



CORAL TRIANGLE INITIATIVE

ON CORAL REEFS, FISHERIES AND FOOD SECURITY

Regional Priorities and Funding Needs 2012-2013



Background

There is broad scientific consensus that the Coral Triangle represents a global epicenter of marine life abundance and diversity. Spanning only 1.6% of the planet's oceans, the Coral Triangle region comprises 76% of all known coral species, hosts 37% of all known coral reef fish species, 53% of the world's coral reefs, the greatest extent of mangrove forests in the world, and spawning and juvenile growth areas for tuna and other globally significant commercial fish species.

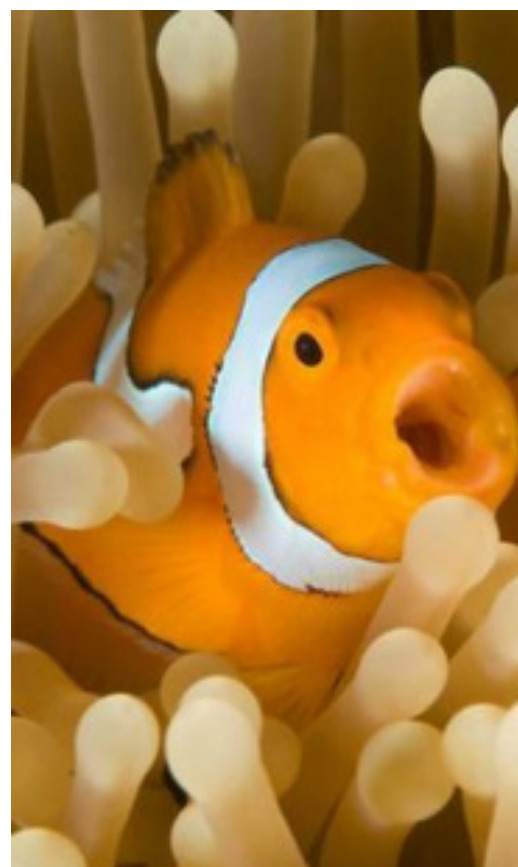
These unparalleled marine and coastal living resources provide significant benefits to the approximately 363 million people who reside in the Coral Triangle, as well as billions more outside the region. As a source of food, income and protection from severe weather events, the ongoing health of these ecosystems is critical.

Recognizing the need to safeguard the region's marine and coastal biological resources, Indonesian President Yudhoyono instigated the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF) in 2007.

The CTI-CFF is a multilateral partnership between the governments of Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste (the 'CT6'). At the Leader's Summit in 2009, these governments agreed to a CTI Regional Plan of Action (CTI RPOA) to safeguard the region's marine and coastal biological resources.

Through the CTI-CFF, the countries have

agreed to support people-centered biodiversity conservation, sustainable development, poverty reduction and equitable benefit sharing. The CTI-CFF seeks to address both poverty reduction (economic development, food security, sustainable livelihoods for coastal communities), and biodiversity conservation (species, habitats and ecosystems).



The Economic Value of the Coral Triangle

- More than 120 million people in the region depend directly on marine resources for income, livelihoods, and food.
- In the Philippines and Indonesia alone, reef-based tourism is valued at around US\$258 million per year and coral reef-related fisheries at around US\$2.2 billion per year not including domestic consumption
- Live reef food fish from the Coral Triangle generate over US\$800 million in annual trade, and the aquarium trade over US\$100million.
- As a region, the CT6 contributes more than 80% of global production in corals and other invertebrates and more than 20% in production of tunas, bonitos, and billfishes.



The Story So Far

Despite their significant value, the coral reef ecosystems of the Coral Triangle are among the most threatened in the world. About 95% are at risk - overfishing has affected almost every reef in the region, destructive fishing practices are common, land-based pollution is significant, and coastal development is a growing threat. The future threats from climate change and ocean acidification will compound these problems. Working collaboratively, the CTI has made some important progress towards better management and conservation of these valuable ecosystems and resources.

One of the CTI Goals aims to establish a fully functioning and effectively managed region-wide Coral Triangle Marine Protected Area System (CTMPAS). Under the Marine Protected Areas (MPA) Working Group, substantive progress has been made in furthering common understanding about CTMPAS – how to improve management effectiveness and how to design and establish MPA networks.

