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# Unlocking Stories Behind the Initiative

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# UNLOCKING

A hallway of white doors opening into an underwater scene with colorful fish and coral. The doors are arranged in a perspective that leads the eye down a long, brightly lit corridor. The water is clear blue, and the coral and fish are vibrant and detailed.

The Stories  
Behind  
**The Initiative**

## “Unlocking Stories Behind the Initiative”

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This book is a compilation of interviews and extractions from Chairman summaries of CCC meetings, working group meetings, SOMs and Ministerial meetings.

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## Remarks from Chairman of CTI – CFF Council of Ministers 2009 – 2011

*Assalamu alaikum warahmatullahi  
wabarokatuh.*

Best wishes to all of us

If we hear the word of Amazon, usually our image flew faraway into the forests in the heart of South America. Not many people know that we also have another “Amazon” in the form of a rich area in natural resources so vast and vary in our waters. The area is called a Coral Triangle area within the Indo-Pacific - covering all or parts of the exclusive economic zones of six countries: Indonesia, Timor-Leste, the Philippines, Malaysia (Sabah), Papua New Guinea and the Solomon Islands. With an area of nearly 6 million square kilometers of ocean and coastal waters in the Western Pacific and Southeast Asia, this region contains 500 species of

coral, 3,000 species of fish, and mangrove forests are immense. The Coral Triangle (CT), sometimes referred to as the “Amazon of the Seas”, is the epicenter of marine life abundance and diversity on the planet,

These extraordinary marine biological resources directly sustain the lives of over 240 Million people living within the CT, and benefit millions more worldwide. The amazing marine wealth in this area can be used to support human needs. who have a dependence on seafoods as their main source of protein, income, and employment.

The marine biological resources of the Coral Triangle are critical to maintaining the health and well being of people throughout the entire region. Yet, they are grave risk,

threatened by a range of factors, such as over-fishing, destructive fishing practices, pollution and climate change.

All of CT6 governments have taken important steps toward addressing threats to our marine and coastal resources. However, such facts suggest that our current *response* to these threats is insufficient, and that additional commitments and action are urgently needed which will not only to step up the national-level action, but also be necessary to significantly improve multilateral collaboration.

President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono then proposed a multilateral partnership to safeguard the region's marine and coastal natural resources which is called the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF). This initiative contains the idea of regional cooperation among six countries in managing the environment and maintaining the sustainability of marine natural resources in the Coral Triangle Area.. Furthermore, the six heads of state agreed to declare the "Coral Triangle Initiative Leaders Declaration on Coral Reefs, Fisheries, and Food Security", witnessed by a number of delegations from various countries.

A series of activities in order to realize such cooperation has been carried out. The fundamental values of CTI-CFF should be guarded and continue to continue to be developed into a more tangible form of cooperation that can really give benefits to all parties. Therefore, it needs a hard work relentlessly from all sides.

I put a high level appreciation of publication of this book that has succeeded in recording the history of CTI-CFF in the form of stories, experiences, and milestones. The expectation of this book is not only to inspire readers to be more concerned about the sustainable management of the Coral Triangle, but also can be one of the capitals in developing CTI-CCF in the future. The first Indonesian President, Ir. Soekarno said, "You should never forget history."

*Wassalamu alaikum warahmatullahi wabarokatuh*



**SHARIF C. SUTARDJO**

Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries  
The Republic of Indonesia



## Remarks from Chairman CTI – CFF Regional Secretariat Interim

*Assalamu alaikum warahmatullahi  
wabarokatuh.*

Best wishes to all of us

The Coral Triangle Initiatives so far have shown remarkable progress. Various meeting's activities have been carried out many times, not only in the working group and the senior official level, but also in the ministerial and heads of state level in order to elaborate the ideas and to formulate the agreement on The Regional Plan of Actions and National Plan of Actions. Then, the plans are implemented in a variety of activities both at the regional and national level by CT6 countries and CTI Partners.

The awareness of essential value of the Coral Triangle is increased. This area is a center of diversity and abundance of marine life; a spawning and breeding place for high economic species; and a marine area that has tourism potency. In the same time, the awareness of vulnerability of the Coral Triangle against various threats both in the form of resource exploitation not environmentally friendly, such as over fishing, illegal and destructive fishing, pollution; and climate change due to the phenomenon became more prominent as well. That consciousness-awareness is a positive signal that makes us aware afterward of the importance of cooperation to manage all these areas together.

The CT6 cooperation should be able to provide optimum protection against the existing threats, and be able to optimize their potential utilization in a sustainable manner. In the long run, the center of the world's bio diversity can be saved as well as improving the welfare of people who live in the area.

I appreciate CT6 countries and CTI partners for the cooperation that have been made. The consistency of commitment and support of every countries member and partner have to be maintained in the form of political and funding support to sustain the CTI-CFF program.

With the stories of the beginning of the CTI-CFF activities that have been carried

out; the participation and the contribution of CT6 countries and CTI partners in this book, I think it will be able to give the reader an understanding of the importance of CTI and its future. A great plan is an important thing, but the most important is how to implement the plan to become something real.

*Wassalamu alaikum warahmatullahi  
wabarokatuh*

**SUDIRMAN SAAD**

Director General for Marine, Coasts & Small  
Islands

MMAF – The Republic of Indonesia



# PREFACE

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**THE TERM** ‘Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security’ firstly introduced formally by the President of the Republic of Indonesia through his letter to CT5 countries and to US President and Australia Prime Minister on August 2007. This initiative has the goal that would be to ensure long-term benefits of the marine and coastal natural resources across the Coral Triangle Area-encompassing all or parts of at least six countries; Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, East Timor, and the Solomon Islands. At the APEC Summit in September 2007, 21 heads of state from across Asia Pacific welcomed the CTI-CFF in their formal declaration.

On May 15, 2009, in Manado, Indonesia, the leaders of the six Coral Triangle (CT) countries came together for an historic Summit at which they committed to a bold vision and concrete

actions to conserve the richest and most abundant marine life on our planet. Along with the six leaders, 20 ministers and over 100 senior officials from the CT6 countries, along with senior representatives of 15 major partners and observers (international NGOs, donor governments, and funding agencies) all came together in Manado to declare a new era in marine and coastal conservation for the Coral Triangle. The commitments and announcements made at the Summit and related events represent one of the most important advances in marine conservation in history, and could one day be described as a tipping point for transforming the way marine and coastal resources are managed in this globally important area.

There were at least 9 meetings before CTI Summit and at least 11 important meetings

after the Summit and produce many decisions which could be use as a base and presedence in the future decisions making processes. Besides that, there were a bunch of untold stories whispering around that sometimes very important to be recorded as a background information to better understand why some decisions has been made. Those informations what in knowledge management is referred to as “tacit knowledge,” which is really “undocumented knowledge, often individual, private, difficult to access by other people, and specific to particular work contexts” (Talisayon, 2008)<sup>1</sup>. It is also referred to as “knowledge that comprises experience and work knowledge that resides only with the individual” (Nonaka and Takeuchi, 1995)<sup>2</sup>. It is knowledge that someone has gathered from experience which, when extracted or captured, is a treasure trove.

This book is written to capture both the documented decisions and tacit knowledge which hopefully can be use as a reference in the future. The main sources of the book are chairman summaries of coordination commitee meetings, working group meetings, technical meetings, Senior Official Meetings,

Ministerial Meetings and CTI Summit as well as interviews from the many who are now active movers in the CTI CFF.

The key figures were interviewed by the CTI CFF Regional Secretariat Interim and the ADB KM project are: Prof. Alex Retraubun, Vice Minister of Industry Indonesia and CTI CFF Regional Secretariat Interim Chairman period 2009-2010; Ambassador Hasjim Djalal, Board of Advisors CTC; Dr. Indroyono Susilo, Secretary General for Coordinating Minister of People Welfare and Vice Chairman of CTI CFF RSI period 2007-2009; Dr. Suseno Sukoyono, Executive Chairman of CTI CFF RSI period 2011-now; Mr. Narmoko Prasmadji; Executive Secretary of Indonesia CTI CFF NCC; Mr. Eko Rudianto, Executive Secretary of CTI CFF RSI period 2007 – now; Ms. Rili Djohani, CTC Director; Mr. Imran Amin, TNC Staff; Dr. Manuel C. Gerochi of the Philiphines, Prof. Nor Aeni binti Haji Mokhtar of Malaysia, Ms. Agnetha of Solomon Island, Ms. Kay Kalim of PNG and Mr. Lorenzo of Timor Leste.

The publisher would like to give a very high appreciation to H.E. Mr. Freddy Numbery, Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries period 2004-2009, the Republic of Indonesia; H.E. Dr. Fadel Muhammad, Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries period 2009-

1 Talisayon, S. (Ed.). (2008). *Knowledge management in Asia: experience and lessons*. Asian Productivity Organization. Tokyo, Japan.

2 Nonaka, I., Takeuchi, H. (1995). *The Knowledge Creating Company: how Japanese companies create the dynamics of innovation*. Oxford University Press: New York.

2011, the Republic of Indonesia and The Chairman of CTI CFF CTICOM period 2009-2011; Hon. Gordon Darcy Lilo, Minister of Environment, Conservation & Meteorology, Government of Solomon Islands and the Vice Chairman of CTI CFF CTICOM period 2009-2011; Hon. Datuk Dr. Maximus Johnity Ongkili, Minister of Science, Technology and Innovation, Government of Malaysia; Hon. Benny Allen, MP, Minister of Environment and Conservation, Government of Papua New Guinea; Hon. Arthur C. Yap, Secretary of Agriculture, Government of Philippines; Hon. Nollen C. Lenni, Minister of Fisheries and Marine Resources, Government of Solomon Islands; H.E. João Mendes Gonçalves, Minister of Economy and Development Government of Timor Leste and H.E. Marriano Assanami Sabino, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, Government of Timor Leste;; H.E. Datin Blanche Olbery, High Commissioner of Malaysia to Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Rep. of Vanuatu; and Hon. Mr. Peter Garrett, Minister of Environment, Heritage and the Arts of Australia for their active contributions and directions to all of CTI CFF processes.

The publisher also would like to thank Prof. Syamsul Maarif, the Chairman of CTI CFF RSI period 2007-2009, Prof. Indroyono Susilo, the Vice Chairman of CTI CFF RSI period

2007-2009; Dr. Sudirman Saad the Chairman of CTI CFF RSI period 2010-now; and Dr. Suseno Sukoyono, the Executive Chairman of CTI CFF period 2011-now, for their support, directions, inputs and spirits. Thank you also for COREMAP 2 project which give us financial support to publish this book.

We are very lucky that we have chance to work together with all focal points of CT6 countries, country partners and other partners in putting together all the information available in a book. Most of them gave us contributions in the form of information, pictures, comments and important inputs. We acknowledge the idea from ADB GEF KM Project in formulating the title of this book.

The book is intended to help CTI CFF Big Family and other stakeholders to better appreciate the hindering and facilitating factors to a multisector or a multi-country development initiative and apply that knowledge in their own efforts to move forward. We believe it is of great interest to others that these “histories” be written and shared as a matter of keeping the knowledge sharing tradition in the CTI CFF robust.

Jakarta, October 2012



# 1

CHAPTER

## The Coral Triangle at a Glance: The TRIANGLE of Life

**SCIENTISTS** have identified a Coral Triangle area within the Indo-Pacific - covering all or parts of the exclusive economic zones of six countries: Indonesia, (Central and Eastern), Timor-Leste, Philippines, Malaysia (Sabah), Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands. The Coral Triangle (CT), sometimes referred to as the “Amazon of the Seas”, is the epicenter of marine life abundance and diversity on the planet, with: over 75% of all known coral species on Earth; 53% of the world’s coral reefs; over 3,000 fish species; the greatest extent of mangrove forests of any region in the world; and spawning and juvenile growth areas for what is the largest tuna fishery in the world.

From Philippines in the north to Indonesia in the south over to the Solomon Islands in the east, the Coral Triangle supports the world’s greatest biodiversity of marine life. The ocean area that covers 2.3 million square miles (5.7 million km<sup>2</sup>) hosts more than 500 species of hard coral reefs and the world’s largest population of commercially important tuna species, supplying 50 percent of global tuna production.

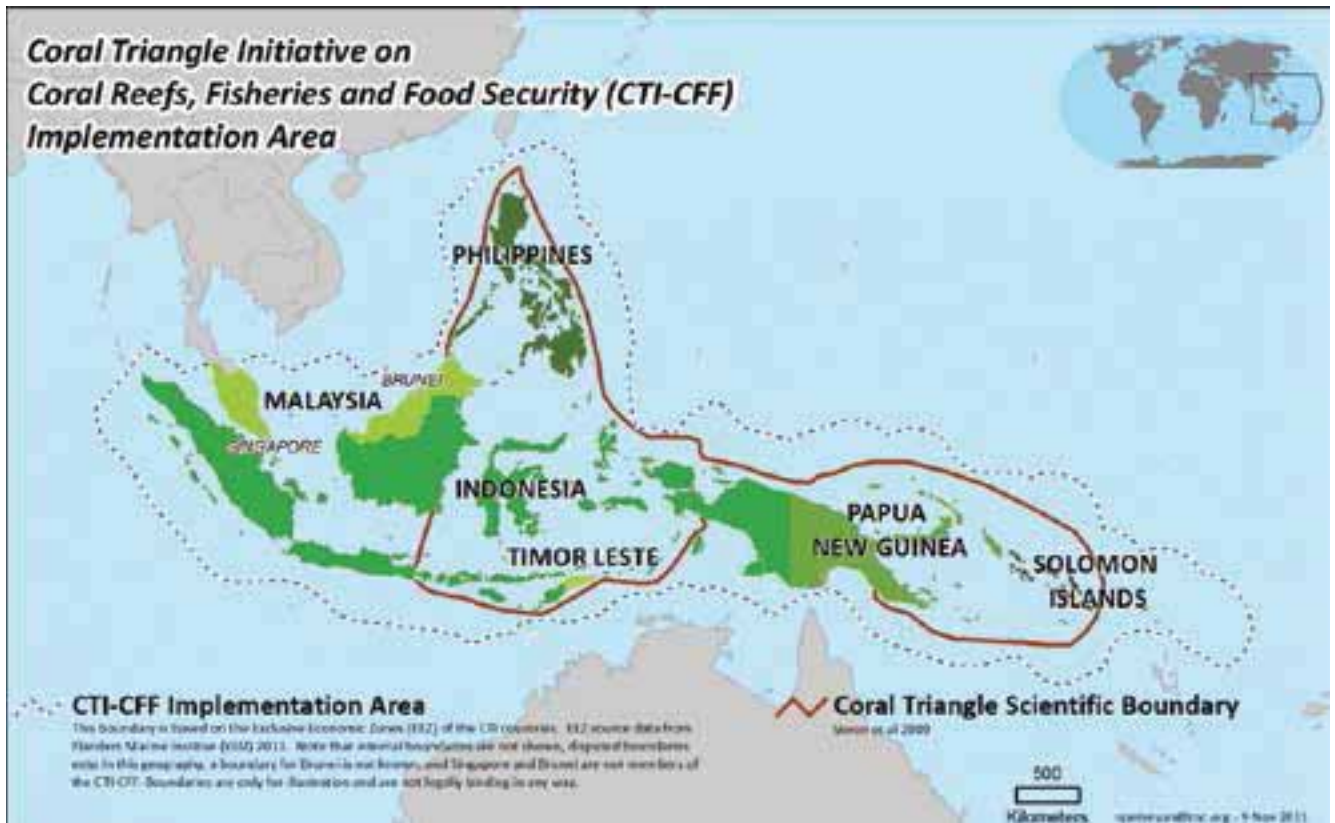
At the confluence of the Indian and Pacific Oceans, spanning Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste, the Coral Triangle supports five commercial tuna species which

spawn there and migrate to the Indian and Pacific Oceans, where 90% of the world’s catch occurs. It has the richest concentration of marine biodiversity— the highest numbers of coral, crustacean, mollusk, and marine plant species – and 3,000 species of fish, twice the amount of any other region.

The Coral Triangle also hosts 51 of the world’s 70 mangrove species and 23 of the 50 sea-grass species. Vital to the livelihoods of 250 million people, the Coral Triangle provides not only a source of food but also a way of life fostered across generations by a close dependence on the marine environment. Importantly, the Coral Triangle’s reef ecosystems also buffer coastal communities from cyclones and tsunamis.

Coral reefs worldwide cover only 0.02% of the world’s oceans, yet they are vitally important. Despite their relatively tiny area, they support a quarter of the world’s marine species. Millions of people benefit from the reefs’ wealth of treasures, primarily through food and tourism.

The Coral Triangle is the epicenter for this diversity - the engine room of the marine world. Within its boundaries are over 600 species of reef-building corals, vital to the future health of coral reefs and their residents, and amounting to 75% of the world’s total. As a gauge to its



Map of The Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF).

diversity, the Great Barrier Reef has less than 450 species of coral, and the whole of the Caribbean has just 60 species.

## Remarkable Residents

The Coral Triangle is not only special for its corals. The reefs and their surrounding ecosystem support: over 3,000 different species of fish; 6 of the world's 7 turtle species, and provides nesting grounds for 5 of these species; three-quarters of known mollusks; 22 species of dolphin; at least 9 species of whale; the endangered dugong; many manta rays; whale-sharks and even the Coelacanth - an ancient fish that pre-dates even the mighty Dinosaurs. In addition, the 75% of the world's

mangrove species that are found in the Coral Triangle, along with the 45% of sea-grasses, are vital habitats for turtles, dugongs and countless juvenile marine species.

This is all in an area that makes up just 1% of the world's oceans.

Over recent years, a number of areas have held the title of the world's most diverse marine habitat, a title that is currently held by Raja Ampat. This group of islands, consisting of four main islands, around 1,500 smaller islets and 2,500 reefs, can be found on the western tip of Western Papua. The name Raja Ampat is said to translate as 'four kings', a name given to the area when it was granted to four kings by a sultan of the famed Spice Islands many centuries ago.



Richness of coral reefs ecosystem at the Coral Triangle area

This relatively small, remote area in the Halmahera Sea has 600 coral species, 700 mollusks and more than 1,200 species of fish. Nutrient rich currents feed the reefs and their inhabitants, which have remained relatively free from human interference due to their remote location. As a result, the number and variety of species is simply bewildering - a true king of kings.

These extraordinary marine biological resources directly sustain the lives of the estimated 240 million people living within the Coral Triangle, and benefit millions more worldwide. The primary human benefits of these resources include: direct livelihoods, income and food security benefits for the sizeable populations living along the coastlines of six Coral Triangle countries; major spawning and nursery grounds for commercially important tuna species, which support the multi-billion dollar tuna industry and provides thousands of

jobs and food for millions of consumers worldwide; healthy marine ecosystems that contribute to a growing nature-based tourism industry that generates hundreds of millions of dollars of revenue annually (i.e. dive operators, airlines, hotels, restaurants); healthy reefs systems and mangroves help to protect coastal communities from storms and tsunamis, reducing casualties, injuries, and reconstruction costs; and on many of the region's islands, the marine and coastal realm is a foundation for traditional cultures and social fabric.

Increasingly, some experts are able to draw on economic studies and empirical data to describe these benefits. For example, the World Resources Institute estimates the total annual value of near-shore habitats within the Coral Triangle (i.e. coral reefs, mangroves and associated habitats) at US \$2.3 billion.

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## People Pressure

The Coral Triangle, an area of richness and diversity, is also home to 150 million people, including over 2 million fishermen, making it one of the most densely populated regions on earth.

The rapidly growing population of people, who live near the coast, and rely on the resources of the sea for much of their income, is putting pressure on the area: increased sedimentation and pollution flow into the sea, impacting coral reefs.

In addition to half of the world's supply of Tuna coming from this region, the area has many other commercially viable species, such as Napoleon Wrasse and Groupers that are now under huge pressure as a result of the ever growing demand. The 75% of the global aqua-culture industry that is located on the Coral Triangle area has an estimated value of over US\$800 million per year. The huge increase in demand for shark fins across China and other Asian countries for shark fin soup has had a devastating impact on shark populations in many areas.

Over-fishing is a huge problem for the health of the marine ecosystem. For example, in Indonesia estimates are that most of its fisheries are already fully exploited or over-exploited, meaning that they are being fished at unsustainable levels. This estimate is based on the legal catch, but many more fish are caught illegally.

The use of destructive fishing practices has also impacted greatly on the health of the reefs. The practices of dynamite fishing (blowing up the reef for fish); cyanide fishing (fish are poisoned indiscriminately); bottom

trawling and long-line fishing all result in significant damage to the area's marine-life. These techniques bring short-term gain but at a huge price: destroying the ecosystem that so many people rely on. It is estimated that over the past 25 years, the damage caused by dynamite fishing to reef ecosystems has resulted in the loss of US\$3.8 billion dollars of income to Indonesia.

Fortunately, this kind of economic argument is hitting home. Individuals and governments alike are realizing that by managing their marine habitat well, they receive long-term, sustainable benefits.

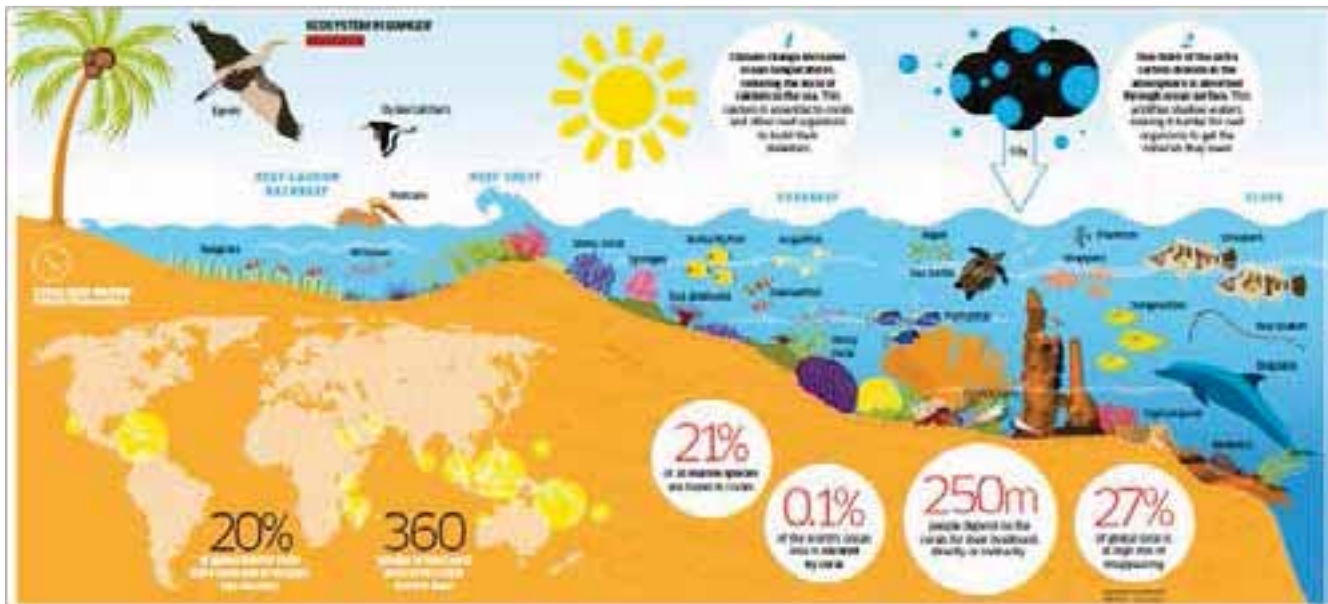
Another very real threat to the coral reefs is climate change. As our world warms, so do the seas. The ideal water temperature for corals is between 21 and 29 degrees Celsius. If the water is too warm, corals bleach as the symbiotic algae inside the corals (which provide its color and most of its food) die. In 1998, El Nino weather system raised water temperatures, affecting 75% of the world's reefs and killing 16% of the corals.

It is estimated that if current trends continue, within 25-50 years coral bleaching could well be an annual event. A warmer world also means more extreme weather, including powerful tropical storms and cyclones, which can cause great damage to coral reefs.

An additional threat as a result of climate change is acidification caused by increased carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. In addition to the massive impact increasingly rising sea levels would have on the human population, sea water would also inundate certain mangrove habitats which act as a crucial nursery for the area's marine life.



## Box 1: The Impact of Climate Change to Coral Reefs



### The Need for New Initiatives

All CT6 governments have taken important steps toward addressing threats to their marine and coastal resources. However, as the above facts suggest, the current response to these threats is insufficient and additional commitments and actions are urgently needed.

As we examine the issues and opportunities described above, we can start to acknowledge that the consequences of a “business-as-usual” approach to addressing these problems could be serious for all CT6 nations – and particularly for CT6 citizens who depends on these marine resources on a daily basis. We can also start to acknowledge that countries will not only need to take national-level actions, but it will also be necessary to establish multilateral collaboration, especially when considering the following factors:

- Regional threats. Many of these threats to the biological resource of the Coral Triangle are regional

in scope and require regionally coordinated solutions. Examples of regional threats include destructive practices used in the live reef fish trade; illegal, unregulated and unreported (IUU) fishing across the region and climate change.

- Highly migratory species (i.e., commercially valuable tuna stocks, endangered sea turtles, marine mammals) cross national boundaries and so their effective management requires collaboration.
- Regional funding mechanism. Any regional funding mechanism will, by definition, require multilateral collaboration.
- Attracting additional external donor support. A multilateral partnership involving the CT6 as a group is much more likely to attract significantly higher public and private funding from external sources.
- Coherent approach to trade. Working together as a group, the CT6 could develop a more coherent and sustainable approach to trade in key commodities (e.g. tuna, shrimp, live reef food fish) that could benefit all, both the short- and long-term.

## Box 2: The Threaten is Increasing

Unfortunately, the Coral Triangle is threaten by many factors, including destructive fishing, which damages coral reefs. Current data from the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (KKP) shows that only 6.2% of coral reefs in the Coral Triangle can be classified as ‘in very good condition’.

It has been discovered that climate change, which causes rising temperatures, weather disturbances and global warming, also threatens the survival of coral reefs which are under increasing pressure from coastal communities, who are usually poor and rely on them for their livelihoods. Research conducted by an Indonesia Institute of Sciences (LIPI) researcher found that the biggest cause of coral reef damage is caused by destructive fishing such as using bombs and cyanide.

“The research showed that 500 grams of explosive material, if it explodes on the bottom of coral reef, causes the death of fish up to a 10 meter radius from the center of explosion. Coral reef which is completely destroyed spans a 3 meters radius from the center of explosion,” said Suharsono, the head of the Research Center for Oceanography, LIPI. The bomb explosion not only destroys the coral reef, but also has devastating impacts on the environment and on the fisheries and tourism industries.

These threats are significantly harmful across all of Indonesia, which has approximately 60,000 square kilometers of coral reef. Indonesia can potentially earn US\$4.2 million profit annually from the fisheries industry, and other industries that rely on marine life. According to the Ministry of Marine and Fisheries Affairs’ data, in the year 2000, economic losses caused by coral reef damage reached US\$12 million, or more than 84 billion rupiah.

The damage also negatively impacts on the tourism industry. In good condition, coral reefs are estimated to have a tourism industry driven value of up to \$500,000 per square kilometer. These values are lost from damaged reefs. Coral reefs also function as wave barriers, providing an ecosystem based service values at ~ \$70,000 USD per km<sup>2</sup>.

## Box 3: Research of Coral Triangle

Other threats to the Coral Triangle also include outbreaks of the notorious crown of thorns starfish, according to 2007 surveys by the Bronx Zoo-based Wildlife Conservation Society and ARC Centre of Excellence for Coral Reef Studies.

The starfish— a predator that feeds on corals by spreading its stomach over them and using digestive enzymes to liquefy tissue – were discovered in large numbers by the researchers in reefs in Halmahera, Indonesia, at the heart of the Coral Triangle.

Dr. Andrew Baird of the ARC Centre and James Cook University said in early 2008, “We witnessed a number of active outbreaks of this coral predator. There was little to suggest that the reefs have been much affected by climate change as yet: the threats appear far more localized.”

There may still be time to save the reefs. At the World Ocean Conference, an international team of scientists has proposed a set of basic rules to help save imperiled coral reefs from destruction.

“The catastrophic decline in the world’s coral reefs demands urgent management responses on two fronts,” say the researchers from the ARC Centre, The Australian Museum, Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, James Cook, Perpignan, the United Nations’ Universities and The Nature Conservancy.

The key to saving threatened coral ecosystems is to maintain connective links between reefs allowing larvae to flow between them and re-stock depleted areas, advises the team led by Pew Fellow Dr. Laurence McCook of Australia’s Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority.

“Ecological connectivity is critically important to the resilience of coral reefs and other ecosystems to which they are linked,” says Dr. McCook. “The ability of reefs to recover after disturbances or resist new stresses depends critically on the supply of larvae available to reseed populations of key organisms, such as fish and corals. For reefs to survive and prosper they must in turn be linked with other healthy reefs.”

The researchers propose rules of thumb for keeping coral ecosystems viable, based on the results of research carried out in the Bohol Sea in the Philippines, the Great Barrier Reef in Australia, and Kimbe Bay in Papua New Guinea.

They would allow margins of error in the extent and nature of protection to mitigate against unforeseen threats, risks spreading to other areas, and allow for reef species to spread over distances of 20 to 30 kilometers.

The scientists advise managers to protect whole reefs where possible, place buffer zones around core areas and use a range of conservation approaches, including marine protected areas (MPAs).

They say the aim should be to create networks of protected areas that:

- Protect all the main types of reef creatures, processes and connections, known and unknown;
- Achieve sufficient protection for each type of reef habitat type, and for the whole region;
- Achieve maximum protection for all reef processes; and
- Contain several examples of particular reef types to spread the risk

The rules are designed to operate in a range of situations, even where detailed scientific knowledge of local coral reefs and their species is sparse, the scientists said in a review article in the current issue of the journal, “Coral Reefs.”

The marine biological resources of the Coral Triangle are critical to maintaining the health and well being of people throughout the entire region. Yet, they are facing grave risks, threatened by a range of factors such as over-fishing, destructive fishing practices, pollution and climate change.

Some key facts:

- Fisheries in many areas inside the Coral Triangle are already over-exploited. Biomass (reflecting the total size and weight of stocks) for some key commercial fish species is estimated to be 90% lower compared with 40 years ago, before the advent of modernized fishing fleets.
- Destructive fishing practices exacerbate over-fishing in the region. Although outlawed throughout Coral Triangle countries, poison and blast fishing are still practiced regularly, and on the rise in many areas.
- More than 89% of coral reefs in Southeast Asia are considered “at risk” from such threats.
- Only 6% of the near-shore and continental shelf habitats in the Coral Triangle are legally protected.
- Only 6% of the near shore and continental shelf habitats in the Coral triangle are legally protected.



# 2

CHAPTER

## Early Stages of CTI-CFF Development

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**IT ALL** began in the late 1970s. Oceanographers at the time were fascinated with the Coral Triangle and embarked on intensive research through a range of studies. Research findings were surprising to the scientific community, since they revealed that the area has an abundance of marine resources on the one hand, and on the other that the ecosystem of these shallow water coral reefs suffers from immense pressures stemming from multiple causal factors.

Research in the Coral Triangle intensified in the following decades. Additionally, several international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have initiated various other projects in the area since 1999. This increased activity resulted in a steady stream of studies, policy papers, and field work projects. Despite these efforts, activists and conservationists dedicated to these coral reefs felt that implementation was deficient and improvements were slow. They came to the conclusion that work done to save the area would remain ineffective without the involvement of the state and collaboration between all parties.

Alan White from The Nature Conservancy stated that the Coral Triangle Initiative evolved from a smaller version of the Coral Triangle that largely encompassed the area of the Sulu-Sulawesi Seas, or what is now the Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Eco-region or the Sulu-Sulawesi Seascape. This

area of incredible marine diversity was recognized in the late 1970s as a globally rich and important area for marine life that was being threatened by large-scale and destructive fishing operations, known as *muro-ami*, among other destructive activities. *Muro-ami* fishers, along with others who used explosives and poisons, roamed the area and sought large and relatively remote coral reefs as target fishing grounds.

A documentary film by the National Geographic Society, which used 1980s footage from various sources, focused on threats to the original Coral Triangle by *muro-ami* fishing operations. 'At that time, there was no consensus within the scientific community with regard to the boundaries of the Coral Triangle, even though discussions centered on high marine diversity as a defining criterion as marine surveys around the region revealed the true extent of coral, other invertebrates, and fish species diversity, the scientific boundaries for the present Coral Triangle came into being. Based on current information and data, the Coral Triangle roughly covers the six countries of the Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI). Information on marine life in the area and its relative diversity will continue to improve, thereby refining existing data on the exact extent of diversity per unit area for different groups of marine organisms (e.g. corals, fish, other invertebrates).

The idea for a Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI) evolved from the knowledge that the Coral Triangle, with its rich diversity and abundance of marine life, is in reality a large ecosystem which must be managed from an ecosystem perspective. This could only happen if the six Coral Triangle countries would unite efforts to manage and protect the larger Coral Triangle marine ecosystem.

In an address to the members of the CTI, Rence Sore, the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology in the Solomon Islands, highlighted other reasons for country-level involvement in Coral Triangle conservation efforts. He explained that he comes from the coastal village of Uzabah, Vella la Vella in the Solomon Islands, where the sea is the main source of protein, and that he is proud to be part of the Coral Triangle Initiative, because the sea has provided food for him throughout his childhood and also after he became a prominent citizen of the Solomon Islands. Mr. Sore emphasized that the region he grew up in is the “Nursery of the Seas” and a source of marine diversity in the Coral Triangle. This sea, Mr. Sore said, had benefited his ancestors in the past; it benefitted him personally throughout his life, and will be a source of benefit for the people of the Solomon Islands in years to come.

Despite the fact that the sea plays an important role in the development of humanity on earth, the environment surrounding the Solomon Sea has not remained the same. The Solomon Sea faces serious threats from negative externalities of development, overpopulation, and climate change. It is because of these threats that the Coral Triangle Initiative is most needed. Whilst highlighting the inestimable value of the initiative, Mr. Sore has also expressed his gratitude to the president of the Republic of Indonesia for his vision, and to the leaders of the six Coral Triangle Countries for their commitment.

Valuable lessons were drawn from neighboring continents. Conservationists have learned from efforts undertaken in the Americas to conserve and manage the Amazon tropical forest, which is managed through a cross-border approach. Similar strategies have also been effectively implemented in other areas, such as the Congo Basin and Micronesia. Building on these experiences, conservationists have developed a multilateral cooperative model for the Coral Triangle. This model has been promoted through a host of formal and informal efforts.

Since 2000, Indonesia has endeavored to save its coral reefs through community development-based programs and by raising public awareness and pushing for policy development. Regional cooperation is also part of the agenda, among others through the Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Eco-region (involving three countries: Indonesia, the Philippines, and Malaysia), the Bismarck-Solomon Sea Eco-region (cooperation between three countries, namely Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, and Solomon Islands), and ATSEA (Australia, Timor Leste, and Indonesia under the Arafura Sea cooperation scheme).

Yaya Mulyana, who previously served as the Director of Conservation and National Marine Parks under the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, recalls how the Coral Triangle Initiative first came into being. According to Mulyana, the idea of a Coral Triangle agreement was initially proposed in 2003, when he attended an international conference held in Mexico together with Rokhmin Dahuri, the former minister for Marine Affairs and Fisheries.

During a conference workshop focused on the Coral Triangle, international marine experts delivered presentations on the area. Since then, the Coral Triangle has gained more widespread attention, particularly through international forums. A map that delineates subdivisions of the Coral Triangle has also been

completed. At the time, the Coral Triangle included the western coast of West Kalimantan, the Malacca Straits, and Aceh, Sumatra's western shores, in addition to territories in the current CTI map. "This has changed, the Makassar Strait is now its western border," informed Mulyana.

Prof. Hasjim Djalal, an Indonesian legal and marine expert, has also given some background on the history of the Coral Triangle Initiative. Indonesia, he explained, is very concerned about climate change, sea levels rising, the threat to coral reefs, and the impact of these developments on fisheries resources and on coastal areas and their environment. Other countries in the area between the Indian and the Pacific Ocean, which are also reliant on coral resources, have similar concerns. These

countries are also called the Coral Triangle countries: Indonesia, The Philippines, Malaysia, Timor Leste, Papua New Guinea, and The Solomon Islands. "The coral triangle region covers only about 2% of the surface of the World Ocean, yet it contains some 76% of all the coral species on Earth," said Hasjim.

In 2006, President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono sent a message to the Biodiversity Conference in Brazil expressing the importance of conserving biodiversity and announced Indonesian commitment to achieve 10 million ha of Marine Protected Areas (MPA) by 2010 and 20 million ha of MPA by 2020. He also committed to formalized collaborations with neighboring countries to conserve the Coral Triangle's marine resources.



President of Indonesia, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono greets Prof. Hasjim Djalal at the SOM 1 Bali

## Box 1:

### Message from the President of the Republic of Indonesia, at the Convention on Biological Diversity, Conference of Parties (CBB - COP8), Brazil 2006

Dr. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono

President of the Republic of Indonesia

(message delivered by Moh. Slamet Hidayat, Director General of Multilateral Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

Bismillahirrahmanir Rahiim

Excellencies, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen

I am pleased to congratulate the organizers, who have launched the Global Island Partnership Initiative. As the largest archipelagic country in the world, Indonesia feels an urgent need to promote the conservation of island biodiversity, and therefore we strongly support the Global Island Partnership Initiative.

I would also like to reaffirm Indonesia's continued commitment to the Convention on Biological Diversity, and highlight our achievements in protected area management. Indonesia has set aside over 30 million hectares of its lands and marine waters as protected areas. Since the 7th Conference of the Parties (COP-7) in 2004, the Government of Indonesia has added 14 new protected areas covering a total of over two million hectares. This includes the 1.27 million hectares of the newly established Marine Protected Area (MPA) in the Berau district – East Kalimantan. Indonesia plans to increase its MPA system to 10 million hectares by 2010 from the current total of 6.7 million hectares.

Realizing the important role of islands in biological diversity, I also hope the Global Islands Partnership Initiative will help accelerate the development of networks of Marine Protected Areas in all the countries inside what is referred to as the Coral Triangle. The Coral Triangle area is recognized as the global centre of marine biodiversity. It is home to two thirds of the world's corals, and nearly 200 million people depend on the fisheries, livelihoods, and coastal protection that it provides. It is also my aim to formalize the collaboration with colleagues from Malaysia, The Philippines, The Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, Papua New Guinea and the Federated States of Micronesia to protect this mega coral diversity of global significance.

Once again, my best wishes to all of you.

Thank you.





Prof. Syamsul Maarif (left) and Prof. Indroyono Soesilo during SOM1 Bali.

The convention in Brazil has ended, but the idea to conserve the Coral Triangle continues at a rapid pace. Mulyana mentions that the area was well-received in Indonesia from the outset, “probably because discussions on the matter have long been underway, and culminated in formal and informal meetings convened in Indonesia.”

On one particular occasion, the initiative was discussed with the then Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, Freddy Numberi. “From what I can recall, among those present were Ambassador Hasyim Djalal, Rilli Djohari, as well as several staff and officials from the Marine Affairs and Fisheries Ministry.” During the meeting, an idea surfaced to push for efforts aimed at rescuing the Coral Triangle on a higher level by initiating multilateral cooperation between countries within the area. The idea gained ground and ultimately produced the Coral Triangle Initiative.

At the Directorate of Conservation and National Marine Parks, the initiative was immediately acted upon by colleagues who later went through the process which eventually led to the presentation of the proposal to the president through an official report submitted by

the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries. On the Minister’s instruction, the idea was described in a letter signed by President Yudhoyono and delivered to other heads of government.” It was indeed a surprise to us all at the time to see the President clearly keen on the initiative,” said Mulyana.

The President’s enthusiasm had a positive impact on coral reef conservationists in the country. They were informed by Dino Pati Djalal, who was the presidential spokes person for foreign affairs, that “the President was fully supportive. We were even invited to the presidential palace. It was there that we obtained information that the Coral Triangle Initiative would be brought to the APEC forum in Australia,” said Mulyana.

Mulyana could also vividly recall how he and the team constantly engaged in intense communication with Dino Pati Djalal on matters related to the Coral Triangle, which will be included in the forum.

“We were summoned to the presidential palace to prepare the necessary materials with Mr. Pati Djalal for presentation in Australia. For the letter’s concept (to the

six heads of state of the Coral Triangle), the President gave his immediate approval. Only the President's handwriting was added. It was astonishing to see how the process at the time unfolded smoothly and in such a swift manner."

At the same time that communication with coral reef experts and conservationists was established, Pati Djalal also regularly exchanged views on marine issues with Prof. Hasjim Djalal. At a meeting in his office, Hasjim Djalal explains what was discussed during his meetings with Pati Djalal. "We mainly shared opinions on marine issues in light of the fact that Indonesia continues to be afflicted with numerous land-related problems. We often discussed our terrestrial resources, both natural resources for food necessities and industrial needs, which are being relentlessly drained."

Through a series of discussions, both of them agreed that the marine sector equally requires serious attention, particularly as Indonesia is known for being the largest archipelagic country in the world. Pati Djalal informed the President on the outcomes of these discussions. "Fortunately, the President also had a positive outlook on the marine sector. Pati Djalal's attempt to convince the President was also a noble undertaking. As the President had a similar line of thought, the entire procedure went on smoothly and swiftly."

According to Hasjim Djalal, Dino Pati Djalal had constantly sought feedback from him when preparing the text for the presidential address on foreign affairs. As a result, the initiative on the Coral Triangle was publicized more widely, until it reached international forums such as APEC.

Prof. Indroyono Soesilo, then secretary of the Coordinating Minister for Social Welfare, was animated when he described the preparations for introducing the Coral Triangle Initiative to the APEC forum. According to him, the idea was also linked to the World Ocean Conference (WOC), held in Manado in 2009.

"I had been trying to promote WOC since 2005. It was a local initiative for global action," explained Soesilo. To ensure smooth preparations, Soesilo was even willing to relinquish his position as Head of the Marine and Fishery Research Agency for the sake of seeing the plans through. "During the APEC forum, I was the one who made sure that the issue (Coral Triangle) was incorporated into the declaration," added Soesilo.

At the time, there was a clear division of duties between Soesilo and Pati Djalal. "I was responsible for the World Ocean Conference, and there was the CTI issue from the CBD in Brazil. The ocean must be rescued. Countries must agree on the declaration. I immediately agreed, and the CTI summit was merged with the World Ocean Conference in Manado so that heads of state would come and attend. How do we do this? Now, here is where we should thank Dino Pati Djalal. He said, 'Let the President send letters to the heads of state involved in the CTI, and we can then raise this issue so that it becomes part of the APEC Declaration in Sydney (Australia).'"

The President's letter to be delivered to neighboring countries before the APEC meeting was finalized without delay. In less than 2 months, the letter was issued and instantly delivered to the six countries, including two partner countries (the United States and Australia).

These many efforts culminated, in September 2007, when President Yudhoyono sent a message to the APEC meeting in Sydney proposing an initiative to promote the cooperation of the 6 coral triangle countries. President Yudhoyono of Indonesia proposed to other CT leaders in August 2007 a new multilateral partnership to safeguard the region's marine and coastal biological resources. On this occasion, the term *Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF)* was used in public for the first time. The APEC Meeting welcomed the CTI in its 2007 declaration.

Soesilo recalled the results of the APEC meeting with pride. “The President stated the importance of including the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF). The initiative was finally incorporated into the declaration of the APEC leaders,” explained Soesilo with a smile.

President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono send orsement of CTI-CFF was described by Dino Patti Djalal. In the president’s book, “Harus Bisa”, Dino said that in order to promote Indonesia’s role, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono continuously tried to bring climate change into political focus. During the September 2007 APEC conference in Sydney, Yudhoyono put forward coral reef conservation issues, and managed to have them included in the APEC Declaration on climate change.

As Dino explains, “ not many amongst us, including me, knew that, paralleling the Amazon forest on land, Indonesia possesses the marine “Amazon” in the ocean; it contains the greatest coral reef biodiversity in the world and the livelihood of 120 million people depends on it. This area is triangle shaped and extends from Indonesia to The Philippines, Timor Leste, Papua New Guinea, and The Solomon Islands. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono’s proposed initiative is known as the Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI), and it is established as a continuing diplomatic process.”

Another interesting account came from Eko Rudianto, who at the time was the director of Marine Spatial Planning in the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries as well as secretary of the CTI Interim Regional Secretariat. He reminisced about a Coremap meeting and exhibition at the Ancol Mercure Hotel. The event was attended by Indonesian Coremap managers and officially opened by the Indonesian Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, Freddy Numberi. Whilst a film on the importance of saving coral reefs in Indonesia was being screened,

Mulyana, who was clutching a mobile phone, approached Rudianto with a joyful expression. Mulyana informed that he had just received a call from someone who told him the news about the acceptance of the paragraph on CTI CFF which was read at the APEC Leaders’ Declaration. “We shook each other’s hands with such elation and pride. The hard work and close cooperation of all parties involved finally bore fruit.”

This was a crucial point for efforts to sustainably manage the Coral Triangle. Rudianto immediately passed on the information to the Master of Ceremonies to make an announcement, which was followed by a thunderous round of applause from meeting participants. It was the pinnacle of all national efforts to gain recognition for Coral Triangle issues and to have these promoted on regional and even international agendas relating to saving the oceans.

Therefore, according to M. Eko Rudianto, the CTI “officially” started in August 2007 with letters from President Yudhoyono of Indonesia to the other six Coral Triangle (CT6) Heads of State, proposing a new collaboration to sustainably manage the region’s marine and coastal resources, which he referred to as the Coral Triangle Initiative. In these letters, President Yudhoyono suggested that the leaders hold initial discussions on the idea at the September 2007 APEC Summit Meeting (Sydney, Australia).

Later that year, Mr. Freddy Numberi, the Indonesian Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, sent a letter to his CT6 counterparts, proposed a first Senior Officials Meeting in Bali (SOM1 Bali) around the time of the Climate Change Conference of the Parties meeting to begin shaping the CTI. At SOM1, the first CTI roadmap was agreed on, which set in motion a series of meeting over 18 months leading up to the CTI Summit and the endorsement of the CTI Regional Plan of Action.

## Box 2: CTI - CFF in APEC

# Sydney Apec Leaders' Declaration on Climate Change, Energy Security and Clean Development

Sydney, Australia, 9 September 2007

We, the APEC Economic Leaders, agree that economic growth, energy security and climate change are fundamental and interlinked challenges for the APEC region.

The dynamism of APEC, underpinned by open trade and investment, has reduced poverty, improved living standards and delivered economic and social development.

Our success has relied in part on secure supplies of energy, the use of which has also contributed to air quality problems and greenhouse gas emissions.

A great challenge for APEC, given the aspirations of 41 per cent of the world's population in our region, is to chart new pathways for clean and sustainable development.

We are committed, through wide-ranging and ambitious actions, to ensuring the energy needs of the economies of the region while addressing the issue of environmental quality and contributing to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

## Future International Action

*The important role for low and zero emissions energy sources and technologies*

*The importance of forests and land use*

*Promoting open trade and investment*

*Support for effective adaptation strategies*

## Support for Post-2012 International Climate Change Arrangement APEC Action Agenda

## Conclusion

The APEC region has a major stake in global responses to the challenges of climate change, energy security and clean development. Economic growth and technology development are indispensable elements of our future agreed approach. The scale of these challenges demands new and innovative forms of international co-operation.

We, the APEC Leaders, reaffirm our commitment to work with all members of the international community for an enduring global solution to climate change.

## **Annex Action Agenda**

The following co-operative APEC actions and initiatives on climate change, energy security and clean development represent a further contribution to the reduction of global greenhouse gas emissions in line with the objectives and principles of the UNFCCC. In implementing this Action Agenda, joint research, development, deployment and transfer of technologies will be important.

### **Energy efficiency Forests**

### **Low emissions technology and innovation**

### **Alternative and low carbon uses**

### **Energy Security**

Trade in environmental goods and services

### **Civil aviation transport**

### **Policy analysis capability**

### **Marine and coastal resources**

Sustainable marine and coastal resources are an integral part of the carbon cycle. We therefore welcome the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security which is aimed at enhancing the conservation of marine biological resources.

### **Promoting a co-benefit approach**

The 9th of September 2007 was a milestone in the history of CTI's development. The APEC Leaders' Declaration contains a brief paragraph which dramatically changed the direction of efforts geared at protecting and managing the Coral Triangle area in a sustainable manner. Firstly, since the launch of the declaration, the sustainable management of CT has shifted from discussions at the expert and activist level to the respective country, with efforts undertaken at a government and multilateral level. Secondly, the term Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and

Food Security is now more commonly used. Thirdly, the necessary measures are being prepared to ensure that the initiative does not stop at the declaration, but becomes concrete action for actual implementation.

Immediately after the APEC Leaders' Declaration, the small team at the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries began to intensify meetings and preparations. In one of the meetings, it was agreed that a Senior Official CTI Meeting be held in December 2007, as it coincides with the UNFCCC scheduled to be convened in Indonesia.



Development Partners delegates at SOM 1 Bali.

“We have intentionally included SOM 1 into UNFCCC in Bali in order to capture the world’s attention. Everything then was done in a rush. But we just kept going,” said Soesilo in amusement. SOM 1 finally proceeded smoothly and resulted in a number of resolutions.

On the other hand, “at the 13th COP of UNFCCC in Bali in December 2007, the only marine issue being discussed was the Coral Triangle Initiative as suggested by Indonesia,” said Hasjim Djalal. However, he was reluctant to say that Indonesia led the CTI cooperation scheme. Instead, it was a common need, hence “everyone must feel that they have a stake in the initiative. The fact that Indonesia spearheaded the initiative and turned it into a reality was by chance, because Indonesia began to place more attention on the issue than the others,” added Djalal.

Were there obstacles in disseminating this multilateral initiative? Djalal replied firmly: “Generally constructive, several colleagues were less sure but not obstructive. They were still doubtful because they did not fully understand the issue. It was not destructive and they only needed more convincing. And that is normal.”

Djalal also recalled how the issue regarding Indonesia’s integrity as an archipelago has incited mixed reactions “because this concerns the eastern and central part of Indonesia, when in fact coral reefs can also be found on Sumatran shores. Yet these are not included; why not the entire coastal area in Indonesia? Wouldn’t this divide Indonesia into 2 components: outside and inside the triangle?” According to Djalal, this line of thought is indeed normal. Those who questioned the boundaries of the CTI area simply needed to be convinced that the Coral Triangle reflects a particular entire ecosystem. And they were eventually won over.

The Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI) is centered on high-level political commitments and proactive implementation by Coral Triangle governments, and supported by multilateral and bilateral agencies, non-governmental organizations, and private sector partners (development partners). The six countries have chosen to address in partnership the management, conservation, and adaptation to climate change of the tuna fisheries and coral ecosystems in that region.

Manuel D. Gerochi of the Philippines, one of the high officials who always attended the formal CTI-CFF meetings at the time, highlights the importance of the CTI-CFF, stating that “ my impression was that at that point of the initiative, which was basically started by President Yudoyono of Indonesia, there was already full commitment from all CT6 heads of state. In fact, there was already a sense of urgency about such an initiative because we had already been provided with a briefing on the state of the Coral Triangle by a scientist from Australia. The area was already undergoing a degradation process. If we don't engage in a regional arrangement to protect that area from further degradation, we will lose the biodiversity of that whole area in terms of coral and fishery resources. It is an urgent thing because the manifestation of serious degradation had already been shown in various reports generated by many scientists.”

The initiative has encountered organizational challenges when it came to formalizing it with a view to sustainable cooperation. This particular issue, however, is currently reaching its resolution. Another challenge was the development of a National Plan of Action that relates or complements other the National Plans of Action from other countries. In addition to this, the CTI has confronted challenges in the elaboration of a framework for cooperation that is suitable for all member states, considering maturity of some countries in delivering the needed framework for cooperation. The region has been fortunate to have so many partners who participated in the preparation of the framework, program, and plan required for the initiative. Countries that needed a lot of assistance were shepherded by those partners towards what we have now.

Mr. Fontes from Timor Leste stated that he recognized the need to involve partners in the forum. At the beginning, he had some doubts because the forum was new, and he felt that the forum had to be promoted to other international agencies to make the CTI known worldwide; but he could see that such an endeavor had the opportunity to be successful.

Sponsored by President Yudhoyono of Indonesia, the six CTI governments (Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, and Timor Leste) met in a first formal CTI Senior Officials Meeting in Bali in December 2007, where they agreed on a common understanding of the value of the CT's marine and coastal biological resources; nine Guiding Principles; and a framework for a CTI Plan of Action to be developed during 2008 and adopted at the highest political level.

This meeting was followed by a consultation event attended by senior government officials from Australia and the United States, and from the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the Asian Development Bank (ADB), CTI, The Nature Conservancy (TNC), and the World Wildlife Fund (WWF). During the meeting, the development partners endorsed the anticipated outcomes of the CTI and offered their support. Other meetings at ministerial level followed, culminating in the May 2009 CTI Summit held in Manado, where the six heads of states/governments signed a historical inter-state CTI declaration adopting a 10-year plan of action to avert the growing threat to the region's coral reefs, fish, mangroves, vulnerable species, and other vital marine and coastal living resources. The CTI declaration provides a strong example of cooperation for the world.

In his speech, Indonesian President Yudhoyono said that the aim of the CTI Summit was to open up a brighter future for the next generation in the region. He referred to the 1992 Rio Earth Summit, where leaders failed to sign a treaty for the preservation of the oceans, which cover 72 percent of the earth. “That is why we are gathering here now to prevent the destruction of the reefs and safeguard them for the next generation,” he said.

He announced Indonesia's plan to designate 20 million hectares (ha) of marine protected areas across the archipelago by 2020, as well as the government's intention to double the current amount of funding from its national budget dedicated to specific programs and activities stipulated in the CTI Plan over the next 3 years.

"This Initiative brings together for the first time all the partners needed to mobilize action in the countries of Southeast Asia and the Pacific," says Monique Barbut, GEF CEO and Chairperson. "The sustainable management of these resources is crucial to ensure that an adequate supply of food exists to sustain millions of people living along the coastlines."

Mobilization of financial resources to support the Coral Triangle Initiative has so far generated commitments or pledges of around US\$350 million. The GEF has committed up to \$63 million in grants coordinated through the Asian Development Bank (ADB), and the U.S. government a further \$40 million. ADB and other development partners are expected to contribute new funding close to \$300 million.

