<p>As part of meeting the five main goals of the CTI-CFF, Timor-Leste has undertaken the following activities:</p> <p>Goal 1. “Priority Seascapes” designated and effectively managed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently receiving support (ADB) to develop a roadmap for the national seascape • The national seascape covers EEZ waters to the north and south, and includes different management areas • Development of a Seascape Strategy Plan with associated database and spatial layers available in-country, based on previous studies conducted under bilateral cooperation (e.g. CDU, NOAA, CI, PEMSEA, ATSEF and CTI) • At the 13th CTI-CFF SOM (Manila 2017), the Governments of Indonesia and Timor-Leste officially supported the designation of Lesser Sunda as a priority seascape <p>Goal 2. Ecosystem approach to management of fisheries (EAFM) and other marine resources fully applied</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fish stock assessment (north and south coasts) by SEAFDEC and CTC • Environmental education in coastal areas • Undertaking a series of capacity-building initiatives for ensuring adoption of the ecosystem approach to fisheries management (EAFM) • Control of illegal nets and dynamite fishing - enforced jointly by the local authorities and communities • Ecosystem-based projects - mangrove replantation, dugong and seagrass protection • Socioeconomic surveys of fishers and fishing communities

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completed comprehensive participatory mapping for priority areas at Nino Konis Santana National Park • Aquaculture Development plan as part of Timor-Leste's Strategic Plan – provision of alternative livelihood (FADs, fish ponds, seaweed farming) • Customary Traditional law (Tara Bandu) established in some locations <p>Goal 3. Marine protected areas (MPAs) established and effectively managed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2007, Timor-Leste formally declared its first national park, Nino Konis Santana National Park (NKSNP) • IUCN declared Nino Konis Santana Park a Management Category V Protected Landscape/Seascape • Established new MPAs in Atauro Island and Batugade, to be declared in the near future • Working with the Indonesian Government on the establishment of a transboundary protected area network (LME) • Adopted a collaborative approach to managing Nino Konis Santana National Park that includes joint management with members of local communities and civil society organizations • Completed comprehensive participatory mapping for priority areas at Nino Konis Santana National Park <p>Goal 4. Climate change adaptation measures achieved</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic Development Plan (SDP) 2011-2030 commits to the development of a National Adaption Programme of Action (NAPA) • The NAPA will identify national priorities to address climate change adaptation and monitor the implementation • Development of community-based, climate-change adaptation decision-making toolkit by the ADB and the WorldFish centre with funding from the Global Environment Facility • Government officials and local residents received training on the Regional Early Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation, and on development of the Local Early Action Plan Toolkit • In 2014, Timor-Leste established Centre for Climate Change and Biodiversity (CCCB) • NAPA implementation on mangrove and coastal zone management - project supported by GEF and implemented by UNDP

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of a baseline for future monitoring activities of several climate change-related parameters in the nearshore ecosystem (NOAA, 2017) <p>Goal 5. Threatened species status improving</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of policies for addressing threatened species • Likely to ratify the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar Convention) and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) • These ratifications will support fulfilment of the Sustainable Development Goal on protection of endangered species in Timor-Leste • Rapid ecological assessment conducted by TNC (2013-2015) revealed 22 species of cetaceans in the Lesser Sunda Ecoregion, and that the cetaceans in the Savu and Banda Seas, Raja Ampat and Timor-Leste may be genetically related to cetaceans in Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands. • Lesser Sunda region also has migration routes for sea turtles and blue whales
<p>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</p>	<p>8.3, 11.3</p>	<p>UK Overseas Territories (UKOTs)</p> <p>Marine protected areas</p> <p>Research and monitoring</p>	<p>Warm-water coral reefs are found in a number of UKOTs, including Anguilla, Bermuda, British Indian Ocean Territory (BIOT), the British Virgin Islands (BVI), Cayman Islands, Montserrat, Pitcairn Islands and the Turks and Caicos Islands (TCI).</p> <p>To help protect vulnerable marine ecosystems, including warm-water coral reefs, marine protected areas (MPAs) were established in the following UKOTs: Anguilla, Ascension Island, Bermuda, British Indian Ocean Territory (BIOT), the British Virgin Islands (BVI), Cayman Islands, Pitcairn Islands and the Turks and Caicos Islands (TCI).</p> <p>A number of projects have been undertaken to improve the scientific understanding and protection of the UKOT’s warm-water coral reefs. For example, the UK Government’s Darwin Initiative recently funded a Bangor University led research project to help strengthen the large-scale MPA in the British Indian Ocean Territory (BIOT) and improve protection of its internationally important coral reefs.</p>