The working group has prioritized the joint establishment of overall goals, objectives, principle, and operational design elements for a CTMPAS centered on priority MPA networks, resulting in a CTI Regional Framework for the CTMPAS. At the national level, each CT country has nominated an MPA learning and integration site, and a roadmap to develop a national system for evaluation of MPA management effectiveness has been developed. Much of this work will be supported by an information clearinghouse already in place, the Coral Triangle Atlas

(<http://ctatlas.reefbase.org>) .

The impacts of climate change are real threats to the eyes of the CT6, and countries have developed a Region-wide Early Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation (REAP) as the first deliverable of the CTI-CFF. The Plan requires, amongst others, putting in place effective adaptation measures for coastal communities and investing on the ability to conduct climate change vulnerability assessments and to plan for improving resilience of coastal communities.

The Climate Change Adaptation Working Group (CCA-WG) has also identified priority sites where adaptation measures should be fostered. Additionally, the CTI has actively conducted international outreach on climate adaptation and mitigation, such as through joint communiqués in the past two UNFCCC Conference of the Parties.

The Coral Triangle governments have also progressed toward the formal establishment of the CTI-CFF as a regional organization. At the CTI-CFF Ministerial Meeting in October 2011, the six countries endorsed a suite of legal documents which will guide the

operations of the organization, including putting in place merit based recruitment of staff, coordination procedures, and financial contributions to be borne by each country. This suite of foundational agreements will allow a fully independent Regional Secretariat to coordinate the implementation of the CTI Regional Plan of Action. Commitments by Ministers will pave the way for the CTI-CFF

to become an effective and representative forum into the future, and demonstrates the ongoing high-level political will behind this important initiative.

Support Needs for 2012-2013

While significant progress has been made towards establishing the CTI-CFF and implementing the Regional Plan of Action, the challenges the region faces are complex and long term. The Coral Triangle countries are committed to continued action, but require support of the international community to achieve sustainable change. Detailed in the succeeding pages are the anticipated priorities and support needs for 2012-2013. Queries can be directed to the Secretariat: info@cticff.org.

Benefits for

Donors

As a reputable international forum with increasing recognition, the CTI-CFF offers donors wide exposure for their support. In providing support to the CTI, new donors would be joining the likes of the Government of Australia, the Government of United States, Asian Development Bank, Global Environment Facility, Conservation International, The Nature Conservancy, and World Wildlife Fund.



Foundational Support Needs

The CTI-CFF has three adhoc working groups seeking to establish the foundations for the CTI to become an independent, effective and sustainable forum for the long term. These working groups are carrying forward a range of tasks related to establishment of governance structures, developing robust monitoring and evaluation frameworks, and securing sustainable finance architecture and mechanism.

Support Need	Estimated Costs	Primary Contact/s for Further Information
Support to host CTI-CFF working groups for coordination mechanisms, financial resources, monitoring and evaluation, Seascapes, MPA, Fisheries, Climate Change Adaptation, which seek to convene at least once per year.	USD \$1,100,000 (about USD \$150,000 per meeting)	Mr. Anang Noegroho Chairman, Coordination Mechanisms and Financial Resources Working Groups anang2009@yahoo.com Ms. Mundita Lim Chairman, Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group munditalim@yahoo.com
Sustainable Financing Specialist to design options for a CTI Regional Trust Fund	USD \$150,000	Mr. Anang Noegroho Chairman, Financial Resources Working Group anang2009@yahoo.com
Supporting the establishment of the Permanent Secretariat	USD \$200,000 Over 12 months	Dr. Darmawan Coordinator, CTI-CFF Interim Regional Secretariat darmawan@indo.net.id
Dissemination and outreach program of CTI-CFF	USD \$250,000 Over 24 months	Dr. Darmawan Coordinator, CTI-CFF Interim Regional Secretariat darmawan@indo.net.id



Support Need	Estimated Costs	Primary Contact/s for Further Information
Support to host the CTI-CFF 8 th Meeting of the Committee of Senior Officials (SOM8) and the 4 th Meeting of the Council of Ministers (MM4) in Malaysia	USD \$ 100,000	Prof. Nor Aieni Haji Mokhtar Chair of the Committee of Senior Officials noraieni@mosti.gov.my (cc ctimalaysia@mosti.gov.my)
Professional large scale planner for the Regional Plan of Action	USD \$250,000 Over 12 months	Dr. Darmawan Coordinator, CTI-CFF Interim Regional Secretariat darmawan@indo.net.id
Evaluation of the 9 (nine) Regional Priority Actions of the CTI. Technical Assistance and regional workshop	USD \$100,000 Over 12 months	Ms. Mundita Lim Chairman, Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group munditalim@yahoo.com
Technical Assistance to the regional M&E Working Group in developing the CTI M&E system including tools and process	US\$ 350,000 12 months	
Regional workshop to validate/ enhance the M&E system and process framework and developing communication messages	US\$ 80,000 12 months	
Development and production of information-communication materials	US\$ 120,000 12 months	
Conduct a series of training workshops in 5 countries on Decision Support Systems (DSS) developed in the Philippines as a tool for program and policy design and evaluation	USD \$800,000 Over 12 months	Ms. Mundita Lim Chairman, Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group munditalim@yahoo.com