"Both the World Ocean Conference and the Coral Triangle Initiative are helping the region to collectively address critical threats to marine and coastal resources posed by climate change, unsustainable fishing methods and land-based pollution," said Asian Development Bank Vice-President Lawrence Greenwood. "ADB strongly supports these efforts."

### Box 3: Media View of CTI - CFF

## Safeguarding Rich Marine Resources

Source: The Jakarta Post, 7 Jan 08

By Syamsul Maarif and Indroyono Soesilo, Jakarta

Last month negotiators from around the world wrestled with complex issues surrounding climate change. They sought consensus on the "Bali Roadmap".

At the same time, a separate remarkable demonstration of collaboration and consensus among governments was taking place – a senior officials meeting of the Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI). There, six governments began to put the flesh on the bones of a new partnership to safeguard the extraordinary biological resources of the Coral Triangle, stretching from the Solomon Islands to Malaysia.

This was the very first formal meeting of the six governments, as the vision is still new. The initiative focuses specifically on coral reefs, fisheries and food security.

President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono first proposed the CTI in August 2007 in a letter to the other leaders of the Coral Triangle.

Thereafter, at the September APEC summit in Sydney, 21 leaders of the Asia Pacific region endorsed the CTI. In November, the CTI was endorsed by leaders at two other summit meetings: the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia and Philippines East ASEAN Growth Area (BIMP EAGA). This high-level political support laid the groundwork for the senior officials meeting in Bali.



The Coral Triangle covers all or parts of the exclusive economic zones of Indonesia (Central and Eastern), Timor Leste, the Philippines, Malaysia (part of Borneo), Papua New Guinea and the Solomon Islands.

The area contains more than 600 coral species, 3,000 fish species, and the greatest extent of mangrove forests of any region in the world. It is no wonder that President Yudhoyono, in remarks earlier this week, referred to the Coral Triangle as the “Amazon of the Seas”.

The importance of these extraordinary marine resources in meeting human needs, and the threats to these resources, provided the rationale for the CTI. With its rich supply of fish and other marine life, the triangle directly sustains the lives of over 120 million people living in the area and benefits millions more worldwide who depend on seafood as a major source of protein, income and livelihood.

In addition to fisheries benefits, healthy coral reefs and their associated marine ecosystems also drive tourism-based economic growth and play an important role in protecting coastal communities from damage by tropical storms and tsunamis.

The growing threat to this marine life -- from over-fishing, unsustainable fishing methods, land-based sources of pollution and climate change -- provide a real urgency to the CTI and the accelerated action that the initiative plans.

There has already been good progress made by the six governments on what should go into the action plan, especially on principles and goals.

As a set of nine initial guiding principles we agreed to: support people-centered biodiversity conservation; ensure a basis in solid science; adopt quantitative goals and timetables; use existing and future forums to promote implementation; align the initiative with international and regional commitments; recognize the trans-boundary nature of certain important marine natural resources and communities; emphasize priority geographies; be inclusive and engage multiple stakeholders; and recognize the uniqueness, fragility and vulnerability of island ecosystems.

Furthermore, a set of five broad goals were agreed: designate large-scale marine areas that should be prioritized for investment and action; apply an “ecosystem approach” to managing fisheries (e.g. tuna, reef fish); create well-managed networks of marine protected areas; implement strategies that allow marine resources to adapt to climate change; and improve the status of threatened species (e.g., sea turtles).

Under the Coral Triangle Initiative banner, the six governments have started a journey together down a road that can lead to a better future for the people.

Prof. Syamsul Maarif and Dr. Indroyono Soesilo work for Indonesia's Ministry for Marine Affairs and Fisheries as Director General for Marine, Coastal and Small Island Affairs and Head of Marine and Fisheries Research Agency respectively.



# 3 CHAPTER

## Before CTI-CFF Summit

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**SOON AFTER** the APEC summit in Sydney, Australia ended in September 2007, pioneers of the initiative for the protection of the Coral Triangle region worked really hard to maintain the momentum and prepare the next summit. Two countries, the United States of America and Australia, as well as many donor/aid institutions, supported the initiative.

Yaya Mulyana recalled the further preparation to organize the CT6 Senior Official Meeting (SOM). “Just imagine, after the APEC summit we were told to organize the SOM, which was part of the climate change summit. We made best of the available time. When we contacted the national committee to include the SOM in the agenda, we did it last minute.”

Environmental conservationists and pioneers of the initiative raced with time. In October 2007, they met their colleagues in the offices of the State Minister of the Environment. The purpose was “to ask for the inclusion of SOM in the Bali climate change conference agenda,” Yaya said, trying hard to remember details of the historical event.

Despite the tight schedule, their efforts towards organizing the SOM paid off. Yaya said that the team of the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries were really

pleased by the other five countries’ positive response to the first SOM forum. International bodies, donor institutions, and even the US and Australian governments also had a warm response.

Talking about the past, Yaya recalled that he was deeply moved when he attended the CT6 SOM during which the initiative to save the Coral Triangle region was confirmed. President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono gave serious attention to the meeting. “Even after the SOM ended, the President met the SOM participants who wanted to meet him and report the SOM result. Therefore, even though it was a senior official meeting, at the end many ministers were present to meet the President. Actually the SOM was designed to be attended by officials at the level of director general,” Yaya said.

One of the questions arising during recollections of the SOM1 is whether it was “intentionally designed to be held at the same time as the UNFCCC in Bali at the end of 2007?” The answer is offered by Prof. Indroyono Soesilo, who confirmed that the scheduling was intentional, to: “draw the attention of government officials. What’s more, it was a world conference; there were many high ranking officials in attendance.”

The limited time did not discourage Indroyono from preparing the meeting. He insisted that the World Ocean Conference (WOC) should be held in North Sulawesi in 2009. “Don’t give up. CTI is beneficial not only for Indonesia. Those countries would certainly join it because it would give them many advantages. Also, when we look at the APEC declaration and its follow-up for the SOM in Bali, we do know we must conduct the meeting. The Minister for Marine Affairs and Fisheries was assigned by the President to follow up the APEC in regards of the CTI,” Indroyono enthusiastically elaborated.

Finally, Indroyono (who became chairman of the WOC organizing committee later on) suggested that the CTI Summit should be held at the same time as the WOC, and stakeholder NGOs (CI, TNC, and WWF), agreed with his suggestion. Imran Amin from The Nature Conservancy recalls that “Pak Indroyono referred to the CTI points during the APEC summit. There was a requirement: the CTI should be held during the World Ocean Conference in Manado. The reason for this is that Pak Indroyono was chairman of the organizing committee.”

Imran continued his story: “I said, no problem, Sir, let WOC and CTI support each other so that they become more prestigious.” He also highlighted support from the NGOs: “SOM1 ran well, thanks to the participation of the NGOs. During the SOM1, the ministers came. They (NGOs) have networks in the CTI countries. For example, we lobbied for the political processes for Indonesia, while they did it for the other governments. So each of them lobbied their respective government. The process did not last long. CTI was a new initiative and it involved G to G cooperation directly. Therefore it was easy to decide the time and venue for the SOM.”

While describing the involvement of NGOs, Imran laughs loudly at something he remembers. To organize the SOM1, the organizers had to face arduous bureaucracy. It was understandable because the UNFCCC (UN Framework Conference for Climate Change) was being held with strict security standards, especially high security measures.

“The thing was, the first SOM was held in concurrence with the COP13 on Climate Change in Bali, UNFCCC. The problem arose due to the same venue. So that was quite hard,” Imran said.

Even Freddy Numberi, the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries was upset because the members of the SOM1 organizing committee could not get into the conference room. “Our name tags could not be used as an entrance ticket because we had to get one from the UN,” Imran said.

In response to the disagreeable development, Imran took an initiative to meet with the head of UN security, who had the authority to decide who was allowed to enter the conference room. “I finally got a permit from the UN, but this had to be approved by Agus Purnomo as the executive chairman of UNFCCC (organizing committee),” Imran said.

Alex Retraubun, now deputy Minister of Industry, also attended SOM1. “At that time I made a presentation explaining why Indonesia had committed to the initiative. I argued that because most of the Coral Triangle coverage area is located in Indonesia, we must play an important role.”

Alex and Yaya still remember that one of the results of the Bali meeting was to hold the CTI summit. Therefore they had less than two years to organize the meeting, which would take place concurrently with the WOC in 2009. “We had less than two years, there were a series of working group meetings, SOMs and ministerial meetings before the CTI summit,” Yaya said.

On another occasion, Mr. Manuel Gerochi, Under secretary in the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, The Philippines, said that “[m]y first involvement with the CTI was during the first SOM that was called in Bali, which basically coincided with the UNFCCC. The main purpose of the CTI is not only food sufficiency, but also the protection of the Coral



Prof. Alex Retraubun (left) led Indonesian delegation at SOM1 Bali

Triangle. The Department, being the leading agency in environmental protection and natural resources, was invited to participate, and I was asked to represent the DENR in that meeting. Also, during the SOM, the first Ministerial Meeting happened, which was attended by our then Secretary Lito Atienza, who also attended the UNFCC meeting. In that first Senior Officials Meeting, the Regional Plan of Action was on the agenda. A lot of other things were decided, especially the principles and the priority actions.”

Mr. Lorenzo Borges Fontes, director general in the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Timor-Leste, had quite a different experience. He stated that he has been involved with the CTI since 2007, when the first SOM started in Jakarta. In 2007, when he was first

involved in SOM1, he was the head of the Timor-Leste delegation. According to him, Timor-Leste got involved in the CTI because of the existing coral reefs. He added that all six countries must work together to prevent further destruction of their coral reefs. The forum is good because it combines the resources of the six countries and allows them to help each other prevent the destruction of coral reefs.

So far, they have learned a lot from the experiences of different countries, especially from the CT6 countries. At the beginning, he was thinking that there are two more forums with similar approaches but different specific tasks, all focusing on environmental concerns. CTI is focused specifically on preventing coral reef destruction. The 11 member countries of Partnerships

in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA) are focused on integrated coastal management, while Arafura & Timor Seas Ecosystem Action Program (ATSEA), another forum, provides a range of marine information and data.

He also stated that what motivated him to work with the CTI was his responsibility as a representative of his country, as well as his responsibility for the forum, “because this forum is ours, we have to sustain this forum and make it survive. Every country must contribute and support it, whether in kind or by becoming involved in the secretariat. If the CTI is successful in preventing coral reef destruction, not only in Timor-Leste, other countries without coral reefs will see what coral reefs look like. Some countries that we visited have no corals or coral reefs. We are lucky we still have our resources intact. We must maintain them, preserve them, protect them from further destruction. My personal motivation is that we must have this for our future generation. Otherwise,

when we are gone, they would not know what a coral reef is. They will just read about it in a book. They will not see anything real or something they can feel or touch.”

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## SOM 1 Bali

The first CTI Senior Officials Meeting was held on 6-7 December 2007 in Melia Hotel, Nusa Dua, Bali, Indonesia during the first week of the UN climate change negotiations. This meeting involved all CT6 governments (represented at the senior officials level), as well as select presenters and invited guests, 2 donor countries (the United State of America, Australia) and 3 international NGOs (The Nature Conservancy/TNC, Conservation International/CI and World Wide Fund/WWF). The decisions agreed during the SOM1 can be seen in Box 1.

### Box 1 : Agreed Decisions in SOM1

1. All delegations to the SOM expressed strong support for the Coral Triangle Initiative and a commitment to work together to develop this important new multilateral partnership.
2. The SOM recognized the importance of rapidly developing a CTI Plan of Action. As a concrete step toward this objective, the SOM agreed on an initial Framework for Action as follows:
  - (i) Agreed on 5 (five) goals of CTI Plan of Action:

Goal #1	:	Priority Seascapes Designated And Effectively Managed
Goal #2	:	Ecosystem Approach to Management of Fisheries and Other Marine Resources Fully Applied
Goal #3	:	Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) Established and Effectively Managed, including Community-Based Resource Utilization and Management
Goal #4	:	Climate Change Adaptation Measures Achieved
Goal #5	:	Threatened Species Status Improving

## (ii) Guiding Principles

A set of guiding principles was recognized as important for developing the CTI Plan of Action. The SOM agreed on an initial set of principles and agreed to refine these principles over the coming months, to be formally adopted as part of a CTI Plan of Action.

- Principle #1 : CTI should support people-centered biodiversity conservation, sustainable development, poverty reduction and equitable benefit sharing
- Principle #2 : CTI should be based on solid science
- Principle #3 : CTI should be centered around quantitative goals and timetables adopted by governments at the highest political levels
- Principle #4 : CTI should use existing and future forums to promote implementation
- Principle #5 : CTI should be aligned with international and regional commitments
- Principle #6 : CTI should recognize the trans boundary nature of some important marine natural resources and communities
- Principle #7 : CTI should emphasize priority geographies
- Principle #8 : CTI should be inclusive and engage multiple stakeholders
- Principle #9 : CTI should recognize the uniqueness, fragility and vulnerability of island ecosystems

## 3. Form of Agreement

The SOM considered some key issues related to the form of agreement for this new multilateral partnership. The high-level political commitment to the CTI to date, including the endorsement of APEC leaders, was emphasized. Delegations recognized the need for continued political commitment at the highest level, and the possibility of a Coral Triangle Summit among leaders. The meeting agreed that having a document outlining the “Form of Agreement” was a useful starting point for a more in-depth discussion of the issue, and agreed that one objective of SOM2 would be a decision on this issue.

## 4. Roadmap

The SOM endorsed the Roadmap, outlining a process to develop a CTI Plan of Action, and related steps. To facilitate this process, the Indonesian Government will, for now, continue in a Secretariat role for the CTI. The meeting also agreed on the following:

- i. Each delegation will submit a maximum of two names of officials who will serve on a CTI Coordination Committee (technical working group). They may invite up to three technical advisors to also participate in this process. The Working Group is charged with developing the comprehensive CTI Plan of Action. The Indonesia Government will chair the Working Group.
- ii. Prior to SOM2, intensive consultations will be conducted in each country, including using electronic methods.
- iii. At a second meeting of the SOM (SOM2), to be held in the Philippines during the second week of May 2008, a final draft of the CTI Plan of Action will be reviewed. If adopted at SOM2, the CTI Plan of Action will be recommended to ministers in all six countries for their approval. In addition, a date for the ministerial meeting will be agreed. Each delegation is asked to come to SOM2 with two options for dates for a Ministerial meeting.
- iv. If a CTI Plan of Action is not adopted at SOM2, there will be a decision on the need to hold a third SOM. Each delegation will come to SOM2 with options for dates for SOM3, in case such a meeting is needed.

The World Oceans Conference in Manado, Sulawesi (Indonesia) in May 2009 provided an opportunity for a Coral Triangle Summit of leaders to adopt a CTI Plan of Action and announced specific programs in each country to translate the plan into tangible action.

A CTI consultation event was held on 7 December 2007 in Bali and attended by Senior Officials from the US and Australian governments, GEF, ADB, and three international NGOs (TNC, CI, and WWF). The consultation event resulted in the announcement of pledges made by partners as described in Box 2.

## Box 2 : Pledges Announced during Partners Consultation in SOM1

The Consultation Event has provides some pledges as follows:

- US Government  
The US Government fully supports the CTI and committed an initial amount of \$4.35 million in new funding to support the CTI.
- Australian Government  
The Australian Government warmly welcomed the CTI and committed an initial amount of \$1.43 million for a CTI round table meeting and a CTI workshop in Townsville, focused on MPAs and their integration with fisheries management.
- Global Environment Facility (GEF)  
The GEF highlighted the CTI as one of the most significant investments that GEF has been involved in to date, investing a total of approximately \$20 - \$25 million in support of the CTI.
- Asian Development Bank (ADB)  
The ADB announced it will be investing up to \$2m to support the planning phase and some pilot activities to assist countries in developing the CTI over the next 12 months.
- TNC, CI and WWF  
All three organizations announced an immediate commitment of \$500,000 to support stakeholder consultations in all six countries and through this investment seek to leverage counterpart funding from other sources for this process.

Two representatives from each of the CT6 governments, Australia, the United States, the ADB, the GEF, TNC, WWF, and CI met with President Yudhoyono to report on the outcomes of the SOM I. The meeting was chaired by the Indonesian Minister for Marine Affairs and Fisheries, Freddy Numberi. Following Minister Numberi's opening

remarks; five delegations (The Philippines, Australia, The United States, the GEF and the ADB) were invited to address President Yudhoyono. The results of the meeting are summarized in Box 3, and President Yudhoyono's talk is presented in Box 4.



### Box 3 :

## Summary of the Main Points Raised at the Meeting with the President of Indonesia Following the SOM1:

The Summary statement by country and partners during the meeting with Presiden RI:

1. Philippines:
  - a. It is important that the CTI includes NGOs and civil society.
  - b. All participants in the meeting recognize the important biodiversity in the Coral Triangle.
2. Australia (the Hon Peter Garrett, Minister for the Environment):
  - a. The Great Barrier Reef has enabled Australia to build upon considerable expertise on coral reef and marine management. Australia would like to share relevant expertise with governments in the Coral Triangle and is interested in the concept of world heritage listing for all or parts of the Coral Triangle and would be happy to assist in preparing submissions and also in “working the corridors” of UNESCO.
  - b. The CTI is a good regional initiative and is very important for marine conservation, and Australia looks forward to working together with other partners in the CTI.
3. United States (Claudia McMurray, State Department)
  - a. The US has pledged \$4.35 million USD to the CTI.
  - b. President Bush established an important link with this Initiative when he met with President Yudhoyono at the APEC meeting in Sydney. They had a good discussion, and President Bush is committed to supporting the CTI.
  - c. Ms McMurray offered a personal comment: she had participated in a snorkeling trip the day before and was able to see some of the Coral Triangle first-hand and was struck by the incredible diversity she witnessed.
4. GEF (Monique Barbut, CEO)
  - a. The GEF will continue to provide good support to the CTI.
  - b. The GEF wants to be a part of the Initiative as it develops.
5. ADB
  - a. The ADB is engaged in this region, and provides a variety of technical assistance work.
  - b. The ADB pledged \$2 million USD to take the CTI forward.

## Box 4 :

### The Message from the President of the Republic of Indonesia

- The President is pleased that the idea and vision of the CTI has been turned into practical reality at the SOM. There are, however, still some issues to consider, including who will do what, funding issues, and the timeline to achieve the stated objectives.
- The Coral Triangle is the “Amazon of the Seas”, the epicentre of marine biodiversity. This area is under threat and the CT countries will need to take responsibility.
- The President will communicate with the participants in the coming months regarding the next steps. This will include:
  - (1) Consideration of a CT Summit to sign a plan of action and announce specific programs in the CT countries, and have specific pledges of support.
  - (2) The CT6 governments need to discuss this with their leaders.

The President wants all SOM participants to complete the action plan and help create a better future for their people.

## Talking in Front of US Senators

After the SOM1 was over, Prof. Indroyono Soesilo, Prof. Syamsul Maarif (former Director General of Marine Affairs, Coasts and Small Islands), Prof. Hasjim Djalal, and Mr. M. Eko Rudianto had a chance to make a trip to Washington DC, USA. Accompanied by the Indonesian Ambassador to the US, Sudjadnan Parnohadiningrat, they held a CTI reception at the United States Capitol on Capitol Hill, Washington DC, on 23 January 2008.

Prof. Indroyono remembered the historical event well. He proudly showed documentation of the reception, which was attended by some US senators. “One of them is now active in the White House,” Indroyono said.

During the event, Indroyono received a big hug from Prof. Hasjim Djalal. “I remember well, soon after I finished delivering a speech on CTI before the senators, Pak Hasjim came to me, he was moved and congratulated me. Not many Indonesians get a chance to talk in front of American senators,” Indroyono said enthusiastically.

On the following day, Indroyono, who was then Chairman of the Agency of Marine and Fishery Research and Development (AMFRD), along with Prof Syamsul Maarif, attended the International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI) meeting in Washington DC. They talked about the initiative to save the coral reef triangle.

## GEF and US Department of State Meetings

Several important international meetings also took place. One of them was the annual GEF meeting in the World Bank building. The CTI team was invited to attend the event as a follow-up of the pledge made by Ms. Monique Barbou, CEO of GEF, in front of the Indonesian President in Bali. The meeting agreed upon GEF’s CTI program, which would be implemented with ADB support. At that time, Mr. M. Eko Rudianto was offered the chance to make a presentation to officials and staff members of the US Department of State describing the progress and the plan to work on the CTI after SOM1 was held in Bali.



Participants of the 1<sup>st</sup> CTI Coordination Meeting, 2008

In the evening, a CTI reception was held, attended by participants to the GEF meeting, NGOs which support CTI (WWF, CI, and TNC), and other parties. The importance of the Coral Triangle and the CTI-CFF, and the efforts to maintain the sustainability of the world tuna industry were highlighted. The representative of the CTI Regional Secretariat, Eko Rudianto, and Agus Purnomo, the representative of GEF Indonesia, also spoke about the importance of CTI-CFF and the need for support from all parties.

The meeting received a positive response. Later, it became an important factor in ensuring that GEF fulfilled its pledge that the US Department of State was remained about its commitment to provide a grant to support CTI-CFF.

## CCC 1 Jakarta

The first CTI Coordination Committee Meeting (CCC1), the first meeting after SOM1, was held in the Hotel Mercure Ancol, Jakarta, 22-24 May 2008. SOM1 Unlike SOM1, which was quiet and peaceful, the CCC1 meeting was marked by heated arguments when the details of the Regional Plan of Actions were discussed.

This was the first meeting of Coral Triangle governments and observers with the aim to elaborate the contents of the CTI Plan of Action. At this meeting, participants focused on reviewing the key building blocks for the Plan of Action, objectives and high-level strategies. The CCC1 decisions can be seen in Box 5.

## Box 5 : Decisions of the CCC1 meeting:

1. The CTI Coordination Committee agreed that the Discussion Drafts covering options for Objectives and High-Level Strategies under each of the five goals provided a very useful starting point for determining the contents of the CTI Plan of Action.
2. In-depth discussions of these options were held, organized around all five over-arching goals in the CTI Plan of Action. The Committee accepted the first draft of the options for Objectives and High-Level Strategies, and offered various proposals for revisions and additions. The Committee agreed to insert these Options (with revisions and additions) into the draft Plan of Action, and to include as a linked document the Background Document prepared for CCC1.
3. A first partial draft of the CTI Plan of Action therefore called “The Jakarta Draft” was produced and circulated to all participants at the conclusion of the CCC1 meeting, reflecting the suggested revisions and additions put forward during the meeting.
4. The CTI Coordination Committee agreed to take this first “Jakarta Draft” back home and to use this draft as the basis of in-depth consultations among stakeholders. Malaysia and Timor-Leste, in particular, emphasized the need to take these options back home for further consideration by their governments. Based on these consultations, CT governments agreed to send written comments to the CTI Regional Secretariat, at least three weeks in advance of CCC2.
5. The CTI Coordination Committee agreed to designate one CTI focal point per country for the development of the Plan of Action, to liaise very closely with the Secretariat and to be responsible for providing their government’s inputs into the Plan.
6. Participants reviewed the draft decision on adjustments to the Roadmap, and approved the adjusted Roadmap. Participants agreed that at CCC2, the objective will be to finalize a complete draft Plan of Action.

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## CCC 2 Honiara

The Second CTI Coordination Committee Meeting (CCC2) was held in Honiara, 8-10 September 2008. It was attended by observers and donors and designed to focus on developing the contents of the CTI Plan of Action. At this meeting, participants focused on an in-depth review of the near-complete draft of the Plan of Action.

The meeting in Honiara was held during Ramadhan, the fasting month for Muslims. Darmawan, who had just joined the Interim Regional Secretariat, worked hand in hand with Sheldon Cohen, taking notes and helping

in the formulation of the long arguments during the meeting while enduring hunger and thirst from fasting. The situation was complicated even further by hotel employees, who did not understand the rigours of the fasting month and pre-dawn meals.

The hotel where the delegates stayed was quite unique. It was located on a hill with rooms lining the hill contours. There was no lift, but an electric car was available to take us up and down the hill. In Honiara, most of the delegates experienced the exotic Pacific culture, including its culinary traditions.

As for the meeting, it was marked by more debates compared to the one in Jakarta. The sessions were often prolonged until after the evening prayer. As far as Mr. M. Eko Rudianto remembered, heated debates took place during discussions of the tuna issue and the issue of trans boundary marine protected areas.

Debates of the tuna issue grew heated because some participants from regional organizations of tuna management in the Pacific were afraid about overlapping tuna management within the CTI. Regarding the trans boundary issue, the debate focused on problems

that might emerge in the area because there was no agreement yet a on trans boundary approach. The debate ended with an emphasis on the fact that the CTI was a regional cooperation initiative focusing on environmental rather than territorial issues, which needed cooperation among the countries.

Basically, the CTI big family had grown into a mature team. The countries still had different interests, but they could build strong cooperation based on the same goals. On the basis of this understanding they reached the agreements outlined in Box 6.

## Box 6: CCC2 Decisions

The decisions reached in CCC2 as follows

1. The CTI Coordination Committee discussed, in depth, the Honiara Review Draft, and approved its overall structure.
2. The Committee offered proposals for revisions and additions to the Honiara Review Draft. Following extensive discussions on all completed sections, the Committee agreed to a wide range of such revisions and additions.
3. The “Honiara Draft” was circulated to all participants at the conclusion of CCC2, and was adopted at the meeting as an advanced version of the Regional CTI-CFF Plan of Action, which still requires finalization. The Committee agreed to use the “Honiara Draft” as the basis for further in-country consultations among stakeholders.
4. The CTI Coordination Committee agreed to establish a Working Group, to be led by the Philippines, to further examine and refine the quantitative targets under each of the five goals, and instructed the Secretariat to organize meetings and other communications of the Working Group.
5. The CTI Coordination Committee reviewed the draft decision on adjustment to the CTI Roadmap, and approved the decision document, which contains the updated CTI Roadmap of Meetings and related activities.
6. The CTI Coordination Committee instructed the Secretariat to continue proactive consultations with each of the CT6 governments and with major partners.
7. The CTI Coordination Committee instructed the Secretariat to hold special consultations meeting in the coming days with the government of Timor-Leste, to brief them on the outcomes of CCC2, to review the Honiara Draft, and to encourage their adaptation of the Honiara Draft (post-facto).



## CCC3 Manila

The Third CTI Coordination Committee Meeting (CCC3) was held in Manila, 21-22 October 2008. This was the third CCC meeting of Coral Triangle governments attended by observers and donors, and was designed to focus on finalizing the CTI Plan of Action. At this meeting, participants focused on reviewing in-depth a near-completed draft of the Plan of Action.

CCC3 was a dynamic meeting with several heated arguments. Mr. M. Eko Rudianto recalled that it might be the longest of the three CCC meetings. The welcome dinner attended by the Philippine Minister of the Environment and which involved dancing, did not affect the heated atmosphere in the conference room. The CT6 delegates worked late on two consecutive nights to bridge the sharp differences among them.

Yet, jokes were heard during the discussions, which helped lighten the atmosphere and paved the way for settling thornier issues, even if final decisions had to be deferred, as participants agreed that they “will bring these issues to the capital”, adding that “we will come back to you after we finish doing in-country consultations.”

CCC3 noted a rapid progress from the previous meetings. Despite some revisions to the previous Regional Plan of Action (RPoA) draft, an agreement was reached with regard to some decisions as outlined in Box 7.

Alan White of TNC stated that “[o]ne memorable experience during the CCC3 in January 2009 was the development and initial agreement on the M&E Plan for the Regional Plan of Action Goals and Targets. Although not completed with implementing guidelines and priority indicators, the initial draft, which was endorsed by the SOM3 and included in outline form in the Regional Plan of Action, represented a major step towards the establishment of an objective means of tracking progress against the goals of the RPoA at a regional scale. This was an important accomplishment because without a common framework for evaluating progress, the CTI would not be credible in time. Also, the M&E indicators are partially the basis for the State of the Coral Triangle Report that will be finalized in early 2012. It is noteworthy that the Philippines took the lead in the development of the M&E system for CTI and have continued to support this effort with assistance from several donors and NGOs. The task presently at hand is to finalize a set of priority indicators that all countries agree to for tracking purposes.”

## Box 7 : CCC3 Decisions

The participants of CTI-CFF CCC3 agreed on the following:

1. The Committee offered proposals for alteration, revision and addition into the Honiara Draft. Following extensive discussions on all completed sections, the Committee agreed to a wide range of such alteration, revision and addition. The agreed final draft of the Regional Plan of Action is accepted as the Manila Draft. Any unresolved issues will be discussed through the facilitation of the Secretariat.
2. The Committee agreed to remove National Actions from Section III to Annex 2, as an essential document in the Regional Plan of Action.
3. The CTI Coordination Committee refined and agreed on a comprehensive final draft of the Regional Plan of Action (Manila Draft), focused on the following:
  - Section III : Commitment to Action (Goals, Targets and Regional Actions)
  - Section IV : Coordination Mechanisms and Implementation Partners (General Approach)
  - Section V : Financial Resources (Context and Short-Term Next Steps)
  - Section VI : Monitoring and Evaluation (Goals, Indicators and Process)
4. The CTI Coordination Committee agreed to:
  - Establish a working group to develop a proposal for the conception of coordination mechanisms and implementation partners.
  - Establish a working group to finalize the monitoring and evaluation plan and develop a set of measurable indicators with tentative numerical targets for each indicator. Indicators will be devised for quantitative targets under goals of the Regional Plan of Action.
  - Establish a Financial Resources Working Group (FRWG) to collect and analyze relevant information, conduct preliminary assessments & feasibility studies, and develop information management tools.
5. The CTI Coordination Committee reviewed the proposal for the Ministerial Meeting and the Summit and agreed on the date and place. The Committee agreed to propose discussion on the goals and process of the events in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Senior Official Meeting.
6. The CTI Coordination Committee agreed on the notion to conduct the 4<sup>th</sup> CTI Coordination Committee meeting to finalize the CTI Regional Plan of Action, including the drafting of a joint ministerial statement and leaders' declaration. The meeting proposed the Government of Malaysia to host the event. Malaysia will conduct in-country consultations and assess availability of time and budget prior responding to the proposal. If Malaysia will not be able to host the event, Indonesia is the alternative.
7. The CTI Coordination Committee instructed the Secretariat to continue proactive consultations with each of the CT6 governments and with major partners.
8. The CTI Coordination Committee instructed the Secretariat to hold a special consultation meeting in the coming days with the government of Papua New Guinea, to assist them in preparing the Ministerial Meeting.
9. The CTI Coordination Committee agreed to put forward the discussion and acceptance of the Manila Resolution in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Senior Official Meeting.



Second CTI - CFF Coordination Meeting, Manila 2008

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## Senior Official Meeting (SOM) 2 Manila

The Second Senior Official Meeting (SOM2) was held in Manila on 23 October 2008. This SOM2, attended by representatives of the six Coral Triangle governments along with partners, was designed primarily to focus on finalizing the CTI Regional Plan of Action (RPOA). At this meeting, the senior officials reviewed the result of discussions and the recommendations from the Third CTI

Coordination Committee (CCC3). The meeting produced a comprehensive final draft of the Regional Plan of Action.

In contrast to the CCC3, the SOM2 lasted only one day and discussions were not heated. It resulted in the Manila Resolution (see Box 9), with positive content that encouraged the completion of the RPOA, and it agreed to organize the first ministerial meeting. The agreement can be seen in Box 8.



## Box 8: SOM2 Decision

SOM2 participants agreed on following:

The SOM2 approved the changes proposed by the CCC3 on the Honiara Draft of the Regional Plan of Action. With the SOM2 approval of the changes on the Honiara Draft, the revised CTI RPoA was accepted and is now referred to as the Manila Draft. The SOM2 agreed that any unresolved and outstanding issues will continue to be discussed by CT6 governments through the facilitation of the Secretariat.

1. The SOM2 agreed with the recommendation of the CCC3 to move all of the National Actions listed under targets in Section III (“Commitments to Action”), as an annex at the end of the Manila Draft.
2. The SOM2 approved the Manila Draft, with the following substantives actions:
  - Section III : Commitments to Action (Goals, Targets and Regional Actions)
  - Section IV : Coordination Mechanisms and Implementation Partners (General Approach, Coordination at Regional and Sub-Regional Level Coordination at the Country Level)
  - Section V : Financial Resources (Context and Short-Term Next Steps)
  - Section VI : Monitoring and Evaluation (Goals, Indicators and Process)
3. The SOM2 approved the recommendations of the CCC3 to:
  - Establish a working group to develop a proposal for coordinating mechanism of the CT cooperation and implementing partners. It was agreed for Indonesia to lead the working group.
  - Establish a working group to finalize the monitoring and evaluation plan and develop a set of measurable indicators with tentative numerical targets for each indicator. Indicators will be devised for quantitative targets under the goals in the Regional Plan of Action. The Philippines will lead the working group.
  - Establish a Financial Resources Working Group (FRWG) to collect and analyze relevant information conduct preliminary assessments and feasibility studies, and develop financial management tools. Indonesia will lead the working group.
  - Outputs from all working groups will be ready in time for the CCC4 which is planned to take place in January 2009.
4. The SOM2 approved the proposal for the Ministerial Meeting on 19 February 2009 in Madang Papua New Guinea and the Summit on 15 May 2009 in Manado, Indonesia.
5. The SOM2 agreed on the need for a 4th CTI Coordination Committee Meeting to accept the submissions of the National Action Plans to be attached to the CTI Regional Plan of Action, including drafting of the joint ministerial statement and leaders declaration. The Meeting proposed for Malaysia to host the event. Malaysia will consult the cabinet on the availability of time and budget prior to responding to the proposal. The other option is for Indonesia to host the event.
6. The SOM2 instructed the Secretariat to hold a special consultation meeting in the coming days with the government of Papua New Guinea, to assist in the preparation for the Ministerial Meeting.

7. The SOM2 agreed for Indonesia to provide leadership in the interim at the Ministerial Level, through the CTI Coordination Committee until the coordination mechanism is finalized.
8. The SOM2 delegates the authority to approve new projects or activities proposed from governments and other parties at the regional level to the CTI Coordination Committee.
9. The SOM2 welcomed the signing of the Manila Resolution which embodies the agreement and outcomes of the Meeting.

## Box 9: Manila Resolution

### Manila Resolution

#### ON THE CORAL TRIANGLE INITIATIVE ON CORAL REEFS, FISHERIES AND FOOD SECURITY

Signed on 23 October 2008 by the Governments of:  
Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea at  
Philippines, Solomon Islands and Timor Leste

**ACKNOWLEDGING** that the Coral Triangle Region represents the center of marine biological diversity on the planet, and one of humanity's greatest common heritage treasures;

**RECOGNIZING** that our six countries (CT6) together account for 5.4 per cent of the world's population, and are home to a remarkable diversity of cultures and ethnic groups highly dependent on marine and coastal resources;

**BEING AWARE OF** the critical role that these marine and coastal resources play in ensuring the sustainable development, incomes, livelihoods, and food security of our populations, particularly those living in coastal areas;

**CONSIDERING** that the coastal and marine resources of the Coral Triangle Region are already experiencing significant degradation and are facing increasing threats due primarily to rapidly growing populations, pollution, unsustainable coastal development, overfishing and unsustainable fishing practices, and climate change;

**CALLING ATTENTION TO** the urgent need to address these threats through multilateral collaboration designed to achieve a new trajectory in the future that ensures the conservation and sustainable use of our precious marine and coastal resources for this and future generations;

**CONFIRMING** that our six countries have recently initiated a bold, new response to address these threats - the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF) - and that significant progress has been made in recent months, under this Initiative, to develop a joint Regional Plan of Action, to engage broad stakeholder involvement within all of our countries, and to mobilize major support by external partners; and

**WELCOMING** the particularly significant important progress made at the 2<sup>nd</sup> Senior Officials Meeting at which our six governments agreed a set of key decisions;

#### Resolves to:

1. **ADOPT** the Manila Draft of the Regional CTI-CFF Plan of Action as a framework for the specific actions needed to conserve and sustainably manage our marine and coastal resources;
2. **COLLABORATE** closely in the coming months to finalize the Regional Plan of Action, for consideration by our ministers at their meeting in February 2008;
3. **ENDORSE** plans to hold a ministerial meeting on 19 February 2008 (in Madang, Papua New Guinea), at which our ministers will approve a final version of the Regional Plan of Action for consideration by our Heads of Government at a Summit, and adopt a joint ministerial statement agreeing on key elements of the Summit;  
Plans to hold a CTI Summit on 15 May 2008 (in Indonesia), at which our leaders will formally adopt a Leader Declaration, adopt the Regional Plan of Action, and announce major new programs in each country that exemplify implementation of the Plan of Action;  
The over all goals and preparatory steps outlined in Annex I, designed to help ensure the success of the Ministerial Meeting and Summit;
4. **WELCOME** the CTI Support Programs recently approved and under development by the Global Environment Facility, Asian Development Bank, U.S. government, Australian government, German government, international NGOs, and others, and welcome further announcements by major partners at the upcoming Ministerial Meeting and Summit;
5. **EMPHASIZE** the importance of these and other CTI Support Programs to be developed as true partnerships, responsive to the practical needs of our governments in the context of implementation of the Regional CTI-CFF Plan of Action and national plans of action.

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## CCC4 Manado

The Fourth CTI Coordination Meeting (CCC4) was held in Manado, North Sulawesi, Indonesia, from 28-30 January 2009. It was attended by representatives of all CTI governments, as well as by a number of observers. The main goals of the meeting were (i) to propose a set of key

annexes to the draft of the CTI RPoA (covering Monitoring and Evaluation, Financial Resources, and Coordination Mechanisms and Implementation Partners); and (ii) to advance preparations for the Ministerial Meeting (March 2009) and CTI Summit (May 2009). Box 10 presents an overview of CCC4 Decisions.

## Box 10: CCC4 Meeting

Decisions of the CCC4 meeting:

1. The CTI Coordination Committee agreed that the RPoAs should be finalized by all six countries as soon as possible. The Committee also agreed that a list of national actions by each country should be prepared by SOM3, to be attached as an annex to the RPoA.
2. The Committee reviewed the Draft Decision Document outlining preparations for the CTI Summit, Ministerial Meeting, and SOM3.
3. The CTI Coordination Committee reviewed the first drafts of the Ministerial Document and the Leaders Declaration, and discussed a number of revisions that will be required, covering length and contents. The Committee agreed that the Indonesian Government will take the lead in preparing the second drafts of the Ministerial document and the Leaders Declaration.
4. The Committee noted the Indonesian proposal for some revisions to the Manila Draft of the Regional Plan of Action and the draft texts of the Ministerial Document and Leaders Declaration.
5. The Committee agreed on the need to insert text in the introduction of the RPoA regarding the review and future updating of the RPoA.
6. To refine the annexes on (i) Financial Resources; and (ii) Coordination Mechanisms and Implementation Partners, workshops will be planned prior to SOM3, involving members of these Working Groups.
7. A “Friends of the Chair” Group was formed to develop recommendations on procedures for participation by government and other observers at the upcoming SOM3 and Ministerial Meeting.
8. The Committee reviewed the Draft Decision Document containing an Adjusted CTI Roadmap of activities to be undertaken between now and May 2009.

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## SOM 3 Port Moresby

The third Senior Officials Meeting (SOM3) of the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF) was held in Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea, from 9-10 March 2009. This third SOM was designed primarily to focus on: (i) Agreements on

final preparations for the Ministerial Meeting, including finalizing a Ministerial Statement; (ii) Agreements to advance progress on preparations for the CTI Summit; (iii) Agreements on contents of the final draft of the CTI Regional Plan of Action (“Port Moresby Draft”).



Indonesian Minister Marine Affairs and Fishreies, H.E. Mr. Freddy Numberi wlcomed and gave adress SOM CTI CFF

Due to tight security measures, participants could only move from their bedroom to the conference room, from here to the dining room, then had to return to the conference room and then back to the bedroom. Each CTI meeting had its own dynamics and culture, and SOM3 was the most dynamic and most stressful SOM for the Interim Regional Secretariat, because a series of issues needed to be tackled in preparation of the upcoming first Ministerial Meeting. A pre-SOM meeting was held, with several deadlocks, which led to the establishment of the position of “Friend of Chair”.

A very brief SOM gave rise to concerns about sharp differences among delegates. One hour before the session was opened, a delegate proposed to review the provisional agenda, particularly with regard to the question of whether partners and observers should be allowed to attend all SOM sessions. The idea of restricted participation shocked all parties, because previous

meetings related to CTI-CFF were open for partners and observers. However, these kind of issues are par for the course in the case of evolving organizations, considering that there is no established protocol on sessions.

The core team of the Regional Secretariat, consisting of the Chairman, Prof. Syamsul Maarif, Mr. M. Eko Rudianto, and Mr. Darmawan, immediately held an emergency meeting and in 10 minutes they agreed to take necessary measures and shared the task amongst themselves. The chairman and Mr. Eko immediately called all delegation heads to the secretariat room, while Mr. Darmawan was assigned to discuss the situation with all partners and observers and ask them to refrain from attending some of the SOM sessions.

The emergency meeting was also tense. As soon as the Chairman said that a delegation had requested to restrict partner and observer attendance, some delegates voiced

their criticism. They even accused the Interim Regional Secretariat of having a hidden political agenda. This led to a fierce argument. The Chairman tried to offer an alternative, saying that they could hold closed sessions on certain issues, while other sessions could remain open for the partners and observers. Heated debates occurred between those who insisted that all discussions must be held in closed sessions and others who wanted to allow partners and observers access to all sessions.

Finally, following the strategy that advises that big problems can be tackled by being broken into small chunks, the Chairman of the meeting asked all delegation heads to decide for each session individually if it should be a closed or open. In the middle of the debate, Mr. Darmawan entered the room to give good news. He said that partners and observers did not mind if discussions were held in open or closed meetings. The news relieved the tension in the room, and discussions could be resumed.

The heated atmosphere eventually calmed down. Decisions were made on which sessions would be open to all and which closed for donors and observers. After one and a half hour, leaders of the meeting announced that the SOM sessions would be open with the exception of two sessions on the decision-making process, which would be behind closed doors. The heads of the delegations appeared happy and returned to the room to settle the restlessness that had begun to affect the other participants.

The SOM finally re-started, two hours behind schedule. The meeting was no less heated than the morning session had been. The session was interrupted by several breaks due to deadlocks, with attempts to settle these through “corridor talk” or the establishment of “Friends of Chairs.” The first night of the SOM was full with “Friends of Chair” meetings to settle some pending issues. The two-day tiring, stressful SOM was finally over with some solutions that can be seen in Box 11.

## Box 11: SOM3 Decisions

SOM3 Decisions are as follows:

1. The SOM3 approved five proposed goals for the Ministerial Meeting without revision.
2. The SOM3 approved the proposed program for the Ministerial Meeting without revision.
3. The SOM3 approved protocols for observers for the Ministerial Meeting, including designating Session #5 in the program as a closed session.
4. The SOM3 approved the Draft Ministerial Statement.
5. The SOM3 agreed that the draft of the Summit Program needs some revisions (e.g., reduce length and number of closing remarks).
6. The SOM3 agreed to a Roadmap of steps that will be taken to prepare the Leaders Declaration.

The SOM3 agreed to adopt the main body of the Regional CTI Plan of Action (RPoA). For now, the only annex will be national actions from the National Plans of Action of each CT6 country. There may be a need to revisit Sections IV, V, and VI of the RPoA (covering Coordination Mechanisms

and Implementation Partners, Financial Resources, and Monitoring and Evaluation). The CTI Coordination Committee (CCC) will continue to advance work on these three topics, including developing the process and criteria for the selection of the Secretariat.

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## Ministerial Meeting 1 Port Moresby

The First Ministerial Meeting of the CTI-CFF was held in Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea, on 10 March 2009, back to back with SOM3. The meeting was designed primarily to focus on: (i) endorsement of the Ministerial Statement; (ii) Agreements to advance progress on

preparations for the CTI Summit; (iii) Agreements on contents of the final draft of the CTI Regional Plan of Action (“Port Moresby Draft”).

The First Ministerial Meeting ran well and smoothly. Even though some ministers met each other for the first time, a friendly atmosphere filled the room. At the end, all ministers agreed to the substance of the conference and signed a Joint Ministerial Statement (see box 5).

### Box 12: First Joint Ministerial Statement

## Joint Ministerial Statement

**Endorsed at the first Ministerial Meeting  
Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea**

(10 March 2009)

1. The first Ministerial Meeting of the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security took place in Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea on 10 March 2009, represented by relevant ministers and representatives of the governments of Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, the Solomon Islands, and Timor-Leste.
2. The Ministers expressed their appreciation for the generosity of the government of Papua New Guinea in hosting this Ministerial Meeting, and the superb organizational efforts carried out to ensure a productive and successful event.
3. The Ministers recognized the uniqueness, diversity and richness of the coral reefs and related living resources in the waters within the national jurisdiction of each CT6 country of the Coral Triangle region, as defined in the CTI Regional Plan of Action (Section I, subsection I of RPoA).
4. The Ministers emphasized that the coastal and marine resources in the Coral Triangle region provide profound benefits to the people of the CT6 countries, including livelihoods, income and other benefits, and accelerate progress toward the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), particularly for coastal communities.
5. The Ministers further recognized the persistent threats to the uniqueness, fragility and vulnerability of marine, coastal, and small island ecosystems within the Coral Triangle region resulting from land-based and sea-based pollution, transportation, unsustainable fishing practices, unsustainable coastal development, and climate change, among others.

6. The Ministers reaffirmed the importance of coordinated management of coastal, marine, and small island ecosystems in ensuring long-term benefits and food security for the people of the Coral Triangle region, through implementation programs and projects of “The Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF)” and their respective National Plans of Action.
7. The Ministers emphasized that the implementation of the CTI-CFF is without prejudice to the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and sovereign rights of the CT6 states over their marine resources, or the position of each CT6 state on the on-going delimitation of maritime boundaries between CT6 countries with opposite and adjacent coasts.
8. The Ministers recognized that the CTI Regional Plan of Action is a living and non-legally binding document, to be reviewed and updated as necessary, and that its implementation takes into consideration the different settings and prevailing laws and policies of each CT6 country, and therefore is subject to the level of existing capacities and available resources.
9. The Ministers endorsed the Port Moresby Draft of the CTI Regional Plan of Action and recommended to their leaders to adopt this Regional Plan of Action at their Summit as a blueprint for CT6 governments to sustainably manage coastal and marine resources for the long-term benefit and welfare of the citizens of the region, taking into consideration contributions of stakeholders.
10. The ministers announced the adoption of their respective National Plans of Action and other pioneering programs that elaborate each country’s commitments to mark the successful implementation of CTI-CFF and to contribute significantly to achieving its objectives.
11. The Ministers expressed their appreciation for the work of the interim secretariat in Indonesia and agreed that the interim secretariat should continue to serve the CTI-CFF process until a proper secretariat is formally established.
12. The Ministers welcomed and expressed their appreciation for the continued support for CTI-CFF rendered by partners and welcomed further announcements of contributions by partners.



## First High Level Officials CTI Summit Prepcom Meeting Jakarta

The first High-level Officials Summit Preparation Committee Meeting (HLO Prepcom) of the CTI-CFF was held in Jakarta, Indonesia, on 6-7 April 2009. The HLO Prepcom was mandated by senior officials at the SOM3, held in Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea in March 2009. First HLO Decisions can be seen in Box 12.

## Senior Official CTI Summit Prepcom Meeting Manado

The Senior Officials Summit Prepcom Meeting of the CTI-CFF was held in Manado, Indonesia, from 12-13 May 2009. This Prepcom was mandated by senior officials at the first High-Level Summit Prepcom, held in Jakarta, Indonesia, in April 2009. The Prepcom meeting, which was closed to observers, had the following goals:

### Box 12: First CTI - CFF HLO Meeting Decision

Decisions of the HLO meeting:

1. The HLO Prepcom approved a revised version of the Summit Program. It was agreed to eliminate the CTI Inauguration Event and instead incorporate the Declaration signing and statements by partners into the Summit, and to open the Summit to invited guests and journalists. It was agreed that a small, select group of partners would be invited to make support statements following statements by the CT6 leaders. (Only Leaders, Ministers and CEOs from partners will be allowed to make such support statements.) It was agreed to have a joint press statement for the Summit.
2. The HLO Prepcom approved the dates, times, general goals, and other plans for a set of events linked to the Summit, specifically:
  - Senior Officials CTI Summit Prepcom (full day of 12 May and morning of 13 May)
  - Informal Ministerial CTI Summit Prepcom (13 May; 16.00 – 17.30), followed by a dinner (19.00 – 21.00)
  - Partners Dialogue Meeting (15 May; 14.00 – 17.00)
  - Technical Sessions on CTI Implementation: (i) Seascapes and Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) (Monday or Tuesday; 11-12 May 2009); and (ii) Climate Change Adaptation (Monday or Tuesday; 11-12 May 2009)
3. The HLO Prepcom approved the fourth draft of the Leaders Declaration, and acknowledged the need to continue the process of finalizing the Leaders Declaration agreed at SOM3. The meeting noted Malaysia's concerns about the paragraph on mobilization and allocation of financial resources, and that it should not prejudice efforts underway to develop more specific agreements on financial mechanisms and collaboration around financial resources.
4. The HLO Prepcom reviewed the progress to date on Coordination Mechanisms, and focused discussions on the issue of the CTI Regional Secretariat. The meeting agreed to recommend the need for a permanent Secretariat base, and the need to still work out detailed issues related to such a permanent Secretariat (e.g., staffing, structure, funding, geographic location). The Coordination Mechanisms Working Group is requested to analyze these detailed issues and develop further recommendations.

- to finalize preparations for the CTI Summit (15 May 2009) and related events;
- to achieve a common understanding on CTI coordination mechanisms, and agree on the next steps;
- to achieve a common understanding on financial resources and financial mechanisms, and agree on the next steps; and
- to agree on a Roadmap for the CTI Implementation Phase.

The meeting was formally opened by Prof. Syamsul Ma'arif, Chairman of the CTI Regional Secretariat and Director General of Marine, Coasts and Small Islands for the Indonesian Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries. The Prepcom meeting was designed to finalize the results of the previous meeting, and also to check the preparation of each country for the CTI Summit. They discussed the CTI Leaders Declaration and endorsed the CTI Summit agenda. The first day of the meeting ran well, but on the second day the meeting that was planned to finish at noon (12.00) was delayed because of a heated debate on phrasing a passage of at the Leader Declaration. Discussions came to a dead lock and the session was adjourned for lunch. The session had to be

adjourned several more times to allow senior officials to have consultations and lobbies to break the deadlocks.

Considering the worrying situation, all session participants agreed to delay the start of the Informal Ministerial Meeting from 16.00 to 19.00. The organizing committee members worked hard to rearrange the meeting room because a ministerial dinner was scheduled to be held in the evening.

Finally, after vigorous conversations among delegates and between delegation members and their leaders, the session resumed and the discussion continued. Thanks to the generosity of all those involved, the phrase that had been the bone of contention was endorsed. All participants clapped, some even hugged their neighbors. It ended at 14.30, instead of 12.00 as planned.

The Interim Regional Secretariat and the host, Indonesia, took steps to elaborate the document that would be discussed during the Informal Ministerial Meeting in the evening. At the same time, each delegate also reported to their own minister, so that the upcoming Ministerial Meeting could run as well as expected. The CTI Summit Prepcom Meeting Decisions can be seen in Box 13.

## Box 13: CTI Summit Prepcom Decision

The CTI-CFF Summit Prepcom meeting endorsed decisions, including the following:

1. The Prepcom was briefed on the updated version of the Program for the CTI Summit and related events. Regarding the Ministerial dinner scheduled for the evening of May 13, the Prepcom instructed the Interim Regional Secretariat to issue individual invitations. Regarding the Program for the CTI Summit, it was noted that it appears to be improper to have the partners participate in the proceedings of the Summit proper. Therefore, it was suggested to the Indonesian government that the partners be allowed to deliver their statements of commitment after the signing of the Leaders Declaration or during the Partners Dialogue.
2. The Prepcom approved the final draft of the Leaders Declaration (Annex I), to be forwarded to the Ministerial Meeting, including the following revisions:

- Preamble paragraph #3: Deleted the phrase: “resulting from, inter alia, unsustainable fishing practices, unsustainable coastal development, land-based and sea-based pollution, international navigation in vulnerable waters, and climate change impacts”.
- Declaratory paragraph #4: At the end of the paragraph, inserted: “as endorsed by the first CTI Ministers Meeting in Port Moresby”.
- Declaratory paragraph #7: Agreed on the following reformulation: “TO TASK our relevant Ministers to formulate the implementation modalities of CTI-CFF with a view to enhancing the cooperation”.

The meeting took note that the description of “living document” mentioned in paragraph #4 of the Leaders Declaration means that the CTI Regional Plan of Action shall be subject to periodic review and updates as necessary.

3. The meeting noted that the version of the CTI Regional Plan of Action being recommended for adoption by leaders (referenced in Declaratory Paragraph #4 in the Leaders Declaration) is the Port Moresby Draft (attached as Annex II), and consists of the following six sections in the main body and two annexes:

Section I: Context

Section II: Guiding Principles

Section III: Commitments to Action

Section IV: Coordination Mechanisms and Implementation Partners

Section V: Financial Resources

Section VI: Monitoring and Evaluation

Annex I: Map of Coral Triangle

Annex II: List of National Actions Excerpted from National CTI Plans of Action.

It was reiterated that Sections IV, V, and VI will be revisited, as decided at SOM3 in Port Moresby.

4. The Prepcom reviewed the progress to date on Coordination Mechanisms, and approved the following major tasks for the continued work of the Coordination Mechanisms Working Group:
  - Develop final recommendations on structure of CTI coordination mechanisms
  - Develop the terms of reference and operational aspects of the agreed coordination mechanisms
  - Define the procedure for selecting the permanent location of the Regional Secretariat, and the transition process.
5. The Prepcom reviewed progress related to financial resources and agreed on a series of next steps (Annex III). The Prepcom emphasized that all external funding on the national level from partners should conform to national plans of action.
6. The Prepcom reviewed and revised a Roadmap for the CTI Implementation Phase. The revised Roadmap was approved (Annex IV) and forwarded to the Ministerial meeting for consideration.