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GLOBAL AND REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS			
Organization		Submission	Details on submitted resources
Coordinating Body on the Seas of East Asia (COBSEA)	8.1, 8.2, 10, 11.1, 11.2	COBSEA Strategic Directions 2018-2022	<p>The purpose of the COBSEA Strategic Directions 2018-2022 is to guide COBSEA participating countries and the COBSEA Secretariat in action towards the development and protection of the marine and coastal environment of East Asian Seas</p> <p>The Strategic Directions encompass two main themes: (i) Land-based marine pollution and (ii) Marine and coastal planning and management; as well as an over-arching Governance theme (iii). The first two themes identify priority issues relevant to the region's marine and coastal environment and sustainable development, where COBSEA has a particular mandate to catalyse and deliver policy development, projects and other activities. The governance theme addresses COBSEA as a regional policy mechanism and identifies priorities in creating the necessary conditions for COBSEA and its Secretariat to efficiently deliver their mandates.</p> <p>The <i>land-based marine pollution</i> theme focuses on the prevention and reduction of (a) Nutrients, sediments and wastewater; and (b) Marine litter and microplastics in the marine and coastal environment.</p> <p>Proposed activities for nutrients, sediments and wastewater are: (i) Development of regional guideline for identifying and addressing sources of nutrients, sediments and wastewater; (ii) Policy and information exchange, including sharing of outputs, results and best practice from projects addressing land-based sources of pollution, including activities towards implementation of the Strategic Action Programme (SAP) for the South China Sea; and (iii) Technical training and capacity-building.</p> <p>Proposed activities for marine litter and microplastics are (i) Review and revision of the COBSEA Regional Action Plan on Marine Litter adopted in 2008, including alignment with the 2030 Agenda and relevant UNEA Resolutions; and (ii) Implementation of the COBSEA Regional Action Plan on Marine Litter through development of a regional initiative/project.</p> <p>The <i>marine and coastal planning and management</i> theme aims to enhance and strengthen ecosystem-based marine and coastal planning and management based on the best available scientific evidence,</p>

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			<p>focusing on MPAs including networks of MPAs as well as Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) in the COBSEA region.</p> <p>Proposed activities for marine and coastal management and planning are (i) Review of national and regional legal and policy frameworks in the COBSEA region and recommendations for creating enabling conditions for ecosystem-based approaches; (ii) Developing regional guidelines for an ecosystem-based approach to marine and coastal planning and management; (iii) Building capacity on marine and coastal planning and management, including to address climate change effects; (iv) Exchange of information, knowledge and best practice; (v) Establishing a COBSEA network of MPAs; and (vi) Evaluating the effectiveness of the management of MPAs.</p> <p>Under the <i>Governance</i> theme COBSEA aims to provide an effective regional policy mechanism for the coastal and marine environment. Activities to achieve this are (i) Preparation of a regional SDG Implementation Outlook focusing on the two main strategic direction themes; (ii) Regional follow-up and review of progress in implementation of the outlook; (iii) information sharing, communication and outreach, including development and implementation of a communication and outreach strategy, and redeveloped COBSEA web presence for regular information sharing with participating countries, partner institutions and other stakeholders; (iv) Review and updating of existing and/or development of new policy instruments; (v) Analysis of COBSEA Secretariat requirements for effective delivery of the Strategic Directions and development of a plan for strengthening human capacity and resource mobilization.</p> <p>To support all the above activities a plan will be developed to strengthen resource mobilization and enhance the COBSEA Secretariat in terms of human capacity. This plan may include a revision of national contributions to the East Asian Seas Trust Fund, the establishment and resourcing of an additional trust fund for the East Asian Seas Action Plan or the development of framework funding agreements with bilateral or other donors.</p> <p>Partnership development will be key for COBSEA to achieve the Strategic Directions, and a wide range of potential and existing partner organizations are listed in the submission in relation to particular theme areas and activities</p>