Thematic Support Needs

The CTI Regional Plan of Action includes targets under five goals - Seascapes, Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM), Marine Protected Areas, Climate Change Adaptation and Threatened Species. For each of these goals, a Technical Working Group has been established to progress relevant activities. Each of these Technical Working Groups has different support needs.

Seascapes

Efforts to enhance marine management have increasingly centered on the management of large marine areas, the so-called 'seascapes'. As a regional initiative, the CTI-CFF is a strategic medium for the seascape approach by building coalitions among government, corporations and civil society to improve ocean governance, complementing national efforts by the CT6.

As a regional effort, the CTI-CFF has implemented regional and sub-regional activities, such as developing the Seascope Guidebook for the selection, development, and implementation of seascapes. At the practical level, two major initiatives have been strengthened.

First, the Sulu Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion is a joint effort where Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines are developing a comprehensive action plan and

implementing cooperation on sustainable fisheries management.

The second is the Arafura and Timor Seas partnership, where Indonesia, Timor-Leste and Australia conduct joint activities including the prevention, deterrence and elimination of illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing, the development of aquaculture and mariculture, and conduct research to better understand the habitat and biodiversity. The immediate priority is to expand the cooperation and to include the CTI Pacific countries, as detailed below.

Primary contact for further information: Mr. Eko Rudianto
Chair, Seascapes Working Group
mrudiant@yahoo.com

Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management

Destructive fishing, overfishing and other non-sustainable extractive activities are some of the real threats to the livelihoods of communities and food security in the Coral Triangle countries. Joint cooperation by the Coral Triangle countries is centered

on the EAFM approach with the aim of supporting future sustainable fish harvest.

Accomplishments to date include several regional exchanges, both within and



Support Needs for Seascapes

Support Need	Estimated Cost
<p>A regional planning consultant is required in translating the development plans of the Sulu – Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion into investment plans which include the necessary legal and governance networks, institutional capacity development plans for trans-boundary planning, support for social, political and private sector engagement.</p> <p>Addresses Goal 1 Target 1: "Priority Seascapes" Designed, with Investment Plans Completed and Sequenced.</p>	<p>USD \$400,000 Over 12 months</p>
<p>Periodic monitoring and evaluation of Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion program. Support is needed to organize meetings and workshops to evaluate and improve on the current designs and implementation.</p> <p>Addresses Goal 1 Target 2 Action 4</p>	<p>USD \$300,000 (over 24 months)</p>
<p>To ensure that priority seascapes are being sustainably managed, there is urgent need to enhance capacity for responding to trans-boundary issues, especially in the Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion.</p> <p>Addresses Goal 1 Target 2 Action 2</p>	<p>USD \$150,000 Over 12 months</p>
<p>Establishment of the seascape approach in the Pacific region of the CTI through Bismarck-Solomons Seascape</p>	<p>US \$800,000</p>
<p>Capacity building of stakeholders to the Bismarck-Solomons Seascape will need to be undertaken, including in seascape design, project implementation and management of trans-boundary issues.</p>	<p>USD \$300,000 Over 12 months</p>
<p>Expert assistance is needed to identify and facilitate planning for joint programs</p>	<p>US \$200,000</p>

outside the region, to enhance capacity for planning and implementing EAFM. A regional framework for EAFM cooperation has also been drafted and will immediately be finalized; this addresses one of the priorities under the EAFM Goals, i.e. the formulation of a strong legislative, policy and regulatory frameworks in EAFM for the CTI.

Managing fisheries or habitats alone will be insufficient to address some of the core issues causing destruction and overfishing. EAFM requires a change in attitudes of the people who are dependent on the fisheries resources, and an understanding of the wider economic environment in which fishers operate, especially if market forces are influenced by factors that are regional in scope. COASTFISH is a program envisioned under the CTI RPOA that deals directly with poverty, food security and livelihood generation.