## INFORMAL MINISTERIAL CTI SUMMIT PREPCOM MEETING MANADO

The Informal Ministerial Summit Prepcom Meeting of the CTI-CFF was held in Manado, Indonesia, on 13 May 2009. A Senior Officials Summit Prepcom was held during the two days prior to the Ministerial Prepcom, in order to help prepare for this meeting. The goals of the Informal Ministerial Summit Prepcom included:

1. Review final preparations for CTI Summit and related events.
2. Review and approve final text of Leaders Declaration.
3. Review major activities under the Roadmap for the CTI implementation phase, and progress on coordination mechanisms.

The meeting was formally opened by H.E. Freddy Numberi, Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries. The meeting was attended by the following other ministers:

- a. Hon. Datuk Dr. Maximus Johnity Ongkili, Minister of Science, Technology and Innovation, Government of Malaysia;
- b. Hon. Benny Allen, MP, Minister of Environment and Conservation, Government of Papua New Guinea;
- c. Hon. Arthur C. Yap, Secretary of Agriculture, Government of Philippines;
- d. Hon. Gordon Darcy Lilo, Minister of Environment, Conservation & Meteorology, Government of Solomon Islands and Hon. Nollen C. Lenni, Minister of Fisheries and Marine Resources, Government of Solomon Islands;
- e. H.E. João Mendes Gonçalves, Minister of Economy and Development Government of Timor-Leste and H.E. Marriano Assanami Sabino, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, Government of Timor-Leste.

During the introductions, Hon. Datuk Dr. Maximus Johnity Ongkili of Malaysia announced that he recently signed the Joint Ministerial Statement adopted in Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea on 10 March 2009. Box 14 shows the result of the Informal Ministerial Meeting.



Minister Freddy Numberi with partners delegate and the organizing committee of CTI Summit.

## Box 14: Informal Ministerial CTI Summit Prepcom Meeting Decisions

The Informal Ministerial CTI Summit Prepcom meeting ran very well with the following results:

1. The Ministerial Meeting was briefed on the updated version of the Program for the CTI Summit and related events. There was a discussion of the proper order of countries that will be giving statements during the session entitled “Statements by Leaders”. It was agreed to request protocol officials to confer on the appropriate convention to use.
2. The Ministerial Meeting was briefed on the final draft of the Leaders Declaration and approved the Declaration, to be forwarded to the CTI Summit, with one revision as follows:
  - Declaratory paragraph #8: The word “permanent” was deleted from the sentence covering the CTI Secretariat.
3. The Ministerial Meeting was briefed on the Partnership Dialogue and approved the agenda. The ministers agreed that the Partnership Dialogue was the appropriate venue for Partner Statements.
4. The Ministerial Meeting was briefed on the Roadmap for CTI Implementation. The Roadmap was approved, with the following amendments:
  - The Ministerial Meeting should be held before the fifteen Conference of the Parties (COP15) in Copenhagen in December, under the U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), in order to feature CTI activities at the COP15 meeting.
  - The third ministerial meeting should be held by September 2009, with preparatory meetings in the months prior to this. Moving the dates of these meetings up will help to maintain the momentum generated in Manado.
5. The Ministerial Meeting was briefed on the progress related to CTI coordination mechanisms, and approved the decisions on this topic taken at the Senior Officials Summit Prepcom.

Alan White of TNC stated that “The development of the RPoA was a major undertaking, and probably the most difficult to date, for the CTI countries working together through the various international forums and meetings. One of the main struggles in the development of the RPoA was to commonly agree on a set of numerical or quantifiable targets for the 5 goals. Thus, although targets were set in general terms, quantities were withheld because of variability across the CTI countries. For example, putting hectares on the area of MPAs to be protected by 2020 was problematic given various definitions for MPAs, deciding on whether it is better

to focus on total area or quality of management (e.g. management effectiveness) and similar types of basic questions that must be answered to obtain a regional consensus. One lesson that emerged and for which wise judgement of all concerned helped, was that it is better to insert question marks rather than insert numbers that might be disputed later on. Another lesson was that a good database for regional work on marine conservation did not exist, thus it was very difficult to quantify the work being proposed or to even develop a good baseline.”

Mr. M. Eko Rudianto, looking back over a series of meetings and events, stated that, for him, the most memorable experience before the CTI-CFF Summit was observing the CT6 governments negotiate the final text of the Leaders Declaration and of the CTI Regional Plan of Action. Even though there were certainly some disputed issues, it was remarkable how much good will and flexibility was exhibited by the six governments. At the final Senior Officials Meeting (SOM), just two days before the scheduled summit, there were some tensions due to issues raised by some officials. But thankfully, these

were ironed out, and the final steps in preparation for the Summit continued unhampered. All the effort and hard work throughout so many meetings would finally be crowned by success!

High-ranking officials were due to meet in Manado, North Sulawesi, to witness the inauguration of a new initiative in the efforts to save the world of coral reefs. Six heads of governments would officially convey the initiative to the world, which is a first in marine protection, especially in regards to coral reefs.



# 4 CHAPTER

## CTI-CFF Summit

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**AN HISTORIC** event took place in Manado, Indonesia on May 15 – the first-ever Summit meeting of the leaders of the six Coral Triangle countries. At the Summit, the leaders committed to a bold vision and concrete actions to conserve the richest and most abundant marine life on our planet. The Summit marked the official launch of the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF)(see Annex I for CTI background). Along with the six leaders, 20 ministers and over 100 senior officials from the CT6 countries, senior representatives of 15 major partners (international NGOs, donor governments, and funding agencies) all came together in Manado to declare a new era in marine and coastal conservation for the Coral Triangle. The commitments and announcements made at the Summit and related events represent one of the most important advances in marine conservation in history, and could one day be described as a tipping point for transforming the way marine and coastal resources are managed in this globally important area.

The CTI Summit, which from the very beginning was designed to be held concurrently with the World Ocean Conference (WOC) in Manado, finally took place despite the difficulties in finding accommodation for the delegates due to the large number of participants and the limited availability of star-rated hotel rooms in Manado. As the date of the event drew closer, but still long before the Summit rooms had been booked, it turned out that more rooms were needed due to

the high demand. M. Eko Rudianto arranged for the CTI organizing team to take some delegate members on a trip around the city, and even to Lake Tondano, while waiting for confirmation about where they could stay. There was tension regarding the accommodation availability ahead of the CTI Senior Official PrepCom Meeting, which forced the CTI organizing committee to convince the hotels to prioritize rooms for the CTI participants.

In the end, all participants were accommodated, though not in the same hotel. Some delegation members even stayed in the city of Tomohon. As they stayed in different hotels, time management and transportation was important so that they could arrive at the Summit venue on time. In addition, the security applied the odd-even plate number system and it was quite a struggle to get special identity cards for the organizing committees' cars. However, all of the problems were resolved, making the organizing of the CTI Summit a romantic story to remember.

The organizing committee was able to manage the Summit in spite of the many difficulties encountered. Up to three weeks before the Summit, there was no confirmation that the President of the Philippines and the Prime Minister of Malaysia would attend. Because of the hard work of the Philippine focal point for the CTI, President Arroyo was able to come. In the case of Malaysia, it was fortunate that three weeks before the



The six Coral Triangle Governments (Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, the Solomon Islands, and Timor Leste)

Summit, Malaysia Prime Minister had visited Indonesia to meet with the Indonesian President. We were very happy to hear that the Prime Minister of Malaysia confirmed his attendance at the CTI Summit following that meeting.

May 14th and 15th, 2009, were the peak of the CTI Summit. It began with the CTI Summit Dinner, which was attended by Heads of States clad in bright, beautiful North Sulawesi batik. The dinner took place in a merry atmosphere, highlighted by dances and songs performed by a choir of North Sulawesi women which received applause from the audience. A short film was shown during the event. Unfortunately in the first 30 seconds, the sound could not be heard. Later, it became known that it happened because the multimedia operator was nervous and made a mistake in plugging the sound jack into the computer. The short film was prepared by the WWF team, who worked hard for a month before the Summit revising the film five times. The hard work almost became useless. In the end, all participants enjoyed the

film and the dinner ended well, making a big impression on the guests.

The dinner was over by 9.30pm. Outside the room, meals were also served for all participants of the WOC and CTI Summit who had not been able to enter the CTI Summit Dinner room. It was a great event. A wonderful firework display was seen in the sky while severe traffic jam occurred along the main road in front of the Grand Kawanua. All participants returned to their respective hotels with sweet memories about the WOC and CTI Summit. The organizing committee still had to work, preparing rooms for the CTI Summit. No less than 4 rooms with new backdrops needed to be prepared. A room for the VVIP lounge, a room for the CTI Summit, a room for the signing of the Leaders' Declaration and another room for the photo session. It was really tense as at 5 in the morning, the rooms were still a mess. Most of the organizing committee members did not sleep at all that night. At 7 a.m. the rooms were still being cleaned up when the security forces for the President checked them.



At 8 a.m., the participants began to arrive after passing through the scanning gate. Tight security measures were taken. Only participants with special name tags were allowed to enter. There were some protests from participants because they failed to show the special name tags and could not get in. Even the press photographer had to argue to be allowed to enter to take the pictures of the heads of states. It was so frantic that one of the organizing committee members had an asthma attack while he was arguing about the permit to enter the meeting room. M. Eko said that he was really tense as he feared the man would collapse.

Finally, the heads of states entered the Grand Kawanua and were escorted to the VVIP lounge. The tension had abated due to the efforts of the organizing committee and they were now waiting for the event to kick off. All heads of states then went to another room for a photo session with a blue backdrop. It ran well with dozens of local and foreign journalists documenting the historical

moment, taking the picture of heads of the CT6 countries who posed in front of the beautifully designed backdrop. After the photo session, the heads of states took their seats as arranged and the CTI Summit began. After five minutes, the journalists were told to move to the listening room.

Two incidents happened during the CTI Summit. Firstly, an observer suddenly fell from his seat and the medical team had to take him out of the room for immediate treatment. Later, in the middle of the meeting, the President announced that the man was in a better condition and was resting in the medical room.

Another incident happened, making the hearts of the organizing committee members pound wildly. Soon after the CTI Leaders' Declaration was displayed, including the part where the heads of states would put their signatures, Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, Freddy Numberi, called a member of the organizing committee. He informed the committee that the order



In May 2009, the six Coral Triangle Governments (Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, the Solomon Islands, and Timor Leste) signed CTI Leaders Declaration and launched a Regional Plan of Action for the next decade adopted at the World Ocean Conference in Manado, Indonesia

of the signatures was not in accordance with the order approved during the informal Ministerial Meeting. He said that it should be in alphabetical order. The organizing committee immediately contacted staff of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, asking them to reprint the document on a piece of special paper. Before it was signed, Freddy Numberi again asked the organizing committee whether the order had been changed.

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## The incident reminded Eko about the preparations for the CTI Summit;

We were so busy that it wasn't until May 15 at 2:00 am when we realized that we had forgotten all about the pens that the Leaders were to use for signing the CTI Leaders' Declaration. I don't know what my staff did, but in the morning, we had six pens. If you looked closely, the pens were just sitting on the table, which was not proper protocol – the pens should have been placed in pen holders.

He also recounted a memorable experience during the early stages of the Summit. During the speeches by the heads of state, a UNEP official in attendance as an observer fell out of her seat and had an epileptic seizure. The Summit was temporarily halted while she was taken to receive medical attention, and then the Summit resumed.

As expected, the CTI Summit ran well. All heads of states and governments moved to another room to sign the document. Finally the document was signed and the historical event was over. In the afternoon, the Ministers and their partners met to discuss the implementation of the CTI Leaders' Declaration.

The success of the CTI Summit relied on good cooperation among all parties. The WOC committee, staff of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the State Secretariat, the partners (the governments of the United States and Australia, CI, WWF, TNC), the North Sumatra provincial government team, and the CT6 member countries

(Indonesia, the Philippines, Solomon Island, Timor-Leste, Papua New Guinea and Malaysia) all worked, hard shoulder to shoulder, to arrange this historical event as part of the effort to save marine biodiversity in the Coral Triangle.

Alan White of TNC stated that the CTI Summit was a very positive experience because it brought together all kinds of organizations with their respective governments in an international forum to agree on a major international undertaking – i.e. the CTI. There were many skeptics saying that leaders wouldn't come or would not agree or make commitments (financial or otherwise) on behalf of their governments. However, somehow as it evolved and the CTI Summit was planned and executed, there was a great deal of positive momentum (or faith) that indeed it was going to happen and be a success. Thus, to the satisfaction and delight of all concerned, the CTI Summit produced an agreement among the CT6 to establish the CTI-CFF and set the ball rolling forward for those countries and the region. A most memorable experience for me was the enthusiasm of almost all people involved from Heads of State and Senior Officials to the school children from Northern Sulawesi Province that attended the various displays and discussions. The enthusiasm was contagious, taking away all the various threats to the CTI thriving so that the main purpose of the Summit could be achieved.

The organization of events, timing of particular meetings and conferences was not perfect by any means, but somehow it all came together for that week in May 2009. Manado City was a gracious host and clearly extraordinary efforts had been made to make it all work for the people and organizations attending, and for the various meetings and forums. It was probably one of the most complicated events of its kind to be held in Indonesia or anywhere in the CT6 countries given the numbers of people and variety of meetings scheduled over the few days leading up to the Summit, and that it was held in a location that was not accustomed to such large gatherings. Alan personally was a bit overwhelmed to just keep track of all that was going on and to choose the most relevant events to participate in. He added, "but, I went home very pleased with the result!"

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## OUTCOMES OF SUMMIT – A POSSIBLE TIPPING POINT

The Summit produced a set of extraordinary political commitments to marine and coastal conservation, accompanied by a set of announcements by governments detailing new, concrete actions and programs, as well as announcements of funding commitments by donors.

Highlights include:

### 1. CTI formally launched

Leaders from all six Coral Triangle countries came to Manado and together, formally launched the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries, and Food Security (CTI-CFF).

### 2. Adoption of Leaders Declaration

At a special ceremony immediately following the Summit, a formal Declaration was signed (Box 4.1) that binds the governments of the Coral Triangle to take action, “...to address threats to the marine, coastal and small island ecosystems in the Coral Triangle region, through accelerated and collaborative action, taking into consideration multi-stakeholder participation in all six of our countries.” Of particular note, in the Declaration, leaders:

- adopted the CTI Regional Plan of Action;
- instructed their Ministers to follow up on implementation of the Plan of Action;
- established a CTI Regional Secretariat to support implementation of the Plan of Action;
- called for the mobilization and effective allocation of sustainable financial resources to implement the regional and national CTI plans of action; and
- agreed to convene future Summits to ensure a continuing high level of political commitment.

### Box 1: Leaders Declaration

## Coral Triangle Initiative Leaders’ Declaration On Coral Reefs, Fisheries And Food Security

Manado, Indonesia, 15 May 2009

**We, the Leaders of Indonesia, the Philippines, Timor Leste, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, and Malaysia :**

**ACKNOWLEDGING** the vast marine, coastal and small island ecosystems and the unique biodiversity of the Coral Triangle region of the Indo Pacific, which provide invaluable livelihood and food security benefits for our people;

**RECOGNIZING** the urgent need to address the poverty afflicting our people, particularly our coastal communities, and to meet relevant internationally agreed development goals, including the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;

**EXPRESSING** concern over the increasing level of degradation of marine, coastal, and small island ecosystems within the Coral Triangle region;

**REAFFIRMING** our common understanding to establish a cooperative arrangement to sustainably manage the marine, coastal, and small island ecosystems in the Coral Triangle region and ensure that these efforts contribute effectively to strengthening food security, increasing resiliency, and adaptation to climate change;

**REAFFIRMING ALSO** our commitments to promote the sustainable management of our marine and coastal resources, and acknowledging the need for further action;

**RESOLVING** to take up the challenges of safeguarding the Coral Triangles's vast marine and coastal resources for present and future generations of our people;

**RESOLVING** to take up the challenges of safeguarding the Coral Triangles's vast marine and coastal resources for present and future generations of our people;

**DO HEREBY DECLARE :**

1. **TO OFFICIALLY LAUNCH** the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF) to address threats to the marine, coastal, and small island ecosystems within the Coral Triangle region, through accelerated and collaborative action, taking into consideration multi-stakeholder participation in all of our six countries;
2. **TO AGREE** that the Coral Triangle initiative primarily focuses on areas of cooperation in relation to coral reefs, fisheries, food security, and adaptation to climate change;
3. **TO AFFIRM** the Joint Statement of the first Ministerial Meeting of CTI-CFF, held in Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea on 10 March 2009;
4. **TO ADOPT** the CTI Regional Plan of Action, a living and non-legally binding document to conserve and sustainably manage coastal and marine resources within the Coral Triangle region, that takes into consideration laws and policies of each country, as endorsed by the first CTI Ministers' Meeting in Port Moresby;
5. **TO RECOGNIZE** that the implementation of the CTI-CFF is a voluntary cooperation and without prejudice to the sovereignty, territorial integrity, sovereign rights of the six countries respectively over their marine resources, and the position of each state on the on-going and future negotiation on delimitation of maritime boundaries between the countries;
6. **TO EMPHASIZE** that cooperation of CTI-CFF shall be subject to the laws; regulations; national policies and priorities of the respective countries; and the application of relevant sustainable development principles to transboundary management, conservation and development within the Coral Triangle region; as well as taking into consideration the relevant multilateral, regional and bilateral environmental agreements;
7. **TO TASK** our relevant Ministers to formulate the implementation modalities of CTI-CFF with a view to enhancing the cooperation;

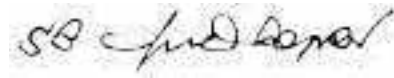
8. *TO ESTABLISH* a secretariat for CTI-CFF to service the ongoing CTI-CFF implementation process;
9. *TO CALL* for the mobilization and effective allocation of sustainable financial resources needed to implement the CTI Regional and National Plans of Action;
10. *TO EXPRESS* our appreciation to CTI-CFF Partners for their continuing support towards the successful implementation of CTI-CFF programs in the region, and welcome participation by new partners;
11. *TO CONVENE* the next CTI Summit when deemed necessary, on a date mutually agreed by the CTI countries, to help ensure that a high level of political commitment continues to be dedicated in furthering the attainment of the goals of CTI-CFF.



From left to right: Dr. Gellwyn Jusuf, Minister Cicip Sutardjo, Dr. Sudirman Saad and Dr. Suseno Sukoyono attended SOM 7 Jakarta

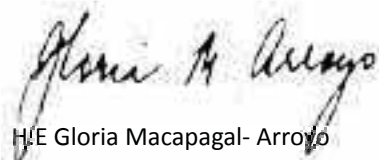
Signed on 15 May 2009 in Manado, Indonesia by :

Government of the  
Republic of Indonesia



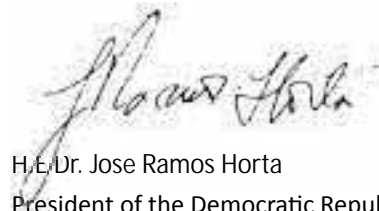
H.E. Dr. H. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono  
President of the Republic of Indonesia

Government of the  
Republic of the Philippines



H.E. Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo  
President of the Republic of the Philippines

Democratic Republic  
of Timor Leste



H.E. Dr. Jose Ramos Horta  
President of the Democratic Republic  
of Timor Leste

Government of  
Papua New Guinea



Rt. Hon. Grand Chief Sir Michael Somare  
Prime Minister of Papua New Guinea

Government of  
Solomon Islands



Hon. Dr. Derek Sikua  
Prime Minister of Solomon Islands

Government of Malaysia



H.E. Dato' Sri Mohd Najib Tun Abdul Razak  
Prime Minister of Malaysia

### 3. Adoption of Regional CTI Plan of Action

Leaders formally adopted the CTI-CFF Regional Plan of Action, the most specific, comprehensive, and ambitious marine conservation action plan ever agreed to by the governments. (Box 4.2 and 4.3, summarize the commitments in the Plan of Action).

The agreed CTI-CFF Regional Plan of Action contains unprecedented conservation commitments on marine protected areas (MPAs), fisheries, and climate change adaptation. In total, the Action Plan contains some 40 specific, time-bound actions covering five major themes: (i) seascapes; (ii) ecosystem approach to fisheries management; (iii) MPAs; (iv) adaptation to climate change for marine and coastal ecosystems; and (v) threatened species.

#### Box 4.2:

### Overview of Regional CTI Plan of Action (5 Goals, 10 Targets)

#### **Goal #1 : Priority Seascapes (large marine areas) designated and effectively managed**

- By 2012: 'Priority Seascapes' designated, with investment plans completed and sequenced
- By 2020: 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**

- By 2012: Strong legislative, policy and regulatory frameworks in place for achieving an ecosystem approach to fisheries management (EAFM)
- By 2020: Improved income, livelihoods and food security in an increasingly significant number of coastal communities across the region through a new Sustainable Coastal Fisheries and Poverty Reduction Initiative ('COASTFISH')
- By 2020: Effective measures in place to help ensure exploitation of shared tuna stocks is sustainable, with tuna spawning areas and juvenile growth stages adequately protected
- By 2020: More effective management of, and more sustainable trade in, live-reef fish and reef-based ornamentals achieved

#### **Goal #3 : Marine protected areas (MPAs) established and effectively managed**

- By 2020: Region-wide Coral Triangle MPA System (CTMPAS) in place and fully functional

## Goal #4 : Climate change adaptation measures achieved

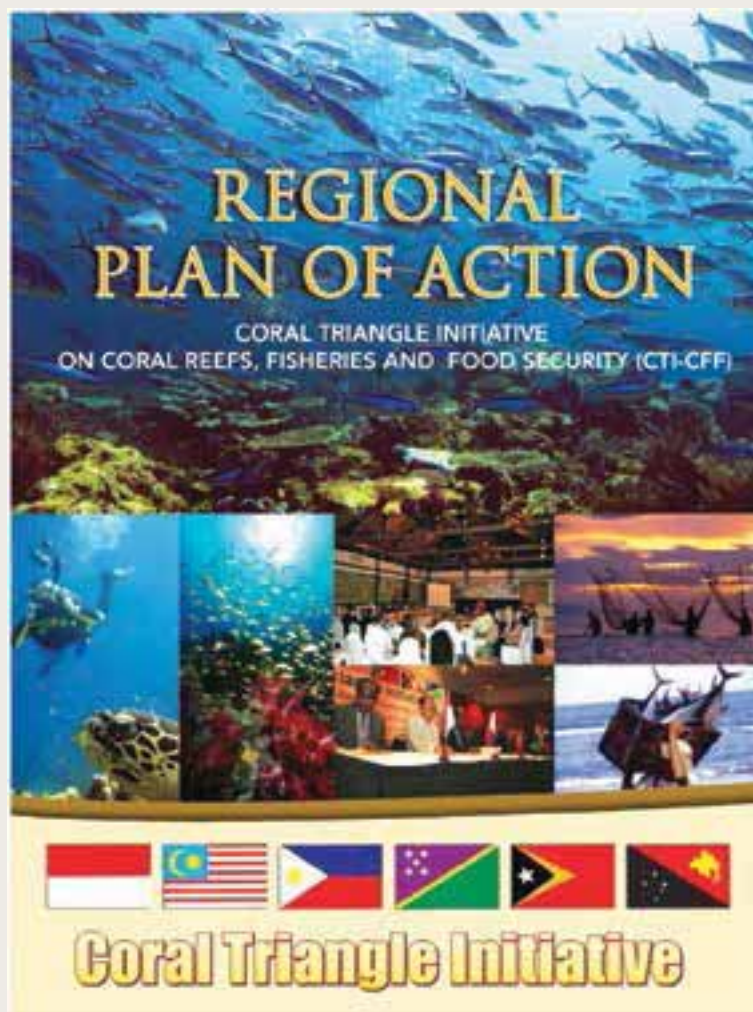
- By 2015: Region-wide Early Action Plan for Climate Change Adaption for the near-shore marine and coastal environment and small islands ecosystems developed and implemented
- By 2013: Networked National Centers of Excellence on Climate Change Adaptation for marine and coastal environments are established and in full operation

## Goal #5 : Threatened species status improving

- By 2020: Improved status of sharks, sea turtles, seabirds, marine mammals, corals, seagrass, mangroves and other identified threatened species

### Box 4.3:

## COVER OF REGIONAL CTI-CFF PLAN OF ACTION





## 4. Highlights of Summit statements by CT6 leaders – announcements and priority issues

In their statements delivered at the Summit (see compilation of statements in Annex IV), the Leaders made announcements and emphasized priority issues:

### Indonesia

- Immediate signing of a Presidential Decree creating a national committee of relevant Ministers to meet annually to advance the implementation of CTI-CFF.
- Formal establishment (through ministerial decree) of the Savu Sea National Marine Fisheries Sanctuary, covering 3.5 million hectares (ha), the largest MPA in Southeast Asia and the third largest in the world. The MPA will help to protect endangered fisheries for millions of coastal community members in 14 districts in the area and will protect one of the world's most important migratory routes for whales.
- A new target to achieve 20 million ha. of MPAs across Indonesia by 2020, with strictly enforced protection and sufficient financing (currently, there are 13.4 million ha. of MPAs).
- Over the next three years, Indonesia will seek a doubling of the current national budget dedicated to specific programs and activities stipulated in the CTI Regional Plan of Action.
- Offer to host a permanent CTI Regional Secretariat in Indonesia, and provide full financial support for the day-to-day operations.
- Pledge of \$5 million to support CTI implementation.
- Instructing Indonesian Government Ministers to work with Ministers in other CT countries to determine a common CT6 position on climate

change and oceans/coastal resources (including ecosystem-based adaptation as outlined in the CTI Plan of Action).

### Malaysia

- The Prime Scientific Sailing Expedition 2009 will be launched on June 15 (name of ship: KD Perantau), a 52-day expedition to conduct various studies, including mapping of the marine flora and fauna (coral reefs, marine mammals, fish, and invertebrates) throughout the country.
- Pledge of \$1 million to support CTI implementation (note: this was not included in the written statement).

### Papua New Guinea

- National Cabinet of Ministers has just endorsed \$2 million of budget support for national implementation of CTI.
- CTI will provide substance for the two major policy frameworks that will guide funding and governmental action in the coming years: (i) PNG's Long-term Development Strategy; and (ii) PNG's Policy Framework on Environmentally Sustainable Economic Growth.
- A whole-of-government approach will be taken to CTI implementation (i.e. multiple ministries will be engaged).

### Philippines

- Pursuing the establishment of a joint fisheries consortium among private sectors in the Philippines, Malaysia, Indonesia, and Brunei (under BIMP EAGA process) to promote sustainable fisheries.
- Pursuing the adoption of policies that call on the tuna industry to share the costs of caring for tuna spawning grounds.

- Recently signed Executive Order 797 mandating the Philippines National CTI Plan of Action. Earlier Executive Order 533, adopting integrated coastal management as a national strategy to ensure sustainable development of the nation's coasts, oceans and marine resources.
- National budget funding of approximately \$5 million for coastal resource management and climate change adaptation planning. Current fiscal year budget includes support for several threatened species and priority sites (i.e. Apo Reef Natural Park, Turtle Islands Wildlife Sanctuary, and the Tubbataha Reefs Natural Park).
- Carry out the message of Manado into the ongoing climate change negotiations (Note: This message is a key element to incorporating marine issues, such as ecosystem-based adaptation covering the marine environment, into the post-Kyoto agreement).
- Joint effort with CI and WWF to identify a new 'priority seascape'.

## Solomon Islands

- Cabinet of Solomon Islands Government has recently endorsed the establishment of a new CTI Unit within the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Meteorology, with qualified officials.
- Created a National Coordinating Committee (NCC) with members from relevant Government Ministries, environmental NGOs, and community-based organizations to provide technical guidance to the CTI Unit.
- Cabinet of Solomon Islands Government recently endorsed the National CTI Plan of Action (NPOA), which complements the CTI Regional Plan of Action (RPOA).

- In 2010, CTI activities will be mainstreamed in the Recurrent and Development Budget. A new project is currently underway, with national resources allocated in the 2009 budget, entitled: "Building Resilience and Adaptive Capacity of Small Low-lying Outer Islands in Solomon Islands to Combat the Impacts of Climate Change".
- Next CT6 Ministers' Meeting needs to be held before the Copenhagen climate change negotiations in December, in order to have a unified position on climate adaptation issues. Solomons offered to host this Ministerial Meeting (not in written speech).

## Timor Leste

- Engage stakeholders (communities, businesses and NGOs) in a dialogue on CTI, to help convince them of the importance of these issues and the need for action.
- Climate change is a priority issue, as food security and livelihoods are threatened and key industries such as fisheries and tourism are at risk. We must make concerted efforts to adapt to climate change.
- Another key issue is illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing. Proposed a new international task force on IUU fishing with neighboring countries (involving fisheries departments, naval forces and international NGOs) to develop and implement a new action plan to combat illegal fishing within the CTI area.

The complete statements by CTI Leaders can be seen in the boxes as follows:



Prof. Syamsul Maarif, Minister Freddy Numberi and Dr. Gellwynn Jusuf during press conference of the CTI Summit

## Box 4.4:

### Coral Triangle Summit

Opening and Keynote Address by  
H. E. Dr. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono  
President of the Republic of Indonesia  
Manado, 15 May 2009

*Bismillah Hirrahmanirrahim,  
Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.,*

Peace Be Upon Us,

Excellency President Arroyo,  
Excellency President Ramos-Horta,  
Excellency Prime Minister Somare,  
Excellency Prime Minister Sikua,  
Excellency Prime Minister Najib,  
Coral Triangle Initiative Partners,  
Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am pleased to welcome all of you to this first-ever Coral Triangle Initiative Summit. I am grateful to the distinguished leaders of the Coral Triangle countries for their support and cooperation that made this endeavor a reality.

I also deeply appreciate the presence of representatives of Coral Triangle Initiative Partners. Their crucial support in various forms has made this Initiative feasible.

Our aim today is to ensure a brighter future for the people of the Coral Triangle. Our oceans are beneficial to us in many aspects – as a supplier of food security, provider of economic livelihood, and an important player in the struggle against global warming.

We are also here to correct an oversight.

Seventeen years ago, the Earth Summit convened in Rio de Janeiro. In that Summit, world leaders signed landmark agreements to halt the loss of biodiversity, to safeguard the world's climate and to better manage the world's forest.

But they signed no agreement on the one environment that covers about 72 percent of the earth's surface and provides sustenance to human kind – the oceans. They also signed no agreement that would particularly address the problems of the environment where half of the world's population lives – the coasts.

This is not to say that nothing has been done about our oceans and our coasts. Our governments have taken important steps in our national policies to protect these oceans and their invaluable living resources. We have all established marine protected areas. We have all put in place laws and policies to manage our fisheries.

Collectively, we have taken some important actions together such as the tri-national agreements on the Sulu-Sulawesi Seas and the Bismarck-Solomon Seas; the Regional Plan of Action on Responsible Fisheries; and, within the framework of APEC, the Seoul Oceans Declaration and the Bali Ministerial Plan of Action on Oceans and Coasts.

But these efforts are not enough.

As we sit here today, scientists warn us that our marine and coastal resources are being depleted by over fishing, destructive fishing practices, unsustainable coastal development, pollution and climate change. In parts of the Coral Triangle, they have already caused significant depletion of coastal and pelagic fish stocks. They have caused massive losses of mangrove forests and vast degradation of coral reef systems. Now, many of our marine and coastal species are on the brink of extinction.

Scientists have advised us that we have so much to lose if we do not pay attention to the fate of our corals. The Coral Triangle is a globally-recognized treasure. It is unique: there is nothing like it on earth. It is the global center of marine life abundance and marine life diversity. If its natural systems were to be damaged beyond repair, it would be a tragedy for the whole planet.

That is why we are here today: to prevent the loss of that unique treasure and to enhance it for the sake of generations to come.

This Summit therefore is more than just an effort to secure present and future welfare of our peoples. It is about ensuring food security for humankind. Our citizens and citizens of other nations rely on tuna, reef fish, shrimp, seaweed farming, and marine-based tourism for their livelihood. The international trade in marine-based commodities is a major contributor to the growth of our GDP.

We can and we must increase the productivity of these resources as demand and consumption grows with the growth in population.

This Summit is also about the conquest of poverty in our part of the world. This is about reaching and surpassing the Millennium Development Goals.

And, finally, this is about our moral obligation to care for the greatest wealth of marine life on the planet. We have a moral obligation to nurture these animals, plants and ecosystems.

The attainment of these goals will be a high point in the journey that the six Coral Triangle governments began in Bali just a year and a half ago. That was when we committed to a common vision to sustainably manage the marine and coastal resources of our region.

We also invited partners to join us in that effort. The governments of the United States and Australia, the Asian Development Bank, the Global Environment Facility, The Nature Conservancy, Conservation International and the World Wildlife Fund readily accepted this role. Since then, interest in our initiative has grown enormously and the number of support partners has increased.

And since then, within the CTI Roadmap process, our six governments and our partners have achieved a new level of common understandings.

First, our six countries have formally recognized that the Coral Triangle is the very centre of marine life abundance and marine life diversity on the planet, and over 100 million of our citizens depend every day on these critical marine resources for their income, their livelihoods, their food security, and the protection of their coasts.

Second, our six countries have recognized that the threats to these precious marine and coastal resources are growing each day. These threats stem from climate change that is causing the sea level to rise and the sea surface temperature to increase. We must therefore adapt to these climate change impacts. We need a risk reduction strategy.

Third, our six countries have recognized that we must address these threats and reverse these trends. Our six countries have therefore jointly developed a Regional Plan of Action, the boldest and most ambitious marine action plan ever agreed by governments. This will transform the way we manage our marine and coastal resources, and reshape our future.

On the part of Indonesia, and as demonstration of our commitment to the CTI Regional Plan of Action, my Government is immediately taking several vigorous measures.

Immediately after this Summit, I will sign a Presidential Decree creating a national committee of relevant Ministers to meet annually to advance the implementation of the Coral Triangle Initiative.

I am also pleased to announce that just this week, my government formally established the Savu Sea National Marine Fisheries Sanctuary, covering some 3.9 million hectares in the southern seas of Indonesia, bordering Timor-Leste. We have thus created some 13.4 million hectares of marine protected areas, considerably exceeding the target set some years ago of 10 million hectares of marine protected areas across Indonesia by 2010.

Today I am announcing a new target for Indonesia: to achieve 20 million hectares of marine protected areas across Indonesia by 2020! Their protection will be strictly enforced and sufficiently financed.

Over the next three years, the Government of Indonesia will seek a doubling of the current national budget dedicated to specific programs and activities stipulated in the CTI Regional Plan of Action.

At the same time, we are offering to host a permanent CTI Secretariat in Indonesia to support the implementation of the CTI Regional Plan of Action. If the other Coral Triangle countries accept this offer, we are prepared to provide full financial support for the day-to-day operations of that Secretariat.

I am also pleased to announce that the Government of Indonesia is now ready to pledge 5 million US dollars for the CTI program.

Finally, I am instructing my Ministers to work with their counterparts in the other Coral Triangle countries to hammer out a common position for negotiations toward a new climate change regime in Copenhagen later this year. That position will have to be based on our shared vision in caring for our ocean and coastal resources. And I appeal to all governments and all nations to support that position. I call on all stakeholders – civil society, non-governmental organizations, the mass media, academia, and the private business sector – to join us in promoting that position. For no regime on climate change will work if it does not take into account the reality of our oceans and coastal areas, and the severity of their distress.

Excellencies,

None of us can escape the deeper truth: that the long-term survival of human life depends a great deal on the capacity of our oceans to sustain life.

From this Summit, therefore, let us send forth to the world this simple but urgent message: let us now take care of our oceans – our marine and coastal resources – so that they will, in turn, take care of us.

I thank you.

*Wassalamualalkum Wr. Wb.*

## Box 4.5:

# Coral Triangle Summit

Leader's Statement

**H.E. Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo**  
President of Republic of the Philippines  
**Manado, 15 May 2009**

Your excellencies, President Yudhoyono, President Ramos Horta, Prime Minister Somare, Prime Minister Sikua, Prime Minister Najib, development partners, delegates, ladies and gentlemen. Thank you, President Yudhoyono for making this Summit happen.

At a time when the world seems mired in bad news, the Coral Triangle Initiative is genuine good news. Here we have nations coming together in common purpose to protect a vital segment of our common global environment. During times of economic hardship, the pressures are greatest to abandon our obligation to the environment or to loosen the rules.

That is precisely why, now, we must be even more vigilant in advancing the CTI program.

To a world struggling with global warming, we are showing the way toward a united front to keep our biodiversity intact, our food resources strong and our environment pristine. The Coral Triangle is potentially the world's most important "refuge" for marine life – but only if we do our part to keep it in good health. For too long, we have let our environment become degraded, our natural resources diminished, our social contract with nature destroyed.

It is time to rebalance our approach: develop a strong economy, provide full employment and maintain the sacred relationship of human beings to Mother Earth. This is not an either-or proposition. This must be a win-win solution to not just stopping the degradation, but also improving, restoring and enhancing our ecology. We rely on the sea for food, jobs and pleasure. Let us not destroy this resource. President Yudhoyono's CTI proposal was welcomed at the 2007 APEC, ASEAN and BIMP-EAGA Summits. CTI ministerial and senior officials developed a joint regional plan of action which we are slated to adopt today.

We in BIMP-EAGA reinforced the synergies with the CTI. We are pursuing the establishment of a joint fisheries consortium among our private sectors. We are pursuing the adoption of policies that call on the tuna industry to share the costs of caring for tuna spawning grounds in the Coral Triangle. Funding and technical assistance is being provided by the Global Environment Facility, or GEF, the Asian Development Bank, and the Australian and United States governments, among others. International non-governmental organizations such as Conservation International, The Nature Conservancy and the World Wildlife Fund are also joining forces to work with the Coral Triangle governments in pursuing the Regional Plan of Action as well national action plans.

I have signed executive order 797 mandating the Philippine National Plan of Action that follows the general outline of the CTI regional plan and adopts the guiding principles enunciated by our six Coral Triangle countries in 2007. My earlier executive order 533, adopting Integrated Coastal Management as a national strategy to ensure the sustainable development of our nation's coasts, oceans and marine resources, is further adherence to the CTI.

We have taken decisive action at the community, local government, provincial, district and national levels on coastal resource management and multi-sectoral climate change adaptation planning, with national budget funding equivalent to what President Yudhoyono has committed for Indonesia. We have also allocated funds this year in our national government appropriations to support the conservation of important species and management of several protected areas including the Apo Reef Natural Park, the Turtle Islands Wildlife Sanctuary and the renowned Tubbataha Reefs Natural Park, a UNESCO World Natural Heritage site. If we are going to impact the climate change dialogue, we must strive to carry the message of Manado into the ongoing meetings of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. We must call on all countries, but most importantly the major industrialized nations and the rest of the developed world, to live up to their UNFCCC obligations, particularly those related to access to affordable and appropriate technology and the provision of funding for climate change management programs.

In the Philippines we are carrying out a joint effort of our government, Conservation International and WWF to identify a new 'priority seascape' in line with the regional plan of action and our own national plan. This is a true government-NGO partnership that is successfully working to protect our marine resources. We hope to continue our collaboration with our development partners, particularly in expanding opportunities for private sector participation in the CTI. We initiated constructive dialogues with global players in the tuna and tourism industries at an event we co-hosted with our international NGO partners.

Our national plan uses the Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Eco-region Program(SSME) as its platform in areas such as the management of marine protected areas and networks, and the use of an ecosystem approach to sustainable fisheries management. Our current SSME efforts include the development and planned implementation this year, with Malaysia and Indonesia, of the Tri-national Sulu-Celebes Seas small pelagic fisheries management project. This project, with funding support from GEF through UNDP, supports the goal of the CTI Regional Plan of Action on Sustainable Fisheries Management. The Philippines is honored to take the lead in its implementation. We are also working to strengthen our bilateral relations with CTI countries. We signed separate MOU's on fisheries cooperation with Timor-Leste and with Papua New Guinea as part of our commitment to the sustainable development of the fishing industry. These exchanges will contribute to capacity building in each of our nations. We are interested in Papua New Guinea's leadership in innovative and effective tuna fisheries management as we look at ways to effectively protect the juvenile and spawning grounds of tuna in our own part of the Coral Triangle.

In the next few years, we will work to improve practices and policies towards achieving sustainability of the live reef fish trade in Palawan, a major source of live reef fish for restaurants all over Asia. We have made great strides in engaging the traders and industry players active in Palawan with the help of WWF. We look forward to the day when Palawan seafood will be recognized as sustainable seafood.



The Filipino people love the environment. They embrace the need to invest in keeping our environment clean, our seas full of fish and our coral free from exploitation and degradation. That is why we have the Green Philippines Initiative. This includes a national commitment to clean air, clean water and clean land. We are also working to find harmony between jobs and the environment and to find new ways to provide clean energy. We have a moral obligation to ensure that the beauty and bounty of the land, air and sea remain for the rest of time.

Let us continue our efforts towards sustainable development of our shared coastal and marine resources. There is no higher calling than the protection of our environment. The CTI is central to our individual sense of self-worth, the prosperity of our nations and our commitment to a sustainable globe

## Box 4.6:

# Coral Triangle Summit

## Leader's Statement

**H.E. Dr. José Ramos-Horta**

**President of the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste**

**Manado, 15 May 2009**

Good morning, Excellencies, Heads of States of the Coral Triangle countries, development partners, distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen. I am delighted to be here today at the Joint Declaration of the Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI) to collaborate on ways to improve our marine environment and to ensure we all achieve sustainable development.

Before I outline my comments on the CTI, I would just like to thank the Government of Indonesia and staff for the outstanding efforts to host this CTI Summit. I also want to thank all development partners who have supported the CTI since the beginning. The support of the development partners is extremely important, not only for the success of the conference today but also beyond it.

I am particularly excited to be involved here because Timor-Leste is currently an 'organic country' with limited environmental impacts on the global economy and it is something we want to maintain in all aspects of our country's activities.

Despite being a small developing country, the Government of Timor-Leste has committed itself to participating actively in the Rio de Janeiro Conventions and to establishing a goal to "significantly reduce the loss of biodiversity by 2010". Our passage of the Kyoto Protocol and the creation of our first new national park last year in eastern Timor-Leste are further confirmations of this commitment.

I think that today's conference is a very important step in our journey to improved biodiversity because it creates a heightened awareness across our nations about the importance of the marine environment and biological resources especially fisheries and coastal zone resources that people are so dependent upon to sustain their livelihoods.

*Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,*

Recent global studies have shown that the world stock of fish stocks have peaked, ocean habitats are under threat from over fishing and marine biodiversity is being compromised by the every expanding engagement by man into our oceans.

Indeed, the living resources of the marine and coastal zone are the single most important source of food for human kind and these issues are particularly heightened for the countries in this room. The marine environment sustains the lives of tens of millions of our citizens and they are of critical importance to the world's biological diversity. It is crucial that we work together to ensure that these vital marine and coastal zone resources be conserved for the benefit of both present and future generations.

Collaboration is even more important in marine environments because the ocean's inhabitants are generally not constrained by borders or barriers and can move freely across vast regions of our globe. The ocean is a great creator of life, but it also easily transmits pollution and contaminants from place to place. Chemicals spilt in the Pacific can travel around the world and impact on countries and regions far from the first instance. Diseases identified in one area can spread with migrating species to areas far beyond the borders from which the marine inhabitants originally came.

Therefore, we need to develop a system for mutual cooperation amongst the CT6 countries to ensure the promotion of sustainable fisheries and to ensure that persons can sustain their lives and livelihoods from the sea without suffering from environmental degradation.

Of course any collaborative effort must be based on sound scientific knowledge, involve the use of international standards and provide for proactive surveillance and enforcement. Moreover, there is a need for the full range of stakeholders, particularly the fishermen, to be encouraged and empowered to use the ocean in a sustainable way and to learn the real economic benefits of maintaining a clean environment, while simultaneously harvesting the bounty of the oceans.

For me, success at this Conference will be defined by a public reiteration by all the CT6 countries to accelerate the cooperation amongst countries, academia, national and international experts, fishermen and a range of private firms to ensure there is a single vision for sustainable use of marine resources and a clear plan for working to ensure we have an effective system for the conservation and management of marine resources that also supports the economic livelihood of our citizens.

Cooperation will be needed to protect marine resources and shoreline environments, address health and safety issues, ensure that resources are not harvested beyond their sustainable levels and protect the health of those who consume the products.

Our CT6 countries have to agree to promote and facilitate scientific and technological collaboration across the six nations at all levels to raise awareness of the issues, to improve the capacity of staff to address the issues and to facilitate the development and spread of new technologies that will promote sustainable use and preservation of marine and coastal resources.

*Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,*

The CTI Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) is the first step in this process. The plan is a basic roadmap for moving forward on the journey to sustainability and we need to ensure that there is a common willingness to implement this plan of action. The success of this Action Plan will depend upon the governments' and policy makers' willingness to implement the key elements of the Plan and for all stakeholders to play an active role creating a success.

As I have mentioned, we have to engage communities, businesses and NGOs in a dialogue on Coral Triangle Initiative development. If the people are convinced about the need for, and the value/importance of the CTI, they will be much more willing to accept measures that may impose on their lifestyles and economic endeavors in the short term. Also, if the policy-makers create the right conditions and encourage citizens and NGOs to integrate CTI and social considerations into all their activities, policies for sustainable development will be created.

Though Timor-Leste has a financial constraint we will make every effort to contribute financially for our joint efforts. We register our sincere appreciation for those countries and the institutions that have already pledged their financial contribution. I would like to most strongly add that Timor-Leste has enough experience and sense of responsibility to manage our financial obligations and programs and any share of the financial aid for Timor-Leste from donors must be channeled either through a collective mechanism of the six, or bilaterally to Timor-Leste based on our needs. Timor-Lest does not need additional intermediaries.

Let me mention two other main challenges to the CT nations.

First, it is irrefutable that the earth is warming up and the impacts are already being felt by human, marine and wildlife habitats across the planet. Global warming will have significant impacts on all types of species and the potential to bring a range of endangered species to extinction.

It is not just the plants and animals that would be adversely affected by climate change. Entire industries that have been built around these species, such as fishing and tourism, will be significantly affected as global warming continues over the next century. In the 21st century, governments will need to take additional steps to ensure biodiversity remains a key priority along with efforts to protect endangered species and to improve the environment of others species that will come under threat.

As a new country struggling with the multiple challenges of nation building, Timor-Leste remains committed to tackling climate change. We must make concerted efforts to adapt to these changes because we will otherwise face major financial costs to our citizens due to challenges of drought, loss of biodiversity and property loss due to natural disasters. We need to take actions to support our fisheries, aquaculture and related industries along our coast, while providing proactive marine policies that support the protection of the marine environment.

Second is the issue of Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing. IUU fishing is one of the most serious problems facing the management of marine fish stocks at present. Developing countries, like those in this room, are victims of illegally caught fish that takes jobs away from coastal regions and undermines viable markets and state revenue.

Timor-Leste is one of the world's poorest countries and a developing nation that has been a victim of IUU activity since its inception. Just a few weeks ago, more than 32 vessels were operating illegally and with impunity in Timor-Leste's territorial waters because we simply didn't have the ships and staff to properly monitor our coastal waters.

The Timor-Leste Fisheries Department estimated that in 2008, some 20 metric tones of fresh fish and other marine life worth more than US \$36 million were illegally harvested from our country, endangering our natural resources base and denying our citizens access to vital food stocks. Given the abject poverty in which many of our citizens live, the loss of these vital sources of food and income to vulnerable coastal communities threatens the lives, as well as the livelihoods, of our citizens. Such action must not and cannot be tolerated. To really be successful, however, we need the support of the CT6 nations and all those nations in the region.

We need to take urgent action in accordance with international law as reflected in the relevant provisions of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea to cooperate to conserve our collective marine resources. To this end, I would like to encourage that neighboring countries like Indonesia, Australia and Papua New Guinea establish an international task force through the various fishing departments, naval forces and international NGOs to develop and implement an action plan to combat illegal fishing within the CTI area without prejudice to countries' sovereignty.

*Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,*

To sum up: the CTI6 marine environments are critical global habitats and we need to work collectively to identify and support efforts to manage the resources within this region in order to support sustainable development. Given the commonality of resources, it is critical for the CT6 countries to work in a united manner to ensure effective resource management and monitor the marine environment.

No one can be certain about the future, but I believe the CT6 governments should agree today to work with our stakeholders to implement a common action plan. I believe that we should have a single effort to share experiences, ideas and initiatives and create a single task force to provide a united front to address overfishing and the negative aspects of global warming.

Thank you for your attention.

## Box 4.7:

# Coral Triangle Summit

## Leader's Statement

H. E. Rt. Hon. Grand Chief Sir Michael Somare  
Prime Minister of Papua New Guinea  
Manado, 15 May 2009

My fellow leaders, Ministers, Senior Officials and Distinguished Guests of the CTI.

Let me, at the outset, take this opportunity to thank our host and President of the Republic of Indonesia for the warm hospitality extended to all of us, including my delegation, by his Government and people since our arrival here in Manado.

I am pleased to be here in Manado, Indonesia to formalize Papua New Guinea's commitment to the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security.

As our Officials and Ministers have underscored in their meetings preceding this Summit, much is at stake here and a failure to act decisively today will be catastrophic to all our interests. This Summit is indeed A Call to Action to take practical steps to sustainably develop and manage our extremely important marine resources so as not to deprive our future generations of the benefits of this resource.

The area covered by the Coral Triangle Initiative is widely acknowledged as the "global epicenter of marine life abundance and diversity". The biological resources of the Coral Triangle directly sustain the lives of millions of people living within this area and benefits millions more worldwide. We are here today because these marine biological resources are at risk: threatened by a range of factors such as overfishing, destructive fishing practices, pollution and climate change.

The Regional Plan of Action that we will formally adopt today, complemented by our National Plans of Actions, aims to address these threats and ensure long-term benefits from the marine biological resources of the region. I note that these actions – under the Coral Triangle Initiative – complement efforts under various existing international, regional and sub-regional marine and environmental management arrangements.

The Coral Triangle contains some of the healthiest and most climate change resistant coral reefs in the world. Healthy reefs are more likely to survive or recover from future climate change impacts, making the Coral Triangle region "the world's most important refuge for marine life".

The extraordinary biological wealth of the Coral Triangle area forms a compelling reason for the protection and conservation of the Coral Triangle.

There is an urgent need to address and manage the challenges of climate change and its impact on the Coral Triangle.

It is important to ensure that temperatures do not rise to levels that will worsen the global situation.

Collective resolve is needed to deal with issues that cross national maritime boundaries such as:

- o Illegal fishing;
- o Management of endangered migratory species such as marine turtles and dugongs; and,
- o Important economic resources such as migratory tuna.

Important in all this is the need to help each other with compliance issues and surveillance challenges.

As pointed out previously during the CTI Ministerial Meeting in Pt. Moresby, my Government is developing a forward-looking policy framework: the Long-Term Development Strategy.

This strategy basically aims to change the reliance of Papua New Guinea's economy on non-renewable resources, to that of renewable resources. Papua New Guinea is also developing a policy framework on Environmentally Sustainable Economic Growth.

The Government's aim is to improve the management of existing resource industries and to develop innovative industries which utilize and add value to our renewable resources.

This broad policy framework targets key economic sectors like the fisheries and marine sector; forestry; mining; agriculture and urban environments.

Papua New Guinea's passionate advocacy for financial incentives to be provided under a post-Kyoto Protocol arrangement to resource owners, so as not to cut their forests, underlie our new approach to development.

This is reinforced by our commitment to the Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD) initiative which, I would like to think, my country helped develop.

Papua New Guinea sees the Coral Triangle Initiative as one of those new initiatives which will assist in putting substance into our Long Term Development Strategy and be a major focus of the Environmentally Sustainable Economic Growth agenda.

This will require a whole-of-government approach to the Coral Triangle Initiative design and implementation.

If we are to take advantage of the enormous opportunity that our healthy marine environment provides we need to manage it carefully in the face of the many development pressures.

We need to come up with new creative options of achieving our development objectives without further harm to our marine resources.

Strengthening institutional and human capacity is among our major challenges and the key to ensuring Papua New Guinea develops an effective enabling environment for the implementation of CTI.

Developed partners and other stakeholders in this enterprise need to transfer appropriate technology and assist us with adaptation issues.

New whole-of-government systems and processes will need to be developed to identify effective solutions to issues such as climate change and increasing land-based marine pollution.

It is critical that we manage this initiative carefully and move forward with a sense of urgency. Strengthened aid coordination mechanisms and partnerships with key stakeholders are essential to achieving the aims of the Coral Triangle Initiative. However, aid delivery and coordination must be done in conformity with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness.

In this context, my Government would want to see all funding for activities under the Coral Triangle Initiative directed to supporting the PNG National Plan of Action and coordinated through our national arrangements.

It is pertinent to point out that ownership of this initiative rests with the six governments of the CTI. The Leaders' Declaration recognizes this and affirms the primacy of the decisions of sovereign governments under the Coral Triangle Initiative.

I can not overstate the importance of this issue which will determine whether our limited human resources are successful at achieving shared goals or spent on resolving problems created from poorly coordinated and planned activities.

If there is anything to be learnt from past experience, governments and non-government actors must work together in a spirit of mutual respect if the Coral Triangle Initiative is to succeed.

I am confident that many of the issues I have raised here are shared with our CT6 partners and look forward to cooperating through the Coral Triangle Initiative to find effective solutions.

In conclusion, Papua New Guinea stands committed to supporting and cooperating on the further development and implementation of the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security.

I wish to announce that to strengthen Papua New Guinea's commitment to this Initiative, my Cabinet endorsed a few days ago 2 million dollars to support the national implementation of the Coral Triangle Initiative.

Thank you.

## Box 8:

# Coral Triangle Summit

Leader's Statement

H. E. Derek Sikua

Prime Minister of Solomon Islands

Manado, 15 May 2009

Honourable Chair

Colleague CT5 Leaders

CT6 Ministers

CT6 Senior Government Officials

Distinguished Delegates

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Good Morning,

On behalf of the Government and half a million people of Solomon Islands, I wish to take this opportunity to express the profound gratitude of the Government and people of Solomon Islands to the Government and people of Indonesia for hosting this memorable occasion.

I wish also to convey the sincere appreciation of the Government and people of Solomon Islands to the Government and people of Indonesia for the warm and cordial hospitality accorded to my delegation since our arrival in Manado.

Honorable Chair,

Let me also join other colleagues in congratulating you for assuming the Chairmanship of this first CTI Leaders' Summit. This is a historical moment: historical, I say, because Indonesia is not only the founding chair but also host of the first meeting of the CTI Leaders' Summit.