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			<p>cultural uses. Through integration, seascapes can provide “triple bottom line” benefits (economic, social and environmental), that together exceed the benefits arising from marine resource management alone.</p> <p>Economic Benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancing the security and predictability of benefits to ocean users by ensuring transparency and efficiency of ocean uses and reducing user conflicts; • Encouraging private sector investment in ocean activities, such as ecotourism and coastal development, through the creation of a stable and productive business environment; • Ensuring the long-term sustainability of vital industries, such as fishing and tourism, by managing local impacts and sustaining ocean health using the principles of ecosystem-based management; and • Inciting the development of alternative and supplemental industries, which diversifies income generation and makes local economies less vulnerable to social and environmental impacts. <p>Social and Cultural Benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring the inclusion of social equality, traditional knowledge and cultural values by providing a platform for multi-stakeholder participation in management decisions and regimes; • Encouraging communication between national, provincial, and local government and bringing together officials from different administrative or jurisdictional areas who may not otherwise plan together, thereby facilitating cooperation across government levels and sectors; • Providing for the incorporation of customary rights and cultural nuances into large-scale resource management through the flexible and collaborative planning process; and • Promoting transparency between communities and decision makers through open and participatory processes.
<p>Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA)</p>	<p>9, 10, 11.1</p>	<p>Blue Carbon report and brochure</p>	<p>Understanding Strategic Coastal Blue Carbon Opportunities in the Seas of East Asia (2017). Report by PEMSEA, Conservation International and The Nature Conservancy.</p> <p>Main messages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • East Asia is a global hotspot for remaining coastal blue carbon ecosystems, but is experiencing high rates of loss;

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is an opportunity to improve management of coastal blue carbon ecosystems towards achieving climate change commitments, sustainable development goals and the well-being of coastal communities; • The report seeks to better understand the status of coastal blue carbon ecosystems in East Asia and raise awareness of the opportunities to include improved management of these ecosystems within climate mitigation and adaptation actions and commitments, including opportunities to access new forms of financing; • Mangroves – Four million ha in the PEMSEA region (30% of global total) storing 8.8 billion tonnes of CO₂ and sequestering 22.4 MMt annually • Seagrasses – 3 million ha (estimate) storing 1.3 billion tonnes (in soils) and sequestering 4.7 MMt annually. Lack of information on seagrass distribution and carbon metrics are critical data gaps for the region. <p>Recommendations for PEMSEA partner countries include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Improved tracking of blue carbon ecosystem gains and losses (noting data gaps - seagrasses), quantification and reporting of greenhouse emissions and removals following guidance provided in the IPCC Wetlands Supplement; 2) Including coastal blue carbon ecosystems within NDCs⁶ and related policies under national mitigation and adaptation commitments to the Paris Agreement; 3) Measuring and weighing the significance of coastal blue carbon ecosystems across policy areas and planning documents, including on trade, aid and integrated coastal management; 4) Developing climate change vulnerability assessments, adaptation and resilience plans, and promoting the role of coastal blue carbon ecosystems as a vehicle for sustainable environmental infrastructure; 5) Building on bilateral and regional cooperation of PEMSEA countries to work towards joint planning and implementation of the NDC framework; 6) Engaging in programmes and demonstration activities that build public-private initiatives or support international financing for coastal blue carbon ecosystem conservation and restoration.

⁶ Nationally Determined Contributions – country commitments on climate change.

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<p>The Ramsar Convention (Convention on Wetlands)</p>	<p>8, 9, 10, 11</p>	<p>Resources and resolutions relevant to the CTI region</p>	<p>Evaluating the risk to Ramsar Sites from climate change induced sea level rise (2012). STRP Briefing Note No. 5, 18 pp.</p> <p>Coral Reefs: Critical wetlands in severe danger (2015). Ramsar Fact Sheet 5, 2 pp.</p> <p>Coastal Management – Wetland Issues in Integrated Coastal Zone Management (2010). Ramsar Handbook 12, 48 pp.</p> <p>Recommendation 6.7: Conservation and Wise Use of Coral Reefs and Associated Ecosystems. Proceedings of the 6th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties, Ramsar Convention 1996.</p> <p>Resolution VIII.11. Additional guidance for identifying and designating under-represented wetland types as Wetlands of International Importance. 8th Meeting of the Conference of Parties to the Convention on Wetlands, 2002.</p> <p>Resolution VIII.32. Conservation, integrated management, and sustainable use of mangrove ecosystems and their resources. 8th Meeting of the Conference of Parties to the Convention on Wetlands, 2002.</p> <p>Resolution IX.4. The Ramsar Convention and conservation, production and sustainable use of fisheries resources. 9th Meeting of the Conference of Parties to the Convention on Wetlands, 2005.</p> <p>Guidelines for the rapid ecological assessment of biodiversity in inland water, coastal and marine areas. 2006. Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Montreal, Canada, CBD Technical Series No. 22 and the Secretariat of the Ramsar Convention, Gland, Switzerland, Ramsar Technical Report No. 1.</p>