Primary contact for further

information: Rayner Stuel Galid
 Chair, EAFM Working Group
Rayner.galid@sabah.gov.my

Marine Protected Areas

The primary threats to MPAs in the Coral Triangle are overfishing and destructive fishing practices (85% threatened), watershed-based sediment and pollution (45% threatened) and coastal development (30 % threatened). Combined with thermal stress and coral bleaching, the percentage of reefs rated as threatened increases to more than 90 percent.

These affect critical near-shore habitats of coral reefs, seagrasses,

mangroves, estuaries and combinations of these habitats and ecosystems, which support multiple ecological processes and services that people depend on directly for food and income.

MPAs and networks of MPAs are a core management strategy within broader

Support Needs for Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management

Support Need	Estimated Cost
Technical assistance and meetings to (i) identify COASTFISH sites in each of the CT countries; (ii) map out current investment actions addressing food security, livelihoods, and poverty, and (iii) design a full investment program.	US\$ 250,000, Over 6 months
Strengthen institutional capacity in EAFM for CT6	US\$ 150,000
Analysis of trade routes and markets for IUU Fishing activities	US\$ 200,000
Integration and institutionalization of regional policy to national legislation and local regulatory frameworks	US\$ 350,000

The activities will deliver against Goal 2, Target 2, Action 1.

coastal resource and integrated coastal management planning and governance systems. Well designed and effectively managed MPAs and MPA networks are an accepted approach to mitigating and reversing localized threats in order to stabilize critical coastal habitats and the benefits they provide to coastal communities.

The CTI's response includes national programs to design and implement effective MPAs/networks, regional collaboration on standards for design and management of MPA/networks, and the establishment of an information system to track MPAs, their representation of critical habitats and species that can be used in the planning and development of MPA networks in the CT region.

Primary contact for further information:

Ms. Mundita Lim, MPA TWG Chair,
munditalim@yahoo.com

Alan White, TNC
Alan_white@tnc.org

Peter Collier, PI

pcollier@uscti.org

Annick Cros (TNC), and CT Atlas lead in World Fish Center
acros@tnc.org

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate change will dramatically affect coastal communities and ecosystems in the Coral Triangle. Understanding the extent of these changes and their impacts and identifying early adaptation actions is essential to protecting communities and marine and coastal resources.

Increasing carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases in the atmosphere are driving changes in the physical and chemical characteristics of marine and coastal environments in Coral

Triangle. Warming and acidifying oceans may eliminate coral-dominated reefs, decimate mangrove systems, and eliminate seagrass beds.

These changes will dramatically affect coastal communities and ecosystems in the Coral Triangle. In

Support Needs for Marine Protected Areas

Support Need	Estimated Cost
Regional exchange workshops for CT6 to share progress on development of common criteria for MPA management effectiveness and to further refine regional and national roadmaps for improving MPA management effectiveness.	US\$150,000
National workshops to support the input of data/information to the CT Atlas and to build capacity for analysis towards the design of MPA networks utilizing existing regional spatial data in Indonesia, Philippines and Malaysia in 2012 and for Solomon Island, Papua New Guinea and Timor-Leste in 2013	US\$120,000
Further refinement and adoption of the CT MPA System framework by the CT6 in collaboration with development partners	US \$150,000
Monitoring and evaluation of selected resilient MPA networks in at least one site in each country to assist with field implementation and refinement of integrated management systems at regional level.	US \$600,000

a resilient system, disturbance has the potential to create opportunity for development, novelty, and innovation. In a vulnerable system, even small disturbances can be devastating.

If they are to avoid the latter, the coastal communities of the Coral Triangle will need to aggressively implement a strategy to enhance resilience and adapt to climate change impacts through joint capacity development, knowledge sharing, and design of effective strategies and policies.

Primary contacts for further information:

Dr. Gellwynn Jusuf, Chair, Climate Change Adaptation Working Group, gellwynn@gmail.com

Ms. KittyCourtney, Kitty.Courtney@tetrattech.com

Threatened Species

The greatest challenge to address the issue of threatened species in the Coral Triangle is to determine which of the vertebrates, habitat forming primary producers, and important invertebrates are threatened.

No comprehensive analysis of threatened species that are under threat in the Coral Triangle region

exists. Only the charismatic mega fauna (turtles, marine mammals, and elasmobranches), corals, sea grasses, mangroves, and around 1,100 coastal bony fishes have been assessed for threatened status under the IUCN Red List Criteria.