Once more, congratulations for a job well done.

Honorable Chair,

The CTI is a dream come true for the CT6 countries.

I am aware that the dream of CTI was conceptualized by your leadership. It was a thought inspired to us by you. In this respect, we acknowledge, Honorable Chair, the authentic leadership advanced by Indonesia.



I am aware also that the dream was molded by the hard working senior officials of the CT6 countries. It was endorsed by our Ministers during the Port Moresby Ministerial Summit. To this end; we recognize, Honorable Chair, the genuine commitment displayed by all of the CT6 countries.

We, the CT6 Leaders, have now assembled in Manado, Indonesia, the 'dream place' of the CTI to render our formal support of the Initiative. The ball is now on our court!

Honorable Chair,

Solomon Islands is proud to be associating itself with other CT6 countries to work in-partnership with you, to ensure sustainable environmental management, to ensure conservation of our fisheries and marine resources and to ensure preservation of the ecological ecosystems of the CT6 countries.

Solomon Islands, as an island-based ecosystem, depend heavily on marine resources for the growth of our economy and sustenance of livelihoods of our people. We are small in size but, also, we are very productive in replenishing our human population. In light of that high productivity, Honorable Chair, Solomon Islands supports the Call to Action made this morning by Indonesia.

Honorable. Chair,

In supporting the Call to Action by Indonesia, I wish to make a number of important announcements to the CT6 countries:

- a. First, let me announce that the Cabinet of Solomon Islands Government on 3rd of March, 2009 endorsed the establishment of a CTI Unit within the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Meteorology (MECM). We have also deployed qualified officials to staff the CTI Unit.
- b. Second, in addition to the CTI Unit we have also created a National Coordinating Committee (NCC) with membership from relevant Government Ministries, relevant environmental Non-Government Organizations and relevant Community-based organizations to provide technical guidance to the CTI Unit. The NCC is operational and so far has provided useful technical inputs to the Government of Solomon Islands, through the CTI Unit in the MECM.
- c. Third, let me inform you that the Cabinet of the Solomon Islands Government also endorsed the Solomon Islands National Plan of Action (NPOA) on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security. This NPOA compliments the CTI Regional Plan of Action (RPoA). Let me assure you that come 2010, we will mainstream CTI activities into the Recurrent and Development Budget.
- d. Fourth, we are at the moment working on Building Resilience and Adaptive Capacity of Small Low-lying Outer Islands in Solomon Islands to Combat the Impacts of Climate Change. This is a national project funded by the Solomon Islands Government under its 2009 Approved Development Budget and conforms to the goal of climate change adaptation in the RPoA. The project was identified through extensive consultations by the NCC.

Honorable Chair, these are some national initiatives that are being undertaken in Solomon Islands that showcase the importance of CTI to the Government and people of Solomon Islands.

Honorable Chair,

Solomon Islands Government has undertaken these national initiatives mainly because we see CTI as an important cornerstone to develop, manage and conserve our coral reefs and fisheries resources. We believe also on the inter-generational aspect of CTI, that these resources are available to our children and our grandchildren after we have gone from the surface of mother earth. These announcements, I believe, are significant contributions of the Government and people of Solomon Islands to the ideals of CTI.

Honorable Chair,

I concur that the road ahead is not easy. There will be conflicts to resolve and disputes to settle, but in life we must grow and develop. Despite these indomitable challenges, life must go on. We pledge our undisputed contribution to support the growth and development of CTI in the CT6 countries.

We will work in partnership with other CT6 countries to enhance the growth of CTI and develop CTI into a reputable and formidable regional initiative. We will sail on the rough seas and raise the flag of CTI in our national waters. We will live on and harness the goals of CTI in our daily lives.

Honorable Chair,

The Ministerial Meeting in Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea, marked the laying of the foundation for CTI partnership. This Leaders' Summit in Manado, Indonesia, seals that deal. CTI is no longer an idea. CTI is no longer a concept. CTI is reality in the CT6 countries.

Finally, Honorable Chair, let us cherish this reality as we drive this dream forward. Let us ensure that it will always be the livelihoods of our people – past, present and future –that will motivate us and energize us to implement the ideals of this new found entity. Let not the greed of selfishness and corruption divert our attention from the noble intentions of CTI.

We must strive for the good of everyone.

We must have ownership of this new found entity and declare that no foreign agenda or agent must assume the driver's seat. We must be owners and drivers of the CTI partnership.

We must ensure that CTI survives the challenges that may come after Manado.  
Long live CTI. Long live CT6.

Thank you

## Box 9:

# Coral Triangle Summit

## Leader's Statement

**H. E. Yab Dato' Sri Mohd Najib Tun Abdul Razak**

**Prime Minister of Malaysia**

**Manado, 15 May 2009**

Distinguished Chairman,  
Excellencies, Honourable Ministers,  
Ladies and gentlemen,

A very good morning to all of you.

Let me begin by thanking His Excellency Dr. Susilo Bambang Yudhyono, President of the Republic of Indonesia, for hosting this Coral Triangle Initiative Summit and for inviting me to this important event which I consider as a timely step in the cooperative management of our rich marine biodiversity in this region.

*Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,*

Malaysia, being a biodiversity rich nation, has always taken various measures to conserve and sustainably utilize our rich biological resources. The National Policy on Biological Diversity launched in 1998 gives clear direction for the management of biodiversity in the country. Malaysia, as an active member of the Convention on Biological Diversity, has also played an important and leadership role in promoting and implementing the objective of the Convention domestically, regionally as well as at the international level.

As we are all aware, "One Nature, One World. Our Future" was the motto of the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP9) to the Convention on Biological Diversity, held in Bonn in May 2008. At COP9, the parties to the Convention reaffirmed that our future lies in the ocean and recognized the need for urgent action to protect biodiversity in selected seabed habitats and marine areas in need of protection. Hence, this Coral Triangle Initiative is important as it complements and enriches national and regional efforts in managing the world's richest marine biodiversity area, though it covers approximately only 2% of the world's oceans.

It is indeed unfortunate that knowledge about the oceans is still very limited and that the development of maritime countries often depends on the potential to exploit sustainably the marine resources. Enhancing the knowledge and understanding of the connectivities of large marine ecosystems, ocean dynamics, air-sea interaction, seabed changes and coastal processes are prerequisites for managing the marine environment and ecosystems in a more precautionary way towards supporting sustainable economic opportunities from ocean resources. Results from marine scientific research provide inputs for policy makers in pursuing developmental options which will benefit society. For example, in terms of ocean data management, measuring and monitoring the status of health of coral reefs and their resilience,

bio-resources and food security as well as weather forecasting, would help nations to adapt mitigation measures towards the prevention of natural disasters, thus with standing stressors and threats to climate change in this changing marine environment.

*Excellencies, Ladies and gentlemen,*

This area, which houses nearly 75% of all coral reef species and 40% of coral fish species known to mankind, also has an important socio-economic dimension which has to be sustained for the well-being of countries in this region. Due to the high species diversity and the discovery of many more new species, this area of ours provides enormous commercial potential for its traditional use as well as the application of new technologies, such as biotechnology, for wealth creation of the nations in this region.

In this context, I believe that the CTI project must be implemented based on national priorities and in-line with national policies to ensure that countries participating in the CTI project can contribute and benefit meaningfully from this initiative. The project should build upon existing initiatives and projects in this area to avoid the duplication and wastage of resources. There must be tangible outputs which are implementable and sustainable beyond the duration of this project.

*Excellencies, Ladies and gentlemen,*

We, too, must recognize the role of local and indigenous communities in this area and integrate their traditional, scientific, technical and technological knowledge in this project. This is to ensure the relevancy of this project on the ground, and that recommendations and outputs of this project are implementable at the grass roots level for meaningful outcomes of this project.

*Excellencies, Ladies and gentlemen,*

In connection with the CTI project, Malaysia is happy to announce that we have many on-going efforts in managing our marine biodiversity including areas covered under this CTI project. I would like to take this opportunity to highlight one project which has a significant positive impact on the Coral Triangle Area. The project is called the Prime Scientific Sailing Expedition 2009. This integrated scientific expedition will be launched on the 15th of June, 2009, and the sailing on KD Perantau will be carried out for a total of 52 days. The Expedition route will also include the Coral Triangle region. Various oceanographic studies will be carried out including mapping on the marine flora and fauna such as coral reef, marine mammals, fish and invertebrates that inhabit the Malaysian seas in the South China Sea, especially in the Sulu and Sulawesi Seas. The expedition is also to explore and discover, through the collection of intensified data by applying state-of-the-art technologies in the field of physical, geological, chemical and biological oceanography.

Coincidentally, the Sulu Sulawesi Sea is part of the designated area in Sulu-Sulawesi Seascapes Program. This area is a melting pot in the region. Conscientious efforts to innovate, regulate activities to minimize conflicts and disasters, stimulate economic activities, as well as facilitate marine life conservation, are of prime importance. Towards this end, smart partnerships and strategic alliances and cooperation between coastal communities, government agencies, non-governmental organizations and other related stakeholders at the national and regional level are of high priority.

*Excellencies, Ladies and gentlemen,*

I believe that this Malaysian Pilot Project will contribute to the enhancement of marine resources and help maintain sea-based revenue for the communities. This will give a positive impact to the targeted groups such as the fisherman, marine aquaculture breeders, resort managers, and the ecotourism industry. It is my firm belief that this project will also contribute towards the overall CTI objectives and goals for sustainable resource management and enhancing the socioeconomic well-being of the communities in these areas.

*Excellencies, Ladies and gentlemen,*

Malaysia is very committed to ensuring that our marine ecosystem remains healthy so that this rich biodiversity can be enjoyed in perpetuity and sustainably utilized for wealth creation in-line with our objective to be a fully developed nation by 2020.

*Excellencies, Ladies and gentlemen,*

Finally, I would like to thank the donor agencies and countries as well as other partners for their participation and contribution towards the CTI. I believe, together, we can make this Initiative a success. This Summit will go down in the chapters of history for providing the highest political impetus to the conservation efforts of the region's rich marine biodiversity, which is in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity.

I would like to extend my profound gratitude to the Government and the people of the Republic of Indonesia for their warm hospitality and excellent arrangements for the meeting in this beautiful city of Manado.

Thank you.



Partnership Dialogue, Manado, 2009

## 5. Announcements by donor governments and donor agencies

### United States

- Presented progress to CT6 governments on the \$40 million CTI Support Program (over five years) announced last year. Also presented current design phase to decide how to allocate most of this funding.
- Announced additional \$1.6 million through NOAA supported capacity building activities.
- Announced that the NOAA research vessel, the Okeanos Explorer, will visit the CT region in 2010 to undertake climaterelated observations (the US signed an MoU with Indonesia that the Explorer will visit Indonesian waters and US and CT scientists will undertake joint activities).

### ADB/GEF

- Presented progress to CT6 governments on the \$63 million CTI Support Program (GEF grant over five years) announced last year, which is complemented by a \$300 million co-financing package of grants and loans providing direct or

indirect support for CTI goals. Also presented current design phase to decide how to allocate most of this funding.

- In a presentation to CT6 governments, ADB staff indicated that a much higher level of GEF funding could be available in the next phase (GEF-5).

### Australia

Launched a multi-year commitment to support CTI that will evolve over time in response to needs, Australia' commitment focused on "knowledge, communities and people". The commitment will start with a down payment of \$2 million AUD (\$1.6 million USD) for the following activities: capacity building, marine conservation training for government officials, addressing destructive fishing practices, and conservation of vulnerable species (including a call for a marine mammal conservation plan). They focused, in particular, on their desire to support 'early actions', notably training in Indonesia and PNG. (In follow-up discussions, we learned that their overarching goals are to target this funding on community engagement, Secretariat support and a potential 'State of the Coral Triangle' report.) In his announcement, Environment Minister Peter Garrett noted, "we are with you for the long haul."

## Germany

While the German government did not announce any new support, they were present at the Summit events, and did commit about \$1.5 million last year, explicitly in the context of CTI, to support MPA activities in Indonesia (Savu Sea) and PNG (Kimbe Bay), two TNC priority geographies.

## 6. National CTI Plans of Action (NPOA) and National CTI Coordination Committees (NCCs)

In order to translate these regional commitments into concrete actions, each CT6 country recently completed their NPOA, detailing specific actions that will be taken in their country under each goal and target in the Regional Plan of Action (RPOA). A partial list of these national level actions can be found in Annex II of the full version of the RPOA.

To develop these NPOAs over the past year, and to spearhead practical, well-coordinated actions to implement the agreements signed in Manado, each CT6 government established a marine conservation coalition (known by its acronym NCC), composed of a range of government agencies, NGOs and other stakeholders. Most of these NCCs now have staff and funding assigned to ensure that the coalition is fully operational and serves to galvanize and coordinate actions and funding on marine and coastal conservation in each country. Based on statements in Manado by leaders and Ministers, NPOAs and NCCs have already become essential vehicles for organizing national action around CTI.

## 7. Roadmap for CTI-CFF Implementation Phase

At a meeting two days before the Summit, eight Ministers from the CT6 countries adopted a new

roadmap for the CTI Implementation Phase (Annex V). The Roadmap outlines activities that will be carried out in each country to accelerate national-level action and activities at the regional level to accelerate regional collaborative action. Of particular note:

At the national level, governments agreed on the following key next steps:

- Identify priority actions and projects in their national plans of action and develop annual work plans, designating specific funding needed for specific activities (e.g., project level).
- Secure funding (national and external) to implement annual work plans, particularly identified priorities.
- Implement actions.

At the regional level, governments agreed on the following key next steps:

Convene the next Ministerial Meeting by September (possibly in Solomon Islands) to decide on the following:

- Arrangements for CTI coordination mechanisms, financial resources, and monitoring and evaluation;
- Establishment of permanent Secretariat and transition process;
- 2010 Roadmap of events and activities; possible establishment of a regional implementation working group that could focus on 3 to 4 key themes (e.g., goals or targets in the RPOA); and
- Aunified position on climate change issues related to the marine/coastal environment for input into the Copenhagen negotiations in December.

## 8. Media coverage

The following boxes provides an initial sampling of wire stories.

## Box 10:



### Coral Triangle Leaders Declare Action to Protect Marine Resources for People's Well-being

Fri May 15, 2009 2:40pm EDT

Plan of Action is Critical to the Income, Livelihoods and Food Security of More Than 120 Million People Who Depend on Healthy Marine Ecosystems WASHINGTON--(Business Wire)—

A new, six-country Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI) was launched today at a Leaders' Summit in Manado, North Sulawesi; a series of new commitments by the six governments to an unprecedented cooperative effort to safeguard the world's richest marine resources and ensure the income, livelihoods and food security for millions who depend on these resources.

In their Leaders' Declaration, the Presidents and Prime Ministers of Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Solomon Islands, and Timor-Leste formally adopted one of the most comprehensive and specific plans for ocean conservation. The 10-year Regional CTI Plan of Action sets time-bound steps to address growing threats to the region's coral reefs, fisheries, mangroves, threatened species and other marine and coastal living resources.

This Initiative recognizes the urgent need to address the poverty afflicting the people of the Coral Triangle countries, in particular the coastal communities, and to meet relevant internationally agreed development goals, including the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. All six leaders also recognize the urgency of a strong climate change focus to this important Initiative.

Covering only 2% of the world's ocean, the Coral Triangle contains 76% of all known coral species. It is also brimming with an extraordinary variety of fish due to this high coral diversity. Over 120 million people directly depend on the bounty of these seas for their food and income. The value of fisheries, tourism and shoreline protection from coral reefs, mangroves and associated habitats is estimated at US\$2.3 billion annually. This area also supports the largest tuna fisheries in the world, which generate billions of dollars in global income every year. Healthy reef systems help buffer coastal communities from severe storms and tsunamis.

Protection of reefs and mangroves in the Coral Triangle will be vital to help people adapt to increasing storm severity, an effect of climate change. These precious marine resources are threatened by overfishing, illegal fishing, unsustainable coastal development, pollution and climate change. All these threats are leading to depleted fish stocks, large-scale loss of mangroves and degradation of coral reef systems.



Conservation International (CI), The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), congratulate and welcome the leaders' declaration to address the threats to the marine, coastal and small island ecosystems within the region. The three NGOs are strongly committed to support the countries in achieving their priority goals as stated in their Plans of Action.

Conservation International's Chairman and CEO, Peter Seligmann, said:

In 30 years of conservation work, I have never seen anything like this; six leaders signing a commitment to protect their marine resources for the well-being of their citizens and future generations. We extend our deepest congratulations and commit to supporting these nations as they embark on this unprecedented global initiative to secure human livelihoods and adapt to climate change through the conservation of their individual and shared marine heritage.

TNC's Chairman of the Board of Directors, Roger Milliken Jr., said:

We are inspired by the bold vision of the CTI and the significant commitments that the six leaders made today. Our continued engagement, building on nearly two decades of conservation in this region, with governments, regional institutions and local communities we hope will contribute to this extraordinary initiative for the benefit of nature and people living in this region and beyond.

The Summit was followed by a 'Partners Dialogue' with the six Coral Triangle governments, at which a large number of donor governments, international funding agencies, non-governmental organizations, community-based organizations, private foundations, private sector companies, and others expressed their intentions to support the implementation phase of this Initiative.

"WWF urges world leaders meeting at the UN Climate Conference in Copenhagen later this year to support Coral Triangle countries in their efforts to protect their most vulnerable communities from the impacts of climate change and the loss of food and livelihoods," said WWF Director General James P. Leape. "Reaching a strong agreement on greenhouse gas reductions is critical as is robust support for regional adaptation. The transformational CTI Plan of Action provides a framework for engaging the private sector in adaptation through public private partnership," added Mr. Leape.

The three organizations look forward to continuing to support the countries of the Coral Triangle in an effective and collaborative manner.

Conservation International, The Nature Conservancy and WWF are working together with other NGOs, bi- and multi-lateral agencies and governments around the world to support regional governments, businesses and communities to conserve the marine treasures and resources of the Coral Triangle for the benefit of all.

## Box 11:



### Indonesia launches Southeast Asia's biggest marine park

Thu May 14, 2009 6:20AM EDT

By Lenita Sulthani MANADO, Indonesia, May 14 (Reuters) - Indonesia has opened Southeast Asia's largest marine park in the Savu Sea, a migration route for almost half the world's whale species and home to vast tracts of rare coral, the country's fisheries Minister said. Environmental groups, The Nature Conservancy and WWF will help set up the reserve, where efforts will be made to stamp out illegal practices such as dynamite and cyanide fishing.

Tourism activities and subsistence fishing by locals will be allowed but restricted to certain areas. The Savu Marine National Park, launched at the World Ocean Conference in Manado, Sulawesi, will cover 3.5 million hectares (8.649 million acres) in an area of 500 species of coral, 14 species of whales and 336 species of fish living in the Savu Sea near Flores in eastern Indonesia. "(It is) potentially one of the largest marine protected areas in the Coral Triangle," Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Freddy Numberi said on Wednesday. He was referring to the biologically diverse coral reef network bounded by Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Papua New Guinea, East Timor and the Solomon Islands. "About 14 species out of 27 -- meaning 50 percent -- species of whales in the world migrate using this route from the Pacific Ocean, passing through the Banda Sea, Flores Sea and Savu Sea to the Indian Ocean," said Numberi. Rili Djohani, The Nature Conservancy's marine expert, said the park will protect sea turtles, dolphins, sharks and could help boost tuna stocks by protecting their spawning grounds. "It's a beautiful place and it's now the largest marine protected area in the Coral Triangle," she said. "However, enforcement is one of the key questions we need to work out. It could be a combination of community-based and government patrols." Indonesia has a rich marine environment, but the environment often faces pressure from pollution and loose law enforcement make it difficult to stop practices such as using explosives to catch fish. The Coral Triangle also faces pressure from climate change and reefs could disappear by the end of this century unless countries slash carbon emissions from their current levels, a report commissioned by the WWF warned this week. (Additional reporting by Sunanda Creagh in Jakarta, Editing by Ed Davies and Sugita Katyal).

## Box 12:



### AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE

**Nations launch plan to save Coral Triangle** Updated May 16, 2009 12:00 AM

MANADO, Indonesia – Leaders from six nations agreed yesterday to work jointly to save Southeast Asia’s massive Coral Triangle, considered the world’s richest underwater wilderness.

Leaders of the Philippines, East Timor, Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea and the Solomon Islands signed proposals to expand maritime sanctuaries and no-fishing zones during the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food (CTI-CFF) Security Leaders’ Summit held at the Grand Kawanua Convention Center in Manado, Indonesia.

The Coral Triangle Initiative calls for stronger international cooperation to combat illegal fishing and environmental destruction in an area half the size of the United States and home to half the world’s coral reefs.

“The Coral Triangle is a globally recognized treasure. It is unique, there is nothing like it on Earth,” Indonesian President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono said of the region, which has been compared to the Amazon rainforest for its biodiversity.

President Arroyo called on countries in Southeast Asia and the Pacific to ensure the protection of the endangered Coral Triangle. According to her, at a time when the world seems mired in bad news, “the CTI is genuine good news.”

“Here we have nations coming together in common purpose to protect a vital segment of our common global environment,” she said. “The Coral Triangle is potentially the world’s most important refuge for marine life – but only if we do our part to keep it in good health,” Mrs. Arroyo said. “For too long, we have let our environment become degraded, our natural resources diminished, our social contract with nature destroyed.”

“It is time to rebalance our approach: develop a strong economy, provide full employment and maintain the sacred relationship of human beings to Mother Earth,” she said.

Scientists say a combination of climate change, over-fishing and pollution is destroying ecosystems in the Triangle, which is a vital source of food for millions of people and a nursery for maritime life from turtles to tuna.

Under the initiative, the littoral countries agreed to expand protected ocean reserves by millions of hectares and establish joint strategies for identifying key ecosystems and species for conservation. The initiative calls for fishing to be banned from 20 percent of each major coastal habitat in the Triangle such as coral reefs, mangrove forests and

seagrass areas, but set no specific time target. It also sets targets ranging between 2012 and 2020 for the designation and establishment of 'priority seascape' marine reserves and stronger legislation and planning to curb over-fishing and protect threatened species.

The agreement also calls for the establishment within four years of a plan to help coastal and small island ecosystems adapt to consequences of climate change such as rising sea levels, warming waters and increases in acidity.

Indonesia – a massive archipelago of 17,000 islands – said it would set aside 20 million hectares (49.4 million acres) of maritime conservation parks by 2020, up from 13.4 million currently.

The overall plan, however, contained no solid combined target on the protected areas.

Environmental groups praised the agreement as a rare example of high-level leaders backing an ambitious conservation plan.

"In 30 years of conservation work, I have never seen anything like this: six leaders signing a commitment to protect their marine resources for the well-being of their citizens and future generations," Conservation International head Peter Seligmann said in a statement.

A report by environmental group World Wildlife Fund (WWF) this week said climate change could wipe out the Coral Triangle by century's end if nations do not commit to deep cuts in emissions of greenhouse gases blamed for global warming.

The death of the reefs could leave more than 100 million people without livelihoods, triggering destabilizing mass migrations to cities and neighboring countries, it said.

A new round of international climate change talks to replace the Kyoto Protocol will take in the Danish capital Copenhagen in December. – **Paolo Romero, AFP**

## Box 13:

### ANTARA NEWS SERVICE – INDONESIA

#### **Coral Triangle Declaration signed**

Manado, N Sulawesi (ANTARA News) - Six heads of state/government participating in the Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI) Summit signed a declaration here on Friday approving the CTI. The six heads of state/government signing the declaration were Indonesian president Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, Philippine President Gloria Macapagal Arroyo, Timor-Leste President Ramos Horta, Solomon Islands Prime Minister Derek Sikua, Papua New Guinea Prime Minister Michael Somare and Malaysian Prime Minister Najib Razak.

In his speech President Yudhoyono said he welcomed the declaration as an ambitious government-level action plan to preserve marine resources. He said the aim of the CTI Summit was opening up a brighter future for the next generation in the region. He said 17 years ago when the East Summit was first held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, world leaders did not sign any deal for the preservation of oceans which cover 72 percent of the earth. “That is why we are gathering here now to prevent the destruction of the riches and safeguard them for the next generation,” he said.

President Yudhoyono considered preserving ocean riches a moral obligation for future generation. Solomon Islands Prime Minister Derek Sikua meanwhile said on the occasion that with the signing of the declaration the CTI was not longer an idea and a concept but a real action. Philippine President Arroyo said the declaration confirmed the commitment of the six countries to protect the sea and find harmonious relationship between life and the environment. President Ramos Horta underlined the importance of the commitment with regard to protecting the sea from illegal fishing and climate change. Prime Minister Somare said the CTI declaration was a positive solution to prevent natural degradation in the region.

Malaysian Prime Minister Razak meanwhile considered the declaration a political commitment for marine preservation. Under the cooperation the six countries located on the 5.7 million square kilometers area agreed to coordinate protection of marine resources. With its width only two percent of the world’s ocean, the Coral Triangle is home to 76 percent of the world’s known coral species. The region is full of various fish species because of its coral diversity. More than 120 million people directly depend their livelihood on the riches of the sea in the region.

The invaluable resources however are now under threat due to climate change, overfishing, illegal fishing, unsustainable coastal development and pollution. All of them have caused a fish supply decline and destruction of mangrove forests in a large scale and degradation of coral system. The six countries had answered the challenges by agreeing to develop an action plan to implement the initiative. In the next few years to come the countries would cooperate with their partners to implement the strategy in sea conservation, sustainable marine resource management, protection of endangered species and adapting to climate change.

## Box 14:

### XINHUA – CHINA

#### **Coral Triangle Initiative summit opens in Indonesia**

MANADO, Indonesia, May 15 (Xinhua) -- The Indonesian President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono opened the Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI) Summit on Friday, attended by his five counterparts.

They were President Gloria Arroyo from the Philippines, President Jose Ramos Horta from Timor-Leste, Papua New Guinea’s Prime Minister Michael Somare, the Solomon Island’s Prime Minister Derek Sikua and Prime Minister of Malaysia Najib Razak.

President Yudhoyono said that the Summit was aimed to create a brighter future for all people of the Coral Triangle. The Summit was also aimed to call attention to the importance of ocean. At the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil 17 years ago, world leaders signed landmark agreements to halt the loss of biodiversity, to safeguard the world's climate and to better manage the world's forests but they did not sign any agreement on ocean.

Following the agreement, Indonesia and its neighbors took some important actions together such as the tri-national agreement on the Sulu-Sulawesi Seas and the Bismarck-Solomon Seas, the Regional Plan of Action on Responsible Fisheries and within the framework of Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), the Seoul Oceans Declaration and the Bali Ministerial Plan of Action on Oceans and Coasts.

“However, these efforts are not enough,” Indonesian president said. He also said that scientists warned them that their marine and coastal resources were being depleted by overfishing, destructive fishing practices, unsustainable coastal development, pollution and climate change.

That was why, he added, the leaders held meeting to prevent the loss of the treasure and to enhance it for their next generation. We also invited partners to join us in the effort. The governments of the United States and Australia, the Asian Development Bank, the Global Environment Facility, Nature Conservancy, Conservation International and the World Wildlife Fund for Nature readily accepted this role,” he said.

President Yudhoyono said that the six governments have achieved a new level of understanding.

First, they have formally recognized that the Coral Triangle was the very center of marine life abundance and diversity on the planet.

“Over 100 million of our citizens depend every day on these critical marine resources for their income, their livelihoods, their food security and the protection of their coast,” he said.

Secondly, they recognized that threats to these precious marine and coastal resources were growing each day.

“These threats stem from climate change that is causing the sea level to rise and the sea surface temperature to increase. We must therefore adapt to these climate change impacts. We need a risk reduction strategy,” the president said.

Thirdly, they identified that they ought to address these threats and reverse the trend of rising sea level and increasing sea surface temperature.

“Our six countries have therefore jointly developed a Regional Plan of Actions, the boldest and the most ambitious marine action plan ever agreed by governments. This will transform the way we manage our marine and coastal resources, and reshape our futures,” he said.

On the part of Indonesia, and as demonstration of its commitment to the CTI Regional Plan of Action, the government was immediately taking vigorous measures.

“Immediately after this Summit, I will sign a presidential decree creating a national committee of relevant Ministerto meet annually to advance the implementation of the CTI,” he said.

The president announced that Indonesia formally established the Savu Sea National Marine Fisheries Sanctuary. The sea garden covers some 3.9 million hectares in the southern seas of Indonesia, bordering Timor-Leste.

“We have thus created some 13.5 million hectares of marine protected areas, considerably exceeding the target set some years ago of 10 million hectares of marine protected areas across Indonesia by 2010,” he said.

The president also announced a new target, namely to achieve 20million hectares of marine protected areas across Indonesia by 2010. Over the next three years, the Indonesian government will seek a doubling of the current national budget dedicated to specific programs and activities stipulated in the CTI Regional Plan of Action.

He also said that Indonesia offered to be the host of permanent CTI Secretariat to support the implementation of the action plan. “If the other Coral Triangle countries accept this offer, we are prepared to provide full financial support for day-to-day operations of the secretariat,” he said.

The president said that Indonesia was ready to pledge 5 million U.S. dollars for the CTI program.

The CTI Summit was held as an effort to save coral reefs in the Coral Triangle to guarantee the livelihood of coastal people. Coral Triangle is a globally-recognized treasure containing marine life abundance and diversity

## Box 15:

### Associated Press

MANADO, Indonesia - Six Asia-Pacific countries agreed Friday on a wide-ranging plan to protect one of the world’s largest networks of coral reefs, promising to reduce pollution, eliminate overfishing and improve the livelihoods of impoverished coastal communities.

The agreement at the World Oceans Conference creates a voluntary management plan for an area defined as the Coral Triangle, which spans Indonesia, the Philippines, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands and East Timor. It accounts for a third of the world’s coral reefs and 35 percent of coral reef fish species.

Several governments committed money to the plan during the two-day meeting, including the United States, which pledged \$40 million over five years. The agreement, known as the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries

and Food Security, follows a symbolic memorandum signed earlier in the meeting by government officials from 80 countries. It calls for improved efforts to protect oceans from overdevelopment and illegal fishing.

Much of the discussion has focused on the vital role seas play in absorbing greenhouse gas emissions and how they are affected when higher temperatures melt polar ice sheets, cause sea levels to rise and fuel devastating and more frequent storms.

Scientists, activists and government officials warned that climate change could wipe out entire ecosystems and destroy the livelihoods and homes of up to 100 million people this century in Southeast Asia as fish are killed off and coastal communities flooded.

“The changes we expected to see are actually happening faster than we thought,” said Mary M. Glackin, U.S. deputy undersecretary for oceans and atmosphere. She pointed to quickly melting ice sheets as an example.

And because oceans take up carbon, they are becoming more acidic, eroding sea shells, bleaching coral and killing other marine life, she said, “so that is an unexpected thing.”

Other countries that pledged money ranging from \$1.7 million to \$5 million to help protect Southeast Asia’s coral reefs included Indonesia, the Philippines, Malaysia and Australia, among others.

“This starting pledge is the first proof that all these countries intend to follow through with action,” Indonesia’s Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Freddy Numberi told reporters.

Those gathering in Manado noted that climate change was not the only thing jeopardizing the world’s oceans: Pollution from overdevelopment and industrial runoff along with destructive fishing techniques using dynamite and drift nets were also playing a devastating role.

The leaders vowed to address some of those issues immediately, but calls for action were short on specific commitments. “We will strive to reduce pollution of the ocean, coastal and land areas and to promote sustainable management of fisheries,” they wrote in a declaration, calling also for the protection of mangroves, wetlands and coral reefs.

Efforts also will be made to protect the most vulnerable communities that “fully depend on marine resources” and to seek to improve technology needed to answer the many questions that remain about oceans. They also called for additional funding to help countries adapt to climate change and create sustainable jobs.

One of the hopes of attendees is that the conference will help heighten awareness about the need to include oceans into the larger debate about global warming. Many scientists want oceans on the agenda when governments gather in December at a U.N. climate change meeting in Denmark to draft a successor to the Kyoto Protocol, which expires in 2012.



## 9. Some highlights

- Unified position on climate change adaptation. At the Ministerial Meeting on May 13, there was a substantive discussion of climate change adaptation and agreement on the need to develop a unified position on this topic to insert into the negotiations in December in Copenhagen.
- WWF report on potential socio-economic impacts of climate change. WWF released a major study that they commissioned (The Coral Triangle and Climate Change: Ecosystems, People and Societies at Risk) describing the potential socio-economic impacts of climate change on the Coral Triangle Region. The study concluded that under an emissions business-as-usual scenario, reefs could disappear entirely from the Coral Triangle region

of the Pacific Ocean by the end of the century, with an 80% loss of fish stocks, threatening the food supply and livelihoods for about 100 million people. Averting catastrophe will depend on the effectiveness of global action on climate change coupled with the implementation of regional solutions to problems of over-fishing and pollution, and other threats to marine and coastal resources.

- CTI film. A new film is available as public domain entitled: “CTI: A Call to Action”
- Decisions by CT6 on next steps related to financial resources. The two formal decisions on the topic of financial resources taken by the CT6 governments, which will help advance efforts toward sustainable funding for CTI, are outlined in Box 16 below.

### Box 16:

## Formal Decisions By CT6 on Financial Resources

### Next steps at the national-level

In each CT6 country, we will establish a government-led, systematic financial planning process spearheaded by the CTI National Coordinating Committee (NCC) and involving partners, as appropriate. While each country will need to design this process based on specific country circumstances, the general objectives of these financial planning processes that we will pursue include:

- Short-term workplans defining immediate project funding needs and costs, along with identification of existing / projected financial resources (national and international) to support short-term workplans.
- Longer-term financial planning and sustainable finance strategy. Set in motion over the next three months a longer-term financial planning process, led by the NCC, to produce a sustainable finance strategy for the NPOA, covering national budget and international funding sources.

### Next steps at the regional-level

We will strengthen the Financial Resources Working Group, whose main purpose would be to develop a draft Regional Strategy for Financial Resources to be reviewed by the SOM. We are requesting the Working Group to address priority regional needs:

- CT6 government participation in FRWG. Each CT6 government will designate a representative, linked to NCCs and with relevant financial skills/knowledge, to participate actively in the Working Group.
- Short-term workplans defining immediate regional project funding needs and costs, along with identification of existing / projected financial resources.
- Regional workshop on financial resources. The FRWG will organize a workshop on financial resources, drawing upon the national financial planning efforts. Objectives, to be refined, could include:
  - o support national financial planning processes;
  - o identify common funding needs emerging from NPOAs;
  - o identify RPoA targets requiring regional collaboration on financial resources; and
  - o plan for a broader meeting with development partners.

- Decisions by CT6 on next steps related to on the next steps. The next step after CTI Summit are as follows:
  - o Institutionalization and operation of CTI National Coordination Committees (NCCs) in each CT country.
  - o Implementation of National Plan of Action in each CT country.
  - o Supports to the Interim Regional Secretariat supported.
  - o Mobilize existing policies or adoption of

CTI as national policy according to national circumstances.

- o Meeting of Coordination Mechanisms Working Group (CMWG).
- o Meeting of Financial Resources Working Group (FRWG).
- o Meeting of Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group (MEWG).
- o Fourth Senior Officials Meeting (SOM4).
- o Second Ministerial Meeting.

# 5 CHAPTER

## After CTI-CFF Summit

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**LEADERS** from all six Coral Triangle countries came to Manado and formally launched the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries, and Food Security (CTI). A set of extraordinary political commitments to marine and coastal conservation were made, and governments issued announcements regarding concrete new actions and programs.

At a special ceremony immediately following the Summit, a formal Declaration was signed that binds the governments of the Coral Triangle to take action “...to address threats to the marine, coastal and small island ecosystems in the Coral Triangle region, through accelerated and collaborative action, taking into consideration multi-stakeholder participation in all six of our countries.” Specifically, the adoption of the CTI-CFF Regional Plan of Action was included in the Declaration signed by CT6 leaders. Further, CT6 leaders instructed their ministers to follow up on implementation of the Plan of Action, established a CTI Regional Secretariat to support implementation of the Plan of Action, called for the mobilization and effective allocation of sustainable financial resources to implement the regional and national CTI plans of action, and agreed to convene future Summits to ensure a continuing high level of political commitment.

The Leaders’ Declaration was promptly acted upon. As follow-up to the CTI Summit, attention was focused among others on the need to ensure that the Coordination Mechanisms Working Group (CMWG) which was established earlier could function effectively and work towards the formation of a permanent CTI Regional Secretariat as mandated in the Leaders’ Declaration. The establishment of a permanent Regional Secretariat will not be an easy task, as several modalities must be prepared in advance to make sure that the intended organization can properly function.

The working group commenced work on designing the organizational structure along with its Terms of Reference. Work focused on the elaboration of rules and procedures, financial regulations, staff regulations and the documents necessary for the establishment of the Regional Secretariat. Initially, the CMWG received expert assistance provided by the Australian government, and was also supported by the US government through the US CTI Support Program. The team started off by drawing up the organizational structure and Terms of Reference (ToR). Although there was an informal consensus on Indonesia being the location for the Regional Secretariat, this was not a final decision and was to be discussed during the subsequent ministerial meeting scheduled to be held in Gizo, Solomon Islands.



Indonesian Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, H.E. Mr. Freddy Numberi with CT6 Senior Official

Other agendas items were also put into action. Every country made an effort to implement its National Plan of Action (NPOA) based on the Regional Plan of Action (RPOA). A number of CTI-CFF meetings following the CTI Summit were convened on a range of agendas. From 2009 to October 2011, five CMWG meetings and three Senior Official Meetings were held. A meeting establishing the priority of RPOA activities was also organized, along with several other meetings at a Technical Working Group level. An overview of these meetings is provided below:

## SOM 4 KINABALU, MALAYSIA

The Fourth Senior Officials' Meeting (SOM4) of the CTI-CFF was held in Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia, from 20-22 October 2009. The meeting, which was open for observers, had the following goals:

- to complete the review, discussions, and recommendations on CTI organizational structure and ToR for ministerial approval, working with the CMWG;
- to reach an agreement on issues regarding the establishment of the Regional Secretariat (location, ToR, transition) and draft recommendations for ministerial decisions;

- to clarify the ToRand next steps for the Financial Resources Working Group to support the 2010 work plan;
- to clarify the ToRand next steps for the M&E Working Group and the possibility of additional working group(s) to support the 2010 Work Plan;
- to prepare CTI actions for the UNFCCC Copenhagen Meeting;
- to develop the CTI Implementation Roadmap for 2010;
- to elaborate processes for the collaboration and alignment of CTI Implementation with partners;
- to prepare recommendations for logistic and substantive aspects of the 2nd Ministerial Meeting;
- to review status reports from CT6 countries covering: National Coordination Committee (NCC) establishment, work planning, financial arrangements, etc.

The meeting was formally opened by Y.Bhg. Datin Madinah Mohamad, Chairman of the Malaysian NCC and Secretary General of the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation, Malaysia. Opening remarks were delivered by Dr. Alex Retraubun, Chairman of the CTI Regional Secretariat and Director General of Marine, Coasts and Small Islands for the Indonesian Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, and Dr. Noraieni Haji Mokhtar, Chair of the Organizing Committee and the CTI NCC for Malaysia. The decisions of SOM4 are outlined in Box 1.



CTI Coordination Meeting in Honiara, Solomon Islands

## Box 1:

### SOM4 Decisions

#### Decisions of SOM4 are:

1. **Coordination Mechanism of CT Cooperation.** The meeting reviewed progress of the Coordination Mechanism Working Group to date, discussed and deliberated on the overall structure and relations of the CTI organization; and the terms of reference of CTI organizations. The meeting has reached consensus that the two countries to consider for the location of Permanent Regional Secretariat are Indonesia and the Philippines
2. **Financial Resources.** The meeting was presented with the draft recommendations for the financial resources processes. Decisions were made on strategic stages which cover national financial planning processes; region-wide CTI Financial Resources Strategy for Phase I; and High-Level Roundtable on CTI Financial Resources. Delegates also agreed on the operational direction to carry out the strategic phases.
3. **CTI Roles in UNFCCC.** The meeting deliberated on the role of CTI for climate change adaptation measures at the upcoming UNFCCC in Copenhagen in December 2009. The decisions included an agreement to support the inclusion of ocean issues into the negotiation text of UNFCCC, to recommend Ministers to have a joint communiqué with regard to the CTI RPoA as an implementation instrument on Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) at the Ocean Day in Copenhagen; and to enhance the understanding and capacity of CT6 countries in the implementation of the RPoA and NPoA for Climate Change Adaptation.

CTI Coordination Meeting in Honiara, Solomon Islands

4. **Monitoring and Evaluation Framework.** The meeting reviewed the results of the Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group (MEWG) and agreed to further review the draft indicators for adoption in the 2nd Ministerial Meeting (MM2). Delegates agreed to continue the mandated MEWG to develop the whole monitoring and evaluation system and present the draft to SOM6 in 2010, and to develop recommendations for the National CTI Coordinating Committees (NCCC) to initiate the identification of quantitative targets by November 2009.
5. **Partners Work Plan Coordination and Alignment.** The meeting reviewed presentations by partners from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the Australian Government Overseas Aid Program (AUSAID), and the Asian Development Bank (ADB).
6. **Preparations for the Second CTI Ministerial Meeting.** The Solomon Islands have presented the preparation for conducting the Second Ministerial Meeting in Gizo. The meeting agreed to have the SOM5 in Honiara on 16-17 November, and Solomon Islands will confirm the venue for the Second Ministerial Meeting by invitation at the earliest convenience. It was agreed that the agenda for SOM5 includes coordination mechanisms; reports from all working groups; recommendations on the CTI Regional Secretariat location; and recommendations on a joint communiqué on climate change adaptation. Delegates to the meeting also agreed on the agenda for the Ministerial Meeting, which included the following headings: Report from SOM4; Report on CTI implementation progress (RPoA and NPoA); Decision on CTI Regional Secretariat Location; Adopt Joint Communiqué on Climate Change Adaptation; and Dialogue with CTI Partners.
7. **CTI Implementation Roadmap.** The CTI Regional Secretariat presented a CTI Implementation Roadmap for 2009, 2010, and 2011. The agreed detailed roadmap for CTI implementation phase 2009–2011 is included in the Decision Document on CTI Roadmap for 2009–2011 (ANNEX – 6).
8. **Based on the proposal made by the Philippines during the meeting, CT6 delegates agreed to recognize the Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion (SSME) as a priority seascape.**

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## CMWG Honiara, Solomon Islands

Following the CTI-CFF Summit, the 1<sup>st</sup> Coordination Mechanism Working Group meeting was convened in Honiara, back to back with SOM5. The CMWG meeting was intended to reach an agreement on issues regarding the establishment of the Regional Secretariat (structure, functions, transition period, budget, and location). The

meeting was attended by working group members and partners. The fundamental concept adopted was the concept discussed earlier during SOM4 in Kota Kinabalu on organizational structure and ToR. Discussions during the CMWG went smoothly, and towards the end of the meeting all participants accepted the organizational structure, functions, and transition period of the CTI Regional Secretariat to be proposed at SOM5 which was to be convened the following day.

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## SOM5 – November 2009 Honiara, Solomon Islands

The Fifth Senior Officials' Meeting (SOM5) of the CTI-CFF was held at a leading hotel on the coastline of Honiara, The Solomon Islands, from 17-18 November 2009. Two of the sessions sparked dynamic discussions as participants deliberated on selecting the CTICOM Chair person and determining the location for the Regional Secretariat. Both of these topics are key, and decisions will be proposed to SOM for adoption at MM2. Discussions however, progressed in a spirit of camaraderie as all decisions on CTI-related matters are reached through consensus.

The meeting, which was opened for partners, had the following goals:

- to reach agreement on issues regarding the establishment of the Regional Secretariat (structure, functions, transition period, budget, and location);

- to finalize the decision on financial resources for reasonable actions to be taken;
- to recommend a joint communiqué in regard to the Climate Change Adaptation Program;
- to prepare recommendations on substantive aspects for the 2<sup>nd</sup> Ministerial Meeting;
- to collate status reports from CT6 countries in regard to the implementation of NPoAs, covering: NCC establishment, work plan, financial arrangements, etc; and
- to recommend a Joint Ministerial Statement.

The meeting was formally opened by Hon. Gordon Darcy Lilo, Minister of Environment, Conservation and Meteorology, Solomon Islands. The opening remarks were delivered by Dr. Alex SW Retraubun, Chairman of the CTI Regional Secretariat and Deputy Minister of the Ministry of Industry, Indonesia. SOM5 Decisions can be seen in Box 2.

### Box 2:

## SOM5 Decisions

Decisions of SOM4 are:

1. Establishment of the CTI Regional Secretariat: The meeting reviewed works of the Coordination Mechanism Working Group on topics related to the Regional Secretariat, including organization structure, functions of the Secretariat, process coordination during the transition period, and operational budget. The delegates agreed to recommend the proposed organizational structure and its basic functions.

The Interim CTI Regional Secretariat is given a mandate to continue facilitating CTI countries during the transition period. The delegates agreed that a legal document to establish the Regional Secretariat will be signed at a ministerial level. The meeting has achieved consensus that Indonesia will host the CTI Regional Secretariat.

2. Selection of Chairperson for the CTI Council of Ministers: SOM recommends the Solomon Islands to chair the CTI Council of Ministers for the first term of two years, starting after this recommendation being adopted by the Ministers during the 2<sup>nd</sup> Ministerial Meeting. The Chairperson for the next term will be recommended based on a 2-year rotation and in alphabetical order.

3. Appointment of a Representative for the CTI to the Ocean Day Event in Copenhagen; SOM recommends the Chair of CTI Council of Ministers to become CTI representative to the Ocean Day event in Copenhagen.
4. CTI Implementation Roadmap 2010-2011; The CTI Regional Secretariat presented a CTI Implementation Roadmap for 2010--2011. The agreed detailed roadmap for the CTI implementation phase 2010-2011 is included in the Decision document on the CTI Roadmap for 2010-2011.
5. Joint Ministerial Statement; Delegates reviewed and discussed the draft of the Joint Ministerial Statement prepared by the Regional Secretariat. SOM recommends the draft be presented to the 2nd Ministerial Meeting in Gizo for adoption.
6. CTI Joint Communiqué on Climate Change; The meeting agreed to propose a joint communiqué to the Minister for adoption.
7. Sustainable Financial Planning; SOM took note of the presentation on a sustainable financial planning model.
8. Agenda for the Second CTI Ministerial Meeting; SOM reached consensus on the agenda for the 2nd Ministerial Meeting in Gizo, Solomon Islands.
9. Logo for Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security; SOM reviewed the proposed CTI logos presented by the Interim Regional Secretariat and recommended revisions. Revised designs will be presented for selection during SOM6.
10. New Member to Join CTI; Recommended to the Ministers to consider new members to the CTI and tasked SOM to develop criteria and procedures.

## MM2 – November 2009 Gizo, Solomon Island

The SOM5, which took place on 18 November 2009, only lasted half a day as all participants had to convene in Gizo, the venue for MM2. The journey from Honiara to Gizo took one hour by plane, and participants travelled in a 19-seat aircraft. Gizo, the capital of one of the provinces of the Solomon Islands, is renowned for its unspoiled beaches, and large fish can be seen swimming unperturbed in crystal-clear waters.

Several ministers, including the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of Indonesia, H.E. Dr. Fadel Muhammad,

and Hon. Mr. Peter Garrett, Minister of Environment, Heritage and the Arts of Australia, arrived that day from Brisbane, Australia. After a brief rest, the entire ministerial entourage departed for Gizo. The journey to Gizo offered breathtaking views of the islands. As the airplane flew low, most of the smaller islands dotting the panorama below could be clearly seen, appearing captivatingly pristine.

Upon its arrival in Gizo, the delegation was greeted with a Solomon Island traditional dance. As the airport is located on a small island, the journey continued by speedboat, and on approaching Gizo Seaport the group was welcomed by a cluster of small boats carrying the local residents of Gizo clad in traditional attire and armed



with spears and arrows. Some delegates appeared to be apprehensive, while others were in high spirits, incessantly taking photographs of the rare occasion. It was to be an eventful day, as delegates would be attending a traditional reception at the Gizo meeting hall, followed by a welcome dinner at an open-space restaurant.

The Second Ministerial Meeting (MM2) of the CTI-CFF was held in Honiara, Solomon Islands, on 19 November 2009. The meeting, which was open for partners, had the following goals:

- to reach an agreement on issues regarding the establishment of the Regional Secretariat (structure, functions, transition period, budget, and location).
- to recommend a joint communiqué in regard to the Climate Change Adaptation Program (see Box 4).
- to recommend a Joint Ministerial Statement.

The meeting was formally opened by Hon. Gordon Darcy Lilo, Minister of Environment, Conservation and Meteorology, Solomon Islands, and attended by H.E. Dr. Fadel Muhammad, Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, the Republic of Indonesia; H.E. Datin Blanche Olbery, High Commissioner of Malaysia to Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and the Republic of Vanuatu; Hon. Benny Allen, Minister of Environment and Conservation, Papua New Guinea; Secretary of the Department of Environment & Natural Resources and Secretary of the Department of Agriculture which was represented by Hon. Manuel D. Gerochi, Undersecretary of the Department of Environment & Natural Resources and Senior Official in charge of CTI affairs; Hon. Nollen Leni, Minister of Fisheries and Marine Resources, Solomon Islands. Box 3 shows the Joint Ministerial Statement.



Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, H. E. Dr. Fadel Muhammad with Ministers and representatives of CT6 at Ministerial Meeting 2, Gizo, Solomon Islands

## Box 3:

# MM2 JOIN MINISTERIAL STATEMENT

## JOIN MINISTERIAL STATEMENT

### Adopted in 2nd Ministerial Meeting

#### Gizo, Solomon Islands

- The second Ministerial Meeting of the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security took place in Gizo, Solomon Islands on 19 November 2009, attended by relevant ministers and representatives of governments of Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, the Solomon Islands, and Timor-Leste.
- The Ministers appreciated the attendance of Hon. Mr. Peter Garrett, Minister of Environment, Heritage and the Arts of Australia, as CTI development partner.
- The Ministers adopted the CTI Coordination Mechanism Structure and its Terms of Reference, and the CTI Regional Secretariat structure and its basic functions.
- The Ministers endorsed Indonesia as the Chairman and the Solomon Islands as Deputy Chair of the CTI Council of the Ministers for a period of two years from November 2009 to November 2011.
- The Ministers endorsed Indonesia to host the CTI Regional Secretariat.
- The Ministers acknowledged the encouraging achievements with regard to the implementation of the RPoA and the NPoA in each country.
- The Ministers agreed to express the concerns shared by all CTI countries and the actions they intend to take to cope with climate change issues through a joint communiqué.
- The Ministers confirmed the decisions made by SOM4 and SOM5.
- The Ministers expressed their appreciation for the support of CTI-CFF and welcome further cooperation from partners.
- The Ministers expressed their appreciation for the exemplary work of the Interim CTI Regional Secretariat and agreed to extend its mandate until a permanent Secretariat is formally established.

The ministerial meeting enjoyed almost full attendance and took place in a relaxed atmosphere. Tension increased during the election of the CTICOM Chair due to a discrepancy between the resolution proposed during the SOM and a decision made by the Ministerial Meeting. This change in decision shaped the course of this multilateral agreement, as new precedents emerge in every CTI-CFF meeting.

H.E./ Dr. Fadel Muhammad, Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of the Republic of Indonesia merits special mention with regard to MM2. Even though he had been elected the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries less than a month before MM2, he had purposefully set a side time to attend the meeting to show the importance of advancing CTI-CFF in accordance with the spirit of the CTI Summit. Minister Fadel Muhammad's impassioned speech made an impact illustrated in Box 5.

## Box 4:

# JOIN COMMUNIQUE ON CLIMATE CHANGE

JOINT COMMUNIQUE  
ON  
CLIMATE CHANGE  
2ND MINISTERIAL MEETING  
19 NOVEMBER 2009

GIZO, SOLOMON ISLANDS

## **Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security**

Adopted on 19 November 2009

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

### **PREAMBLE**

1. We, the Ministers and representatives of the governments of Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, the Solomon Islands, and Timor-Leste met at the second Ministerial Meeting of the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security in Gizo, Solomon Islands on 19 November 2009 affirm that the oceans play a critical role in our lives and that marine hazards brought about by climate variability and change have become one of the greatest threats for the survival of the Coral Triangle countries.

2. We understand and agree:
  - 2.1. That our region is blessed by one of the world's most precious natural wonders - our magnificent and unique tropical oceans, coasts and small-islands rich in biodiversity. Yet their very existence, and the diversity of plants and animals that depend on them, is imperiled by the warming of our atmosphere and oceans. That climate change presents significant direct stressors to vulnerable marine and coastal ecosystems including coral reefs.
  - 2.2. That the most severe direct threats to marine, coastal and small islands ecosystems from climate change has already been experienced by the six countries. More specifically:
    - Increase of 1-2°C in water temperature, stressing our coral reefs and causing them to bleach and die.
    - Many of our most low-lying islands are gradually losing significant territory, and may disappear altogether in the coming decades.
    - Our mangroves are beginning to submerge, and the critical nursery grounds for local reef fisheries and shrimp populations are deteriorating due to sea-level rise.
    - Increased frequency and severity of tropical storms from climate change resulting in flooding of coastal villages and nearby agricultural lands and other harmful impacts.
3. That our marine and coastal resources provide livelihoods and the living standards for more than 240 million people within 30 km of our coastal areas. Unfortunately, the relationship between people and coastal ecosystems is now under extreme pressure from climate change, and their food security and livelihoods are at increased risk.
4. That given the close dependence of our population on marine and coastal resources for their livelihoods and food security, adaptation to these climate change impacts has emerged as one of the pre-eminent issues that our governments are addressing under the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries, and Food Security (CTI-CFF).
5. That the concern our leaders share for the future security and health of our coastal communities in a changing and warming world underpins our nations' commitments as outlined in the Coral Triangle Initiative Regional Plan of Action (CTI-RPOA).

## ACTION

1. We call upon world leaders to recognize and act upon the threat climate change poses to our marine environment, particularly its effect on coral reefs, fisheries and food security. Hence, we support the inclusion of marine element and issues into the negotiation text of the UNFCCC.
2. We stand ready, and will undertake steps to implement actions as stated in the CTI Regional Plan of Action (CTI-RPOA) adopted by our leaders at their Summit in Manado, North Sulawesi, Indonesia in May 2009.