Approximately 1,300 bony fishes still need to be assessed in order to adequately determine threatened species status in the

Support Needs for Climate Change Adaptation

Support Need	Estimated Cost
Social and natural impacts of climate change and adaptation actions in the Coral Triangle needs to be identified. Technical assistance is sought to collate and prepare this information, and to prepare a CT-wide baseline data depository and data sharing system.	US\$150,000
Randomized, long term surveillance of the welfare impacts of climate change on households across the CT will inform on what adaptation strategies and measures are being implemented by households and their impact on well-being.	US\$100,000 Study design over 12 months
Technical assistance and workshops to identify the blue carbon potential in the CT6 and to plan for active engagement of the CTI in this area.	US\$100,000

Coral Triangle. Until this is completed, attempts to address the conservation needs of threatened species in the Coral Triangle will be inadequate. The CTT's role in improving the status of threatened species in the region is to identify all threatened species belonging to the major groups identified by the IUCN Marine Biodiversity Unit and then to use this information to guide a threatened species action plan.

munditalim@yahoo.com

Kent Carpenter

Manager, IUCN Global Species Programme
Marine Biodiversity Unit

kcarpent@odu.edu

Primary contacts for further information:

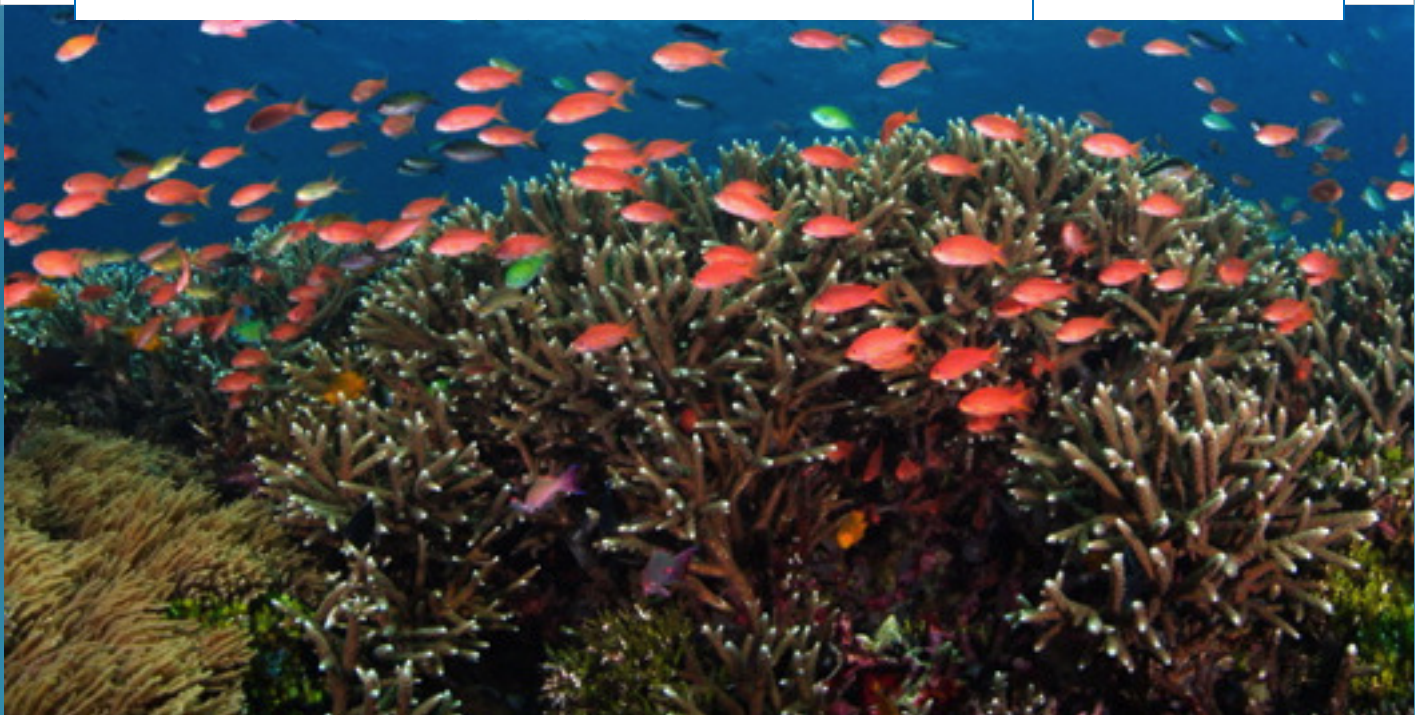
Ms. Mundita Lim

MPA TWG

Acting Threatened Species Chair

Support Needs for Threatened Species

Support Need	Estimated Cost
Workshops to complete the Red List Assessments of 1,300 remaining bony fishes of the Coral Triangle. Addresses Goal 5, Target 1, Regional Action 1.	\$225,000
Synthesis workshops to plan a comprehensive threatened species action plan for Coral Triangle.	\$100,000



National Activities

Each of the Coral Triangle countries is also working towards implementing CTI National Plans of Action in their individual countries. Should you be interested in supporting national activities in one or more of these countries, details of priorities and support needs can be sought from the CTI National Focal Points:

INDONESIA:

Dr. Suseno Sukoyono

Senior Advisor to the Minister for Economy, Social, and Cultural Affairs
Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries

suseno.sukoyono@gmail.com

MALAYSIA:

Professor Nor Aieni Haji Mokhtar

Under Secretary/Director
Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation

noraieni@mosti.gov.my

PAPUA NEW GUINEA:

Ms. Kay Kumaras Kalim

Undersecretary
Department of Environment & Conservation

Kaykalim@gmail.com

PHILIPPINES:

Ms. Theresa Mundita S. Lim

Director of the Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau
Department of Environment and Natural Resources

munditalim@yahoo.com

SOLOMON ISLANDS:

Ms. Agnetha Vave-Karamui

Senior Conservation Officer/CTI Coordinator
Ministry of Environment, Conservation, Disaster Management and Meteorology

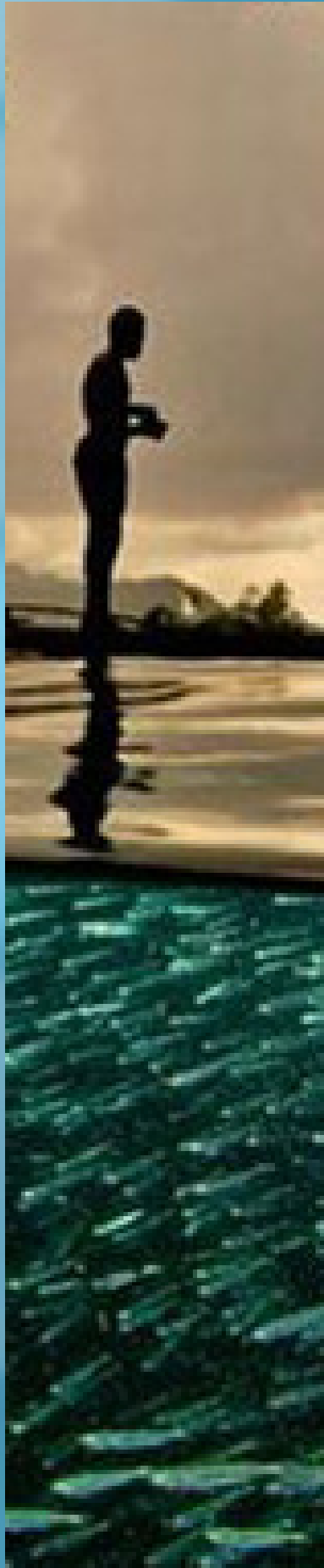
Agnetha.vavekaramui@gmail.com

TIMOR-LESTE:

Mr. Fidelino Sousa Marques

CTI National Focal Point
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries

fismar79@yahoo.com



CTI-CFF Governance and Transparency

As an emerging regional forum, the CTI-CFF is currently governed – and funded – through a range of collaborative arrangements between the Coral Triangle Governments, Development Partners¹ and other donors.

The Coral Triangle governments are committed to establishing an independent Regional Secretariat with fully transparent financial mechanisms which are separate to Government administration. Ministers have made formal commitments to this end, and a body of work is planned to facilitate this process.

In the meantime, activities under the CTI-CFF are progressed through a range of implementing partners – many of which are either registered non-profit or multilateral organizations. Should you be interested in providing support to the CTI-CFF, there is opportunity for you to:

- arrange provision of this support directly through your own mechanisms, or
- provide funding in partnership with one of the existing implementing partners.

Each support need listed in this strategy includes contact/s for further information. These contact/s will be able to help identify appropriate mechanisms for provision of support on a case by case basis.

¹ Government of Australia, Government of the United States, Asian Development Bank, Global Environment Facility, Conservation International, The Nature Conservancy, and World Wildlife Fund



The Coral Triangle



The Nature Conservancy
Preserving nature. Inspiring life.

2 July 2008
sp@nce@tnc.org

Coral Triangle Boundary source: Coral Geographic (Veron et al unpublished data)