3. We consider climate change in all of our actions and specifically will pursue the following actions:
  - 3.1. Develop a region-wide Early Action Plan for *Climate Change Adaptation* for the near-shore marine and coastal environment (including small island ecosystems).
  - 3.2. Establish a regional network of *National Centers of Excellence on Climate Change Adaptation for Marine and Coastal Environments* with national center operational in each CT country, designed to (i) improve understanding of future climate change impacts and related issues; and (ii) support comprehensive application of effective adaptation measures to mitigate these impacts, with a focus on biodiversity conservation and economic and livelihood needs of communities heavily dependent on marine and coastal resources.
4. We call for increased global community fund support prioritizing on the implementation of adaptation program in Coral Triangle countries on the following issues:
  - 4.1 Capacity-building, particularly in relation to the gathering and analysis of scientific information and policy development relevant for climate change adaptation programs.
  - 4.2. Implementation of planning frameworks, national and regional development strategies and priorities on climate change adaptation. These frameworks need to emphasize the need for improved science and information to help inform decision-makers regarding the specific vulnerability of their population, leading to improved capacity to make effective ecosystem and structural adaptation plans - at the local, national and regional levels.
  - 4.3. Direct actions of adaptation effort for coastal communities and marine environment.
5. We urge world leaders to maximize their level of ambition and achieve a robust and effective global climate deal. The Bali Action Plan 2007 and other initiatives resulted in an agreement that developed countries would reduce their emissions significantly below 1990 levels by 2020.
6. The Coral Triangle leaders have shown high level commitment to lead our people to build natural, social and economic resilience, however our effort would be futile unless the mitigation measures are put into concrete actions.
7. This joint communiqué will be presented at the COP15 in Copenhagen.

## Signed on 19 November 2009 in Gizo, Solomon Island by:

Government of Indonesia

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H.E. Dr. Fadel Muhammad  
Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries

Government of Malaysia

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Minister of Science, Technology and Innovation  
signed by H.E. Datin Blanche Olbery  
High Commissioner of Malaysia to Papua New Guinea, Solomon  
Islands and Rep. of Vanuatu

Government of Papua New Guinea

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Hon. Benny Allen  
Minister of Environment and Conservation

Government of Philippines

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Secretary of Dept. of Environment & Natural Resources and  
Secretary of Dept. of Agriculture  
signed by Hon. Manuel D. Gerochi  
Undersecretary of Dept. of Environment & Natural Resources and  
Senior Official in charge of CTI affairs

Government of Solomon Islands

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Hon. Gordon Darcy Lilo  
Minister of Environment, Conservation & Meteorology

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Hon. Nollen Leni  
Minister of Fisheries and Marine Resources

Government of Timor-Leste

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H.E. Marriano Assanami Sabino  
Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries

## Box 5:

# STORY OF MM2 THAT WAS REPORTED TO MEDIA IN INDONESIA

## **Indonesian Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Elected Chairman of CTI COM; Indonesia Appointed Host of CTI Regional Secretariat**

In a small yet exquisite island known as Gizo, Solomon Islands, situated in the middle of the Pacific Ocean, deafening applause broke the silence of the assembly room where ministers from the Coral Triangle countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, PNG, Solomon Island and Timor-Leste) convened when the Chairperson presiding over the CTI Ministerial Meeting II declared Indonesia as the host (permanent Regional Secretariat) of CTI. Expressions of elation were evident from the faces of the Indonesian delegation led by Dr. Fadel Muhammad, Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries and could not be concealed as the meeting proceeded with the discussion of several key agendas, among others the selection of the Chairperson of the CTI Council of Minister (CTICOM) and the Ministerial Joint Communiqué on Climate Change for presentation at the forth coming COP15 Meeting of Climate Change in Copenhagen in December.

The cool temperature of the assembly room felt warmer when discussions turned to the agenda on determining the person to lead CTI COM for the next two years. The session had even been suspended in an attempt to align the perception of ministers, and finally by acclamation Indonesia was appointed Chairperson of CTI COM for a two-year tenure. The room once again erupted into excitement and congratulatory wishes to Fadel Muhammad as the first CTI Chairman. The Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries extended his utmost gratitude and appreciation to the other five CTI countries that had placed their trust on Indonesia to lead CTI and also play host to the permanent Regional Secretariat.

The jubilation felt by the Indonesian delegation was understandable as in the past two years the CTI Indonesia team which was conferred with the mandate to run the Interim Regional Secretariat spearheaded by the Marine Affairs and Fisheries Ministry and supported by the Foreign Affairs Ministry, National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas), Forestry Ministry, Environmental Ministry and Indonesian Science Institute (LIPI), had to work hard to set in motion the process which began from the initiation stage, technical meetings concerning Regional Plan of Action, Senior Official Meetings (SOM) to meetings among ministers and heads of state (CTI Summit which was convened in May 2009). The Executive Secretary of CTI's Interim Regional Secretariat, Ir. M. Eko Rudianto, MSc., explained that in the last two years, Indonesia as the mandate-holder of the Interim Regional Secretariat has done its utmost to carry out all agendas agreed upon by all Coral Triangle countries. Such event, according to Rudianto is undertaken through cooperation with the host and CTI partners.

During the 5<sup>th</sup> Senior Official Meeting and 2<sup>nd</sup> Ministerial Meeting, a range of key resolutions have been agreed on including the general framework for CTI cooperation mechanism as well as the structure and function of CTI Regional Secretariat. At the ministerial meeting, progress achieved by CTI at the regional level was also presented by the Deputy Chair of the Interim Regional Secretariat, Dr. Gellwyn Yusuf (Head of the Marine and Fishery Research Office, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries).

What is the Coral Triangle? It is a terminology agreed upon by the world's oceanographers to define the area which serves as the epicenter for marine biodiversity on earth, which not only holds the highest level of biodiversity and productivity, but also the world's most important "refuge" for marine life. It has been agreed that the boundaries of this area shall be defined by the coral diversity of more than 500 species of reef-building corals, after which the borders are determined to ultimately form the triangular outline encompassing six countries namely Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, PNG, Solomon Islands, and Timor-Leste. The Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI), intended for the management of the triangular area was instigated by a proposal from the President of the Republic of Indonesia, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, submitted at the APEC meeting in Australia in September 2007. The initiative did not only elicited the full support of all six countries within the Coral Triangle, but also the firm support of the governments of the United States and Australia, as well as various donors and partners such as GEF, ADB, WWF, TNC, and CI.

The overall purpose of CTI is essentially to secure long-term prosperity for the people, in addition to its five specific main objectives: managing seascapes, managing fisheries through an ecosystem approach, developing and managing marine protected areas, adopting climate change measures, and saving threatened species. Region-wide, CTI has adopted the Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) which contains a number of targets and activities. RPOA is formulated and agreed upon based on the national and regional interests of all six CTI countries. Each of these countries has established a National Coordination Committee (NCC) responsible for coordinating the implementation of CTI in their respective countries. The Executive Secretary of NCC Indonesia, Narmoko Prasmaji, who led the Indonesian delegation at SOM explained that following the meeting at Solomon Islands, NCC shall immediately take the necessary steps to ensure the effective and efficient implementation of CTI in Indonesia.

Upon being appointed host of CTI Regional Secretariat, Indonesia shall at once make the necessary preparations, including office building and facilities, host country agreement and others. During this transition period, the Interim Regional Secretariat has been assigned to prepare an MoU or Charter which must bear the signatures of all six countries at the ministerial level as the legal foundation for the establishment of the Secretariat. Furthermore, the CTI Coordination Mechanism Working Group chaired by Jamaluddin Jompa from Indonesia will continue with his duty to prepare a comprehensive organizational mechanism.

As the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, Fadel Muhammad hoped that CTI can in the future develop into an internationally-reputed and worthwhile institution that offers programs which bring real benefits for the welfare of fishery and marine communities at the Coral Triangle area. Indonesia as the host of the Regional Secretariat must indeed seize on this opportunity as a vehicle to contribute to the attainment of the Marine Affairs and Fisheries Ministry's vision in the future.

As the meeting ended with encouraging outcomes, among others the appointment of Indonesia as host and its Marine Affairs and Fisheries Minister as the Chairman of the Council of Minister, the Indonesian delegation along with those from several other countries including Australia had to postpone their return trip for a day because the only plane from Honiara to Brisbane had experienced a breakdown. Despite another setback in the connecting flight from Brisbane due to a sudden change in flight schedule, all delegates managed to arrive safely in Indonesia, and it is hoped that concrete measures can be immediately realized for the implementation of CTI-related programs.



## Regional Priority Workshop, May 2010 Jakarta, Indonesia

The CTI Regional Priority Action and Coordination Workshop 2010-2011 launched collective planning for collective implementation of regional actions identified by the RPoA and endorsed by the leaders of the CT6 countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, and Timor-Leste) at the CTI Summit in Manado in May 2009. The workshop resulted in an improved sense of partnership across the country governments and partners, a priority selection of nine actions from the regional plan to initiate collaborative activities, and implementation activities for those nine actions with teams, funding streams, and next steps identified. During the past year, the six countries focused on developing their CTI National Plans of Action and on the institutional development of the CTI, and significant progress has been registered on both fronts. This event was the first opportunity for the six countries and their partners to convene for coordination and planning of the substantive content of the CTI and of the implementation of the Regional Plan of Action.

The workshop was held from 17 to 19 May 2010 in Jakarta, Indonesia and hosted by the CTI-CFF Interim Regional Secretariat and the Government of Indonesia with support from the US CTI Support Program and Conservation International. The meeting was mandated by the CTI Ministerial Meeting held in Gizo, Solomon Islands in November 2009 to initiate collective and regional scale activities towards achieving the ambitious goals of the Regional Plan of Action.

The purpose of the workshop was to prepare coordinated activities at a regional level that addressed the prioritized actions from the CTI Regional Plan of Action for 2010-2011, with a focus on early actions with pilot mechanisms while the formal structure of the CTI was being established. As the first work planning and coordination milestone, the workshop was structured simply and informally to allow innovation, adaptive management, and goal-oriented cooperation to fuel the process, using small round-table discussions and break-out groups corresponding to the five RPoA goals. Approximately 60 participants from 10 countries worked in teams (consisting of country representatives, governmental and non-governmental partners, technical advisors,



Prof. Syamsul Maarif conducted briefing with the Indonesian delegation

and observers) defined by the five thematic goals of the Regional Plan of Action (Seascapes, Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management, Marine Protected Areas, Climate Change Adaptation, and Threatened Species). Teams identified one or two priority actions for each goal under the Regional Plan and a sequence of activities to implement the selected action. Cross-cutting themes were also reviewed in this context. For each priority action, teams identified the necessary key activities, a multi-stakeholder implementation team with some roles defined, a funding stream, and immediate next steps. In the last sessions participants discussed the scope of the agenda and some of the initial logistics for the next

major CTI event, the Senior Officials Meeting, scheduled tentatively for late July or early August 2010 in Indonesia.

Outputs of the workshop included:

- a. Nine identified priority actions from the RPOA for initial implementation that required collective actions and generated economies of scale (Box 6);
- b. Activities and implementing teams with funding streams, and initial steps identified for each of the nine priority actions;
- c. Initial agenda and plans for the Sixth Senior Official Meeting to be held in Indonesia in July or September in 2010; and
- d. Initial contents of the First Annual CTI Report.

## Box 6:

### RPOA PRIORITY ACTIONS

#### Priority Actions recommended for 2011-2012 included:

- Goal 1 (*Seascapes*), Target 2 (*Marine and coastal resources within all “Priority Seascapes” are being sustainably managed*), Action 1: **Adopt a general “model” for sustainable management of seascapes.**
- Goal 2 (*EAFM*), Target 1 (*Strong legislative, policy and regulatory frameworks in place for achieving an ecosystem approach to fisheries management (EAFM)*), Action 1: **Collaborate to develop a “common regional framework for legislation and policy” that would support EAFM; drawing on this, strengthen regional and national legislation, policies and regulations.**
- Goal 2 (*EAFM*), Target 1, Action 2: **Improve enforcement of IUU fishing through greater collaboration.**
- Goal 3 (*MPA*), Target 1: (*Region-wide Coral Triangle MPA System (CTMPAS) in place and fully functional*), Action 1: **Jointly establish overall goals, objectives, principles, and operational design elements for a CTMPAS centered around priority MPA networks.**
- Goal 3 (*MPA*), Target 1: (*Region-wide Coral Triangle MPA System (CTMPAS) in place and fully functional*), Action 3: **Build capacity for effective management of the CTMPAS.**
- Goal 4 (*CCA*), Target 1 (*Region-wide Early Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation for the near-shore marine and coastal environment and small island ecosystems developed and implemented*), Action 1: **Identify the most important and immediate adaptation measures that should be taken across all Coral Triangle countries, based primarily on analyses using existing models.**
- Goal 4 (*CCA*), Target 1, Action 3 and 4: (blended) **Complete and implement a Region-wide Early Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation and Conduct capacity needs assessments and develop capacity programs on climate change adaptation measures.**

- Goal 5 (*Threatened Species*), Target 1 (*Improved status of sharks, sea turtles, seabirds, marine mammals, coral, seagrass, mangroves and other identified threatened species*), Action 3: **Complete and implement region-wide Sea Turtles Conservation Action Plan.**
- Goal 5 (*Threatened Species*), Target 1, Action 5: **Complete and implement region-wide Marine Mammals Conservation Action Plan.**

## Implementation Activity Plans for Priority Actions

To follow up priority actions, CT6 countries developed specific actions and planned activities which were introduced into a table. The table consisted of goals and defined targets, priority actions, and activities under each action, and included the proposed schedule, implementation and resource teams, and parties responsible for each step. The Activity Team conducted a workshop to discuss the implementation of activity plans for priority actions.

A set of cross-cutting themes were reviewed and used to facilitate coordination of activities for efficient implementation and to encourage the participation of various organizations in the implementation of the CTI . The workshop identified capacity building and knowledge management as the two most common themes among the regional priority actions. Participants proposed a recommendation for SOM to establish a working group with the CT6 and partners on capacity building with the aim to facilitate development of a stronger foundation among the CT6 countries towards becoming more self-reliant.



Minister Sjarif Tjitjip Soetardjo welcomed CT6 Ministers and delegates at the Ministerial Meeting 3, Jakarta.

The general and common understanding on how each priority action will be implemented was accepted by participants. However, the workshop did not clarify whether the priorities identified precluded collective effort on actions not prioritized, nor did it determine whether all six countries had any obligation or commitment to address as priorities all the actions that were identified. These decisions were to be forwarded to the SOM for further deliberation as needed. The workshop outcomes were therefore reached with the intent that agreement on immediate collaboration on a set of limited priority actions would enable and catalyze much needed progress to address the goals of the RPOA one year after the CTI Summit. As a key next step, the Regional Secretariat was asked to convey the outputs of the workshop to the NCCs and the governments of the CT6 and to request Focal Points for the 5 themes from the CT6 and partners for continued collective planning and implementation of the activities.

Resources needed to implement the priority actions were identified by the participants in each thematic group. In addition to their national contributions, the CT6

delegates welcomed the assistance and support from the Regional Secretariat and partners to implement the planned activities. The partners who confirmed their support for specific collectively planned activities are Australia, the USA, ADB, GEF, UNDP, CI, TNC, and WWF (the latter three NGOs being outside of the USAID-funded NGO consortium). Partners stated that they were eager to learn what the CT6 had decided on responsible partners for initial actions, so that they could start or continue the implementation of the activities together.

A framework outlining the structure and relationship among the CT6 countries, the Regional Secretariat, and the partners has been presented and approved by the Senior Officials in Gizo, Solomon Islands, in November 2009. This workshop focused on immediate next steps required to implement the set of activities related to each priority action, in addition to a uniform first step requesting the Regional Secretariat to communicate the results of the workshop and confirming responsible groups, i.e. lead countries and focal points, for implementing the priority actions. Agreed immediate next steps were recorded as the first activity for each action.



Minister Sjarif Tjitjip Soetardjo gave his remark at the SOM

## The First Annual CTI Report

The workshop recommended the drafting of the First Annual CTI Report, which was to cover the period from May 2009 (the CTI Summit) through the end of 2010.

The report should include sections on:

- 1) the implementation status of the CTI Regional Plan of Action;
- 2) the implementation status of the National Plans of Action;
- 3) lessons learned/challenges for the CTI;
- 4) future activities.

Once the above-mentioned regional priority actions get lead countries and focal points confirmed from each CT6 country, it is expected that the upcoming Senior Official Meeting will discuss and recognize them as the official CTI Regional Actions for 2010-2011. Follow-up discussions among the CT6 countries,

the Regional Secretariat and partners are needed to ensure development of more detailed plans, their implementation, and reporting.

## CMWG Meeting, Jakarta

The CMWG meeting was held in Jakarta back to back with the Priority Actions workshop from 21-22 May 2010. The meeting was hosted by Mr. Anang Noegroho, Chairman of the CMWG. Prof. Dr. SyamsulMa'arif, Secretary General for the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, Indonesia, delivered the opening speech.

The Chair noted that the draft document for the establishment of the CTI Regional Secretariat had been distributed to CT countries and partners on 28 April 2010, and neither the Interim Regional Secretariat nor the Chair had received feedback. An overview of results from the CMWG meeting in Jakarta is presented in Box 7.

### Box 7:

## Decisions of the CMWG Meeting, Jakarta

### The Decisions of the Jakarta CMWG Meeting:

- The meeting reviewed and discussed the draft for the establishment of the CTI Regional Secretariat and a draft roadmap for the Third Ministerial Meeting. The meeting:
  - Agreed to develop a treaty to establish CTI Regional Secretariat in harmony and consistent with CTI-CFF Summit Leaders' Declaration and 2<sup>nd</sup> Joint Ministerial Statement. To avoid prolonged deliberation and debates, agreed to cited clauses or terms used in Leaders' Declaration and 2<sup>nd</sup> Joint Ministerial Statement documents if deemed necessary.
  - Agreed to develop two separate agreement documents, a treaty to establish the Regional Secretariat and a Host Country Agreement (HCA).
  - Agreed to develop three sub-agreements to provide further details: a Rules of Procedure, a Financial Regulations and a Staff Regulations.
  - Agreed to task consultant to develop 2<sup>nd</sup> draft of the treaty based on results of deliberation in the meeting (Appendix III) and 1<sup>st</sup> draft of HCA. Certain rights and facilities were retained in the treaty to acknowledge offers from Indonesia and to provide direct linkage with details arrangement in the Host Country Agreement.

- Agreed to task consultant to develop a draft of Staff Regulations, Financial Regulations and Rules of Procedure. Draft outline for those documents are presented in Appendix IV, V, and VI).
- Agreed to recognize title for the Secretariat as the CTI – CFF Regional Secretariat for consistency reason.
- Agreed to consider possibility to conduct the next Working Group meeting close the 6th Senior Officials Meeting (back-to-back).
  - The meeting discussed negotiation process/mechanism to develop the HCA and noted that there is a need to identify an authority to act on behalf of the Regional Secretariat. The WG noted that current chair of Ministerial Council is Indonesia therefore recommends to SOM to consider requesting the Deputy Chair (Solomon Islands) to perform that role on behalf of the Chair of Council of Ministers (CTICOM). However, the meeting also noted that Solomon Islands will have a national election between June-July 2010 (as well as the Philippines who will have a new government in June 2010).
  - Partners (Australia and USAID) agreed to provide support in the effort to develop the documents mentioned above, through direct country consultations and meetings.
  - Indonesia needs feedback from CT countries on the possibility to conduct 6<sup>th</sup> Senior Officials Meeting/3<sup>rd</sup> Ministerial Meeting in August 2010 in Ambon.
  - Roadmap toward the 6<sup>th</sup> SOM/ 3<sup>rd</sup> MM has been developed, discussed and agreed with some notes.
  - Philippines volunteered to draft rules of procedure for new members (countries and partners) enrollment/acceptance/recognition.

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## CMWG MANADO

The CMWG Meeting of the CTI-CFF was held in Manado, North Sulawesi, Indonesia, from 8-9 November 2010, and was attended by partners. The meeting had the following objectives:

- to review and reach agreements on the following legal documents and draft recommendations for SOM and Ministerial decisions:
  - Agreement on the Establishment of the Regional Secretariat
  - Staff Regulations
  - Rules of Procedures
  - Financial Regulations;
- to discuss the scope and size of the permanent Regional Secretariat and to set up the plan of

activities for the transition period between the temporary and the permanent Regional Secretariat;

- to discuss steps to be taken in developing a regional financial resources architecture.

The meeting was opened by Mr. Anang Noegroho, Chair of the Coordination Mechanism Working Group. Mr. Noegroho welcomed the participants. It was noted that delegations from Malaysia, the Solomon Islands, and Timor-Leste will arrive later during the first day, so the Chair requested that deliberation of draft documents be moved later during the day.

The meeting, which had initially been planned to take place from 8-9 November, was extended until 11 November 2010, to ensure that all agenda items were covered comprehensively. Decisions taken during the CMWG meeting in Manado can be seen in Box 8.

## Box 8:

# CMWG Manado Decisions

### Decisions adopted in the CMWG Manado meeting are as follows:

- **Decision #1.** The CMWG Meeting recommends the Revised Draft (Annex 4) of The Agreement on the Establishment of the Regional Secretariat of the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security be accepted with the following issues to be resolved during SOM6:
  - Definition of the CTI-CFF Plan of Action
  - Article 3 (1) Legal Capacity of the Secretariat
  - Article 10 (3) Budget of the Secretariat (formula of the Budget)
  - Article 12 on Privileges and Immunities (for Professional Staff)
  - Article 16 on Entry into Force.
  
- **Decision #2.** Parties will bring to their respective capital Malaysia’s proposal for the insertion of “Matters not to be Prejudiced” in the Agreement on the Establishment of the Regional Secretariat.
  
- **Decision #3.** The CMWG Meeting recommends the Revised Draft of the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security Staff Regulations be accepted with the following issues to be resolved during SOM6:
  - Regulation 10: General Responsibilities of Staff Member Sub-regulation (9): Staff Members shall enjoy the privileges and immunities to which they are entitled under the Secretariat Agreement. This regulation needs to be resolved in conjunction with the Agreement on the Establishment of the Regional Secretariat Article 12 on Privileges and Immunities (for Professional Staff).
  
- **Decision #4.** The CMWG Meeting recommends the Revised Draft (Annex 8) of the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security Rules of Procedure be accepted with the following issues to be resolved during SOM6:
  - Rule 2 (1) (b) CTI Council of Minister (Powers and functions of the CTI COM to be considered in conjunction with Rule 5).
  - Rule 3 (2) CTI Council of Ministers (sub-rule on CTI COM Meeting).
  - Rule 21 (3) New Members (pending resolution to Article 16, Entry into Force, of the Agreement on the Establishment of the Regional Secretariat).
  
- **Decision #5.** The CMWG Meeting recommends the Revised Draft (Annex 9) of the Financial Regulations be accepted with the following issues to be resolved during SOM6:
  - Determine the appropriate terms for funds directed toward a certain purpose. The current terms used in the Regulations are Trust Fund and Special Fund. Trust Fund, in particular, may not be appropriate as it indicates a distinct type of fund/mechanism. Suggested terms include Donor Fund and Development Fund.
  - Regulation 8 on Provision of Funds, point (5): Annual contributions shall be assessed in terms of a value calculated based on the Special Drawing Rate (SDR) of the International Monetary Fund and paid in United States dollars.
  - Parties need to consult their respective Capital on this issue: Schedule 1, Assessed Contribution Formulae.

## SOM6 MANADO, INDONESIA

The Sixth Senior Officials' Meeting (SOM6) of the CTI-CFF was held in Manado, Indonesia from 10-12 November 2010. The meeting, which was also opened to CTI partners, had the following goals:

1. to reach an agreement on legal documents regarding the establishment of the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF) Regional Secretariat (the Agreement, Staff Regulations, Rules of Procedure, and Financial Regulations);
2. to reach an agreement on organization scenarios and transition plan for the Permanent CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat;
3. to reach an agreement on the roadmap for the Regional Financial Resources infrastructure and strategy;
4. to present and review the status report of the Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group (MEWG);
5. to present and review the status report/progress on the nineregional priority actions;

6. to collate status reports from CT6 countries in relation to the implementation of the NPoAs, covering: NCC establishment, work plan, mechanisms, financial arrangements, etc;
7. to reach an agreement on the CTI-CFF logo;
8. to present and review other CTI-CFF-related regional activities; and
9. to reach an agreement on the next regional events, host and time frame (provisional roadmap CTI-CFF 2011).

The welcome address was delivered by SH Sarundajang, Governor of the North Sulawesi Province. The meeting was formally opened by Dr. Gellwynn Jusuf, Secretary General of the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of the Republic of Indonesia.

The Meeting was chaired by Dr. Suseno Sukoyono, Advisor to the Minister, Ministry of Marine Affairs, and co-chaired by CT6 countries. The Executive Secretary of the Interim Regional Secretariat, Mr. Eko M. Rudianto and Dr. Darmawan, Officer of the Interim Regional Secretariat, were present to provide information and facilitate the SOM. Box 9 shows the decisions agreed at the SOM6.



Dr. Suseno Sukoyono and Dr. Sudirman Saad at the Ministerial Meeting 3



## Box 9:

### SOM6 Decisions

#### The decisions reach in SOM6 are:

- Progress Report; The Meeting took note of the report presented by the Regional Secretariat on the progress of CTI-CFF activities.
- Establishment of CTI Regional Secretariat; The meeting reviewed the recommendations from the Coordination Mechanism Working Group (CMWG) on legal documents for the establishment of the CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat, which consist of: i) the Agreement; ii) Rules of Procedure; iii) Staff Regulations; and iv) Financial Regulations.
- The Meeting agreed to endorse and put forward documents of the Agreement, Rules of Procedure, and Staff Regulations for approval on the third Ministerial Meeting.
- The Meeting agreed that outstanding issues will be further addressed by the CT6 countries inter-sessionally and will be resolved in SOM7.
- Transition period toward the establishment and operations of CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat; the Interim CTI Regional Secretariat is given mandate to continue its roles and functions during the transition period until the permanent CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat is in place.
- The meeting agreed to use the report on Organization Scenarios and the Transition Plan for a Permanent Regional Secretariat for the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF) as reference for the Coordination Mechanism Working Group to continue developing the Transition Plan for Permanent CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat
- Regional Monitoring & Evaluation; The Meeting took note of the report from the Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group (MEWG), and agreed to task the Working Group to develop an activity status and output tracking sheet for nine regional priority actions.
- Regional Financial Architecture; The Meeting agreed to support the Financial Resources Working Group (FRWG) road map 2010-2011 and tasked the Working Group to continue their work and adhere to decisions taken from previous SOMs.
- Progress on the CTI-CFF Regional Plan of Action; The Meeting agreed to establish the matic and cross-cutting issues working groups to accelerate the implementation of the nine regional priority actions.

- Status report from CT6 countries on the implementation of NPOAs; The Meeting took note of the progress of NPA implementation in each country and recommended the drafting of the First Annual CTI Report, which covers a time period from May 2009 (the CTI Summit) through to the end of the calendar year 2010. The report should include, but is not limited to: a) the Implementation Status of the CTI Regional Plan of Action; b) the Implementation Status of the National Plans of Action; c) Lessons Learned/Challenges for the CTI; and d) Future Activities. The meeting also agreed to produce the State of the Coral Triangle Report (SCTR) in collaboration with the partners.
- Logo for Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security; The Meeting reviewed the proposed CTI logos as presented by the Interim Regional Secretariat and recommended some modifications and alterations. Revised designs will be presented for approval at the next SOM.
- Other activities; The Meeting took note of the presentation on the Fishers Forum by WWF.
- The CT6 agreed to establish a Science Advisory Forum and noted with appreciation indications from USCTI, ADB, and Australia that they will support the Forum.
- CTI Implementation Roadmap 2010-2011; CTI Regional Secretariat presented a CTI Implementation Roadmap for year 2011-2012. The agreed detailed roadmap for CTI implementation phase 2011-2012 is included in the Decision Document on CTI Roadmap for 2011-2012.

## CMWG BANDUNG

CMWG Meeting of the CTI-CFF) was held in Bandung, West Java, Indonesia Wednesday, 13 July 2011 to Friday 15 July 2011. The Meeting was attended by representatives from the Governments of the Republic of Indonesia, Malaysia, Independent State of Papua New Guinea, the Republic of the Philippines and the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste, as well as Partner representatives (ADB, Government of Australia, WWF and TNC) and resource persons. The Government of the Solomon Islands was unable to send a representative to the Meeting. On 13 July 2011 a series of emails were received by the CMWG Chair and the Regional Secretariat- Interim indicating the Solomon Islands' position on the unresolved issues in the legal documents and issues. These positions were taken into account by the Meeting.

The Meeting had the following objectives:

- to secure consensus on the outstanding issues to the legal agreements;
- to agree on the Transition Plan and the Agreement on the Transition Period Arrangements; and
- to discuss the initial outline of the CTI-CFF communications strategy.

The Meeting was opened by Dr. Suseno Sukoyono, Vice Chairman of the Interim Regional Secretariat. Dr. Sukoyono called for the CMWG to speedily come to a consensus on the outstanding issues to enable progress in the establishment of the Secretariat.

Mr. Anang Noegroho, Chair of the CMWG, secured agreement to the provisional agenda, and followed with a presentation on the status of the tasks of the working group. Recommendation of CMWG Bandung can be seen in Box 10.

## Box 10: CMWG BANDUNG RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations from the CMWG Meeting Bandung are as follows:

1. The CMWG Meeting agreed to put forward to the 7<sup>th</sup> Senior Officials’ Meeting (SOM7), the following recommendations:

**Recommendation #1.** To address the unresolved aspects of the legal agreements considered at SOM6, the Agreements should be revised as listed below.

Title of Article/Rule/Regulation	New Formulation
Definition of CT6 (in the preamble of the Agreement on the Establishment of the Regional Secretariat of the CTI-CFF)	(paragraph 1) The Governments of the Republic of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Independent State of Papua New Guinea, the Republic of the Philippines, Solomon Islands and the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste; here in after referred to collectively as “the CT6”.
Definition of Parties (in the Agreement on the Establishment of the Regional Secretariat of the CTI-CFF)	(in Article 1) “Parties” means those States who have deposited instruments of acceptance or approval with the Depository.
Article 17: Entry into Force (Agreement on the Establishment of the Regional Secretariat of the CTI-CFF).	1. This Agreement shall be subject to signature. 2. This Agreement shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the date of depositing of instruments of acceptance or approval by at least four members of the CT6.
Rule 21: New Member (Rules of Procedure of the CTI-CFF)	(title of the Rule) Rule 21: New CTI-CFF Party
	(Rule 21 sub-rule 3) 3. A new State will become a CTI-CFF Party, with the right to participate fully in the Ministerial Meeting and CTI CSO Meeting, when all of the requirements of paragraph (2) have been met, and instruments of acceptance or approval have been submitted to the Depository
Schedule 1: Assessed Contribution Formulae (Financial Regulations of the CTI-CFF)	Parties will contribute to the General Fund of the Secretariat on the following basis: (a) The total amount to be contributed will be determined by the CTI COM, based on the draft budget provided by the Secretariat. (b) Sixty percent (60%) of the amount identified in paragraph (a) of this Schedule will be contributed by each of the Parties in equal shares; and (c) The remainder of the total amount identified in paragraph (a) of this Schedule will be divided between the Parties based upon the relative size of their gross domestic product (GDP) as calculated by the most recent year for which GDP figures are available for all Parties.

Title of Article/Rule/Regulation	New Formulation
Rule 25: Additional Provisions and Amendments (Rules of Procedure of the CTI-CFF)	(sub-rule 2) 2. The Executive Director shall circulate the submissions to the Parties not later than 60 days before the CTI COM or CSO Meeting
Rule 26: Transitional Arrangements (Rules of Procedure of the CTI-CFF)	The members of the CT6 which have not yet deposited instruments of acceptance or approval at the time of entry into force of the Agreement on the Establishment of the Regional Secretariat of the CTI-CFF may participate fully as a Party in all the activities of the CTI-CFF provided they demonstrate progress toward completion of their domestic requirements for acceptance of the Agreement and act in good faith to meet their commitments under the Agreement, including making their Assessed Contributions.

**Recommendation #2. An initial size of the Regional Secretariat with 5 Professional Staff.**

**Recommendation #3a.** To accept the Transition Plan as presented in Annex 3a subject to the conditions of recommendations 3b and 3c.

**Recommendation #3b.** To urge the six member countries to fast track the domestic process for acceptance or approval of the Agreement on the Establishment of the Regional Secretariat of the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security and its associated Rules and Regulations (Rules of Procedure, Staff Regulations, and Financial Regulations).

**Recommendation #3c.** If there is protracted delay in the coming into force of the Agreement on the Establishment of the Regional Secretariat of the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security, and no resolution is in sight, then the Transitional Regional Secretariat (as described in Annex 3b) would be put in place.

## RESOLUTION

2. The CMWG agreed to make the following Resolution

RESOLUTION #1. A unified CTI-CFF Communications Strategy should be considered by SOM7, in consideration of the following, but not limited to:

- (a) Be developed in close consultation with the CT6 and the CTI Partners.
- (b) Identify key audiences, messages, and channels of communications.
- (c) Consider capacity development needs and opportunities to support the CT6 to effectively communicate about the CTI-CFF.

# 6

## CHAPTER

# Regional and National Pathways

The CTI-CFF Summit produced many results. In addition to strengthening the formal structure of the CTI, another achievement was individual countries' ability to develop their National Plans of Action (NPOA), with some NPOAs already in place. At the Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) level, the Sulu-Sulawesi Sea has been designated a 'priority seascape', and has already been sharing its experiences and lessons with other areas in the Coral Triangle. The exchange of knowledge and expertise, and awareness of marine protection, has already been spreading throughout the Coral Triangle. The CTI has become a model and example for other areas.

The most notable achievement of the CTI is aligning CT6 countries towards a singular consensus of conserving coral and fisheries resources for the benefit of 250 million people. The agreement to collaborate and work in harmony is in itself a significant achievement because it dissolves the 'selfish national interest' concept.

In general, CTICFF activities are divided into two main activities. The first one relates to administrative matters which were discussed through a series of meetings at the working group level, SOM and Ministerial Meetings (MM). The second activity is the implementation of RPOAs and NPOAs by CT6 countries through their national programs and budgets. There are also activities

conducted by countries' partners and NGOs. This chapter describes the achievements at regional level and planned country activities until 2012.

## I. Regional Achievements

Between the APEC Leaders' Declaration and the 3<sup>rd</sup> Ministerial Meeting in 2012, there were 14 meetings at the Senior Official and Ministerial level. The 14 meetings included 7 Senior Official and 2 informal Senior Official meetings; 3 Ministerial and one informal Ministerial Meeting; and one CTI Summit. The meetings generated several important decisions such as the adoption and endorsement of RPOAs, and 6 National Plans of Actions (NPOA). The CTI-CFF logo and website have been launched and a National Coordination Committee in each country is operational. The CTI-CFF Council of Ministers (CTI-COM) has also been formed and become operational with the first Chair and Vice Chair being the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries for the Republic of Indonesia, and the Minister of Environment for Solomon Islands respectively. For the next period, the Chair and Vice-Chair of CTI-COM will be the Minister of MOSTI, Malaysia and the Minister for Environment and Conservation, Papua New Guinea respectively.

Priority actions at regional level have also been agreed upon and implementation has begun. All the activities above are facilitated by the Interim Regional Secretariat, which is seated in the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) Indonesia, in cooperation with CT6 countries and CTI-CFF partners.

Three Administrative Working Groups (AWGs) have been formed and are progressing well: the Coordination Mechanism Working Group (CMWG), Financial Resources Working Group (FRWG) and Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group (MEWG). CMWG produced the CTI-CFF coordination mechanism and its terms of reference, which was adopted in MM2 and also legal documents on the establishment of the CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat which was adopted in Ministerial Meeting 3. The FRWG produced a strategy for Financial Resources of CTI-CFF and is now in the process of discussions so that it can be adopted in the next SOM and MM. MEWG also produced monitoring and evaluation tools.

Four Technical Working Groups (TWG) have also been established: namely Seascapes (S-TWG), Ecosystems Based Fisheries Management (EBFM), Marine Protected Areas (MPA) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA). The Seascape TWG is chaired by Indonesia and Co-Chaired by Philippines. The S-TWG distributed the draft Seascape Guidebook 1.0 for review by the in-country Technical Working Group (NCC) for future endorsement in the next SOM. Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Eco region and Arafura Timor Sea has been chosen as a priority seascape. The guidebook has been discussed among TWG members.

The EAFM-TWG was formally formed on September 2011 with Malaysia as Chair and Indonesia and Philippines as the Co-Chairs. The TWGs terms of reference were formally adopted. The draft of a common regional framework for legislation and policy that would support EAFM is ready. It will be finalized

by a writing committee and is due to be adopted in the SOM8. EAFM-TWG, as mandated by RPoA and regional priority activities, also tackled the issue of IUU fishing. It has been agreed that a concept paper on IUU Fishing will be drafted on integration of IUU RPoA and CTI-CFF mechanism to explore and pursue this means of collaboration further. In addition to that, the proposal of this TWG to develop a LRFT forum has been accepted by SOM, and the forum is planned to be launched at Hong Kong LRFT Workshop in 2012.

The MPA-TWG has been established. Philippines was appointed as the Chair and Indonesia as Vice-Chair. A Coral Triangle Atlas was developed to track the Coral Triangle MPAs (CT-MPA) Systems implementation in each CT6 country. The implementation of some activities was agreed upon, such as the development of a MPA Learning Network Mechanism, a framework of MPA Management Effectiveness, MPA Capacity Building and Regional Exchange workshop on CT-MPAs.

The CCA-TWG was established informally in 2010 during the first Regional Exchange and was noted at SOM6. It was officially established in April 2011 with Indonesia as Chair and Solomon Islands as Co-Chair. The CCA-TWG's terms of reference were formally adopted at the TWG's formal establishment meeting in April 2011. A CCA Communiqué was drafted and adopted at MM2 in Solomon Islands and presented at UNFCCC COP16. The Region-Wide Early Action Plan for CCA (REAP-CCA) has been developed and was adopted at SOM7. Several trainings on CCA have been conducted, and Capacity Needs Assessments and a Capacity Building Program for the region are being developed. For 2012, the TWGs plan is to launch REAP-CCA at CT6 and other global events ((World Ocean Summit, Rio+20, UNFCC, ICRS, East Asia Seas Conference) in an effort to attract resources and interest for the Coral Triangle. Other activities include: to further develop a CCA toolkit to support REAP-CCA



implementation(including Local EAP (LEAP)); to foster and encourage CCA to be applied in CT6 priority sites; to conduct a Regional Exchange in 2012 to share REAP and LEAP experiences; to document progress and to continue building training capacity through a Learning Network. Most of the TWG activities have been fully supported by the USCTI Program Integrator.

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## II. Countries' Achievements

CTI-CFF activity plans and implementation for each country were based on the Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) which was adopted by country leaders during the Manado Summit, May 2009. The five identified goals and ten regional targets relate to short, middle and long term governance plans for development on Coral, Fisheries and Food security. Each country's strategy became their National Plan of Action (NPOA).

In those National Plans of Action, the targets specified in each goal were based on background

information, justifications, and priorities for actions to gain governmental commitment. These were then translated into a series of actions, indicators and timeframes. Current activities and future priorities for action in these Action Plans have been identified and committed to through several national stakeholder consultations. The scope of work in the National Plan of Action included conducting literature reviews, research and surveillance, capacity building, public and private partnership and developing possible mechanisms for law and policy enforcement.

### INDONESIA

#### Goal I (Seascapes):

- Conduct a series of scientific characterization studies to identify and delineate seascapes with potential trans-boundary issues:
  - o Six seascapes identified with trans-boundary issues were: Karimata Strait, Lesser Sunda, Makassar and North Sulawesi Strait, Tomini Strait, Papua Birds Head and Banda Sea.
- Conduct an on-going regional seascapes program

(SSME and BSSE) in Indonesian territorial jurisdiction:

- o SSME agreed to establish a marine conservation network based on turtle migratory corridors.
- o Developed a Marine Zonation Plan for Berau District (as part of SSME).

## Goal II (Fisheries):

- Undertake effective steps to ensure joint sustainable tuna stock exploitation, with protection actions including tuna nursery and spawning ground areas.
  - o Revitalization of tuna fisheries management through different levels of stakeholder technical capacity building on: marketing chains, field surveillance, manufacturing and cold-store chain systems.
  - o Implementation of regional fisheries management cooperation forums of CCSBT and IOTC.
- More effective management and increased sustainability of live reef fish and coral trade.
  - o Issued a Director General of Catch Fisheries Decree to declare a Temporarily Closed Marine Region (Moratorium) in Banda Sea and Arafura.
  - o Finalized a fisheries logbook in-line with Ministerial Regulation.
  - o Finalized a Ministerial Regulation related to Fish Ship Observers.
  - o Prepared a Ministerial Regulation Draft on ship registration at Regional Fisheries Management Organization (RFMO).
  - o Prepared Ministerial Regulation Draft on Fisheries Management Plan.
  - o Prepared Ministerial Regulation Draft on measuring volume and type of fish catch.
  - o Ensured the production of Fisheries Management Plan documents for regarding Fisheries Management Areas number 571, 711, 712, 714, 715, and 718.

- o Followed the Ministerial Regulation on fish catch zonation, fish catch management tools and fish catch management in each WPP-NRI.

## Goal III (Marine Protected Areas):

- Develop and strengthen national systems of marine protected areas, and integrate them into regional and global networks in order to achieve the identified goals.
  - o Strengthened Sawu National Marine Park management.
  - o Designated a new National Marine Park (1,2 hectare).
  - o Strengthened national capacity in Marine Conservation Areas management through the Technical Implementation Unit and the Management Board, which were charged with responsibility for initial management in eight National Marine Conservation Areas.
  - o Developed a Management Plan for National Marine Conservation Areas priorities.
  - o Developed a Marine Conservation Areas management model.
  - o Assigned official status to Indonesian Coastal and Marine areas
- Improve capacity and strengthen Marine Conservation Areas management, planning and institutional development:
  - o Developed capacity indicators for Marine Conservation Programs.
  - o Developed a Marine Conservation Areas Training Curriculum.
  - o Conducted a training series on Marine Conservation Areas (ToT, Marine Conservation Areas Basic Management, and Marine Conservation Areas Management Planning).
  - o Developed a Marine Conservation Areas Management Model to support collaboration action among the Directorate General of Marine, Coastal and Small Islands Affairs, Directorate of Conservation and Aquatic Resources, BPSDM and Benggala Bay Large



Marine Ecosystem – proposed as other Marine Conservation Areas model.

- o Established a Marine Conservation School in South-East Sulawesi.
- o Initiated establishment of a marine conservation unit, Bitung Institute.
- o Developed a learning network program inside the Coral Triangle with the Coral Triangle Center as the governing partner.
- o Developed a collaborative program of enforcement with GEF-UNDP and other partners in Indonesia.
- Evaluate and enhance effective national management systems of Local Marine Protected Areas.
  - o Developed Marine Conservation Areas effectiveness tools in Indonesia (with NGO cooperation).
  - o Created sustainable funding mechanisms for Marine Conservation Areas management (Working Group for Sustainable Funding has been developed).

#### **Goal IV (Climate Change Adaptation):**

- Develop a research strategy to provide significant information to reduce key threats to coral reef ecosystems.
  - o Monitored coral reefs through CASI sensor in Tanimbar Island.
  - o Monitored climate change impacts on marine acidity levels.
  - o Identifies lessons learned on CO2 variability for assessing the Blue Carbon concept implementation in Indonesia.
- Capacity building in education, research and information systems on climate change issue, related to adaptation steps and consequences.
  - o Developed a public awareness program on climate change adaptation in Sulawesi, West Nusa Tenggara, Maluku, North Maluku and Papua.
  - o Created a framework for the CCA Program.

- o Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) Training for local government.

#### **Goal V (Threatened Species):**

- Assessment on the status of sharks, Turtles, Cetacea groups and selected plants and invertebrates.
  - o Identified potential trade distribution of ornamental coral reef.
  - o Reviewed species protection status of Napoleon Wrasse.
  - o Introduced a Ministry of Home Affairs policy for turtle trade restriction.
- Implementation of the National Plan of Action for Sharks.
  - o Assessed fish trade potency and Inventory of Distribution Initiated restrictions on Shark fisheries to promote protection.

### **MALAYSIA**

#### **Goal II (Fisheries):**

- Workshop conducted on Vision for Ecosystem Approach to fisheries management for the western part of Malaysia.
- Assessed status of small pelagic fish in Semporna.
- Periodical closing program initiated for proposed nursery ground sites for Tun Mustapha Marine Park.

#### **Goal III (Marine Protected Areas):**

- Proposed a program to designate additional zonation (uninterrupted disturbance zones) in Tun Mustapha Marine Park.

### **PHILIPPINES**

#### **Goal I (Seascapes):**

- Established a network and comprehensive Action Plan tools from SSME for species and sustainable fisheries MPAs.
- Conducted a trans-boundary analysis from SSME
- South Philippines Seascape designated as a priority seascape.

## Goal II (Fisheries):

- Develop Plans:
  - o National Plan of Action for IUU on Fisheries.
  - o Sardines Management Plan.
- Launch New Programs:
  - o Fisheries livelihood program at the regional level.
  - o Partnership program for sustainable tuna management.
- Research on Dugong fish and market policy.
- Develop fisheries management plan with a focus on live reef fish in three districts in Palawan.
- Local government plans to invest up to 1.8 million pesos (USD 37,000) for human resources and logistical support to fisheries management.

## Goal III (Marine Protected Areas):

- Developed the MPA Management Effectiveness Assessment Tool (MEAT). MEAT has been adopted by MPAs' and networks of MPAs as a tool for assessing performance at national and local levels.
- Developed a reward system for well-managed MPAs.
- Developed indicators for MPA management effectiveness.
- Undertook assessment Study on MPA financing.

## PAPUA NEW GUINEA

### Goal II (Fisheries):

- Papua New Guinea has joined with ATSEA program.
- Applied an ecosystem approach in community based fisheries management.
- Conducted training events in ecosystem approach for fisheries management (EAFM) for target communities.
- Disseminated Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs) in certain provinces.

### Goal III (Marine Protected Areas):

- Demonstration sites in Kimbe and Manus developed through the LMMA network, applying

climate change security principles and an ecosystem approach to fisheries management (EAFM).

- Local community capacity built in coastal and marine resource utilization.
- Signed agreements between community groups and three Provincial Governments to promote effective management of their marine environment.
- Five community groups in West New Britain Province finalized community agreement processes, including: developing a management plan; signing an agreement for joint protection, management and conservation of their marine areas.
- West New Britain Province Government handed over banana boat for 4 LMMAs to support the community in conducting scientific surveillance and patrols against illegal and destructive fishing.
- Training on ecosystem based fisheries management was conducted by government officials.

### Goal IV (Climate Change Adaptation):

- Technical working group was assigned as part of PCCR process in directing VA on certain chosen regions in Papua New Guinea.
- Papua New Guinea hosted training in CCA for coastal communities and Training of Trainers in March 2011, including 24 participants from Solomon Islands and Papua New Guinea. Participants included government officials from national and provincial levels, NGOs and community leaders. National plans in each country were discussed and will be continued by participants.
- Training on, and construction of, a break-wall in Tubusen a Village, Central Province. Thirteen participants came from neighboring villages and spent five days undertaking training, increasing their skills in break-wall construction techniques for coastal defense.



- Workshop on national mangrove planting was held on 11 – 12 May, 2011, to create plans for a community based mangrove plantation program, with topics including mangrove plantation guidance and how to identify demonstration sites.
- Coastal Early Warning System was established with the aim to provide early warning information for Papua New Guinea people in the form of written messages about climate related disaster awareness.
- On-going communication is continuing between government institutions and the private sector to explore possible points of agreement and strategy. A Joint Letters of Agreement were developed to formalize the partnership and a technology supply contract which will be launched.

### Goal V (Threatened Species):

- Papua New Guinea signed IOSEA Turtle Join Agreement in September 2010.

- Papua New Guinea signed a Dugong Management Joint Agreement in September 2010.
- A dugong demonstration project in Western Province for dugong and dugong habitat management and conservation was established, and is; identifying sustainable funding options for local communities.
- Dugong, turtle and habitat assessment was undertaken in Western Province.
- Publications were issued to promote awareness of Dugong and Turtle conservation.
- A stamp series on sea species was issued, to promote awareness raising through the general public.

### SOLOMON ISLANDS

- To address capacity and awareness, an Environment Youth Program was established. Funding support and dissemination of the program was supported through the 'Watch and Learn Program' involving 20 volunteers).

- Province involvement: For the first time, an environmental meeting was held at the province level, September 2011.
- Data and information: CTI website development.
- Marine Protected Area's in Naro's Community were formed.
- Livelihood and economic status of peoples in the Coral Triangle were assessed.

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### III. CTI Business Forum and CTI Fishers Forum

To support the CTI governments to implement their Regional and National Plans of Action, facilitating private sector participation and awareness about the CTI has been identified as a key activity since the establishment of the CTI in 2009.

The objectives of engaging private sector actors in the CTI include 1) the establishment of Public Private Partnerships towards developing conditions for a Blue Economy in the Coral Triangle region, 2) motivate private sector transformation to adopt responsible and sustainable practices in their resource extractive activities and 3) reduce the negative footprint of the private sector in the coastal and marine environments of the Coral Triangle region.

Acknowledging that fisheries and tourism in the region are important providers of livelihoods to coastal communities and that seafood processors and traders are important providers of critical protein for domestic and international seafood markets, these sectors received focus in the early years. Positive changes in the seafood sector will require a confluence of actors from across the fisheries supply chain and from various institutions with a role to play in supporting improved sustainability of fisheries resources (e.g. governments, financial institutions, GAAs, enabling agencies and community groups).

In order to facilitate these groups to come to the 'CTI table' a CTI Regional Business Forum (RBF) and a CTI Regional Fishers Forum (RFF) have been established. The Business Forum, co-organized with the Government of Philippines had more than 50% of participants coming from business and industry in the region. At the closure of the event, business representatives from seafood, travel and tourism sectors drafted a set of industry statements outlining a shared intention to reduce the impact of their businesses in the 'nursery of the seas'. The CT-RFF was co-organized with the Government of Indonesia and SEAFDEC. More than 50% of the participants were fishers from the CT region who discussed approaches to address by-catch and supported a shared communiqué at the end of the 3 day meetings.

It is the intent to have these forums become platforms where private sector and communities exchange their experiences in responsible resource extraction, ultimately to sustain the livelihoods and food security of communities that depend on the CT region. Additionally, through the development of the CTI business advisory council, institutionalization of private sector support to achieving the CTI goals can be ensured.

This chapter describes some early progress on these forums and the future possibilities for their institutional engagement to help achieve the CTI RPoA and NPoA's.

#### A. CTI Regional Business Forum

In 2010, WWF, together with the Republic of the Philippines' Department of Agriculture (DA) and the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), hosted the Coral Triangle Initiative Business Summit. With the theme of 'New Partnerships for Sustainable Growth in the Coral Triangle', the summit provided a forum for financial institutions and investors to explore emerging investment opportunities, and to network and forge partnerships with companies that are

dependent on the Coral Triangle's natural resources.

The 2-day Summit was attended by leaders from tuna and live reef fish businesses, airlines and resort owners, as well as government ministers and officials, and non-government organizations. The event resulted in agreements on how industries could contribute to the protection of the Coral Triangle and the 120 million livelihoods that depend on its marine resources. Putting new economic growth on a sustainable path requires courage, innovation, partnerships and, not the least, access to credit, finance and investment. As a way forward to meet this goal the summit was conceived to harness green investments in public-private partnerships. It was intended to outline business opportunities for sectors that rely on marine resources, provide a platform for financial support for businesses willing to commit to sustainability and green growth, and forge partnerships between stakeholders in the Coral Triangle region.

At the end of the 2 day Summit, the Government of Malaysia offered to host the 2<sup>nd</sup> Business Forum in 2011, and four public-private sector partnerships were announced in support of best practices in the tuna fisheries and live reef fish trade.

- **Endorsement by the Philippines Department of Agriculture and PAMPANO**  
Agriculture Secretary Arthur C. Yap and Mr. Rogelio Amatorio, Jr., President of PAMPANO, a nationwide organization whose membership is composed mostly of marginal fisher folks and their families, signed the endorsement which refers to the use of circle hooks technology to reduce by-catch in tuna fishing operations.
- **Tripartite agreement among Woori ranch, PAMPANO, and the Philippine Agricultural Development and Commercial Corporation (PADCC)**  
The Parties agreed to collaborate closely in exchanging information and technology in the following areas to establish the project: Technical

expertise in all aspects of the project to develop tuna production and shipment; Encouraging interest among qualified private sector companies to participate in the implementation of the project and in producing its requirements; and Integration of the use of circle hooks technology to comply with good fishing practices and responsible fishing methods.

- **Agreement between Woori ranch and Luen Thai Fishing Venture**  
The MoU represents the collaboration of both parties for the production of fishery products in the Republic of the Philippines, particularly tuna, for shipment and export to meet the demands of the Korean market. Both parties agreed to work closely to exchange information and technology in tuna production and shipment, including integrating the use of circle hooks technology to comply with good fishing practices and responsible fishing methods.
- **Letter of Intent to join the WWF Seafood Savers Program**  
Three private organizations, Bali Seafood International, Sea Delights and Pulau Mas, joined the WWF Seafood Savers, a group for public-private partnership initiated by WWF Indonesia for fish producers, retailers/ buyers and financiers with the objective of producing sustainable seafood products in Indonesia whilst promoting and implementing responsible fisheries practices. It also aims to help members achieve MSC/ ASC certification.

The 2<sup>nd</sup> CTI Regional Business Forum will be jointly hosted by the Government of Malaysia and its National CTI Coordinating Committee, in partnership with WWF and the US CTI Support Program, on 10-12 October 2011. The theme is 'Innovative Solutions Today for Sustainable Resources Tomorrow.'

## B. CTI Regional Fishers Forum

The Coral Triangle Regional Fishers Forum (CT-RFF) was co-hosted by WWF's Coral Triangle Program and the

Government of Indonesia (Ministry of Marine Affairs), with collaborating partner, the Southeast Asia Fisheries Development Centre (SEAFDEC), in Bali Indonesia on June 15-17, 2010. Bringing together over 130 regional stakeholders from 10 countries, including leaders in the fishing community, fishing organizations, seafood companies, scientists and technicians, the CTFF was well-implemented and highly successful.

Mr. Anang Noegroho, Head of the International and Inter-institutional Cooperation Center of MMAF, Mr. Bundit Chokesanguan, Information and Training Division Head of SEAFDEC, and Dr. Efransjah, CEO of WWF-Indonesia, officially open the CTFF.

The atmosphere at the CTFF was friendly and semi-formal, yet earnest and determined with regard to the peer-to-peer sharing of perspectives and ideas related to sustainable fisheries generally and by-catch best practices specifically.

There was a general sense of consensus on many issues, for example:

- that it is in the shared interest and responsibility of all supply line stakeholders to adopt better fishing practices;
- that the role of fishers is critical and central to the development and implementation of by-catch reduction;
- that by-catch issues should be made mainstream in regional legislation and policy and implemented and enforced on the ground;
- that by-catch of species of special concern such as turtles remains a major issue not yet adequately solved;
- that the term 'by-catch' may have special meaning in a region like the Coral Triangle, where for the majority of fisheries most if not all harvested species are retained;
- that some by-catch solutions, such as circle hooks, appear to work well and should be more widely adopted;

- that the adoption of by-catch best practices can help businesses mitigate some of the negative impacts of fishing as well as set them on a more responsible path; and
- that there needs to be more vertical integration among supply chains on by catch reduction and more partnerships formed, as well as a more level playing field for businesses engaged in more responsible seafood trade.

At the end of the second day of the CT-RFF, the forum was widely discussed and endorsed as a useful ongoing platform for peer-to-peer regional dialogue and consensus-making among seafood supply chain stakeholders, as well as a means to facilitating the actions of the governments involved. It was suggested that the CT-RFF should lead a regional initiative for the better sharing of information and more formal networking with appropriate communication channels around sustainable fisheries. The next CT-RFF was proposed for 2012 and, as was the consensus at the meeting, should focus on fisheries and food security.

Some specific pledges, commitments and actions were made by participants:

- The Fishers Forum Association in the Solomon Islands will work with Indonesian pole and line bait fishers to build capacity of pole and line fishers on bait fishing.
- IKHLAS invites SEAFDEC, WWF and FAO to come to Malaysia to share knowledge and experiences with local fishers.
- The CTI Secretariat will bring forward the CT-RFF Communiqué to CTI members.
- Some companies intend to join a business-to-business platform for responsible and sustainable seafood called Seafood Savers.
- The Fisheries Research Institute (Philippines) will promote further research on by-catch to improve by-catch management efforts in the Coral Triangle.
- The Fish Processors Group (Philippines) will aim to forge an agreement with government and local stakeholders on by-catch of sardines.

- FAO and WWF agree to partner on FAO/GEF/SEAFDEC project on by-catch management and reduction of discards in trawl fisheries.
- The Secretariat of the Pacific Community will work on a solution to the problem of circle hooks not being appropriate for live bait.
- All participants will share outcomes of the CT-RFF with their constituencies and promote vessel registration and data sharing.
- WWF commits to facilitate and help the next CT-RFF and include other sectors and Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs).

### C. Working Towards a CTI Business Council

The establishment of the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries, and Food Security is a unique regional association focused not only on conservation but also on economic issues surrounding fisheries and food security. There has been great interest and enthusiasm in supporting the endeavors of the member countries from both development partners and the private sector. Some CTI member countries have also expressed the need to engage with the private sector in a meaningful fashion, to work towards achieving the CTI Regional Plan of Action and each National Plan of Action.

While the CTI has been working on establishing ways to interact with development partners as well as with advisors in the scientific community, there has been no process to date to formalize engagement with leaders in the different industries affected by the CTI. In 2010 some member countries and development partners organized the first CTI Business Summit as well as the Coral Triangle Regional Fishers Forum. The Business Summit drew many participants from a variety of industries who expressed the need to engage with CTI officials and contribute to CTI goals, while the CT-RFF was able to bring together fisher folk communities from around the region who also wanted to contribute more fully in the CTI process.

It is apparent that both government officials and the private sector would like to interact and cooperate on CTI matters. The establishment of a CTI Business Council is a step towards this institutionalized interaction and cooperation of CTI member countries with different industries that operate in the Coral Triangle.

As in any undertaking, the establishment of a business council for the CTI will have many issues to consider before it can be organized, including whether it should be organized in the first place. The CTI member countries, development partners and the private sector will discuss the concept of a business council at the 2011 Coral Triangle Regional Business Forum, in Kuala Lumpur in October. The issues will include representation on the council and its interaction with the CTI and development partners, as well as the timeframe for the council's formation, i.e. should the integration of business participation in CTI be gradual, through a step-by-step process undertaken by both government and industry? Or should the private sector organize itself as a council as soon as it possibly can, and present its proposal for engagement and cooperation to CTI when it is ready?

The CTI Business Forum to be held in Malaysia in October 2011 is an opportunity to tackle these issues as a group, with both CTI officials and private sector representatives participating in the discussion.





# 7

## CHAPTER

# Profiles of Development Partners

CTI-CFF implements its work with the support of a range of partners. Formal partners include governmental, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations, through which support is provided to the CTI-CFF Interim Regional Secretariat and the CTI National Coordinating Committees to achieve the goals specified by the CTI Regional Plan of Action.

The partners play an important role in sustaining the Coral Triangle by providing technical and scientific expertise, and by offering funding for priority conservation and sustainability projects and undertaking activities at a regional, national, and community level. Partners also support the CTI-CFF in the preparation of reports and studies and provide communications support to increase public awareness about the Coral Triangle and the CTI-CFF. This chapter presents the profiles of CTI-CFF Development Partners.

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) is an independent financial organization that unites 182 member governments in partnership with international institutions, NGOs, and the private sector. It provides grants to developing countries and countries with economies in transition for projects that address global environmental issues and promote sustainable livelihoods. To date the GEF has granted CTI-CFF \$75 million, which have generated \$400M in co-financing.

## The Government of the United States of America

The US Government has been involved since the beginning of the CTI's establishment. The US Coral Triangle Initiative Support Program (US CTI), spearheaded by the US Agency for International Development's Regional Development Mission for Asia, in collaboration with USAID Indonesia, USAID Philippines, and USAID Timor-Leste is assigned to assist the CTI countries and the CTI Regional Secretariat to implement their regional and national plans of action through technical assistance and support capacity building, and by offering access to cutting edge science.

The US CTI is implemented via 3 components. The first is the Program Integrator (PI), which is based in Bangkok, Thailand, supporting program and partner coordination and providing technical assistance to the CTI at a regional level. The second component is the Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP), a consortium made up of the WWF, CI, and TNC, with teams in the CTI countries to implement activities that align with the national plans of action. The third component is the National Oceanic and



M. Eko Rudianto (left), Prof. Alex S. Retraubun (middle) and Prof. Noraini Mochtar led the CTI CFF meeting.

Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), providing strategic technical assistance and training to support CTI goals.

Most of PI's support goes to the Interim Regional Secretariat for staffing, conference calls, partner meetings, regional meetings, communication and outreach, website management, monitoring and evaluation systems, report production, and the transition to The Permanent Regional Secretariat. Thematic technical Working Groups are also major beneficiaries of PI's assistance; they receive staffing and technical support as well as support for several MPA, EAFM, and CCA Working Groups, Regional Exchanges and meetings, in addition to Regional Priority Workshops. PI also offers support to the Governance Working Group by funding meetings, providing technical assistance, and document production. Further, the PI is involved in supporting the organization of the CTI Leaders and Summit Meetings as well as in the functioning of CT COM and CTI CSO through direct staff and funding support.

The CTSP work focuses on Priority Geographies in each country, which were mutually agreed by USAID Missions, the CT6 and CTSP. These sites represent the highest priority areas in each country for what will eventually evolve into a complete regional system of effectively managed areas addressing coral reefs, fisheries, and food security; they have become the primary location for CTSP implementation activities.

In Indonesia, the CTSP assisted with the declaration of Nusa Penida MPA, one of the anchor members of the Bali MPA Network. It further supported the social campaign of the Berau MPA, and provided assistance with the development of a strategy for MPA management skills building. The release of Humphead wrasse back into the wild, the development of commercial fishers' vision for Tun Mustapha Park, and institutional support for Sabah Parks were some of the CTSP's activities in Malaysia. CTSP worked in PNG with local governments to write and garner support for a new Environment Law and to

formulate memorandums of understanding (MOUs) to acknowledge interest in the conservation and effective management of the fragile natural resources and rich marine and terrestrial biodiversity in the area.

In the Philippines, the CTSP supported environmental law enforcement in Tawi-Tawi, the establishment of the first “climate smart” MPA, and mangrove rehabilitation in Batangas. In the Solomon Islands, support has been for legislative and policy measures concerning protected areas, with radio campaigns aiming to raise awareness of the wise use of natural resources, and with the design and testing of rapid community and provincial-level climate change vulnerability and adaptation. CTSP helped Timor-Leste in building local capacity for resource management through trainings for national and local government officials as well as community leaders. These were designed to train participants to lead resource management efforts and to use science for policy decisions by applying Land Use Geographical Information System (ALGIS) units in identifying turtle nesting grounds and traditional fishing grounds.

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## Government of Australia

The Australian Government affords high priority to supporting the CTI-CFF in recognition of its significant biodiversity values, the reliance of the region on coastal and marine ecosystems for livelihoods and food security, and the connectivity between Australian and neighbouring marine ecosystems. The Department of the Environment leads Australian engagement in close consultation with other agencies, including the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

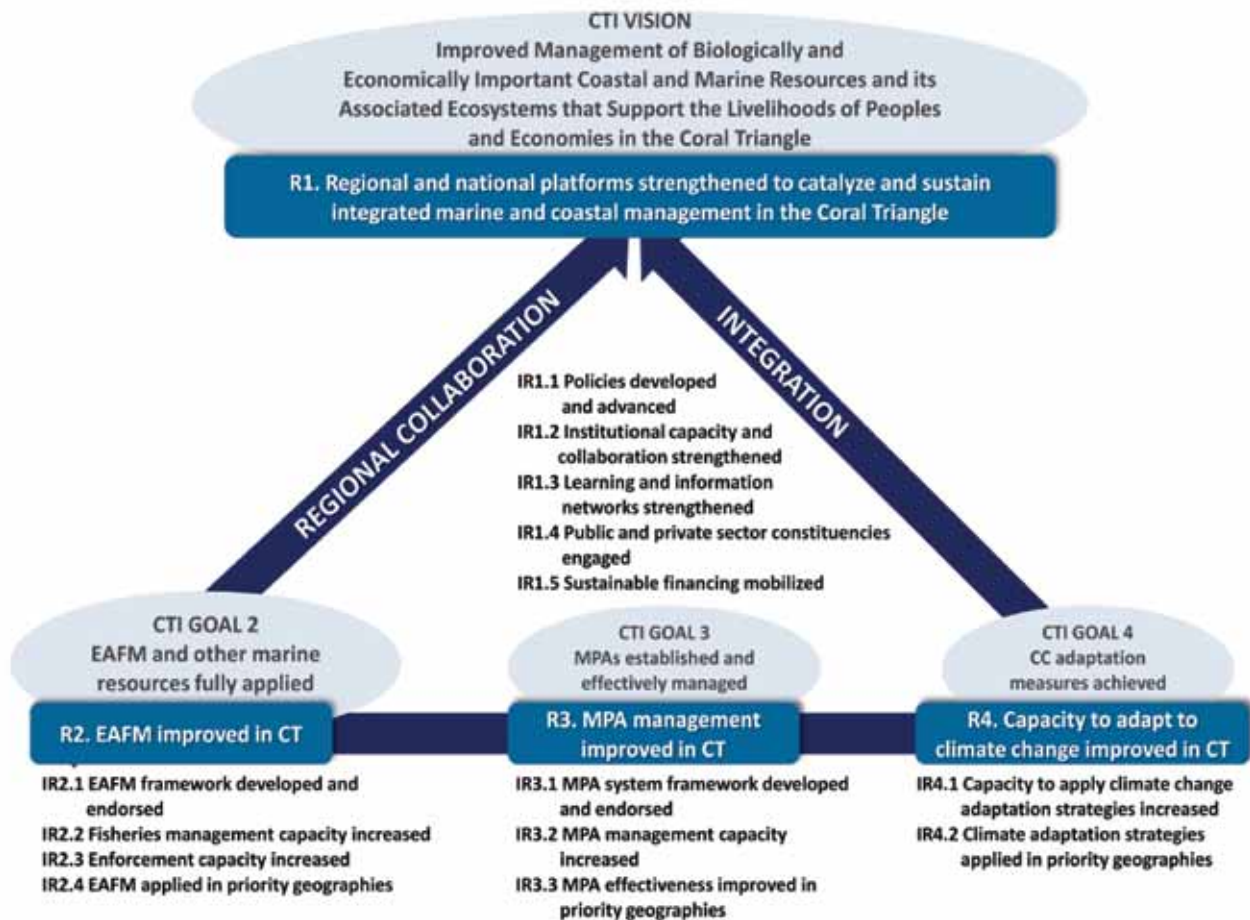
Support from the Government of Australia focuses on 3 key aspects, namely regional governance and institutions, NpoAs, and seascapes. Australia’s support for regional governance efforts focused on investing in institutions with the rationale of institutionalizing the CTI to become strong platform to accomplish the various targets set

by the RPoA and NPoAs. This aim of Australia’s focus on regional institutions is to create a functioning Secretariat and a financial architecture that is able to solidify and sustain work, and enables effective environmental conservation efforts. Establishment of a permanent Regional Secretariat and rules agreement on procedures for the operation of the CTI were also objectives of Australia’s involvement.

For that purpose, assistance targeted the development of rules, procedures, strategies, and protocols that will underpin effective operation and development of the CTI. The commissioning of reports and recommendations to support decision-making, drafting of key documents such as legal agreements, provision of expert assistance to support regional meetings, and logistical support for relevant working groups are also part of the assistance. Australia also supports the work of the countries to develop regional financial architecture and a regional financial resource strategy as a basis for securing sustainable financing for the Initiative. With all these, it is expected that the CTI will be a strong, effective and representational forum for the long-term.

Australia’s NPoA-related support is directed towards the Solomon Islands, Papua New Guinea (PNG), and Timor-Leste, and has been spread over 2.5 years, amounting to approximately AUD3 million. Australia made deliberate decision at the outset that it would not emphasize support for the regional agenda, even though it would support regional governance, partly because the US was directing its support to this area, and with the idea that there would be space to support the regional agenda after foundational governance issues had been addressed.

In supporting the implementation of National Plans of Actions, the Australian government support focused on Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, and Timor-Leste, recognizing the more significant capacity development needs of these countries and in alignment with broader Australian Government initiatives. In Papua New Guinea,



support has been directed toward strengthening the in-country tropical marine resource management training capacity; setting up strategies for climate futures, ecosystem services and livelihood adaptation in Kimbe Bay; and facilitating development activities at the PNG Centre for Locally Managed Marine Areas. In addition, technical assistance was provided to develop a national Marine Protected Areas Policy and a Geographic Information Systems (GIS) capacity building program, Assistance was also provided for setting up marine-specific data collection processes and for developing the skills necessary for the Government to make policies.

Assistance to the Solomon Islands covers in-country tropical marine resources management training capacity through development of tailored and

purpose-driven tropical marine resource management training courses, as well as a range of marine surveys on Tetepare Island, resulting in the data necessary to inform ongoing conservation and management decisions. The Government of Australia also supports the Solomon Islands Government to undertake prioritized implementation planning for their National Plan of Action and to strengthen community-based resource management at the level of provincial governments. Strengthening the locally-managed marine area activities in Central Islands Province and the capacity of the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology to lead coordination, administrative mechanisms, and work planning are other focus areas of assistance.

Support has also been provided to produce provincial and national level mangrove maps and associated GIS databases, describing mangrove flora and their distribution, sub-habitats, traditional uses, and dependent communities. Support was given for mangrove conservation and management for improved livelihoods and adaptation to climate change complementing the economic valuation of coral reefs and the development of sustainable financing options in the Solomon Islands.

The focus of Australian support to Timor-Leste has been on the capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries to lead the country-related NPoA and RPoA implementation. Assistance was also given to facilitate mapping and assessment of coastal marine habitats to underpin national-scale coastal and marine resource planning and regional economic development. Further support was for the assessment of potential climate change impacts and adaptation options for the coastal economy.

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## The Asian Development Bank

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) is a regional development bank established to facilitate the economic development of countries in Asia. The ADB currently has 67 member countries: 48 from within Asia and the Pacific and 19 from outside the region. Through the RETA 7307 (Regional Cooperation on Knowledge Management, Policy, and Institutional Support to the Coral Triangle Initiative) Project, the ADB provided support to the CTI for improvement in management system for CTI strategic planning and implementation through inter- and intra-regional adaptive learning processes.

There are three focus areas that had been targeted by the Project: (i) preparation of the State of the Coral Triangle Report (SCTR); (ii) economic studies focusing on environmental economics and payments for ecosystem services (EEPES); and (iii) sustainable financing (SF)

using Knowledge Management (KM) systems. The KM system developed by RETA addressed aspects of shared and supportive leadership, appropriate infrastructure/technology, KM-equipped people and KM-conducive culture, and KM processes.

ADB RETA mentored and guided the CT6 countries in the preparation of the SCTR by helping organize workshops and by providing assistance on writing methods, the treatment of data, sources of information and other issues. The Economics of Fisheries and Aquaculture in the Coral Triangle (E-FACT) Study, a related technical report, several knowledge products as well as policy briefs relevant to each country resulted from these efforts. Support has been provided for the establishment of Sustainable Financing regimes for the NPoAs, and for the finalization and dissemination of information intended to assist the CT6 in using the Costing Template and the NPoA costing exercise. RETA has worked with the country KM teams to encourage preparation of relevant knowledge products and provided coaching and mentoring to the KM teams. CTI-LRN basic features and functionalities have been finalized for the countries to test and coordinate with the NCCs on how to enhance their existing workflows.

Besides RETA 7301, the ADB also gives assistance to the CTI through a related five-year project for the Pacific covering PNG, Solomon Islands, and Timor-Leste as members of the CTI in addition to Vanuatu and Fiji as part of the Global Environment Facility Pacific Alliance for Sustainability. Vanuatu and Fiji are included in the Project because they have similar goals and targets to the CTI. The ADB also started a four-year Coastal and Marine Resources Management in the Coral Triangle–Southeast Asia Project (CTI-SEA). CTI-SEA provides support to the CTI Secretariat, for example through a financial architecture feasibility study which includes the proposal to set up a Business Development Unit, or by offering assistance with several sub-projects on the ecosystem approach to fisheries management (EAFM), or for strengthening and establishing new marine protected

areas (MPA) and addressing IUU fishing, alternative livelihoods, and climate change adaptation (CA).

At a country level, the ADB has been implementing an integrated coastal resources project in the Philippines, a 5-year CTI-Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management Project (COREMAP) in Indonesia, and a very large program in PNG with a US\$30 million budget. The Government of Japan is financing two ADB projects on alternative livelihoods in the coastal areas of Indonesia and the Philippines.

RETA developed a KM system that has to be able to do by (i) shared and supportive leadership, (ii) appropriate infrastructure/technology, (iii) KM-equipped people and KM-conducive culture, and (iv) KM processes. In some KM literature, these are referred to as the “pillars”, “enablers” or “accelerators” of a KM system. Here, the term “enabler” is used, implying that some form of KM already exists but will be evolved and enhanced through the TA. Management and organizational support refers to the leadership, policy support, incentives, and working environment that support KM. The TA conforms to Knowledge Processes and strives to strengthen Knowledge Enabling Factors.

Although the TA will pilot the KM system using the three focus areas, it will also develop processes and structures that will allow the expansion of focus areas and, eventually, full coverage of the RPoA/NPoAs. This will allow not just the delivery of project outputs, but also ensure sustainability and replicability and contribute to the attainment of the Project impact.

KM system design and implementation will be guided by KM processes of knowledge capture and creation, knowledge sharing and use, knowledge storage and retrieval, and knowledge dissemination. To be embedded within the TA, KM processes would have to be adaptive and social learning process while piloting and improving KM platforms that would work for the CTI as informed by the field of KM in development.

As mentioned earlier, the TA’s scope is limited to three focus areas: SF, EEPES, and preparation of the SCTR. The definition of the focus areas was a practical move considering the TA duration and the available TA resources. It allowed the TA to carve out a niche within the broad CTI RPoA and the CT6NPoAs. Furthermore, the redefined scope of the TA was seen as being a perfect match to the ADB’s strong economics/finance expertise, as compared to the other DPs whose emphasis was/is on supporting the implementation of the technical aspects of the CTIPoAs. In addition, the CTI Interim Regional Secretariat stressed the need for the TA to prioritize the delivery of knowledge products, particularly the SCTR, which they believe to be a very important output of the RETA. The focus areas are described below and are summarized according to the contribution to outputs and outcomes of the RETA in Table 1.

ADB RETA also facilitated a study on Environmental Economics and Payments for Ecosystem Services. Numerous studies have been conducted on coastal resource valuation for major ecosystems, but the impact of these studies on policies and decision-making still lags behind. Reasons for this include: (i) the inability of resource economists and scientists to effectively communicate the message to the right people; (ii) the inherent difficulty of understanding the concepts and application of environmental economics; (iii) the lack of studies in some of the CT6 possibly due to a lack of in-country expertise; and (iv) the lack of a comprehensive information management system that illustrates how the existing studies can be used for decision-making.

The implementation of the RPoA and NPoAs should be based on more informed decisions on investment planning, valuation, and prioritization of alternative resource use, spatial planning, and appropriate pricing of government services for resource protection. The TA will use the knowledge from global and regional valuation studies and process this information for the CT6.

Valuation is a critical input for payments for ecosystem services (PES) work and is one of the basic processes for doing PES. PES is defined as the appropriate valuation of ecosystem service that is threatened by the current usage of one sector, which another sector is willing to pay for. The TA will examine good examples of PES in the coastal sector and share this with the CT6. A successful PES schemes are potential sources of sustainable financing, there is interest to develop and socialize the concept.

The TA objective for this focus area is to enhance the capacities of the CT6 to develop and implement PES, and to enhance policy making through the introduction of economic evaluation concepts. The TA is implementing capacity-building interventions

which include dissemination of knowledge products to enhance understanding, assistance in determining the preparedness of sites, face-to-face and distance modes of mentoring, and networking with other DPs working in particular sites for pilot testing. In the area of coastal valuation, the TA will prepare knowledge products that will enhance policy making.

RETA helped CTI-CFF in developing sustainable financing. Due to the enormous financial resources needed to implement the NPOAs over the longterm, sustainable financing has always been viewed as a means to generate revenues. Unfortunately, there are many misinterpretations. Thus, the financing cycle continues to rely on investments and disregards

**Table 1. Specific Objectives of the Three TA Focus Areas and KM**

Focus Areas	Objectives	Outputs	Outcome	Impact
Knowledge Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To set up working platforms for KM</li> <li>To increase awareness of the project and the focus areas among CT6</li> <li>To establish a community of practice in the region on the focus areas</li> <li>To enhance policy-making of the CT6 through the provision of decision support tools</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthening CTI regional collaboration</li> <li>A regional learning mechanism for CTI established</li> <li>A communication and information dissemination plan implemented</li> </ul>	Strengthened cooperation among the CT6 on information exchange and decision making on coastal and marine resource management	Strengthened management of coastal marine ecosystem in the CTI
State of the Coral Triangle Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To produce the national SCTRs and Regional SCTR</li> </ul>			
Payment for Ecosystem Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To enhance the capacities of CT6 to develop and implement PES</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sustainable financing schemes for NPOAs established</li> </ul>		
Environmental Economics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To enhance policymaking through the introduction of economic evaluation concepts</li> </ul>			

recurring operational costs to the detriment of project sustainability. The TA seeks to upgrade the capacities of the CT6 in developing financing plans for priority targets of NPoA implementation and identify potential sources of financing. It also aims to develop a regional financial architecture on SF for implementation by the CT6 countries. The NPoA costing exercise can be beneficial to the development of a market able product for potential donors to invest in. Costing the CT6 NPoAs also contributes to the determination of the financial architecture for receiving funding at a regional level.

RETA also facilitated the development of the State of the Coral Triangle Report (SCTR), which was produced at a national and regional level, and describes the current status of the marine environment and resources within the CT. It also describes the biophysical characteristics of each country and region, as well as the threats and vulnerabilities, current and future/emerging, especially in the present setting of global or climate change.

The SCTR will serve as the benchmark for measuring the effects of any activities, practices, and policies that will have been adopted and implemented in the coming years. The national SCTRs will also deal with policy, capacity building, and financial considerations. The SCTR will also be able to provide the baselines for future monitoring and evaluation (M&E) measurements, which could be useful to the CTI M&E Working Group (MEWG).

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## World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)

WWF's mission is to stop the degradation of our planet's natural environment, and build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature. WWF strategically focuses on conserving critical places and species that are particularly important for people. Among them is the Coral Triangle.

WWF has helped CTI-CFF in developing a strong communications programme of activities supporting the goal of iconizing the Coral Triangle region, mobilizing supporters, and showcasing the work of CT6 governments, development partners, and stakeholders. WWF promotes the Coral Triangle brand as a significant icon of the natural world through a combination of major communications activities designed to increase awareness, understanding, and support for Coral Triangle issues and the work done in the region. These products provide the CTI with publicly available tools and platforms for profiling the Coral Triangle region and the enormous body of work being undertaken to conserve and sustainably manage its marine wonders.

WWF has invested in the conservation of the Coral Triangle because of its outstanding biodiversity values and because it is the source of food, livelihoods, and income for millions of coastal communities and provider of ecosystems goods and services to a global population. However, this area has been facing significant threats. To help address these, WWF embarked on developing a regional Coral Triangle Programme (CTP) in 2006, to help deliver conservation that could bring about a truly transformational change. The CTP was designed to build on and support the work of WWF's national programmes in five of the six Coral Triangle countries and to mobilize the resources of the larger WWF network to support and facilitate collaboration amongst the private sector, governments, and communities to achieve conservation results at a scale commensurate with the region's outstanding and globally important ecosystems.

WWF's CTP focuses on and works closely with WWF's national programmes in Fiji, Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, and the Solomon Islands. This geography differs from the scientifically defined area of the Coral Triangle in that the CTP does not include Timor-Leste, where there is no WWF presence, but includes Fiji, a regional hub in the South Pacific and home to WWF's Pacific Programme.



WWF works in the Sulu-Sulawesi Seas Marine Ecoregion (SSME) as one of the CTI Seascape priorities through the national offices in Philippines, Malaysia, and Indonesia. It also works in the BSSE, another CTI Seascape priority, through national programmes in PNG and the Solomon Islands. In this connection, WWF completed a Feasibility Assessment of Sustainable Financing Mechanisms for the SSME and SSME scoping studies for costing MPAs in Philippines, Malaysia, and Indonesia. The information on costings for MPAs in SSME and funding gaps provides guidance for the three governments to develop the financial sustainability of MPAs. Policymakers and protected area managers now have specific financial targets for MPA financial sustainability and know the potential mechanisms that could help in closing the financing gaps.

It is widely recognized that WWF's work in the Coral Triangle has a strong focus on transformation of targeted private sector industries as important agents of change to support the aspirations of the CTI-CFF, through works with the seafood and fisheries sector. This is complemented by policy and advocacy at national and regional levels for Ecosystem-Based Approaches to Fisheries Management (EAFM) to be adopted by governments, industry, communities, and coastal resource managements in fisheries management and development plans and in establishing marine protected or managed areas. At the end of this program, it is expected that the CTI will contribute to the increased supply of more sustainably produced seafood through fisheries and aquaculture improvement projects for tuna, grouper, and other valuable export seafood commodities from CT countries, to improved sustainability of local livelihoods, and to a reduced footprint on the marine environment and negative impact on endangered marine species.

WWF has helped establish the Coral Triangle Fishers Forum (CTFF), which brings together industry representatives ranging from community fishers to marketers and retailers. In doing so, WWF is working with

the EAFM working group to establish a CTI-CFF Live Reef Food Fish Trade Forum; it also launched the Asia Pacific Sustainable Seafood and Traders Network in addition to a Seafood Savers Programme focusing on sustainable fisheries.

At a national level, WWF is working on EAFM being applied in the live reef food fish trade (LRFFT) and tuna sectors. In the Philippines, EAFM for LRFFT has been introduced in Palawan and Tawi Tawi, while for Tuna fisheries it has been established in Lagonoy Gulf and Occidental Mindoro. EAFM policy in Indonesia, especially on tuna fisheries management plans, has been another WWF's target of support. Support was also given to Malaysia in shaping its national policy approach to EAFM and sustainable fisheries programmes in the Straits of Malacca and on the East coast of peninsular Malaysia and Sabah. EAFM has also been advocated through the WWF Pacific programmes in PNG, Solomon Islands, and Fiji for better policy and engagement with coastal communities.

WWF also established the Climate Change Adaptation market place as an online platform to coordinate matching climate change adaptation funds to a portfolio of CCA projects in the Coral Triangle and Pacific Islands region. A report titled 'Blue Carbon - A New Concept for Reducing the Impacts of Climate Change by Conserving Coastal Ecosystems in the Coral Triangle' has been completed by WWF, aimed at decision-makers who influence the development of policies and strategies in climate change mitigation and adaptation, poverty alleviation, natural resource use, biodiversity conservation, and economics. Another report produced by WWF is 'The Coral Triangle and Climate Change: Ecosystems, People, and Societies at Risk.'

WWF has facilitated the inclusion of industry stakeholders in the CTI-CFF and has identified strategic areas to work with business and industry and drive change in the form of sustainable fishing, aquaculture, and tourism – key industries for the region in terms of employment, livelihoods, food security, and national

revenues. This includes identifying and nurturing opportunities for domestic and regional Fisheries and Aquaculture Improvement Projects (FIPs and AIPs), Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) and Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC) certification, and piloting projects that take advantage of the growing demand for more responsibly-caught seafood to help incentivize the adoption of better fishing practices at all scales, while utilizing market links with adjacent regions in Asia Pacific as well as Europe, North America, and emerging Middle East markets. WWF also leverages targeted tourism sector investment to support conservation and build the resiliency of critical ecosystems.

## Results of support

Since 2007, WWF's work in the Coral Triangle has gained traction with actors and sectors that heavily impact the coastal and marine environment in this globally significant region. Highlights of where WWF has supported regional conservation and sustainable resource management through catalytic action include:

- Being part of the movement which helped convene the six governments around an unprecedented new agreement (the CTI-CFF) to sustainably manage coastal and marine resources, and engaging in the development of a vision and Regional Plan of Action for the CTI-CFF;
- Supporting multi-country advocacy, which to date has mobilized approximately US\$460 million from CTI-CFF partners for research, field projects, and collaborative conservation programs throughout the CT region;
- In Coral Triangle countries, WWF works to support the management of marine protected areas; locally managed marine areas, resource management areas, and to build climate resilient communities e.g.:
  - a. Indonesia: Sunda Banda Seascape; Birds Head Seascape; Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion (Sites include Komodo National Park, Wakatobi,

- Cendrawasih, Alor)
- b. Philippines: Palawan/Sulu Sea; Ticao and Davao Gulf. (Sites include Tubbataha, Hamilo Coast Batangas, Apo Reef, TawiTawi, Donsol)
- c. Malaysia : Sabah – Tun Mustapha Park; Semporna PCA
- d. Solomon Islands: Ghizo Island and surrounding islands in the Western Province
- e. Papua New Guinea: Madang Province;

- Introducing new models for reforming private sector practices (some of the work with the private sector is now being supported by draft legislation and policy recommendations) and publishing a range of reports that have helped stimulate action and debate on important issues.
- Building a sustainable live reef food fish trade by working closely with the private sector in adapting models for reforming practices that use a whole-of-supply-chain approach to improve economic performance. The profile of live reef food fish trade (LRFFT) has been significantly elevated and work with this industry has helped forge a multi-stakeholder coalition for change. WWF, with the support of CTI-CFF partners including USAID, TNC, and CI together with APEC, convened a series of LRFFT regional activities that have led to regional resolutions and policies. Senior officials of the six governments, led by SEAFDEC, established an intergovernmental forum for the LRFFT. WWF also commissioned a report on the 'Legal and Policy Gaps in the Management of the Live Reef Food Fish Trade in the Coral Triangle Region.'
- Promoting sustainable tuna fisheries. A Tuna Think Tank convened by WWF in 2010 brought experts together to propose innovative solutions and raised the bar in the dialogue around juvenile tuna, with five practical solutions identified, that created a debate around the "broken triangle" – an issue involving the capture of juvenile tuna in the Philippines and Indonesia before they have had the chance to mature



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and reproduce in Pacific waters to the east. WWF is further developing a concept on Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) for juvenile tuna that could bring more equitable benefits and help solve the broken triangle dilemma.

- Promoting sustainable fisheries and aquaculture. There is recognition that while many fisheries in the Coral Triangle region could eventually come close to achieving certification, a majority are some way from being MSC-certified. These fisheries face a number of potential barriers to achieving MSC certification, which include the biology of their target species, the small-scale nature of such fisheries, limited data, and poor compliance, monitoring, and enforcement. And while there is currently limited demand for MSC products from within the region, international retailers are driving demand for, and in some cases, investing in procuring MSC-compliant products. This has posed challenges for those fisheries in the Coral Triangle that are willing to adopt best practices but are not recognized in Europe or North America because they are not MSC-certified. WWF has led the debate on the need for a step-wise approach to fisheries transformation in developing countries. Today, that work delivered through FIPs and AIPs is being supported by WWF to maintain the quality and credibility of these approaches. The FIP approach described by WWF Network Guidelines is crucial for developing world fisheries, as it establishes the framework for a company or group of stakeholders to enter into a milestone-driven program that ideally culminates in the fishery performing at a level that could see them achieve MSC certification, while at the same time rewarding them for being on a path of continual improvement.
- In Indonesia, for example, WWF has developed Best Management Practices for some 10 seafood commodities, and around the region WWF is engaged in more than 10 FIPs and AIPs. Tuna FIPs are being undertaken in Indonesia, Vietnam, and in Lagonoy

Gulf and Mindoro Strait in the Philippines; AIPs in Indonesia, Malaysia, and Philippines manage a range of species, including milkfish and groupers. Work on FIPs includes the development of traceability systems, including a prototype electronic Catch Documentation Scheme.

- Creating an enabling platform for new commitments from the fishing industry through the Coral Triangle Fishers Forum (CTFF), which has brought together representatives from the industry ranging from community fishers to marketers and retailers to discuss innovative ways to improve fishing practices and cope with market demands for responsibly-caught seafood products. The CTFF is an ongoing forum focusing on a range of fisheries-related issues such as illegal, unregulated, and unreported fishing, food security, and conservation and sustainability. The two CTFFs, held in 2010 and 2012, have produced key outcomes including developing a joint Tuna Pledge with nearly 20 major seafood companies calling for stronger Conservation Management Measures within the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission, with more than 10 companies signing on and advocating tougher measures on turtle by catch mitigation in longline fisheries. New partnerships have led to several pilot projects or partnerships related to fisheries improvement (e.g., by catch best practices and traceability applications), with engagement of a broader base of supply chain stakeholders from Philippines to Fiji to Vietnam. The CTFF has more than 300 member – fishing communities, associations, exporters, processors, retailers, scientists, technicians, government managers – and a growing following on social media.
- Initiating the Coral Triangle Regional Business Forum (RBF) as a venue for business and industry leaders from around the region and other parts of the globe to come together to develop innovative business solutions that are both economically profitable and environmentally sustainable. The three successful

RBFs have resulted in significant government commitments and PPPs that have potentially high impact on the marine environment and species, with great benefits to people and their livelihoods. All three events, the first in Philippines in 2010, the second in Malaysia in 2011, and the third in Indonesia in 2013, have helped pave the way for increased green investments, or more fittingly, blue investments in the Coral Triangle by celebrating multi-sectoral partnerships that cultivate sustainable growth in this rapidly developing region. Since its inception, this platform has seen fishing companies, seafood retailers, financial institutions, and travel and tourism operators in the Coral Triangle publicly announce concrete steps to reduce their impact on the marine environment by adopting more responsible business practices. It was in preparation of the third RBF that WWF collaborated with the Indonesian government to debate the concept of Blue Economy as relevant to CTI-CFF.

- Reaching far and wide and influencing policies through popular science, WWF has initiated and supported a number of studies, with facts and figures from these used in targeted communications and media outreach. Examples include; curbing the illegal trade of marine turtles, highlighting the unsustainable utilization of sharks and their by-products, calling for regional collaboration on fisheries management inside the Exclusive Economic Zones of Coral Triangle waters, and illustrating the risks posed by climate change to food security, livelihoods, and people in the region. Through a partnership with TRAFFIC South-East Asia, WWF has provided much-needed data for policy and advocacy use and enhancement of the enforcement capacity in marine turtle trade in the region by doing an assessment of the illegal trade of marine turtle meat, eggs, and other byproducts in and from the Coral Triangle. Through a partnership with TRAFFIC, WWF reviewed the status of shark fisheries in the Coral Triangle through the report, 'An Overview of Shark Utilization in the Coral Triangle Region' in 2012.

- In 2009, WWF helped stimulate the debate about regional collaboration for ocean conservation through the creation and launch of the highly acclaimed Climate Change Scenario Report involving over 20 experts – 'The Coral Triangle and Climate Change: Ecosystems, People and Societies at Risk' was launched at the World Ocean Conference in Manado in 2009 in partnership with the government of Indonesia. This climate scenarios report and WWF media work around it was featured on CNN's Eco-solutions – a segment with a media reach of about 249 million households and hotel rooms worldwide.
- Facilitating funding flow to climate change adaptation projects through the creation of the Climate Adaptation Marketplace. This platform aims to provide project developers with essential funding information for coastal and marine adaptation projects by connecting investors with project developers using matchmaking criteria in a streamlined, interactive, and supported forum, providing direct support for capacity and project development.
- Creating a baseline for Marine Protected Areas' (MPAs) financial sustainability in the SSME to guide investment and resource allocation. The report 'Financial Sustainability of Marine Protected Areas in Coral Triangle' is instrumental for policy makers, practitioners, and researchers to rethink planning and investment for vibrant and healthy MPAs in the SSME.
- Initiating early awareness on the potential of Blue Carbon projects in the Coral Triangle through the report 'Blue Carbon - A New Concept for Reducing the Impacts of Climate Change by Conserving Coastal Ecosystems in the Coral Triangle,' which aims to stimulate discussion and debate on how to promote and utilize healthy coastal ecosystems and the valuable benefits they provide to support a sustainable and more climate-resilient future for communities within the Coral Triangle.

- Supporting the Tourism Energy Efficiency Investment Programme (TEEIP) pilot in Bali, in support of conservation finance and coastal community livelihoods. WWF has facilitated a new approach to combine energy efficiency approaches in the tourism sector with a mechanism of PES. This initiative, first piloted in Fiji and now being trialed in Bali, aims to motivate energy efficiency measures in resorts in Bali to lower their energy costs, reduce carbon emissions, and generate a revenue stream through savings on energy costs, with the gains ideally to be used for investment into community development, climate change adaptation, and conservation projects. The Indonesian Ministry of Tourism has committed to support rolling this out throughout Bali and launched the initiative at the APEC meetings in 2013.
- Popularizing the Coral Triangle as a unique and globally-important priority place through strategic communications. The Coral Triangle has now become a well-known icon of marine diversity. Amassing popular and public support for Coral Triangle issues by conducting region-wide public events such as the Coral Triangle Day, now a widely adopted annual regional event held every June 9 celebrating the value of the Coral Triangle's bounty, beauty, and global significance, participated by thousands of individuals, establishments, and organizations.
- WWF also commissioned award-winning underwater photographer Jürgen Freund to go on an 18-month photographic expedition around the Coral Triangle. This resulted in around 1,800 evocative photos and a wealth of stories from the field as told through a Coral Triangle blog. This also gave birth to a world-class coffee table book, 'The Coral Triangle', produced in partnership with the ADB, the GEF, and Freund Factory.
- WWF has worked with various broadcast companies and independent film-makers and producers to create thought-provoking documentaries highlighting

the Coral Triangle. These include the Australian Broadcasting Corporation's film on the LRFFT for the Catalyst Science program, Rupert Murray's movie adaptation of 'The End of the Line', In focus Asia's provocative 'Fish War's, which has been showing on the National Geographic Channel, and Wild Fury's 'Shifting Baselines', featuring scuba diving legends Ron and Valerie Taylor. These WWF-led documentaries have resulted in the high quality profiling of Coral Triangle issues and has enabled us to reach close to 10 million people (combined) in Southeast Asia alone. In addition, WWF's My Coral Triangle online fundraising and awareness campaign garnered close to 30 million viewers for its TV commercial (combined prime time and fringe spots in Asia) via a pro-bono media partnership with the National Geographic Channel.

## Further Support

WWF remains committed to the CTI-CFF partnership and will continue to play an active role through the delivery of national conservation programmes and regional actions and through direct engagement with and support to the CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat, the SOM, and COM.

WWF will continue to deliver conservation strategies that address issues of regional prominence as identified in the CTI-CFF Regional and National Plans of Action. Investment by WWF in the regional Coral Triangle Programme and national programmes supporting CTI-CFF RPoA and NPoA implementation averages between 8 and 10 million USD per year.

The focus will increasingly be on facilitation of the seafood sector's investment for sustainable fisheries and ecosystem conservation as well as on motivating growing engagement and new partnerships with the tourism sector in the region. This includes supporting development of sustainable marine tourism through best practices and reduction of the tourism sector's footprint on the marine environment. WWF also aims to help

eliminate perverse economic incentives for unsustainable development and instead, promote multi-stakeholder collaboration to assist government, private sector, and civil society with increased knowledge, capacity, and funding mechanisms towards a low-carbon economy that enhances resilience against impacts of climate change for people, profit, and the planet. As an active partner, we will continue to focus on identifying opportunities for collaborative investment in the CTI-CFF.

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## The Nature Conservancy (TNC)

With more than 150 marine conservation practitioners and 100 marine conservation projects in 31 countries, The Nature Conservancy (TNC) is a global leader in coastal and marine conservation. For more than 20 years, TNC has worked with communities, governments, and international partners to protect marine resources in three Coral Triangle countries – Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, and the Solomon Islands.

TNC has long recognized the Coral Triangle's value, both as the global epicenter of marine diversity and for its important role in supporting food security for the 400 million people living in the six Coral Triangle countries. TNC also recognized the strategic value in the Coral Triangle countries working together to address their common issues of marine conservation and fisheries management across this resource-rich region.

TNC invested in the early stages of planning for the CTI-CFF through our Asia Pacific External Affairs team, a group of regional and country-based staff who managed relationships with government ministries within the Coral Triangle countries, as well as with development partners (including the US and Australian governments, the Asian Development Bank, the Global Environment Facility, WWF, Conservation International, and the Coral Triangle Center). In 2007 and 2008, TNC worked together

with these partners to build the CTI and facilitate its establishment as an inter-governmental body.

Leading up to the CTI-CFF's inception, TNC played a role in designing the Program of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA) under the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), approved at the Seventh Conference of the Parties (COP7). This work involved seconding a TNC staff member to the CBD Secretariat to help draft the PoWPA, and engaging a coalition of NGOs which worked closely with the CDB Secretariat and key governments to develop language for the PoWPA.

Following COP7, staff from TNC's Worldwide Office and Asia Pacific Region collaborated with five Micronesian governments to develop a roadmap for implementing the newly adopted PoWPA there. The resulting Micronesia Challenge, launched in 2006, is an initiative designed to protect critical lands and marine areas across five Micronesian jurisdictions. Palauan President Tommy Remengesau, Jr. championed the effort. The Micronesia Challenge provided a foundation and a model for the development of the CTI-CFF.

In advance of CBD COP8 in 2006, President Remengesau wrote a letter to Indonesian President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, inviting him to join Palau and the other Micronesian jurisdictions in the challenge of protecting marine biodiversity and livelihoods. The letter also invited President Yudhoyono to join him at a high-level dinner focused on protecting island biodiversity, organized by the fledgling Global Island Partnership (GLISPA) and co-sponsored by 14 local, national, and international partners. While President Yudhoyono did not attend the dinner, he sent a letter stating a commitment to work with his near neighbors (listing those that would ultimately become founding countries of the CTI) to conserve the region's globally unparalleled coral diversity.

TNC placed a high priority on helping to make this important pledge a reality, galvanizing its senior leadership to provide political and capacity assistance to

the effort. Over several years, TNC dedicated a number of staff to support the launch of the CTI, including in an initial effort to support Indonesia's proposal of the CTI at the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) meeting in Sydney (2007). From there, we seconded a lead staff member to the newly-formed Regional Secretariat in Jakarta to help facilitate an 18-month political process which included four Senior Officials Meetings and three Ministerial Meetings. Throughout this process, TNC staff in the US worked with the US Department of State and the US Agency for International Development (USAID) to reinforce the importance of the Coral Triangle and the need for US funding for its protection.

During the 18-month political process, the CT6 countries designed the institutional architecture for the CTI as well as the 10-year conservation roadmap, officially called the Regional Plan of Action. TNC's science and conservation staff helped guide goals relating to fisheries, Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), and climate change adaptation, in particular. Each of the Coral Triangle countries established National Coordinating Committees to guide their involvement in the CTI, which included providing input into the overall Regional Plan of Action and drafting National Plans of Action to support it.

TNC staff in Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, and Indonesia helped develop their countries' National Coordinating Committees and participated as members, sitting alongside government officials. Additionally, three CTI working groups were created: the Coordinating Mechanisms Working Group to design the institutional architecture, the Financial Mechanisms Working Group to develop a sustainable finance mechanism, and a Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group to track and quantify conservation outcomes and progress towards the five goals set out in the RPOA. TNC participated in all three working groups, sharing our own experience in these areas with the countries.

In 2009, the CTI was formally launched at a summit held during the World Oceans Conference, and the final

Regional Plan of Action was approved by the six heads of state. TNC's delegation to the summit was headed by the Chair of the TNC Board of Directors, and included a number of senior staff, in particular the TNC Global Marine Director. It was tremendously gratifying for the TNC representatives to be able to congratulate the six country leaders on their historic achievement, and to commit its continued support for the CTI.

From the outset, all of the CTI partners acknowledged that public funding would be essential in the first 5-10 years of planning and implementation. As a first step, TNC worked to build critical US government support for the initiative. As the result of these efforts, conducted in tandem with other global NGOs, the US played a foundational role in early funding for the CTI, and in 2008 committed \$32 million in USAID funds, and \$750 thousand in DOS funds. TNC, along with WWF and Conservation International, was selected to implement programs associated with each of these funding commitments. The five-year USAID program (the Coral Triangle Support Partnership) focused on conservation outcomes at the country and regional levels, while the two-year State Department program focused on building the CTI Secretariat.

In addition, TNC External Affairs staff in Australia supported a Coral Triangle Ambassadors group in Canberra in early 2009, which was used as a mechanism to engage the Government of Australia in discussions about political and financial support. As one result of this effort, Australia hosted a 2008 planning meeting, attended by representatives from the CTI countries and a range of other partners, to provide input into the CTI's Regional Plan of Action. Finally, TNC helped develop early funding from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the Asian Development Bank, both through meetings with their staff in Washington, D.C., as well as through donor consultations that TNC recommended be part of all CTI political meetings (e.g., Senior Officials Meetings).



## Results of Support

TNC has been very active in being the motor and facilitator of MPA Working Groups (WGs) through inputs and technical assistance given to the governance of MPA WGs by developing the terms of reference and yearly work plans. TNC assigned its staff to be the technical lead for MPA WGs, covering work on: (i) 4 MPA Regional Exchanges; (ii) the development of guidelines for resilient MPA design; (iii) the development of guidelines for MPA management effectiveness; (iv) the publication of biophysical principles for integration of fisheries, climate, and biodiversity objectives in MPA design; and (v) the development of the Coral Triangle Marine Protected Area System (CTMPAS) framework design and its refinement based on REX results. There has been other support provided by TNC in this area such as building MPA databases in the CT Atlas and connecting the CTMPAS to the CT Atlas for tracking progress and refining designs at a regional scale. Incorporation of the CTMPAS into NPOAs, selection of MPA/MPA networks to be included with the CTMPAS, technical assistance to improved MPA/network design, and national and regional development and implementation of MPAME protocols are other complex tasks that TNC accomplished.

Since supporting the launch of the CTI-CFF in 2009, TNC played a significant role in supporting regional efforts to support the CTI through engagement with the interim CTI Secretariat and the Technical Working Groups. This work included the following activities and outputs:

1. Facilitating the CTMPAS Framework and Action Plan. TNC provided leadership and coordination for the CTI's MPA Technical Working Group, which was mandated to develop the framework for the regional MPA system called for in the Regional Plan of Action. The CTMPAS was officially launched in May 2014 when the first round of sites from each country were nominated, reviewed, and accepted into the regional MPA system along with a common set of indicators for assessing progress. After the launch, we helped finalize and publish the CTMPAS Framework and Action Plan.
2. Developing and Implementing the Coral Triangle Atlas. The Coral Triangle Atlas, an online database of marine biodiversity in the region, was initiated in 2008 and integrated into the CTMPAS Framework to track progress toward conservation goals and as the basis for the CTI's Monitoring and Evaluation System. To promote the Coral Triangle Atlas as a science-based decision-making tool for CTI stakeholders, we conducted ongoing outreach efforts, including developing Maps of the Month at <http://ctatlas.reefbase.org> and facilitating the Coral Triangle Atlas transition workshop in May 2013 in Penang, Malaysia.
3. Supporting CTI Monitoring and Evaluation. TNC served as the main technical lead for the Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group, including organizing and facilitating workshops, reviewing indicators, preparing and presenting the Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group Status Report, and preparing for an April 2013 workshop in Manila, Philippines, to finalize a Monitoring and Evaluation Operations Manual and Roadmap.
4. Establishing and Supporting the CTI Working Groups. In addition to leading the MPA and Monitoring and Evaluation Working Groups, TNC participated in the Climate Change and Fisheries Working Groups, including drafting reports for regional meetings and working group meetings. TNC also supported the Coordination and Finance Working Groups, contributing to the CTI Monitoring and Evaluation System and Manual, and assisted in the development of the Roadmap to the Permanent Secretariat and the criteria and process for admitting new CTI partners.
5. Supporting the CTI Secretariat and Regional and National Meetings. TNC helped support and prepare for CTI regional events, including Senior Officials Meetings, Ministerial Meetings, regional exchanges and forums, technical working groups, and other meetings. TNC involvement included working with country participants on logistics and agenda setting, as well as facilitating some of the meetings.
6. Filling the CTI Secretariat Coordinator Position. With financial inputs from the US State Department, TNC

helped build a robust CTI Secretariat leadership by supporting a role within the Secretariat.

7. **Initiating Learning Networks.** TNC initiated regional exchanges and engaged participants and technical working group members to advance the Regional Plan of Action's goals and targets. Much of this progress stemmed from the five MPA Regional Exchanges TNC organized from 2010-2014, which led to the development of the CTMPAS and resulted in a common protocol for MPA management effectiveness at a regional scale.
8. **Establishing Climate Change Adaptation Measures.** To help move forward Goal 4 of the Regional Plan of Action, TNC participated in several of the Climate Change Adaptation Regional Exchanges and assisted in developing the CTI Climate Change Adaptation Local Early Action Planning Toolkit.
9. **Supporting Sustainable Financing for the CTI.** TNC contributed to and participated in several meetings of the Financial Resources Working Groups, in Kuala Lumpur in 2012.
10. **Helping to Establish the CTI Women Leaders' Forum.** TNC, led by its Coral Triangle Program Manager, helped develop the concept of a women's forum to celebrate and encourage women's leadership in the region and helped implement the initial activities, including the official launch of the forum in May 2014.
11. **In late 2012, working closely with the Indonesian Ambassador to the United States, WWF, and the World Resources Institute, TNC co-hosted a high-level dinner for President Yudhoyono in New York City to celebrate his leadership and reaffirm his commitment to the CTI.** The timing of the event was strategic, in that it happened a few months before the start of Indonesia's host year for APEC. President Yudhoyono's speech at the event included reference to the importance of sustainable fisheries management in the APEC context, which in turn added fuel to the CTI marine policy agenda during Indonesia's host year.

Another key theme for TNC's support is the M&E aspect of the CTI. TNC has had an active role in developing indicators

and effective evaluation systems. As part of these efforts, TNC helped build up better spatial databases housed in the Coral Triangle Atlas. Assistance was also given in the development of the REAP for CCA and made available experience from work in PNG, Solomon Islands, and Indonesia as well as climate change modeling work by TNC scientists. Further, the TNC has also provided technical input for the development of an integrated toolkit guide and support for the communication of results to CT6 and to CTI partners.

In the Solomon Islands, TNC assisted with the incorporation of principles of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management and Integrated Coastal Management into the Eco Regional Assessment (ERA) process, conducting the Eco Regional Assessment (ERA) for Choiseul and Isabel Provinces, and organizing baseline surveys conducted at six new MPA sites. For this latter project, the TNC contributed to the production of reports for all established MPAs; survey results are also informing adaptive management. In Indonesia, TNC provided MPA management effectiveness support for projects in Raja Ampat, the Savu Sea, and Wakatobi. EAFM development in Indonesia has been also targeted by TNC through sustainable and efficient fishery programs in the Lesser Sundas and the Savu Sea.

Papua New Guinea received TNC support in the form of policy developments that link and align to the CTI and the PNG Marine Program goals at provincial and local levels. Further, TNC provided technical assistance to the Bismarck Sea Program as reference for the National Coordinating Committee's (NCC) direction and decision-making, and made available guidance for the focus and content of a training program for provincial fisheries officers on community engagement processes, EAF and CCA principles and practices, to strengthen their capacity and capabilities to sustainably manage coastal fisheries. TNC also provided assistance to PNG in developing the national MPA policy and the resulting MPA program, including the proposed Locally Managed Marine Areas (LMMAs) Network. Support included coordinating efforts for the implementation of the MPA system with stakeholders, addressing critical

aspects such as capacity building, community engagement, funding, and collaborative partnerships, and building partners' capacity to develop appropriate management plans in accordance with the adopted MPA policy and program, incorporating governance, institutional, and financial components in collaboration with stakeholders.

## Further Support

Going forward, TNC's goal is to provide ongoing support to the CTI's Regional Secretariat and national bodies, so that they have sufficient capacity to advance the goals of the CTI and to work with national governments and international donors to encourage significant funding for the ambitious goals outlined in the CTI Plan of Action.

More specifically, TNC will continue to provide technical support for selected Technical Working Groups in an effort to ensure that these are able to progress with the implementation of their action plans. TNC places a high value on the regional institutional structure, the efficient functioning of the CTI Permanent Secretariat, and the integration of appropriate technical inputs to help move the Regional Plan of Action and the National Plans of Action forward to meet their 2020 objectives.

TNC intends to continue to support the development of the Women Leaders' Forum, recognizing this as an important means of not only acknowledging and empowering the women leaders of the Coral Triangle, but at the same time improving the impact and sustainability of the marine management work being undertaken under the CTI framework.

TNC also has a strong history and body of expertise in the creation of sustainable finance mechanisms, and is eager to continue working together with the ADB and other interested partners to develop sustainable finance options for the CTI.

Finally, TNC works directly in Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, and the Solomon Islands and plans to continue

these field programs which support the overall objectives of the CTI-CFF, especially related to the fisheries, MPA, and climate change goals of the Regional Plan of Action. The implementation of these field programs ranges from community-level actions to national policy planning.

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## Conservation International (CI)

Conservation International (CI) is an international non-profit organization that protects nature for the benefit of everyone on earth. CI recognizes that our society is dependent on the health and abundance of natural resources. The organization has over 900 employees working in more than 30 countries around the world. CI works at every level, from remote villages to the offices of Presidents and CEOs, to move society towards a healthier, more sustainable development path. Together, CI and its partners are finding the solutions to build a healthier, more prosperous and more productive planet.

Building upon a foundation of science, partnership, and fieldwork, CI finds global solutions for global problems. The CI approach integrates three elements: protecting our natural wealth; fostering effective governance; and promoting sustainable production. Under this paradigm, CI uses a multiple sector approach to find long-term solutions that protect the fundamental things that nature provides to society: food, water, livelihoods, and a stable climate. CI empowers societies to responsible and sustainable care for nature, our global biodiversity, for the well-being of humanity.

CI is heavily invested in the Coral Triangle region and has been actively promoting conservation and sustainable resource management with local and national partners since before the signing of the CTI-CFF. Strong CI country programs in Indonesia, Philippines, Timor-Leste, and Papua New Guinea engage with all levels of society, from remote communities to national leaders, to promote sustainable development practices that prioritize long-term solutions for marine ecosystems and the communities that depend on them.



Sterling Zumbrunn, Conservation International. Boy sitting on a palm tree playing a guitar in Raja Ampat, Indonesia

## Results of Support

CI provides support to the CTI-CFF at regional and national levels. Regionally, CI works from within the institutional framework of the CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat and CTI country national governments providing support to Technical Working Groups (TWGs) and National Coordinating Committees (NCCs) to implement their National Plans of Action (NPOA). CI's main areas of focus are the provision of expertise, technical assistance, and capacity development, especially in term of integrating the five goals.

The following areas are the focus of CI's contribution to the CTI-CFF:

- Capacity Development

CI took a lead in shaping the capacity development activities of the CTI-CFF early on. These capacity development activities involved: coordinating regional and national efforts across all member countries;

accessing, producing, and distributing training materials; coordinating the translation of training materials into local languages; and developing case studies. For example, CI worked with partners to produce climate change adaptation and fisheries guidelines documents specifically to assist local government units and NGOs to integrate climate change in their regional plans.

Additionally, CI has been supporting CTI governments to develop institutionalized systems to continually delivery capacity building with a focus on training and mentoring needed for effective marine management. This includes working with the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries in Indonesia to develop a Marine Protected Area Capacity Development Program and working with the NCCs in PNG and the Solomon Islands to create a Learning Network and systematic outreach approaches to help support the implementation of their National Plans of Action.



Denis Travin, Conservation International. Boats at sunset

- **Supporting an Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM)**  
During the USAID-funded Coral Triangle Support Partnership project, CI worked with the CTI-CFF Working Groups to build consensus on EAFM concepts and terminology across the region and across levels of governance. EAFM Regional Guidelines were created, EAFM position papers and policies were produced in several countries, and training modules for managers and government officials were developed and delivered. EAFM is an integral part of sustainable fisheries management and CI is committed to the continued support of EAFM initiatives.
- **Seascapes**  
As a supporting partner of the Seascapes Working Group of the CTI-CFF, CI has been instrumental in promoting the development of Seascapes throughout the region. CI is assisting the Seascapes

Working Group in the creation of regional models and guidelines to assist member countries with the creation and implementation of Seascapes. The integrated nature of Seascapes makes them an ideal overarching tool that can be used to achieve the broad goals of the CTI-CFF. CI has been implementing the Seascapes approach around the world for over 10 years and will continue to focus on developing Seascapes in the Coral Triangle region.

- **Marine Protected Area (MPA) Training Network**  
MPAs are, and have been, a main priority for all CTI-CFF member countries and partners. Each organization has been called on to lend its support in the expansion of MPAs across the region and in the creation of MPA networks. In coordination with CI's mission to support capacity development in the CTI region, CI participated in the design and implementation of the MPA Regional Exchange Program (REX) and sponsored MPA training in Timor-



Keith A. Ellenbogen, Conservation International. Fishermen cast a net to catch fish

Leste, the Philippines, and the Bird's Head Seascape in Indonesia.

At CT national levels, CI has provided wide ranging support to a various initiatives.

## The Philippines

CI's Philippines Country Program is supported by almost two decades of scientific research and field experience and manages a variety of initiatives for sustainable development and the conservation of both terrestrial and marine ecosystems.

The following priority topic areas encompass the CTI-CFF programs and projects in the Philippines:

- **Climate Change Adaptation**  
Adapting to incoming climate change impacts remains a strong focus for each of the Coral Triangle member countries. In the Philippines, CI has worked with local and national partners to: develop a Vulnerability Assessment tool for coastal ecosystems; conduct climate vulnerability assessments and build capacities of local governments and higher education institutions for such assessments and climate change adaptation planning; protect and restore vital coastal ecosystems; and incorporate climate change impacts into the management of MPAs, fisheries, and coastal ecosystems through the ecosystem-based adaptation approach (EbA). For example, CI Philippines worked diligently with national partners to undertake a Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment of the Verde Island Passage and used those findings to incorporate climate risk management (CRM) planning for the area.
- **Marine Protected Areas and Seascapes**  
The conservation and management of coastal and marine areas is a major focus for CI. CI has contributed to the establishment of an impressive network of MPAs with complementing law

enforcement networks, which is a strategic approach to Seascapes management. CI is also the country's trusted advisor in the new development of the West Philippine Sea Seascape. Furthermore, CI participated in the creation of the MPA Effectiveness and Assessment Tool (MEAT), which is actively used to evaluate the performance of local and national MPAs. Through this tool, the Philippines is able to monitor its progress in meeting its commitments to the CTI goal to effectively manage MPAs and to other international commitments like the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).

- **Capacity Building**

Mirroring CI's regional capacity building efforts, CI in the Philippines has focused its attention on building the capacity of marine resource managers and academic institutions. CI facilitated the formation of a partnership among state universities and colleges (SUCs) and higher education institutions (HEIs) to develop and apply a University Mentoring Program (UMP). The UMP transfers knowledge and skills on coastal resource management (CRM) from Centers of Excellence to site-based SUCs and HEIs to enable the latter to better serve the CRM needs of local governments and communities. Specifically, the implementation of an apprenticeship for coastal resource management significantly increased the knowledge and capacity of faculty members to improve instruction materials, develop and pursue university research agenda that are responsive to coastal resource management needs in their localities, and expand university extension services. The UMP, which currently includes Science in CRM Foundation Course, Socio-economic aspects of CRM, and Vulnerability Assessments of Coastal Ecosystems, can be expanded to cover ecosystem approach to fisheries management (EAFM) and other urgent concerns.

- **Supporting National and Regional CTI-CFF Operations**  
CI has taken an active role in CTI-CFF operations

in the Philippines as a member of the CTI-CFF National Coordinating Committee (NCC). CI provided the essential technical and logistical support to strengthen the CTI-CFF and had a leadership role in delivering specific actions in the National Plan of Action (NPOA) under all of the 5 CTI goals, which are on seascapes management, EAFM, effectively managed MPAs, CCA, and improved status of threatened species. CI contributes significantly to the formulation and updating of the CTI-CFF NPOA and to the implementation of monitoring and evaluation. Furthermore, CI-Philippines oversaw and supported the operations of the Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP), which represented a coalition of supporting partners.

- **Supporting Alternative Livelihoods**

In coordination with marine resource management programs, CI has actively supported alternative livelihood programs and projects in the Philippines. For example, CI was active in exploring transboundary ecotourism projects between Philippines and Malaysia to enhance local well-being in those areas. In places like the Turtle Islands, small-business development projects targeted women and youths and increased earnings in coastal communities. Another achievement is the establishment of community-managed mangrove protected area, AngPulo in Calatagan, which included the development of an ecotourism project and building the capacity of a women's group for business management. To date, AngPulo is financially sustained from different sources; it is a renowned demonstration site and learning destination not only for the locals, but also for resource managers from other CTI countries. These programs and projects enable communities to pursue resource management through the diversification of their local economy.

## **Timor-Leste**

CI maintains an active country office within the young country of Timor-Leste and works closely with



Matthew Abbot, Conservation International. Portrait, Local fisherman, Timor-Leste

government bodies to promote conservation and sustainable development projects and programs.

The primary focus areas are:

- Capacity Development

CI works closely with government bodies and CTI-CFF partners to develop a comprehensive National Capacity Building Strategy and program addressing the highest priority management needs; both are implemented primarily through local resource management organizations. CI worked with government partners to develop Timor-Leste's Information, Education, and Communication Strategy involving training and mentoring programs for managers, conducting exchange visits, and building community-based training and mentoring teams. Furthermore, CI helped Timor-Leste to create and implement a local early action-planning (LEAP) tool to

address climate change impacts and build a network of resilient LMMAs.

- Alternative and Sustainable Livelihoods

CI understands that sustainable development means growing economies in ways that have minimal impact on the environment. In Timor-Leste, CI worked with government partners to develop strategies promoting green industries such as ecotourism, mariculture, and other non-extractive activities. Specifically relevant to marine protected areas, CI is planning to work with coastal communities to scale up ecotourism activities to improve local well-being and reduce dependence on marine resources.

- Nino Konis Santana National Park (NKS)

Along with national and international partners, CI was instrumental in establishing the co-management



of the NKS. One of the key successes of the NKS was the creation of Timor-Leste's first No-Take Zones. CI led the development of the Marine Management Capacity Development Strategy for NKS. Then CI worked with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries MAF to implement the strategy, mobilize on-the-ground management activities, and conduct a marine rapid assessment of the coral reefs in NKS. The information found in the rapid assessment allowed NKS to focus their resources on priority areas and improve the overall management.

- **Policy Engagement**

CI was instrumental in assisting the young country of Timor-Leste to engage in national and international policy across multiple areas. CI conducted cost/benefit analyses for Timor-Leste on the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) and the Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species (CITES). Furthermore, CI worked with Timor-Leste to develop domestic management

strategies and policies supporting the priority targets of the NPoA including the development of a national ICZM strategy, co-management regimes, national level species protections, a national sustainable aquaculture strategy, and a national sea turtle strategy.

## Indonesia

CI supports a large Indonesian country program that engages on a range of issues from deforestation, to endangered species, to marine resource management.

In regard to the CTI-CFF, CI supports Indonesia in the following capacities:

- **Integrated Management**

One of CI's main focuses in Indonesia has been promoting the integration of various resource management tools such as ecosystem approaches to fisheries management, capture fisheries, climate smart adaptation, marine protected areas, scientific



Keith A. Ellenbogen, Conservation International. Enforcement Officers in Bird's Head Seascape, Indonesia

research, and spatial planning. Achieving sustainable development requires the combination of these tools to plan for and address the multitude of threats facing Indonesia's marine ecosystems.

- **The National Marine Protected Area Capacity Development Program**

CI has played a major role assisting the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries to establish a national MPA Capacity Development Program. The program, which has been developed in partnership with the US Agency NOAA, is based on a successful MPA Capacity Development program that CI and NOAA implemented in partnership with the Indonesian government in the Bird's Head Seascape. The National Program has supported the government to develop a national MPA Capacity Development Strategy and is developing a set of training and mentoring curricula that meet the core competencies of MPA staff as developed by the government, CI, and other partners. The program has already trained hundreds of MPA staff and is creating a network of trainers and mentors within the government human resources division, regional training centers, and partner organizations. The initiative is working to institutionalize the sustained delivery of MPA management capacity to help ensure that Indonesia's extensive MPA system will have the needed management knowledge and capacity for effective implementation in the long term. The program also includes consideration of sustainable fisheries and climate change adaptation within Indonesia's MPA system, thus helping to promote and achieve integrated ecosystem-based management.

- **The Bird's Head Seascape**

The Bird's Head Seascape, located in the tropical waters of West Papua Province, Indonesia, is widely recognized as one of the most bio diverse marine areas within the Coral Triangle. Over the last decade, CI has build a coalition of over 22 partners working to promote community-driven co-management models,

including the effective management of a network of 12 MPAs protecting 3.6M ha. As part of the CTI, CI has actively engaged with the Indonesian Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF), the spatial planning agency, and the provincial and regency governments to integrate the protected area network into the provincial spatial planning process as well as to establish Indonesia's first MPA network co-management authority. CI continues to prioritize the Bird's Head Seascape and is working to transition it to full local ownership and financial sustainability.

- **Bali's MPA Network**

The beautiful Indonesian island of Bali attracts millions of tourists a year. CI worked with MMAF, the provincial government, and international and local partners to establish a blueprint for a provincial network of MPAs covering 60,000 hectares of Bali's coastal waters. Specifically, CI provided training to MPA and fisheries managers and developed learning networks for MPA managers to work together to build knowledge-based foundations for MPA management.

- **Anambas Natuna Seascape**

The Anambas Natuna Seascape, located within the Riau Islands Maritime Province in Western Indonesia, contains extensive coral reef, mangrove, and sea grass ecosystems, which support highly diverse assemblages of marine life. CI-Indonesia has been working in Anambas since 2009, providing targeted technical assistance to MMAF as well as to the local government and communities within Anambas Regency on the management and conservation of their critical marine ecosystems. As a result of this effort, MMAF established the Anambas Islands Marine Tourism Park in 2011, which protects 1,261,686 hectares of diverse coral reef and mangrove areas. The Anambas Islands Marine Tourism Park is one of the largest MPAs in Indonesia's national MPA system and one of only a few MPAs found in the western reaches of the country.

## Papua New Guinea

CI has an active country program in Papua New Guinea and is committed to supporting and expanding CTI projects and programs in the country.

Primarily, CI efforts have made impact in the following ways:

- **Promoting National Recognition**  
CI has been active in supporting initiatives to gain national legal recognition for conservation and community-based management programs. Working with Maramantana Local Level Government (LLG), CI helped to garner support for the passage of an environmental law that officially recognizes the rights of local communities to coordinate, manage, and monitor their natural resources. Furthermore, CI facilitated a process to gain recognition for the NIPA management plan under the newly established local level government environmental law. Furthermore, CI helped refine and legitimize regionally developed approaches for community-based management.
- **Milne Bay Province Profile and Custodianship**  
CI's support on the ground focuses on CTI projects in the Milne Bay Province of Papua New Guinea. Working directly with several coastal communities, CI has conducted technical support and capacity building for management programs, including the creation of a Village Engagement Team that trains communities in a broad range of activities in marine resource management including zoned plans, monitoring, engagement, and dive site management.

CI conducted two Marine RAPs (Rapid Assessment Program) in Milne Bay, in 1997 and 2000, which raised the international profile of this marine environment. This also contributed to the discussion to extend the Coral Triangle further to the west than previously planned.

CI collaborated with the Oceans Flagship (CSIRO) in Australia in both stock assessment and ecosystem profiling in relation to climate change. This contributed to work with national partners to further pursue biological data collection to measure ecosystem trends, project climate impacts, and inform adaptation initiatives in coastal areas.

Overall, CI has supported the expansion of community-based programs in Milne Bay, building local community capacity to plan, manage, and monitor their marine resources in a sustainable manner. This approach was recognized and supported through inclusion in the provincial governments' five-year development plan.

With support from the Australian and United States governments and other partners, CI works with all tiers of government in Papua New Guinea to improve the ability of communities to institute marine resource management programs on their own. To facilitate this building of management capacity, CI is promoting the expansion of the Learn and Training Network (LTN) and the program 'Spreading the Reach.' These programs foster the development of resource management programs through a tool-kit of step-by-step guides and templates using case studies from successful community-based marine management programs and education materials. This tool-kit is being further developed so that the experiences of CI in PNG over many years can be consolidated in a way that facilitates sustainable natural resource management even in the most hard to reach remote communities. This is becoming increasingly urgent in the face of ever increasing climate change and other environmental pressures upon local resources.

## Malaysia and the Solomon Islands

CI works with national and international partners to support regional initiatives of the CTI-CFF in Malaysia and the Solomon Islands. CI and international partners



Noel Wangunu, Conservation International. Man conducting biological monitoring

assisted the Malaysian and Solomon Islands governments to build their capacity to effectively and sustainably manage marine resources. CI's capacity development in these countries has included: sponsoring and conducting CTI-CFF events; producing and distributing guidance, training, and educational materials; and supporting their active participation in the CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat and working groups.

In the Solomon Islands, CI is collaborating with the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources and other in-country partners to develop and roll out a tool-kit of 'do-it-yourself' guides and templates that assist communities to create functional community-based marine resource programs. In this way, CI is working to 'Expand the Reach' of marine resource management to the numerous communities that want and need to pursue marine management across the Solomon Islands.

Conservation International has worked with the founding partners to produce numerous guides, templates, training materials, and other capacity development products applicable for all six countries of the Coral Triangle Initiative. In the CTI-CFF programs for Timor-

Leste and Papua New Guinea, CI has been the primary source of capacity building materials and has produced dozens of products and publications. The following two products are highlighted in this report for their importance to the implementation of CTI-CFF programs and projects at both the regional and national levels:

- **Toward Ecosystem-based Coastal Areas and Fisheries Management in the Coral Triangle: Integrated Strategies and Guidance**  
This Integration Guide was written for local, district, provincial, and national governments; marine and coastal resource managers; and conservation practitioners who want to integrate a variety of management approaches in their coastal areas in their efforts to work toward ecosystem-based management (EBM). It is also intended to support the CTI-CFF Regional Plan of Action (RPoA).
- **The Seascapes Guidebook: How to Select, Develop, and Implement Seascapes**  
This document provides guidance to identify candidate Seascapes, select Seascapes for investment, and develop management strategies for selected

Seascapes. Seascapes are identified as: large, multi-use marine areas, defined scientifically and strategically, in which government authorities, private organizations, and other stakeholders cooperate to conserve the diversity and abundance of marine life and to promote human well-being.

- **Community-based Marine Resource Management Toolkit for Expanding the Reach of Community-based Marine Management Initiatives in the Solomon Islands.**

This draft CBMRM Toolkit provides an easy-to-use guide on near shore marine management approaches. It is designed to support communities that are concerned with declines in their fisheries or marine environments. Specifically, it helps communities to understand the causes of these declines and identify and pursue management actions to address them. Unlike most capacity building materials, the CBMRM toolkit is designed to be used with little to no facilitation by outside organizations. Instead, community leaders and facilitators with mentoring from trained practitioners can implement the programs. The 'Expanding the Reach' initiative is based on the premise that it is critical to develop lower-cost ways to provide for the thousands of coastal communities in the Solomon Islands. Through existing governance mechanisms, communities can utilize easy-to-use management guidance, rather than depending on outside organizations for facilitation support. The toolkit is in draft form, is being piloted, and will be updated with input from in-country partners and communities over the next year.

- **Designing Effective Locally Managed Areas in Tropical Marine Environments**

This booklet was developed to help communities sustain the benefits that they receive from the marine environment. It provides important information and recommendations on some of the best ways to reduce threats and impacts to marine resources by improving the design of locally managed areas.

Furthermore, this booklet provides the awareness-raising illustrations and a summary of zoning and rule-making recommendations based on the best available marine science.

## Further Support

Conservation International (CI) is committed to continued support for the CTI-CFF and the common goals of ensuring food securing and human well-being in the Coral Triangle Region. This support will continue on both regional and national levels. CI intends to continue its active role as a partner of the CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat and will continue to support and implement CTI programs and projects in each of the CTI countries where CI is currently engaged. Overall, CI will focus on the following priority areas going forward:

- **Seascapes**  
CI will continue to support the progress and activities of the Seascapes Working Group. CI focuses on improving the institutionalization of Seascapes under the purview of the Regional Secretariat of the CTI-CFF and on the development of a functional regional model, indicators, and a framework for the implementation of seascapes.
- **Integrated Management**  
CI will continue to prioritize facilitating the integration of the various fisheries and marine resource management tools in priority geographies where CI is active. These tools include: the ecosystem approach to fisheries management, climate change adaptation, marine protected areas, etc., with the goal of supporting the establishment of sustainable marine resource management. Support for integrated management includes producing guides and knowledge materials, conducting trainings, fostering regional exchanges and shared learning, and accessing necessary scientific resources.
- **Sustainable Livelihoods and Financing**  
CI will continue to prioritize the development

of sustainable livelihoods and the expansion of economic sectors that have minimal environmental impact and promote sustainable management, lessen dependence on marine resources, and promote sustainable resource management. This includes promoting ecotourism, mariculture, and small business development in coastal communities. Furthermore, CI will continue to facilitate sustainable financing mechanisms for conservation and marine resource management programs. Building sustainable livelihoods and financing are directly linked to human well-being and are important to CI's Seascapes and Integrated Management initiatives.

- Capacity Building

CI will continue to focus heavily on supporting the CTI-CFF programs to build the capacity of member countries and communities to effectively manage marine resources. Ongoing capacity building initiatives that CI will continue to support include Indonesia's National MPA Capacity Building Program, Papua New Guinea's Learning and Training Network, 'Expanding/Spreading the Reach' projects in Papua New Guinea and the Solomon Islands, university-based monitoring programs in the Philippines, and general capacity building initiatives in Timor-Leste. CI remains committed to supporting the capacity building efforts of the CTI-CFF at the regional level and in each of the member countries where CI is engaged.

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## Coral Triangle Center (CTC)

The Coral Triangle Center (CTC) is a local foundation based in Indonesia that trains marine resource managers and educates all groups that interact with coastlines and reefs within the Coral Triangle, a region that provides food and livelihoods for millions of people living in this area.

CTC provides practical and customized training and learning programs; supports marine protected areas;

coordinates learning networks for Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) practitioners, women leaders and local governors and mayors from the Coral Triangle countries; connects the public and private sector on coastal issues through regional business forums with partners; and is developing a unique one-of-a-kind learning hub in Bali focused on the mega-marine bio-diversity in the Coral Triangle and its global significance for ecosystem services (food security, livelihoods, and coastline protection).

In its 5 years of history as an independent organization, CTC has conducted more than 80 training sessions, developed 24 practical training modules, and trained almost 2,000 MPA managers and stakeholders throughout the Coral Triangle countries including Indonesia, Philippines, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, and Timor Leste. It has also established marine conservation areas such as Nusa Penida and the Banda Islands in Indonesia. CTC is results-driven and committed to excellence and local stewardship. CTC collaborates with leaders in government, communities, NGOs, educators, and the private sector.

The Nature Conservancy's Indonesia Program first launched the Coral Triangle Center (CTC) in 2000. Located in Bali, the Center served as a hub for the development and exchange of knowledge related to marine conservation. Here, scientists representing various disciplines work hand in hand with policy and finance experts, natural resource managers and other conservation practitioners to collectively adapt tools and approaches for the effective management of coral reefs, fisheries, and other coastal resources throughout the Coral Triangle. The organization played a significant part in the delineation of the Coral Triangle's boundaries and helped facilitate the formation of the Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI) and its subsequent efforts. CTC became an independent organization in 2010.

## Results of Support

All six Coral Triangle countries identified capacity building as one of the highest priorities in the regional

and national plans of action to achieve the CTI-CFF goals. Recognizing the growing demand for regional and national training and field learning programs on tropical marine resources management in the Coral Triangle region, the organization became autonomous in March 2011 and opened its new office in Bali on July 30, 2011, marking its official launch as an independent foundation focused on building local leadership and capacity to effectively manage coastal and marine resources.

CTC makes a difference by customizing information, communications, and training to the cultural context of the people, whether in a country-wide context, at the community level, within the private sector, or at an individual level throughout the Coral Triangle Region. CTC brings local solutions to global platforms and integrates state-of-the-art science into practical training modules that are customized and delivered to different target groups (government officials, MPA stakeholders, and partners). This vertical mobility allows the organization to connect with groups at all levels and scale up marine conservation efforts.

Under the auspices of the interim regional CTI Secretariat, the Coral Triangle Center (CTC), with support from the US CTI Support Program, conducted a consultation process in 2011 over a period of six months to determine regional priorities for networking and learning. The feedback surveyed a broad range and number of CTI stakeholders and has guided the CTC to identify a firm set of definitions, priorities, and action steps in the development of the CTI regional learning networks, of which the CTI Marine Protected Area Learning Network is a first pilot.

There are four priority learning networks: Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), Ecosystem Based Management (EBM), Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM), and the National Coordinating Committee/ Technical Working Group member network.

Given the huge growth in demand and need to build

in-region capacity at much larger national and regional-level scales, the MPA Learning Network is being formed to facilitate learning by providing a mechanism for CT6 MPA stakeholders to coordinate with each other, share experiences, and enhance each other's efforts in managing their MPAs. Individual MPAs within and between countries will be scaled up and linked into a Coral Triangle MPA System (CTMPAS).

The objectives of the MPA Learning Network are:

- Connect site managers across the CT6 to improve their capacity to manage MPAs.
- Connect MPA networks and leaders across CT6 in support of the CT MPA System (CTMPAS).
- Catalyze/ accelerate learning and sharing of information by supporting linkages between MPA managers, existing networks, scientists, policy makers, local communities, and practitioners.

The MPA Learning Network focuses on the following activities:

- Connecting a core group of MPA managers online, followed by NCC members, broader CTI stakeholders, and representatives from existing learning networks from the region and beyond.
- Developing on line interactive MPA 101 training modules.
- Developing, customizing, and standardizing MPA management effectiveness (ME) protocols.
- Setting up online information platforms.
- Documenting MPA best practices.
- Organizing workshops and field exchanges.

An online work space established under the CTI Partner Portal serves as an initial platform for dialogue and sharing among MPA practitioners in the Coral Triangle. The MPA Learning Network will be tied into generating information for the CTMPAS and customizing the MPA ME training modules. In addition, CTC will link and support the MPA Learning Network to a training and learning portal with relevant interactive training modules that CTC is developing with The Nature Conservancy's

(TNC) Technology Learning Center in the US, both under CTC's website and through TNC's global training portal. CTC's institutional support extends to site-based training, training of trainers, learning sites, facilitation of field exchange/ cross-visits in the CT region, the MPA information base, and documentation of best practices.

The CTC offers a unique integrated program portfolio based on building capacities in the region through training and learning as well as field learning sites. The purposes of training and learning are to strengthen CT6 governments on establishing and safeguarding marine protected area (MPAs) and to build capacity conservation leaders and informed resource management practitioners.

## Table.Key Milestones/ Time-Line of CTC

2000	TNC launches the CTC to support a portfolio of MPA sites
2003	Facilitation of workshop in Bali to delineate boundaries of the Coral Triangle
2004	TNC-CTC celebrates 500 <sup>th</sup> graduate of its MPA management-training program
2007	TNC-CTC supports development of the Coral Triangle Initiative at UN Climate Change Conference
2010	The CTC registers as independent Indonesian foundation
2011	<p><b>March:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Begins operating as fully independent entity with its direction of Nusa Penida MPA and portfolio of training modules</li> <li>Facilitates CTI Regional Learning Network Planning Meeting under auspices of regional CTI Secretariat with US-CTI support Commitment of financial support from Give2Asia announced</li> </ul> <p><b>June:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The CTC opens new offices featuring a library, training and meeting facilities in Sanur, Bali</li> </ul> <p><b>November:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishes an advisory board with representatives from six Coral Triangle nations and Australia</li> </ul> <p><b>December:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In first year of independence the CTC trains 123 people in its headquarters and throughout Indonesia</li> </ul>
2012	<p><b>February:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hasanuddin University (UNHAS) and the Coral Triangle Center signed an MOU to build local capacity on marine conservation. UNHAS is one of the largest universities in Eastern Indonesia with a strong faculty in marine science</li> </ul> <p><b>July:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Start of 2-year program: 'Strengthening training of trainers for tropical resources management in PNG and SI' in partnership with TNC and ATMA with support from the Australian Government</li> </ul> <p><b>August:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Coral Triangle Center (CTC) and the Indonesian Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in the field of marine and fisheries resources</li> <li>Diponegoro University (UNDIP) and the Coral Triangle Center signed an MOU to join efforts on delivery of training and development of curricula on tropical marine resources management and sustainable fisheries</li> </ul>



2013	<p><b>February:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Coral Triangle Center and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries of Timor Leste signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in the field of capacity building for marine and fisheries for Timor Leste stakeholders</li> </ul> <p><b>July:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CTC entered into a partnership with RDMA (USAID Regional Development Mission for Asia) US-DOI (US Department of Interior) and NOAA. This partnership will provide an opportunity to promote country-to-country engagement, learning-by-doing, and scientific and technical capacity building to implement the CTI-CFF Regional Plan of Action (RPOA)</li> </ul> <p><b>November:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The six CTI-CFF countries unanimously endorsed CTC to become a CTI-CFF development partner to be approved by the CT6 Council of Ministers in May. CTC is the only small-scale, local NGO to receive such status.</li> </ul>
2014	<p><b>May:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CTC official development partner for the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF), a multilateral initiative of six countries in the Coral Triangle Region</li> <li>Facilitated the establishment of CTI-CFF Women Leaders Forum</li> </ul> <p><b>June:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nusa Penida MPA recognized as a MPA model for Indonesia by MMAF</li> <li>CTC recognized as an affiliated MMAF Marine and Fisheries Independent Training Center (P2MKP), and officially inaugurated as the Learning center for Marine Conservation and Blue Economy</li> </ul> <p><b>September:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Partnership with the World Conservation Union (IUCN) positioning CTC at global platforms</li> </ul> <p><b>December:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CTC co-hosted and facilitated the establishment of Indonesia's CTI-CFF Local Government Network</li> </ul>

The Training and Learning (T&L) program develops and delivers training for tropical marine resource management stakeholders in the Coral Triangle. Its efforts include field –based training throughout the region, as well as class based training at the Centers headquarters in Bali. Training is also provided through partner institutions (universities, government training centers). The success of the program is measured by the quality of its training programs (in terms of content and delivery), the number of people trained, and how the training is used in the planning and management of MPAs throughout the region. The CTC T&L strategy has 5 components, as follows: site-based trainings; training

for MPA managers and training of trainers (TOT); online training; post-training; and institutional support.

To meet the needs and requirements of effective management of conservation areas in the Coral Triangle Region, the CTC and its partners have developed training curricula and modules specifically tailored for Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, and Timor-Leste, conducted training of trainers events, delivered training for MPA managers and practitioners and executives, and facilitated MPA learning exchanges (visits) across the region.

The CTC leveraged wider capacity-building efforts through an extensive 'Training of Trainer' initiative (2012-2014) in Solomon Islands and Papua New Guinea. Focusing on five dedicated topics, and in collaboration

with partners, the CTC trained more than 60 trainers, leading to the subsequent training of more than 2,500 in-field practitioners in the Solomon Islands and Papua New Guinea (Box 7.1).

## **BOX 7.1. STRENGTHENING IN-COUNTRY TROPICAL MARINE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CAPACITY IN PAPUA NEW GUINEA AND THE SOLOMON ISLANDS (2012-2014)**

The Coral Triangle Center in partnership with PNG Learning and Training Network (PNG-LTN), Australian Tropical Marine Alliance (ATMA), The Nature Conservancy, with support from the Australian Government developed 4 curricula on marine resource management, delivered Training of Trainers (ToT), and provided post training mentor support in Papua New Guinea and the Solomon Islands.

### **ACHIEVEMENTS**

1. In the Solomon Islands there were 10 in-country trainers that reached 4 villages with 50 households. The numbers showed approximately 1,000 people at village level received information related to marine resources management.
2. In Papua New Guinea, approximately 250 village people in Oro Province received information on Community-Based Resources Management and Basic Marine Ecology.

In Papua New Guinea, Coral Triangle Center with support from local partners conducted series of trainings targeting in-country trainers. In total 92 people joined capacity building activities in the country.

To date, there are six customized training curricula specifically designed for Papua New Guinea:

- Basic Marine Ecology
- Marine Area Management Effectiveness
- Community-Based Coastal Resources Management
- Integrated Coastal Zone Management
- Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management
- Marine Spatial Planning and Intro to Designing Marine Area Management

The CTC also launched an online internet-based training program in collaboration with the Technology Learning Center (TLC) with twelve modules on the principles of MPA management (Table 7.2), reaching 356 trainees since 2012. The CTC contributed to the Coral Governance Curriculum book in the form of content and sponsorship, working with the Indonesian NCC of CTI-CFF. It is

intended to be one of the main references on coral reef habitat and management for graduate students and marine conservation training institutions in Indonesia and beyond. The curriculum has been disseminated and delivered at various universities who have adopted it as a textbook for their marine programs.

**Table 7.2. Modules and online training of CTC**

MODULES	ONLINE TRAINING
1. Principles of Marine Protected Area Management	1. Introduction to Marine Biodiversity in the Coral Triangle region
2. Training of Trainers on Marine Conservation	2. Global Threats to Marine Biodiversity
3. Marine Conservation Action Planning	3. Local Threats to Marine Biodiversity
4. Community Perception Monitoring	4. Population Dynamics
5. Marine Resources Use Monitoring	5. Marine Protected Areas (MPA)
6. GIS based MPA Design (Marxan)	6. Reasons for MPA establishment
7. Marine Protected Area Management Effectiveness	7. MPA zoning
8. Reef Health Monitoring	8. MPA planning
9. Scientific Dive Training and Introduction to Marine Biological Monitoring	9. MPA management
10. Spawning Aggregation Sites Monitoring	10. MPA Stakeholders Engagement
11. Survey on Cetacean and Marine Mammals	11. MPA Biological Monitoring
12. Facilitation Techniques for MPA Public Consultation	12. MPA Perception Monitoring
13. MPA Boundary Marker Installation Training	
14. Community Based Coastal and Marine Resources Patrol and Surveillance	
15. Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management Training	
16. Community Based Coastal and Marine Resources Management Training	
17. Coastal Resource Integrated Management Training	
18. Marine Resources Spatial Training	
19. MPA Sustainable Finance Mechanism Training	
20. Economic Valuation to Marine Resources and Environmental Services Training	
21. Sustainable Fisheries Management Training	
22. Sustainable Tourism in Marine, Coastal, and Small Islands Conservation Areas Training	
23. Climate Change Adaptation Training	
24. Basic Marine Ecology	

CTC learning sites are intended to serve as living laboratories, where marine and coastal practitioners can actively trial the lessons they have learned, observe, learn, and gain field experiences necessary for their work. Learning sites are on-ground training platforms for a wide range of stakeholders (from MPA managers and staff at all scales, government officials, community groups, scientists, and NGOs, to private sector participants, universities, and associated institutions) and aim to provide hands-on experience, peer-to-peer learning, and the sharing of lessons learned among practitioners from across the Coral Triangle and beyond.

The CTC successfully:

- developed the concept of learning sites and associated criteria for site identification;
- advanced the development of the Nusa Penida MPA in Bali, Indonesia, as a field learning site;
- initiated the development of the Banda Islands MPA Network as a second learning site in Indonesia;
- developed a preliminary portfolio of potential learning sites across the Coral Triangle;
- initiated preliminary development of a third potential learning site in Timor-Leste.

The support provided by the CTC to the development of the collaboratively managed Nusa Penida MPA in Bali led to numerous accomplishments that have provided lessons learned and have informed best practice approaches to learning site development at other sites. The CTC supported the finalization of the MPA zoning system, management plan production, and the production of all associated legal support mechanisms (decrees and regulation production); undertook numerous studies to support management design (fisheries studies, mangrove assessments, tourism profiling, and 'willingness to pay' assessments for future 'Tourism User Fee' [TUF] sustainable financing mechanisms) with multiple-year funding from USAID and Give 2 Asia; and developed a comprehensive database for management, producing five monitoring protocols and codes of conduct to support the various regular

biophysical and socio-economic monitoring activities at the site.

Lessons learned from this work have informed the development of the Banda Islands MPA Network as a second learning site, where the CTC's support has led to the undertaking of a full Marine Rapid Assessment study, the development of three new community MPAs, and the establishment of the Banda Sea Marine Conservation Team (BSMCT). They have also informed preliminary surveys for the third potential learning site in Atauro Islands in Timor-Leste.

With the third MPA regional exchange of CTI-CFF in Bali by 2012, Nusa Penida MPA started functioning as an MPA learning site within the Coral Triangle. During the event, participants learned first-hand from MPA stakeholders about the participatory planning of the zoning and management plan and the MPA's governance and long term financing strategies.

The CTC facilitated three core learning networks to date:

- The MPA-Learning Network (MPA-LN), which was developed to promote the sharing of MPA knowledge and best practices between CT6 countries, communities, and MPA practitioners within as well as outside the CT region. Key achievements in the MPA-LN to date include:
  - o a network email circular list and document sharing facility developed through google groups, reaching more than 1,500 MPAs in the Coral Triangle;
  - o the development of an interactive MPA Learning Network Facebook page;
  - o a network learning exchange at the CTC's learning sites;
  - o a Learning Network roundtable, hosted by the CTC, with the participation of representatives from the CTI-CFF Secretariat, the MPA TWG and the USCTI PI.
- The CTI-CFF Local Government Network (LGN) traces its beginnings to a series of regional workshops and



Participants of 2012 CTI-CFF MPA Regional Exchange during field visit to Nusa Penida MPA

meetings organized since 2009. The network was established to engage local government leaders in all CT6 nations to promote sustainable marine resource management activities within their constituencies and to support the goals of the CTI-CFF. To date, the LGN has approximately 50 active members from across the region, supporting local leaders to explore opportunities for regional dialogue on best practices, exchanges, and collaboration among member countries on issues of local environmental governance, sustainable coastal management, and community resiliency.

- In March 2011, the Coral Triangle Center led a workshop to design a CTI-CFF Learning Network and identify priorities which included the formation of a Marine Protected Area (MPA) learning network. Through a series of regional exchanges and the establishment of virtual work spaces, CTI-CFF stakeholders have since formed a series of informal learning networks to accomplish a range of goals and tasks. The meeting resulted in an initial understanding on the four priority areas on which the CTLN will focus, as follows:
  - a. integrated/ecosystem approach to CTI goals;
  - b. ecosystem approach to fisheries management (EAFM);
  - c. marine protected areas;
  - d. broader CTI support (Support to NCC/TWG).



Participants of CTI-CFF MPA Learning Network After Discussion in Manila, Philippines, 2011

- The CTC supported the Women’s Leadership Forum (WLF), a forum to actively engage and incorporate the perspectives of women and girls in defining its goals and targets. It encouraged all its participating institutions and six member countries to clearly demonstrate their engagement with women and girls and to reflect on the role of women and girls as stakeholders in CTI activities. Further, the CTC encouraged participants to document these actions, thus providing models for gender integration.

## Further support

The CTC is committed to continue its support for the CTI-CFF with the coordination and delivery of practical training and learning programs across the region with partners. An integral part of the CTC’s portfolio will be the development of learning sites in each of the Coral Triangle countries; the next site will be opened on Atauro Island in Timor-Leste. The CTC will also continue to facilitate the Women Leaders’ Forum and support the Local Government Networks and regional business forums.

# 8

## CHAPTER

# Pathway to Establish the CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat

## Road to Secretariat Establishment

SINCE the CTI Summit , member countries of CTI-CFF have held numerous meetings (such as working groups, SOMs and MMs) in order to discuss and advance the establishment of the CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat.

Mr. Gerochi of the Philippines stated that,

*There is really a necessity to have a secretariat, we agreed on that but when it started, during the Bali time, there was that discussion on what kind of secretariat we will put up. There were two thoughts then. One was to develop a similar secretariat to the one we developed for Sulu-Sulawesi. Though not a formal institution, it is a secretariat that's handled by a rotating Chair of the steering committee. The other option was a permanent secretariat. At the end of the day, the permanent secretariat concept was decided, precisely because there is a need to professionalize the secretariat, enabling people to work full-time towards coordinating all actions on the ground. The evolution started from thereon. With the assistance of our partners, we developed a lot of aspects in relation to the secretariat. What made the work a little bit tricky is that it needs a legal document, one that will bind all these six countries towards the*

*maintenance of that secretariat, and that is the longer-term work.*

Indonesia, which led the Coordination Mechanism Working Group (CMWG), has developed various preparations, concepts, organizational structures and supporting documents. The CMWG meeting that began at Changi Airport, Singapore, held discussions on CTI-CFF's coordination mechanisms, facilitated by the United States Coral Triangle Initiative Support Program (US CTI). At this meeting, along with other results, the formation of the CMWG was agreed upon and a Chair and members appointed as focal points for each country. The CMWG began working with the preliminary draft SOM4 coordination mechanism which was based on the initial concept that had been drawn up by the Interim Regional Secretariat (RSI). SOM4 CMWG decided to continue its activities until a clearer coordination mechanism was in place. Various concepts were discussed and written up, through both virtual and direct meetings.

At the SOM4 meeting (which was held in Kota Kinabalu, Malaysia), member countries of CTI-CFF discussed the basic concepts of the Secretariat organizational structure and terms of reference. These results of these discussions were then examined in more depth and some revisions made. The Australian Government provided assistance

to help improve the concept, including providing consultants. At the CMWG meeting in Honiara, Solomon Islands, the members held sessions on the concept that was agreed upon at the SOM5 meeting. During the MM2 meeting in Gizo, Solomon Islands, the CT6 Ministers adopted the CTI Coordination Mechanism Structure and its term of reference, as well as the CTI Regional Secretariat structure and its basic functions.

In January 2010, Indonesia agreed to appoint a new CMWG Chair, Mr. Anang Nugroho, who replaced Prof. Jamaludin Jompa (who later served as Vice Chair). Mr. Anang then closely coordinated with the Government of Australia and the team of consultants. The CMWG began preparing legal documents which would become the basis of the creation of the CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat. The draft document was discussed at a legal meeting held by the CMWG in Jakarta in May 2010. The Meeting was very challenging, as it addressed the very technical law. The discussion focused on the form of the legal documents that needed to be compiled, including the subjects and contents they would cover. The participants decided it was necessary to redesign the draft prepared by CMWG, together with the team of consultants, to ensure that it was in accordance with the draft agreement to form the legal documents.

At the CMWG meeting in Jakarta, the participants agreed that the document should be included in the agreement on the establishment of the Regional Secretariat CTI-CFF and should include document rules and procedures, and financial and human resource regulations. It was also agreed that the materials associated with the host countries' obligations to the Regional Secretariat would be separated, and form the basis of the Host Country Agreement document.

In the end, the CMWG meeting in Jakarta succeeded in creating the outline and content of each legal document listed above. The next step was for CMWG and the consultant team; with the support of partners (the Australian government and USAID) to immediately begin

preparing the detailed contents of the document. After four months of hard work, the initial draft documents of the CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat were completed and immediately distributed to all CTI-CFF member countries.

The focus of the CMWG meeting in Manado, Indonesia (six months after the meeting in Jakarta) was to gain consensus on the establishment of the CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat, and for the three supporting documents. As explained in Chapter VI, the discussion was extremely lengthy as each article had to be assessed. Due to this, the meeting had to be extended by 2 days. By the end of the meeting most of the contents had been agreed upon. Four outstanding issues remained: the legal capacity of the CTI-CFF Regional; the Secretariats entry into force; an appropriate formula for contributions; and new memberships. These four issues were then addressed at SOM6, though they were not successfully resolved. It was therefore recommended that they would be re-tabled at the next CMWG meeting, in order for the CMWG Chair and the consultant team to conduct in-country consultations with each CT6 country. The consultations would also provide an opportunity to explain to members in detail about the process.

During the eight months between SOM6 in Manado and the CMWG in Bandung, the CMWG and Secretariat were busy conducting the country consultations, with a vast amount of communication back and forth. It is understandable that each CT6 country was precautionary given that the CTI-CFF Program agreement (including establishing the Secretariat) was their first legally binding document. Great effort was dedicated to discussions with legal experts in each country, as well as cross-Ministerial consultations.

The CMWG meeting, 13 to 15 July, 2011, had the sole objective of resolving the outstanding issues from SOM6. In addition, previously agreed-to articles were also discussed, in order to confirm consensus. In reality, the CMWG meeting was like an extension of SOM6, with three countries sending the same Senior Officials and



one country sending their embassy officials based in Indonesia.

The meeting was very successful and agreement was reached on all the outstanding issues, including the highly sensitive issues of entry into force, and a formula for contributions. The absence of Solomon Islands representatives did not diminish the significance, as the government later sent their endorsement for the agreement.

Immediately after the CMWG report was submitted to the Secretariat, each country was then visited by either the Secretariat or consulting team, to conduct further consultations which included disseminating the results for the meeting to Senior Officials. Consultations continued successfully until two weeks prior to SOM7 and MM3, which were anticipated to run smoothly since the agreement had been accepted by all CT6 Senior Officials.

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## SOM7 and MM3 Preparation

Along with other Ministries, The Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fishers and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs formed the Organizing Committee (OC) for SOM7 and MM3, which was responsible for logistics including accommodation, media, correspondence etc. The CTI-CFF RSI successfully prepared for the legal aspects and all necessary materials. The process of handling the VIP guests was intensive, involving coordination on immigration with the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights; ensuring adherence to Foreign Ministry Protocol and liaison with the Jakarta Metro and Jaya Police. A VIP room was prepared at the airport and transport arranged for all VIP guests, providing good service to delegates and the attending Ministers.

The preparation of materials and arranging meetings was more dynamic. Having observed the discussions related to the agreement on the establishment of the

CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat, the Meeting schedule was designed to allocate more time for discussing technical matters brought forward in individual country and working group reports, and notes from the preparation for MM3. The SOM7 schedule allocated only 1.5 hours for discussing legal documentation regarding establishing the Secretariat, which did not allow for enough time to discuss the technicalities of the legal documents.

Alan White of TNC stated that:

*The planning process leading up to SOM7 and MM3 was extensive and well thought out. While there were last minute changes and uncertainties, no process is perfect that leads up to an event with so many moving parts and relative unknown factors. A key ingredient for the success of SOM7 and MM3 was that all the responsible persons in the CTI Secretariat and within the partner community were working for a common positive outcome. Good thinking went into the strategic planning so that SOM and MM back-to-back would produce the desired results and it worked out as planned. I commend the organizers in helping make this happen given the difficulty of setting dates and obtaining the required level of participation.*

Two weeks before SOM7 and MM3 were held, the RSI circulated a list of questions relating to the readiness of each CT6 country to receive, agree to and sign the legal documents to formally established the Regional Secretariat. One by one, each country answered the questionnaire, and about three days before the Meeting SOM7, the RSI was surprised to discover that not all countries were ready to accept and sign the legal documents.

The possibility of a stalemate created a sense of panic for the RSI, prompting them to lower expectations and prepare contingency plans to deal with this unexpected development. However, as Ministers' travel arrangements had been long prepared cancelling the Meeting was not a possibility.



As the time drew closer and preparations intensified, the team held a meeting to discuss the latest developments. The agenda that had been submitted and discussed many times had to be changed at the last minute. Finally, following the Que Sera principle of ‘whatever shall be, shall be’, MMS and SOM7 began with one-day, pre-SOM7 and Technical Working Groups meetings.

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## SOM7 and MM3

The pre-SOM7 and TWGs meeting was held on October 24, 2011. Considering the survey results regarding the establishment of the Secretariat, the CTI-CFF RSI immediately adjusted the agenda. The original plan did not include a discussion about the results from the CMWG in Bandung as it was assumed that all outstanding issues had been resolved. Plans were made to confirm the results via an online survey, asking simple ‘yes’ or ‘no’ questions.

During a short session on the first day, it became apparent that although four countries agreed with

the documents, there were still two country delegates who needed to further discuss the documentation on the establishment of the Secretariat. However, the documentation required the signatories of all members and they were still awaiting the ‘fully authorized’ letter from the President of the Cabinet.

Based on these results, a strategy was immediately prepared to bridge the differences between the members of CTI-CFF. TWG meetings ran smoothly, with all groups agreeing to prepare a report. TWGs were formed and a Chair and Vice Chair appointed for each. The Monday morning went well, with preparations for the SOM7 being finalized; agendas completed for SOM7 and MM3; the agenda for the Joint Ministerial Statement prepared for presentation to the President of Indonesia, and reports to partners and CT6 countries were prepared.

On 25-26 October 2011, SOM7 began with the agenda that had been circulated and discussed at the pre-SOM meeting. The first and second sessions, discussing the CTI-CFF logo and country reports, ran smoothly, peacefully and on schedule. The meeting started with

a tough and involved debate about the documentation regarding the establishment of the Regional Secretariat. The four outstanding issues unresolved from SOM6 had actually been agreed to at the CMWG meeting in Bandung, but one by one, the outstanding issues were again raised and a very in-depth discussion followed. Although the session were allocated 2 hours, they went for approximately half a day (9 hours) and continued until the next day.

The issues of the definition of CT6; parties; and the rights of each country during the transition period and rules of procedure were discussed in depth during a dynamic debate.

Another intense debate focused on the Joint Ministerial Statement, particularly in regards to appointing a Chair and Vice Chair of CTI-COM for 2011–2013. This was concerning to the OC as it reflected on the potential stalemate between member countries. Breaks were called several times during the second session to allow delegates to consolidate, or have individual discussions between themselves. Finally, in the spirit of togetherness, differences of opinion were resolved and all of the outstanding issues agreed upon.

The SOM meeting lasted for two days and as the finishing time went beyond the planned 6.00 pm, ending as late as 8.30 pm, the participants all agreed that SOM7 should be extended into a third day. Luckily there was one day allocated for preparations and free time between SOM7 and MM3 which could be used to complete the discussions.

The tensions were not yet over. At the end of the second day, SOM7 agreed to form a 'Friends of the Chair' (FOC) to examine the documents regarding the establishment of the Regional Secretariat, and the three other documents, in detail. According to the team, there were still many inconsistencies in the rules; vague terminology and regulations varying between countries, among other issues. At 10.30 pm following a late dinner, the FOC team

requested the opinion of the RSI on a number of issues. It was decided that the details could be improved and that some of the content changed directly by FOC, but not the substance. For things that were substantially agreed to, they needed to be referred back to SOM.

The third day of SOM7 had been designated to discussing the pending agenda, so a new session was added to discuss the adoption of changes agreed on by FOC. The third day finished at 2.30 pm, with further details about the problem being resolved to follow in the boxed text.

## Box 1. Chairman's Summary SOM7

# CHAIRMAN'S SUMMARY

## 7<sup>th</sup> CTI-CFF SENIOR OFFICIALS MEETING (SOM7)

JAKARTA, INDONESIA

Adopted 27<sup>th</sup> October 2011

By the Government of Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea,  
the Philippines, Solomon Islands, and Timor-Leste

### I. Opening Session

The seventh Senior Officials Meeting (SOM7) of the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF) was held in Jakarta, Indonesia from 25<sup>th</sup> to 27<sup>th</sup> October 2011. Prior to the meeting, the officials and partners had met in a pre-SOM meeting on the 24<sup>th</sup> October 2011. The seventh Senior Officials Meeting (SOM7), which was opened to CTI partners and observers, had the following goals:

1. Reach agreement on legal documents regarding the establishment of the Regional Secretariat (the agreement document, staff regulations, rules of procedure, and financial regulations) and draft recommendations for Ministerial decisions.
2. Reach agreement on the road map toward the establishment of the Regional Secretariat as guidance for CTI-CFF member-countries and the interim Regional Secretariat.
3. Reach agreement on steps/reasonable actions to be taken in regards to regional financial resources infrastructure (incl. plan for a High-Level Financial Round Table).
4. Review and Provide Guidance on Monitoring and Evaluation schemes (MEWG – plan, strategy and approach).
5. Review and Provide Guidance on the draft of the First CTI-CFF Annual Report.
6. Review progress on development of the State of the Coral Triangle Report.
7. Review and recommend the third Ministerial Meeting's agenda.
8. Review progress of the Financial Resources Working Group (FRWG).
9. Review progress of the Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group (MEWG).
10. Review and recommend a draft of the Ministerial Joint Statement for the third Ministerial Meeting (MM3).
11. Reach agreement on the road map for CTI-CFF 2012 implementation activities

Formal opening remarks were given by H.E. Sharif C. Sutardjo, Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of the Republic of Indonesia.

The Meeting was chaired by Dr. Suseno Sukoyono, Executive Chair of the interim Regional Secretariat and co-chaired by the CT6 countries. The First Secretary of the interim Regional Secretariat, Mr. M. Eko Rudianto and Dr. Darmawan, Coordinator of the interim Regional Secretariat, were present to provide information and facilitate the Meeting.

## II. Decisions

### 1. Status Report of SOM6 Tasks

The Meeting took note of the report presented by the Regional Secretariat on the progress of SOM6 tasked activities (Annex 1).

### 2. Logo for Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security

The Meeting reviewed the proposed CTI-CFF logo as presented by the Interim Regional Secretariat and recommended some modifications and alterations. The design was approved with some notes in regards to its usage in each country (Annex 2).

### 3. Progress report from CT6 countries on the implementation of NPOAs

The Meeting acknowledged the progress of implementing NPOAs in each country and recommended this information be included in the first CTI-CFF Annual/Progress Report which will cover a time period from May 2009 (the CTI Summit) through the end of the calendar year of 2011 (Annex 3 and Attachment 3-1 to 3-6).

### 4. Update on the partners' programs

The meeting acknowledged the increased collaboration and contributions towards implementation of CTI-CFF RPOA by the partners (Annex 4).

### 5. The State of Coral Triangle Report (SCTR)

The meeting acknowledged the process of developing the State of the Coral Triangle Report (SCTR) and agreed to the plan for completing the report and launching it in the International Coral Reefs Symposium (ICRS) July 2012 (Annex 5).

### 6. The First CTI-CFF Annual Report

The meeting acknowledged the process of developing the First CTI-CFF Annual Report 2009 – 2011 and agreed to complete the report by December 2011 (Annex 6).

### 7. Establishment of CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat

The meeting reviewed the recommendations from the Coordination Mechanism Working Group (CMWG) on legal documents for the establishment of the CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat which consisted of: i) the Agreement; ii) Rules of Procedure; iii) Staff Regulations; and iv) Financial Regulations.

The Meeting agreed to endorse and put forward documents of the Agreement, Rules of Procedure, Staff Regulations, and Financial Regulation for approval at the third Ministerial Meeting.

Detailed decisions on the recommendations related to the establishment of the CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat are in Annex 7 and Attachments 7-1 to 7-4 of this summary.

### 8. Road map to establishing the CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat

The meeting recommends the Ministers to mandate the Interim CTI Regional Secretariat to continue

implementing its roles and functions until the permanent CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat is legally established. The meeting agreed to adopt the road map to establish the permanent CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat (Annex 8).

#### 9. Technical Working Groups

The meeting endorsed the establishment of the four Technical Working Groups (TWGs) on the RPOA Goals. Temporarily, the scope of Goal 5 (threatened species) is under the purview of the Marine Protected Area Technical Working Group (MPA-TWG). Furthermore the meeting recognized the chairs and vice chairs of the TWGs and adopted their roadmaps for 2012 (Annex 9).

#### 10. Cross-Cutting Activities

The meeting recognized three types of cross cutting activities: learning networks, the CTI-CFF business forum and the Local Governance Network and acknowledged the potential of these activities in facilitating the achievement of the RPOA (Annex 10, Attachment 10 - 1 and Attachment 10 - 2).

#### 11. Financial Resources Working Group (FRWG)

The Meeting agreed to implement the plan to conduct the first high-level financial round table in the CTI; “Partnerships at Work” in May 2012 in Manila. The Round Table will be held in tandem with the annual meeting of the Asian Development Bank.

The meeting recommended the Ministers identify a Senior Representative from the CT6 to represent the initiative at the Round Table.

The meeting recommended 6 (six) themes for discussion at the Round Table (Annex 11).

#### 12. Monitoring & Evaluation Working Group (MEWG)

The Meeting took note on the status report (Attachment 12 - 1) on the implementation of the Regional Priority Actions and recognized the need for the working group to coordinate closely with the CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat and the Technical Working Groups (Annex 12).

The Meeting agreed to conduct the regional MEWG meeting after national meetings of the Monitoring and Evaluation Working Groups (MEWG).

#### 13. Joint Ministerial Statement

The Meeting recommended a draft of the Joint Ministerial Statement for the consideration of the Ministerial Meeting (Annex 13)

#### 14. CTI Implementation Roadmap 2011-2012

The meeting adopted the CTI-CFF Roadmap for 2012. The calendar includes other key events to synchronize CTI-CFF activities with related regional and international events. The agreed detailed CTI Implementation Roadmap for 2011 – 2012 is stated in the Decision Document (Annex 14).

15. Chair ship of CTI Council of Ministers

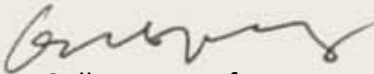
The meeting agreed to recommend Malaysia to Chair the CTI Council of the Ministers (CTI-COM) for the period of two years (November 2011 – November 2013).

The meeting agreed to recommend Papua New Guinea as Vice Chair of the CTI Council of Ministers (CTI-COM) for the period of two years (November 2011 – November 2013). Detailed in Annex 15.

16. The CT6 delegates thanked the Government of the Republic of Indonesia for hosting the Seventh Senior Officials Meeting (SOM7).

Signed on 26 October 2011 in Jakarta, Indonesia by:

Republic of Indonesia




Dr. Gellwynn Jusuf

Malaysia



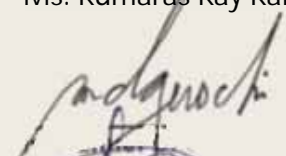
Prof. Dr. Nor Aieni Binti Haji Mokhtar

Independent State of Papua New Guinea




Ms. Kumaras Kay Kalim

Republic of the Philippines



Mr. Mannel D. Gerochi

Solomon Islands



Mr. Rence Sore

Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste

Mr. Lourenco Borges Fontes



The extension of SOM7 impacted on the preparations for the MM3 Welcome Dinner which was held on October 27, 2011. The OC had to negotiate with the hotel to delay table setting so that the space could be used for the ongoing SOM7 meeting. In the end, the setting up and backdrops were completed on time, with the only change being that a rehearsal could not go ahead. The welcome dinner proceeded well, and a few movies were screened about the implementation of activities in the CTI-CFF Pacific countries. The CTI-CFF website, which contains a Knowledge Management Tool, was launched. The Minister and participants were given a traditional art performance by Indonesian dancers, opening with Yapong dancing from Jakarta and closing with Saman dancing from Aceh.

We are confident that all the Senior Officials worked hard to brief their respective Ministers in preparation for MM3. RSI and OC had high hopes that MM3 would run well and in accordance with the agreements reached during SOM7. The OC worked extra hard to prepare the

room settings after the Welcome Dinner had finished. Most of the OC did not sleep that night. The RSI team completed preparatory documents for discussion at the Ministerial level.

MM3 and each agenda item ran smoothly, and the Ministers of CT6 agreed by consensus the proposals from SOM7. Immediately after the closing speech by the CT6 Ministers (see Box 2), the Joint Ministerial Statement was signed. The complete results can be seen in Box 3.

In Mr. Alan White of TNC points of view *The final outcome of SOM7 and MM3, a basic agreement in being place for the formal establishment of the CTI Permanent Secretariat, is a major and important outcome. The result will reinvigorate the partners/donors to continue support for the CTI to achieve its next major milestone. Of course, obtaining support going forward is at least partially contingent on having a functional permanent Secretariat operational by the end of 2012.*



## Box 2. CT6 Ministers Remarks During MM3

### **MINISTERIAL SPEECH – CTI CLOSING REMARKS, OCTOBER 2011**

**HON. THOMPSON HAROKAQ'VEH, MP – Minister for Environment and Conservation**

Ladies and Gentlemen, invited guest

I am here today with my fellow State Minister and Member of Parliament, Honorable Ronald Asik, Vice Minister for Climate Change and Development, representing the Government of Papua New Guinea.

First and foremost, on behalf of the People of the Independent State of Papua New Guinea, I wish to extend our deepest appreciation to the Government and the People of the Republic of Indonesia for both their exceptional leadership in powering the CTI agenda forward and the warm hospitality that has been extended to my delegation and I. Among many notable commitments shown by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, the commencement of the construction of the new CTI Regional Center at Manado portrays the dedication and vitality of leadership by the Government - your people are truly deserving of the accolades.

My Distinguish Colleague Ministers, Senior Officials

Like my fellow colleague Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, the chair of the CTI-CFF, Hon. Sharif Sutardjo, I too have recently received the portfolio of the Papua New Guinea Ministry of Environment and Conservation, as such, I acknowledge the contributions made by our respective predecessors to bring the CTI agenda this far. I reaffirm GoPNG commitment to this noble cause. The 6 Nations, as custodians and guardians to this Crown Jewel of nature, the 600 coral species, the 3,000 species of fish including the esteemed Numberi Eye fish, and with by far the greatest extent of mangrove forests on this planet earth, It is fulfilling to support an initiatives, which not only drives to protect this gift of nature but more over to help the 120 million lives that face great challenges on this trans-boundary and communal biological resource.

My Distinguish College Ministers, Senior Officials

I would like to echo the Chair in the opening remarks, the coordinated management of coastal, marine, and small island ecosystems in ensuring long-term benefits and livelihood of our people is of critical importance. It is important that this initiative sets in motion a perpetual change in our ability to make development more sustainable—to ensure that it meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations. And thus, I commend the Chair of the CTI Regional Secretariat on the Progress Report he has presented. Indeed achievements have been made to build our skills, increase our knowledge and to share our experiences in various international forums, all done subsequently to enhance our ability to implement sustainable development initiatives.

For PNG, the 1<sup>st</sup> course of Climate Change Adaptation Training and Training of Trainers was conducted as highlighted in the report. It is my pleasure to report that practical skills learnt to assess vulnerability have now been incorporated in the daily operations of the Papua New Guinea Office of Climate Change and Development. On behalf of the PNG Minister for Climate Change and Development I acknowledge the Coral Triangle Support Program for this achievement. Thus to share our experience, the value of the website and the knowledge platform is immense and of great importance to share the lessons learnt and the subsequent evolving actions.

On the Review, Endorsement and Agreement, it is an honor to have been among my distinguished colleague ministers to sign off on this historical Ministerial Statement endorsing the instruments to legally establish the Regional Secretariat. I am mindful the road ahead is going to be challenging, but I am confident in our Senior Officials to expedite the necessary documents in the respective country's to formalize the arrangements. I am sure the regional secretariat will support each other to achieve this. My Government fully supports the establishment of the permanent Regional Secretariat to now address the many shortages the 6 nations face to implement their respective National Plan of Actions. [At this junction, GoPNG is grateful for the post of Vice Chair and will support and assist Malaysia move CTI in this next term]

In the Pacific, the Small Island Development State is pushing the Green Growth in the Blue Economy principle; it is in our common interest to promote the blue carbon concept to provide additional incentive to which the CTI countries can also leverage to save our mangroves, salt marshes and sea grass. Your support is valued in this endeavour.

My Distinguish Colleague Ministers, Senior Officials, Partners, invited guest,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

In concluding, once again I commend with admiration the work of our senior officials of CTI and CTI partners in the great work you are doing. Keep it up! To our Host, Hon. Sharif Sutardjo, leadership displayed by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia in moving CTI forward has been outstanding and is applauded to the highest degree. Furthermore, your welcoming hospitality with the very enjoyable Aceh performance has been memorable. Thank you indeed. To the organizers and secretariat, excellent work and keep up the momentum. Not the least to my distinguished colleague Ministers, it is through your important country level commitments that CTI-CFF has come this far.

## Excellencies, Ladies and Gentleman,

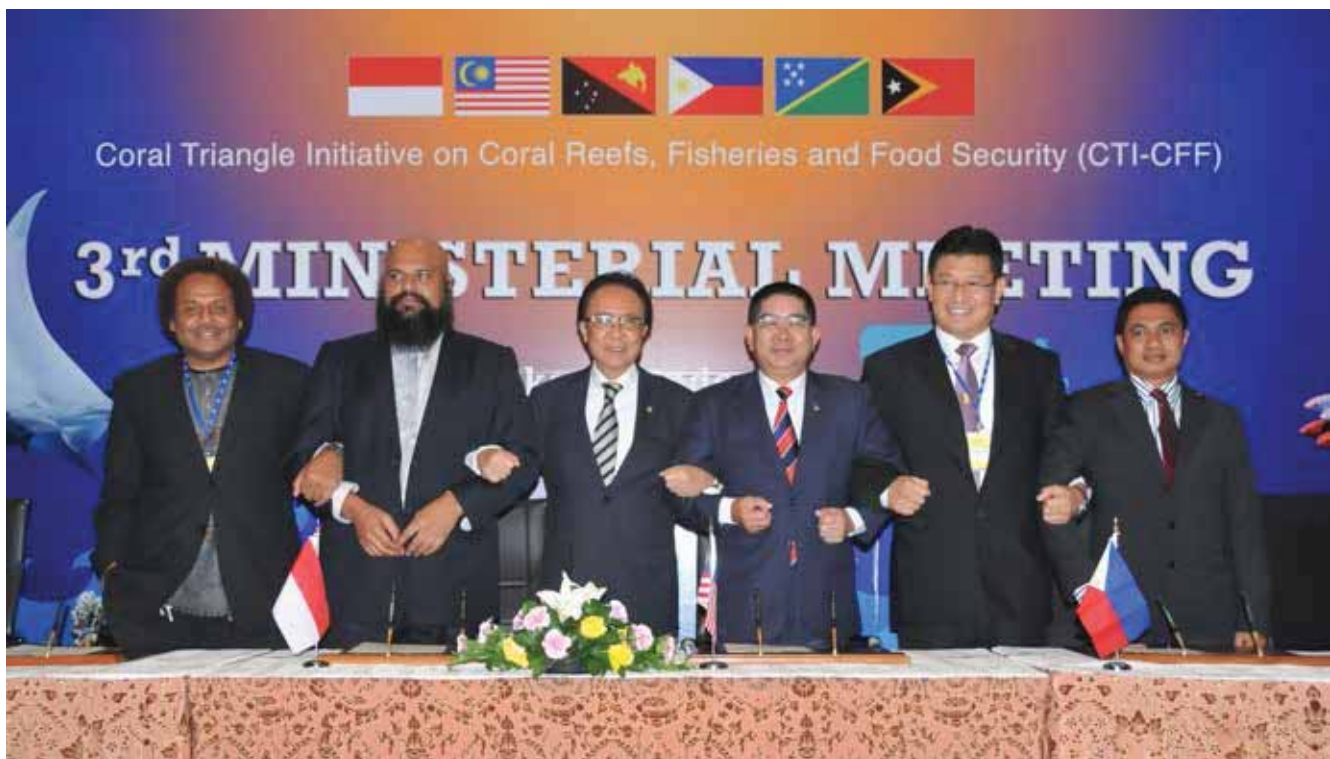
1. By all counts this meeting has been a success. It is indeed my pleasure to thank his Excellencies Pak Syarif for his insights and contribution during today's discussions
2. The support from our CT6 Governments and Development Partners are fully acknowledged and appreciate providing the facilitation, guidance, technical and financial assistance in this initial phase of CTI implementation
3. I also wish to extend my gratitude to HE Ministers and delegates from Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste for their dedication and perseverance in ensuring a fruitful outcome of today's meeting

The organizing committee needs to be acknowledged for ensuring the smooth running of this meeting. Congratulations to the Interim Regional Secretariat of the Republic of Indonesia and other CT countries for the preparation and excellent job done to ensure the success of the meetings.

The decisions we had reached today mark another important milestone in our quest to find equitable benefits and solutions for our marine resources so that they are sustainably managed for the present and future generations

Thank you

**MALAYSIA**



# **Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries, and Food Security 3<sup>rd</sup> Ministerial Meeting**

28 October 2011 • Jakarta, Indonesia

**Hon. Ramon J.P. Paje  
Secretary, DENR**

## **CLOSING REMARKS**

To my fellow Ministers, Participants, Guests, Partners and Supporters of the Coral Triangle Initiative, Good Afternoon.

It has been a long week for most of us but nevertheless worth it. During the past few days, we have continued our efforts towards attaining our goal of having sustainable resources in the Coral Triangle, which continue to inspire other countries to create alliances for the protection of our marine resources. It has also motivated us to do better and translate our advocacies into actions on the ground, particularly, the recognition of the Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Eco-region (SSME), namely, Indonesia, Malaysia and Philippines as a priority seascape, which continue to achieve the milestones under its conservation plan and has since developed its comprehensive action plans for its three thematic areas --- marine protected area networks, sustainable fisheries, and threatened and charismatic species. We know now that the success of the SSME contributes to the realization of our goal for seascapes in the CTI.

The Philippines has also invested substantially for ecosystem based fisheries management. 2.5 million US Dollars have been contributed by the local and national governments to integrate the ecosystem approach into fisheries management planning processes.

My department alone has also allocated for 2012, a total of 25 million pesos for coral reef protection and restoration.

The Philippines has also gotten the commitment of the PEMSEA (Partnership in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia), whose regional center is located in Manila, to provide CTI access to its enormous data, including lessons learned on integrated coastal management (ICM). As we know, ICM has been identified as a primary instrument for addressing the challenges of climate change adaptation, biodiversity loss, habitat degradation and over-exploitation of fisheries within the coral triangle action plan.

As the saying goes, "we need not reinvent the wheel on this matter". The data we have generated on ICM through the relevant programs we have implemented within our region, particularly in Indonesia and The Philippines, is simply enormous.

As a country with islands, the relevance of the CTI in our climate change adaptation planning can no longer be ignored. Along with our neighbors in South East Asia, we have been experiencing the brunt of climate change. The recent flooding in Metro Manila and the north and south of Luzon has given more impetus to our efforts towards keeping our marine ecosystems healthy to help absorb impacts of storm surges and extreme weather events.

I am pleased with the progress of the work being undertaken by all our technical working groups, with the unwavering support of our CT Partners. It has been rejuvenating to be made aware of the on-going activities in each country that further demonstrate that we are doing much more than just conferences and meetings.

On behalf of the Philippine Government, I would like to deliver my sincerest appreciation to the members of the CTI for its valiant stand against the challenges in the region. I would like to thank the host country, and the Interim-Regional Secretariat for the guidance and facilitation in trying to put together a permanent CTI Regional Secretariat. We are honored to be part of this process and shall continue to take part toward the advancement of this matter by endorsing the completion of our country's domestic requirements to legally adopt our Secretariat Agreement.

The Philippines delegation would like to thank the Government of Indonesia for their hospitality and the warm welcome given to us in the past days, we certainly enjoyed our stay here and we wish to visit you once again in the coming years as our Regional Secretariat Office. I also congratulate each and every one of us in making this Meeting a great success. Thank you, terima kasih, and good afternoon.

## **CLOSING REMARKS AT THE THIRD MINISTERIAL MEETING**

JAKARTA, 28 OCTOBER 2011

by

### **MINISTER OF MARINE AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA**

Well, we are now at the end of the third CTI-CFF Ministerial Meeting. It has been an exciting two days and an impressive set of results from our countries and partners. As a newcomer to the CTI-CFF, I was pleasantly surprised, impressed and also proud with all of the things I have learned, heard and seen recently. This is indeed a special initiative. It is a unique treasure as a mechanism to protect a very unique treasure of nature. The openness I have seen to help each other, to face challenges together, to share ideas as we design something new— whether it is a good practice for an MPA or a tool for communities to become resilient to impacts of climate change— this is too rare in international programs. Your work in the past few years has inspired me.

Speaking for Indonesia, we appreciate your cooperation in these past few years, and in return, we committed our full support to Malaysia as the new Chair of the CTI-CFF and Papua New Guinea as the Vice Chair and to all of you as the host of the Regional Secretariat.

Before I close the meeting, I would like to announce two very encouraging and late breaking news regarding the CTI-CFF from Indonesia. First, I am proud and excited to announce that the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries has already received the full power letter from the President of Indonesia to sign the Agreement to Establish the Regional Secretariat and the agreement can immediately begin the ratification process here.

Second, I am pleased to report that the construction of the CTI-CFF Building in Manado will begin immediately, with groundbreaking within one month. The building structure will be complete by the end of 2012.

With these, I close the Third Ministerial Meeting of the CTI-CFF! Let us give ourselves a big round of applause for our achievements.

**Box 3.**  
**3<sup>rd</sup> MM Joint Ministerial Statement**

**JOINT MINISTERIAL STATEMENT  
3<sup>rd</sup> MINISTERIAL MEETING**

**JAKARTA, INDONESIA  
28 OCTOBER 2011**

Endorsed on 28 October 2011

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

**Endorsed at the third Ministerial Meeting  
Jakarta, Indonesia  
(28 October 2011)**

The 3<sup>rd</sup> Ministerial Meeting (MM3) of the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF) was held in Jakarta, Indonesia on 28 October 2011, represented by H.E. Sharif C. Sutardjo, Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of Indonesia; Hon. Datuk Seri Panglima Dr. Maximus Johnity Ongkili, J.P., Minister of Science, Technology and Innovation of Malaysia; Hon. Thompson Harokaq'veh, MP, Minister for Environment & Conservation and Hon. Ronald Asik, Vice Minister for Forests and Office of Climate Change and Development of the Independent State of Papua New Guinea; H.E. Ramon JP. Paje, Secretary of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources of the Republic of the Philippines; Hon. John Moffat Fugui, Minister of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management & Meteorology of the Solomon Islands; H.E. Mariano ASSANAMI Sabino, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries of the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste.

WE, THE MINISTERS

1. **Adopt** the Agreement on the Establishment on the Regional Secretariat of the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF) and the associated documents namely i) Rules of Procedure, ii) Staff Regulations and iii) Financial Regulations.
2. **Approve** the Road Map to a Permanent Regional Secretariat (Annex1) as guidance for CTI-CFF member countries and the interim Regional Secretariat to perform its role and functions to allow countries to complete their respective domestic legal acceptance to effect the “Entry into Force” provision in the Agreement for the establishment of the permanent CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat.
3. **Acknowledge** the draft of the First CTI-CFF Annual Report 2009 – 2011 and its plan to be finalized by December 2011.

4. **Express** their appreciation for the ongoing support for CTI-CFF and welcomes further cooperation from partners.
5. **Endorse** the CTI-CFF Roadmap of Activities for 2012, with the following directions:
  - Schedule for each activity should be observed as far as possible to maintain its feasibility and to avoid disrupting synchronization of overall CTI-CFF implementation actions in the region.
  - Country members and partners should coordinate with the interim Regional Secretariat prior to participation in any international events, in order to feature CTI-CFF messages and activities in those events.
  - Implementation of CTI-CFF events and participation in regional/international forum should always consider priority in the implementation of CTI-CFF Regional Plan of Action.
6. **Note** the progress related to development of the Regional Financial Architecture led by the Financial Resources Working Group (FRWG), and approved the decisions on related issues taken at the 7<sup>th</sup> Senior Officials Meeting.
7. **Acknowledge** the results of the Regional Business Forum 2011, and support the establishment of CTI-CFF Business Council.
8. **Acknowledge** the progress that has been made with regard to the preparation of the State of Coral Triangle Report (SCTR).
9. **Affirm** the decisions made by SOM6 and SOM7 as referenced in Annex 2.
10. **Recognize** the achievements of Indonesia and Solomon Islands as the Chair and Vice Chair of the CTI Council of Ministers from 20 November 2009 to 19 November 2011.
11. **Elect** Malaysia as the Chair and the Independent State of Papua New Guinea as Vice Chair of the CTI Council of Ministers for the period of two years, from 20 November 2011 to 19 November 2013.
12. **Adopt** the CTI-CFF Logo recommended by the SOM7
13. **Express** our deep appreciation for the excellent leadership of the President of the Republic of Indonesia.
14. **Appreciate** attendance of Hon. Tony Burke MP, Minister for Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities, Australia and Mr. Ted Osius, Deputy Chief of Mission, United States Embassy, Indonesia, as partners of the CTI-CFF.
15. **Express** our appreciation for the commendable work of the interim CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat and agreed to extend its mandate until a permanent secretariat is formally established and operational.
16. **Express** our appreciation to the government and the people of Indonesia in hosting the 3rd Ministerial Meeting, and the excellent organizational efforts carried out to ensure a productive and successful event.



Signed on 28 October 2011 in Jakarta, Indonesia by :



Government  
of the Republic of Indonesia

H.E. Sharif C. Sutardjo  
Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries



Government of Malaysia

Hon. Datuk Seri Panglima Dr. Maximus Johnity Ongkili, J.P.  
Minister of Science, Technology and Innovation



Government of the Independent  
State of Papua New Guinea

Hon. Thompson Harokaq'veh, MP  
Minister for Environment & Conservation



Government  
of the Republic of the Philippines

H.E. Ramon J.P. Paje  
Secretary of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources



Government of Solomon Islands

Hon. John Moffat Fugui  
Minister of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management &  
Meteorology



Government of the Democratic  
Republic of Timor Leste

H.E. Mariano ASSANAMI Sabino  
Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries

MM3 continued with dialogue between partners. The American government representatives expressed that continued support would be provided, until the benefits of CTI-CFF are felt at the community level. MM3 was completed one hour ahead of schedule, with all delegates and the OC drawing a sigh of relief because at last, the Regional Secretariat documents were completed and accepted by all countries.

Mr. Rence Sore of Solomon Islands stated that:

*My commitment is to ensure that the outcomes of the SOM7 and MM3 truly reflect the needs of the country. Further ensuring that the cost of the Permanent CTI Regional Secretariat is affordable and sustainable. I am very satisfied with the organization of the SOM7 and MM3. It was a huge success. The discussions of the SOM7 were fruitful and outcomes of the MM3 laid the foundations of the Permanent CTI Regional Secretariat.*

#### Box 4. Media Coverage SOM7 and MM3

## Bisnis Indonesia Bisnis.com

### Secretariat of Coral Triangle Initiative to be built in Indonesia

oleh Nana Oktavia Musliana

Senin, 31 Oktober 2011 | 07:59 WIB



#### Berita Terkait

- Indonesia Disepakati Jadi Sekretariat Coral Triangle Initiative
- Sekretariat permanen Coral Triangle ditetapkan di Manado

JAKARTA: Indonesia is proposed to be the place where a permanent secretariat of Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs Fisheries and Food Security will be established.

The proposal was endorsed at Third Ministerial Meeting of the Environment and fisheries ministers from six Asia Pacific countries in a meeting last week, Asian Development Bank said in a recent press statement. The meeting aimed to advance their collective agenda for protecting and managing the fragile Coral Triangle one of the most diverse and threatened marine ecosystems in the world.

“The establishment of a permanent secretariat is an important step towards ensuring the success of the initiative and for implementing the regional plan of action,” said Jon D. Lindborg, ADB Country Director for Indonesia. “Improved management of coastal and marine resources in the Coral Triangle is critical for ensuring food security, employment, sustainable economic development and increased regional cooperation.”

Dubbed the 'Amazon of the Seas', the Coral Triangle covers a vast area of ocean, encompassing all or part of the six member countries of the initiative. It has 76% of all known coral species and its resources provide daily sustenance and employment for over 120 million people. However harmful fishing practices and climate change are threatening the future of this global epicenter of marine biodiversity.

The Coral Triangle Initiative was started in 2007 by Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Timor-Leste and the Solomon Islands. The Asian Development Bank (ADB), which is a strong supporter of the program, is holding discussions with the ministers and other partners on how to strengthen its impact and effectiveness.

ADB also launched three new knowledge products last week at the meeting, including a 272-page book titled, 'The Coral Triangle' which visually showcases the region's remarkable marine and coastal resources. Published by ADB and the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), the book documents an 18-month expedition by award-winning photographer Jürgen Freund and Stella-Chiu Freund. Please click here for the photo essay of the Coral Triangle book.

The other products announced at the event include action plans for the Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion one of the priority areas of the initiative and the establishment of a new online portal [www.coraltriangleinitiative.net](http://www.coraltriangleinitiative.net) to serve as a knowledge hub for learning and information exchange amongst stakeholders.

ADB has worked alongside the Global Environment Facility and other partners, including the governments of Australia and the United States of America, and international environmental NGOs such as Conservation International, The Nature Conservancy, and WWF, to mobilize financial support for the Coral Triangle Initiative. To date, ADB and Coral Triangle countries have been working together to develop five new projects with total funding of about US\$230 million. (NOM)

Sumber : <http://www.bisnis.com/articles/secretariat-of-coral-triangle-initiative-to-be-built-in-indonesia>

Asian Development Bank

Oct 28, 2011

Category:

- Environment,
- NPO
- Green

## Governments Advance Protection of Coral Triangle – 'Amazon of the Seas'



MANILA, PHILIPPINES – Environment and Fisheries Ministers from six Asia Pacific countries are meeting today to advance their collective agenda for protecting and managing the fragile Coral Triangle—one of the most diverse and threatened marine ecosystems in the world.

The Third Ministerial Meeting of the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs Fisheries and Food Security will endorse a plan to establish a permanent secretariat for the initiative in Indonesia.

“The establishment of a permanent secretariat is an important step towards ensuring the success of the initiative and for implementing the regional plan of action,” said Jon D. Lindborg, ADB Country Director for Indonesia.

“Improved management of coastal and marine resources in the Coral Triangle is critical for ensuring food security, employment, sustainable economic development and increased regional cooperation.”

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Sumber: <http://beta.adb.org/news/governments-advance-protection-coral-triangle-amazon-seas>

## 'Protect Coral Triangle' Move Gets Nod

Fidelis E. Satriastanti | October 28, 2011



This image of two turtles mating is featured in a book on the Coral Triangle by Jurgen Freund and Stella (Courtesy of ADB and WWF) Chiu-Freund.

Officials from the six countries that make up the Pacific Coral Triangle have agreed to set up a permanent secretariat in Manado, North Sulawesi.

Indonesian Fisheries and Maritime Affairs Minister Sharif Cicip Sutarjo said on Friday at a summit of the Coral Triangle Initiative that the building of the headquarters would allow the six governments to pursue “pro-development, pro-environment, pro-jobs and pro-growth policies” in managing their shared maritime area.

“It will give us a chance to prove that we are really paying attention when it comes to environmental issues,” he said.

The six countries whose maritime borders delineate the Coral Triangle are Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, the Solomon Islands, Papua New Guinea and East Timor.

The area has been dubbed the “Amazon of the Seas” for the sheer wealth of marine life sustained by the various coral species there.

The Asian Development Bank also lauded the plan to set up a secretariat in Manado.

“The establishment of a permanent secretariat is an important step toward ensuring the success of the initiative and for implementing the regional plan of action,” Jon Lindborg, the ADB country director for Indonesia, said in a statement.

“Improved management of coastal and marine resources ... is critical for ensuring food security, employment, sustainable economic development and increased regional cooperation.”

The Coral Triangle holds 76 percent of all known coral species and its resources provide daily sustenance and employment for over 120 million people, according to the ADB. However, it warns that harmful fishing practices and climate change are threatening the future of this global epicenter of marine biodiversity.

The ADB has worked with the CTI member states to raise funding for various programs linked to the initiative since it was started in 2007. To date, the ADB and Coral Triangle countries have been working together to develop five new projects with funding of about \$230 million.

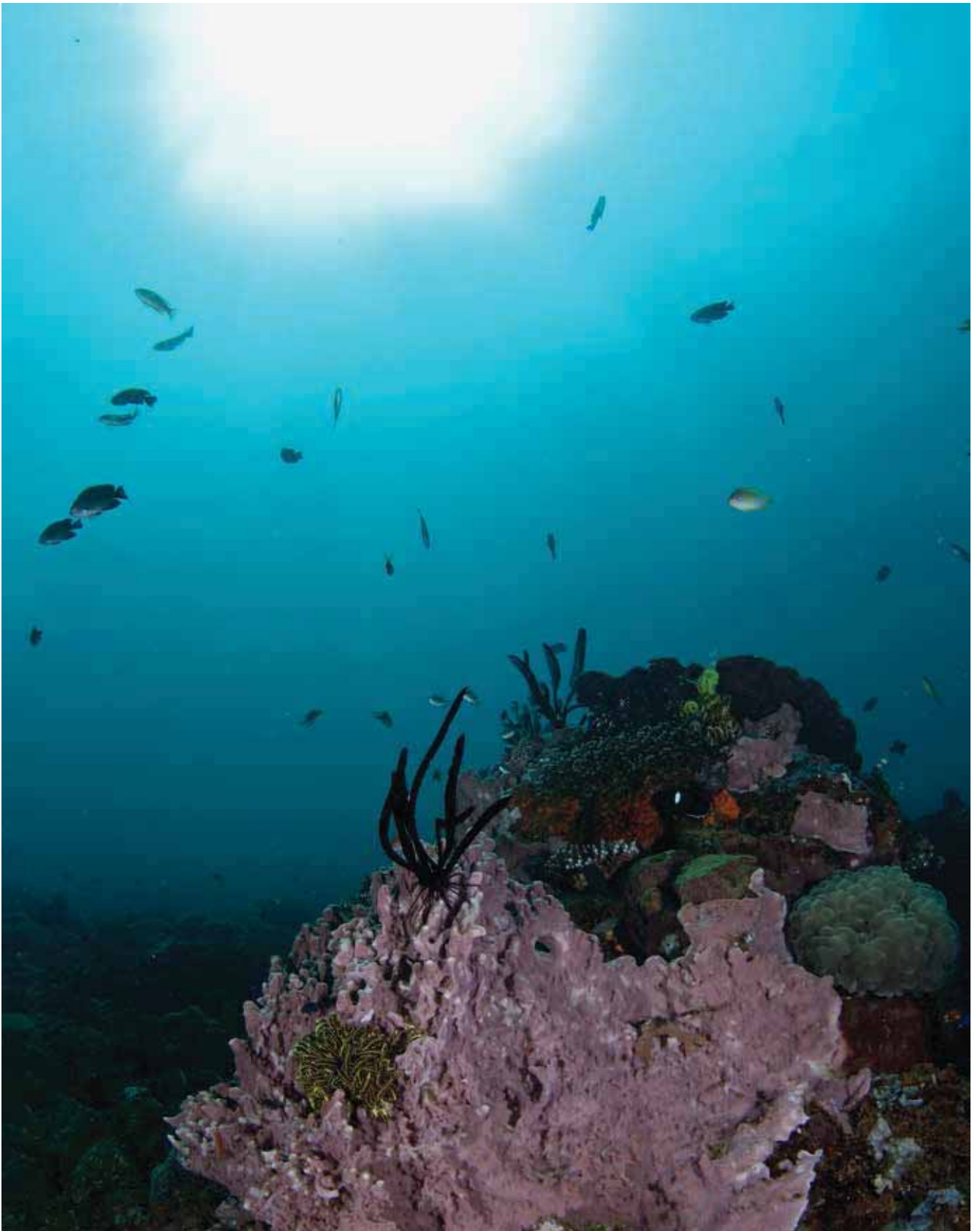
Sharif, who was appointed maritime minister last week, said the ongoing summit in Jakarta would discuss offers of funding for the CTI from other countries interested in the long-term benefits of protecting the area.

“The world needs the Coral Triangle,” he said. “It already has Brazil and the Amazon forest, and it also has Africa and its diverse flora and fauna. For maritime biodiversity, there’s the Coral Triangle.”

Sumber: <http://www.thejakartaglobe.com/home/protect-coral-triangle-move-gets-nod/474874>

At the farewell dinner held after the press conference, there was a handover ceremony. The Chair and Vice Chair of CTI-COM, 2009-2011, Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, Indonesia, and the Minister for Environment, Solomon Islands handed over the positions to the Minister of MOSTI, Malaysia and the Minister for Environment, Papua New Guinea for the period of 2011 – 2013. The show was highlighted by the CTI-CFF logo launch and the presentation of the CTI-CFF Activity Report, 2009 – 2011.

The completion of SOM7 and MM3 marked a new era for CTI-CFF partnerships, with the newly mandated Permanent Secretariat of the Regional Heads of State for CTI-CFF soon to become a reality. Hopefully in the future, the people who live within the Coral Triangle boundaries will increasingly feel the benefits from CTI-CFF.





# 9

## CHAPTER

# The Development of BRAND IDENTITY

CTI discussions have been primarily centered on two major topics, namely the preparation for and gaining agreement on the Regional Plan of Action, and the development of documentation for the establishment of a Regional Secretariat. However, at various meetings, there are also a number of other issues that have been discussed but have not received great attention by the participants. One such discussion concerns the brand identity of the CTI-CFF logo.

For SOM1, a logo was introduced which was then printed on a jacket and distributed (see figure 1). Due to the participants and organizers being busy and occupied with two key issues mentioned above, discussions about the logo did not take place. Until the time of SOM7 and MM3, the members of the CTI agreed to use the CTI-CFF flag as a logo in any official document (see figure 2). The use of the logo is still tentative.

**Figure One.**  
The logo was developed at SOM1.



Figure Two.  
The logo is used up to SM7 and MM3



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

Though often shadowed by other priorities, CTI-CFF members remained eager to produce a logo that can represent this initiative. CTI-CFF's Interim Regional Secretariat had discussions with partners about holding a logo design contest. However, this had not managed to get approval due to a lack of funding. The development of and discussions about the logo continued to be delayed.

Approximately two months prior to SOM5 and MM2 in Gizo Solomon Island, the Interim Regional Secretariat (RSI) took the initiative to begin creating the desired logo. The Secretariat then conducted an official logo competition. From this activity, as many as 130 logo designs were received by the Secretariat, and 15 of those were presented at SOM5 (see figure 3)

Figure Three.  
Selected Logos presented at SOM5.





ALT.1



ALT.5



ALT.2



ALT.6

NOTE: WARNA-WARNA YANG DIPILIH UNTUK LOGO CTI ADALAH WARNA YANG ADA DI BENDERA NEGARA-NEGARA ANGGOTA CTI



ALT.3



ALT.7



ALT.4



ALT.8



SOM5 reviewed the designs and recommended further review and tasked the Regional Secretariat to present revised designs at SOM6 for decision.

Senior officials in attendance at SOM5 diplomatically stated that the logo options presented did not meet their expectations. The Secretariat continued to discuss some options and asked some graphic designers to amend current and add new designs.

At SOM6, the Secretariat re-presented several alternative logos as illustrated in Figure 4 below.

Figure Four.  
 Several alternatives of CTI-CFF logo presented at the meeting SOM6.

LOGO	DESCRIPTION
	<p><b>Alternative 1a and 1b</b></p> <p><b>Description:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Colors:            Represent the flag colors of CT6 members and also color of coral reef and reef fish.</li> <li>- Triangle shape:            Represents the shape of CT areas.</li> <li>- Tuna and reefs:            Represents coral reefs, fisheries and food security</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Alternative 2a and 2b</b></p> <p><b>Description :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Red Color:            Represents the dominant flag colors of CT6 members and also the red color represents passion, courage and strength.</li> <li>- Yellow and Blue:            Represents the colors of coral reef and reef fish. Yellow color means friendship.</li> <li>- Triangle shape:            Represents the shape of CT areas.</li> <li>- Wave:            Represents the dynamics of the ocean.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Alternative 3a and 3b</b></p> <p><b>Description :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Yellow and Blue:            Represent the colors of coral reef and reef fish. Yellow colors means friendship</li> <li>- Coral reef shape:            Represents the coral reef in CT areas.</li> <li>- The "C" shape:            Represents the head of reef fish.</li> </ul>

LOGO	DESCRIPTION
	<p><b>Alternative 4a and 4b</b></p> <p><b>Description :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Colors: Represents the flag colors of CT6 members and also colors of coral reef and reef fish. Other colors represent the diversity of coastal communities culture</li> <li>- Triangle shape: Represents the shape of CT areas.</li> <li>- Tuna: Represents fisheries and food security.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Alternative 5a and 5b</b></p> <p><b>Description :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Green Color: Represents nature, life and fertility.</li> <li>- Blue Color: Represents stability, calm, and loyalty. The Shape represents the CT area.</li> <li>- Red Color: Represents the dominant flag colors of CT6 members and the red color represents passion, courage and strength.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Alternative 6a and 6b</b></p> <p><b>Description :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Green Color: Represents the nature, life and fertility.</li> <li>- Blue Color: Represents the stability, calm, and loyalty.</li> <li>- Red Color: Represents the dominant flag colors of CT6 members and also the red color represents passion, courage and strength.</li> <li>- The Shape: Represents the Coral reefs and Fisheries</li> </ul>



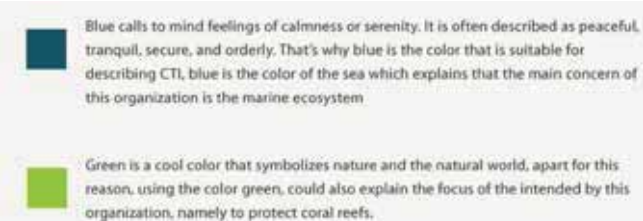
LOGO	DESCRIPTION
	<p><b>Alternative 7a and 7b</b></p> <p><b>Description :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Color: Represents the nature, life and fertility.</li> <li>- The Tuna Fish Represents the Coral reefs and Fisheries</li> <li>- Red Color: Represents the dominant flag colors of CT6 members and also the red color represents passion, courage and strength.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Alternative 8</b></p> <p><b>Description :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Color: Represents nature, life and fertility.</li> <li>- Tuna Fish: Represents the dominant flag colors of CT6 members and also the red color represents passion, courage and strength.</li> <li>- The Red Shape: Represents the silhouette of CTI Regional Secretariat</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Alternative 9a and 9b</b></p> <p><b>Description :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Green Color: Represents nature, life and fertility.</li> <li>- Blue Color: Represents stability, tranquility, and loyalty.</li> <li>- The Wing Shape: Represents the wings of a Manta Ray, one of the endangered species usually found in Coral Reef ecosystems</li> <li>- The wings: Represents engagement of CT6 countries to work together to reach their ultimate vision.</li> <li>- Red Color: Represents the dominant flag colors of CT6 members and also the red color represents passion, courage and strength.</li> </ul>

As many as 17 logo designs were presented; they received comments, inputs and suggestions from delegates. Three country delegates chose design 9a and one country delegate chose design 5b. The other two country delegates did not make any decision and proposed instead to put them forward for in-country consultations. The meeting then agreed to task the Secretariat with continuing to improve the designs for further presentation and decision at SOM7.

The Interim Regional Secretariat has revised and improved the design based on consultative meetings during country visits as well as several CTI-CFF regional events, such as regional exchanges and the CMWG meeting. The preference for 9a became stronger, prompting the Secretariat to further develop the design in accordance with the Graphic Standard Manual (GSM).

At SOM7 in Jakarta, Indonesia on 25<sup>th</sup> October 2011, the Secretariat presented one design, along with its GSMs shown in picture 5.

**Picture 5. The refined logo presented in SOM7 and MM3**

CTI-CFF's LOGO	DESCRIPTION
	<p>Standard logo presented in SOM6, following design improvements</p>
	<p>The following are the main elements of the logo. CTI logo consists of two elements, namely, logogram and logotype. Logogram is a form taken from a stingray and form a triangle. Stingray is one of the fish that live in coral reefs, as well as illustrate that the wings of the stingray are the wings that appealed to the six countries to cooperate in protecting the Coral Triangle.</p>
	<p>Meaning of the basic colors used in logos</p>

CTI-CFF's LOGO	DESCRIPTION
	<p>Standard logo, black and white</p>
	<p>Application of the logo on a dark background</p>
	<p>Application of the logo on each member country.</p>



CTI-CFF's LOGO

DESCRIPTION



Application logo on office stationeries



Application of the logo on merchandize

CTI-CFF's LOGO	DESCRIPTION
	<p>Application of the logo on official CTI-CFF vehicles</p>

At SOM7, the logo was unanimously accepted. There was a proposal that the names of the countries listed on the logo be able to be adjusted, based on the national color of each country. The presentation of the logo at MM3 went smoothly. The Ministers from member countries of CTI-CFF endorsed the decision made at SOM, making the logo the official logo of CTI-CFF.

On October 28, 2011 at the MM3 Farewell Dinner, the logo was launched in the form of a short film. The film depicts the beauty of the Coral Triangle region, both

above and below water. This was followed by a map of the Coral Triangle region, which then slowly transformed into a triangular shape. In other parts of film, a manta ray is portrayed diving with grace, and at one point the manta ray meets with the triangle which is then transformed into the logo.

Applause from the audience marked the official launch of the logo.

# 10

## CHAPTER

# The FUTURE

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The Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI) that was proposed by the President of the Republic of Indonesia during COP8 Convention on Biological Diversity event in March 2006 in Brazil, took one and a half years to transform into a reality. To date, the CTI has achieved some substantive and immediate achievements.

Since the initiative was accepted, progress accelerated quickly: within one month the CTI obtained endorsement from APEC Leaders during the APEC Summit in September 2007 in Sydney, Australia. Over the following four years and two months, there have been four CTI Coordination Committee Meetings, seven Senior Officials Meetings (SOM), three Ministerial Meetings (MM), two Preparation Committee Meetings and one CTI Summit to deliver a Regional Plan of Action (RPoA), six National Plans of Action (NPoA), one Manila Resolution, and three Joint Ministerial Statements. The CTI Summit that was attended by CT6 leaders marks a new era of implementation.

So far, there has been good progress, enabled through the support of partners: Australia, USA, and three NGOs. Eko stated that:

*There are no new pledges coming in. So, honestly, I am worried. If we don't get new support, new partners,*

*and a bigger program, the CTI will not move forward because the members of the CTI still have their own domestic problems. Put it this way, the Coral Triangle area is the center of the world's marine biodiversity. Through their tuna and other fish species, the CT countries are actually feeding the world. In regards to tuna, for example, it has been proven that the spawning grounds of tuna are within this area. So, if the six countries do not care, just do whatever they like, the world will suffer. We might not have tuna in the future. The ones who benefit most from tuna are not really only the CT6. The CT6 catch only the small tuna. The ones who harvest the most tuna are actually from outside the CT6. There should be a way to force the other countries of the world to give something back to this area.*

*For CTI to be sustained there is a need to have sustainable financing – maybe set up a trust fund. If we will depend solely on project or program support, it will be difficult to continue. The six countries so far have agreed to fund the Secretariat's operational costs. But that's not enough.*

In the view of Djohani:

*The Regional Secretariat has grown stronger in terms of its ability to coordinate and to help schedule and plan the SOMs and MMs. We are longing for the final sign-off*

on the structure of the Permanent Secretariat and to its staffing with people representing the six countries, who are dedicated to the CTI, and with sufficient mandate and resources. The Interim Secretariat was crucial in trying to institutionalize the initiative to the point that it could implement and sustain things. The Interim Secretariat has been able to keep and create a new momentum for CTI this year with a focus on establishing the Permanent Secretariat.

Alan White of TNC mentioned that:

*“Being motivated to work with the CTI-CFF (Coral, Fishers and Food Security) is a bit like taking a delayed reaction drug. At first, there doesn’t appear to be much effect but with time, the benefit becomes real and the incentive is there to continue and try to move forward. The CTI-CFF is not an international program that jumps out at you and grabs your involvement and it will not pass you by quickly either. But, once one is involved, it is hard to let go because it is built on a solid foundation that represents true and tangible needs in the region. There is an emotional attachment to a program that has the potential to scale up and really do great things. Thus, the CTI-CFF motivation factor is an attraction to a program that has the right ingredients to make a big difference, as long as the ingredients are mixed properly!”*

Djohani continues:

*Again, I think it took a bit longer than we all expected, but as long as we can sign off on all these at the end of October at the SOM and the MM, then we can move ahead. It is a key for the Secretariat to keep the momentum for the initiative until 2020. Presidents will change –there will be new presidents in some of the countries. Any change of President and Administration requires the Secretariat and everyone involved to bring the new Administration up to speed. There will be new initiatives coming up and competing agendas of government (such as generating income and jobs), and to keep CTI-CFF as a priority for governments over the next decade will be a key challenge. The conservation*

*agenda will not always be on top of the Governments’ agendas.*

*The role of the Secretariat will be to make sure that we keep the momentum, i.e., keep the countries coordinated and track the progress against the goals to keep it going. The Regional Secretariat has to be the engine, in many ways, in the next decade to make this happen.*

*“I really enjoy seeing the improved relationships across the Coral Triangle between government officials, NGOs, communities, and corporate partners. There is a much stronger sense of community now in the Coral Triangle compared to the last ten years, and there is a large potential in the next ten years. I enjoy seeing the impact that we have made as a region and on a global scale to do something meaningful for our people who depend on the marine and coastal resources and to protect these resources on the global scale. Being in a position to work on these on a daily basis is quite rewarding. To me, the work that all our governments and partners are doing in the field of knowledge management and capacity development and training is the most important aspect of this initiative. We can have all the science in the world, all the money in the world, but if we are not able to share these effectively among those people who need the information and have the ability to update it, it would be such a waste. I think it is a very difficult challenge, and it is a critical, if not the most critical, aspect that CTI has to deal with at this stage.*

*(Djohani, 2011)*

The future of CTI-CFF should be to focus on environmental issues. As Djalal explains; “I don’t think CTI should get into territorial issues – it should focus on environmental issues. The moment CTI goes into territorial issues, it will get stuck.”

*“The future of CTI is not really known”, stated Allan White of TNC, “but given that it has come as far as*

*it has, the future prospects appear good in regards to accomplishing at least a few of its ambitious goals. Just having the CTI up and running is a major accomplishment and, given the investment thus far, the countries seem very committed to carry on. Thus, while I am very optimistic that the CTI will move forward and accomplish at least some of its objectives, there is much work to be done.”*

Key factors to invest in to make the CTI sustainable and productive may include the following:

- (a) Finances. Sustainable finance at various levels (scales) will be essential to make the CTI viable. A key aspect of sustainable finance is that it becomes an organic part of the national operations of the CTI and is funded by mostly internal sources and revenue streams that will increasingly be dedicated to supporting CTI projects;
- (b) Inclusiveness. Being inclusive of new members and existing national and/or regional projects that contribute to marine conservation will be important to keep CTI growing and dynamic. Being exclusive will work against CTI;
- (c) Efficient and effective Secretariat. Making the CTI Secretariat efficient and streamlined but without expectations of being a central, controlling entity will be important. If the Secretariat is seen as being top heavy and controlling, it will kill the CTI. The Secretariat must be a light handed, but very efficient and professional facilitator and communicator to make the CTI an able regional entity;
- (d) Core indicators of success. A core set of agreed indicators relating to the 5 goals of the RPoA must be agreed on and tracked. This will give the CTI an identity and make measuring progress possible and provide a reassuring incentive for improvement;
- (e) A few key events known in advance. A regular and consistent set of international (regional) meetings should be set out and agreed on so that not too much energy is wasted on setting the next meeting dates by the Secretariat;
- (f) Technical working group support. A key ingredient to

- the maintenance of the CTI will be the development, nurturing and support for the technical working groups so that real regional work towards marine conservation is being accomplished. These working groups are the foundation for regional sharing of expertise and results in the regional context;
- (g) Communication and sharing results. Tracking and sharing small and large successes will be crucial to keeping the CTI alive and well. This will only happen through efficient and regular communication channels that operate within countries, within the CT region and include the world at large. Such communication must be varied and include many real meetings.

It also stated by M. Eko Rudianto, that the most important factors that lead to sustainability of this initiative were:

- (i) Ensuring sustainable finance mechanisms (e.g. national and regional trust funds) that provide reliable and long-term funding for CTI implementation; and
- (ii) Ensuring high-level political will to implement the CTI Action Plans, for example through the annual meetings of the CTI Council of Ministers, periodic CTI Summits, and Inter-agency Ministerial Committees within each country to regularly address marine/coastal conservation issues.

Even so, as stated by M. Eko Rudianto, the future for the CTI is bright, particularly now that the CT6 countries have formally agreed (at the Ministerial level) to establish a permanent Secretariat. Another reason for optimism is the tangible progress on marine and coastal conservation that we are seeing in each country, through the work of the National Coordination Committees (NCCs) and other mechanisms.

Manuel D. Gerochi, Undersecretary, Department of Environment and Natural Resources of the Philippines stated that:

*Among the issues that the Regional Secretariat will face*

leading up to 2020 is, firstly, how to coordinate project resources rationally among countries. There are the National Plans of Action, but the question is about how to rationally coordinate all the countries in terms of priorities and in defining where the urgent needs are.

Secondly, how to balance this with the national interest of each country that is embodied in the National Plans of Action. That is more challenging than the administrative one. Based on the agreement, the financial aspects of the Secretariat will be maintained by the six countries, and so, the budget is there. In terms of administrative issues, they will have no problem. The only challenge is how to make that budget work in relation to the demand of coordination and rationalization work. Summing it up, the main challenges are the coordination work, the harmonization of all the National Plans of Action, rationally channelling all the resources coming from outside, and the allocation of these resources so that there will be a realistic distribution of resources among the countries.

Additionally, Gerochi expressed his hope: That the CTI-CFF continues to succeed through the commitment of the countries in becoming a single unit that will address the major issues involved in conserving a compact ecology. Remember, this is a single ecology. This is not fragmented. It is fragmented only in the sense that there are political boundaries. The commitment of all people to work together and go in the same direction and have the same principles, is most important. Otherwise, when things are not in harmony, when actions are not in accord, the actions of one will be detrimental to the other. This will destroy the initiative.

Commitment is very essential. Political commitment and national leadership must put emphasis on the directions, priority actions, and resources that will be mobilized to implement the actions that are outlined in the RPOA and the NPOAs. In terms of cooperation,

commitment towards engaging in the activities of the CTI is necessary, but it comes second to the assurance of implementing the National Plans of Action that is being called for in the Regional Plan of Action. However, what will make it fail is the prevalence of a mentality of closed nationalistic ideas. Like the attitude or concept that 'this is my boundary, no one is engaged in it except me', – isolationism. If one country says, 'I will follow my action plan, Here, this is my national boundary', then it will destroy the cooperation – but I am not saying their action is bad. If your actions are not in harmony with the actions of all the others, it may, in the end, be detrimental to the whole Coral Triangle.

When talked about challenges with the Regional Secretariat, Mr. Fontes from Timor-Leste, stated that: Every country must be aware that this forum has been established for all of us. We must take ownership of this forum. This forum was established by us, for all of us. There are signs that this sense of ownership exists now: that is why we are gathered here together. Like the knowledge management project, the project will support the work of CTI. It will help in providing the information needs of the countries i.e. what resources are available. A challenge is how to make every country contribute (money) to the Regional Secretariat. The forum will not survive without money. We cannot be totally dependent on the partners. As a country member, it is compulsory for us to contribute. We, Timor-Leste, have prepared money for three years, but we cannot use it because there is not, as yet, any legal document, nor legal entity of CTI that has been approved.

Then, Mr. Fontes added some remarks to his statement: To make CTI continue to succeed, all countries must want to solve problems together. The problems in Timor-Leste must be shared in the forum, and solved in collaboration with other countries. Teamwork is very important. When the Regional Secretariat is created, its task must be to coordinate with each country. This is a must! The Secretariat is the kitchen for all six countries, so therefore, they must share with the member

*countries. The Secretariat must look at the needs and problems of the six countries, and share these with other members.*

*Every partner must have the willingness to support the six country members – for facilitating funds or whatever. They have to go through the protocols that we are going to establish for the CTI. If the partners do not consider the CTI Regional Secretariat or the protocols, I think it will be hard. The country under the umbrella of CTI, the member country, must sign something to endorse the CTI. This should be recognized by the CTI. All must respect the protocols.*

*Another key of success was the representation of the countries in meetings like in SOM or the TWG. The countries must send a delegate that has prior knowledge on the CTI, and not someone who is totally new. The meetings are held to share, discuss, and decide. The country must send a delegate who can contribute to the meetings. There must be one or two members in the country's delegation, who are not completely new to the CTI.*

*In his opinion, CTI will be a guaranteed success; it will be very hard to fail unless there is no coordination at all. To make all of this is a full success, the proactive involvement of every country must be there. There must be coordination and communication through the Regional Secretariat.*

*A lot has been done and a big CTI family has been formed, but still there are many more needs to be addressed. The vision has been translated into action, but there is a need to translate a plan into implementation, to sustainably manage and conserve the center of marine biodiversity in the world.*