



Regional Approach for Food Security, Sustainable Livelihoods, Marine Biodiversity & Climate Change

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OUTLINE

- 1. Background History of CTI-CFF
- 2. Institutional Arrangement & Membership
- 3. Challenges
- 4. Overall impacts of mechanism
- 5. Identification of possible Best Practices

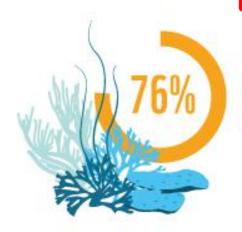


Background History of CTI-CFF

FACTS

Coral Triangle is the centre of global marine biodiversity

THE CORAL TRIANGLE HAS MORE CORAL REEF FISH DIVERSITY
THAN ANYWHERE ELSE IN THE WORLD:



OF THE WORLD'S CORAL SPECIES



37%
OF THE WORLD'S
CORAL REEF FISH
SPECIES, AND



56%
OF THE CORAL
REEF FISHES IN THE
INDO-PACIFIC REGION





CTI HISTORY in a Nutshell/Seashell





- 2006: SSME, etc
- 2007: President of Indonesia called on States adjacent to Coral Triangle to formally endorse the *Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF)*
- 2008 Key NGOs and USAID etc launched Coral Triangle Support Project (CTSP), SINGAPORE hosted the Panda Ball raising awareness in CT
- 2009 CTI Leaders Summit in Bali. CTI Leaders Declaration on CTI-CFF signed: Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands and Timor Leste.
 A 10-year Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) was adopted.
- 2011 28th Oct. 2011, Jakarta: The 6 countries agreed on *The Agreement on the Establishment of the Regional Secretariat of the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security.*
- (Interim Regional Secretariat based in Jakarta ran for a few years until 2015 as ED is appointed)
- 2015 1 April The first Executive Director of the CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat was appointed.
- 2015 1 Dec 2015 Host Country Agreement (HCA) between RS CTI-CFF and The Government of Republic of Indonesia on Privileges and Immunities was signed in Manado.
- 2016 The Regional Secretariat moved to Manado.



The CTI-CFF is a multilateral partnership between the governments of Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste





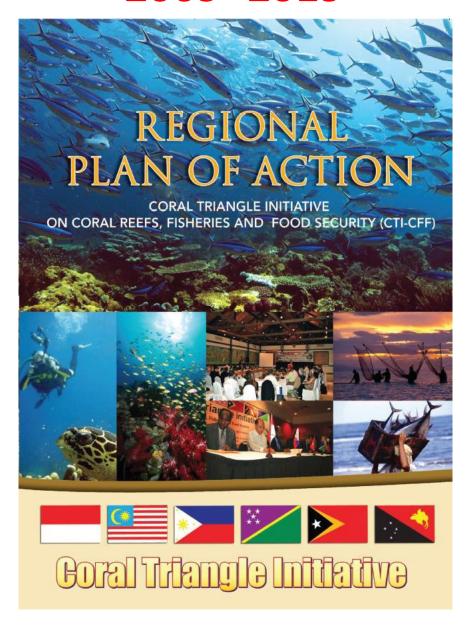
Arguably the first multilateral cooperation of its kind then, focuses on food security and sustainable livelihoods through sustainable management of marine natural resources taking into consideration climate change impacts.

People-centered biodiversity conservation, sustainable development

Poverty reduction – via economic development, food security, sustainable livelihoods for coastal communities and biodiversity conservation through the protection of species, habitats and ecosystems

In 2009, CT6 agreed on a 10-year CTI-CFF Regional Plan of Action (CTI RPOA) In 2019, CT6 is currently performing a review of the CTI RPOA

2009 - 2019



5 RPOA Goals/Technical WGs

GOAL 1: Priority Seascapes Designated and **Effectively Managed**

GOAL 2: EAFM and other marine resources fully applied

GOAL 3: MPAs established and effectively managed

GOAL 4: Climate Change Adaptation Measures Achieved

GOAL 5: Threatened Species Status Improving



REGIONAL PLAN OF ACTION **CORAL TRIANGLE INITIATIVE** ON CORAL REEFS, FISHERIES AND FOOD SECURITY (CTI-CFF) **RPOA 2.0?** Goral Triangle Initiative

Ver. 2.0 Goals/Technical WGs?

GOALs 1 - 5: ?

ERArGIRA/ITSües as

Seascape, EAFM,

Marine Litter?

Plastics?

NEW Goals? Ridge to Reef **Waste Management?**

Other NEW Goals? Maritime? Shipping?

?

?



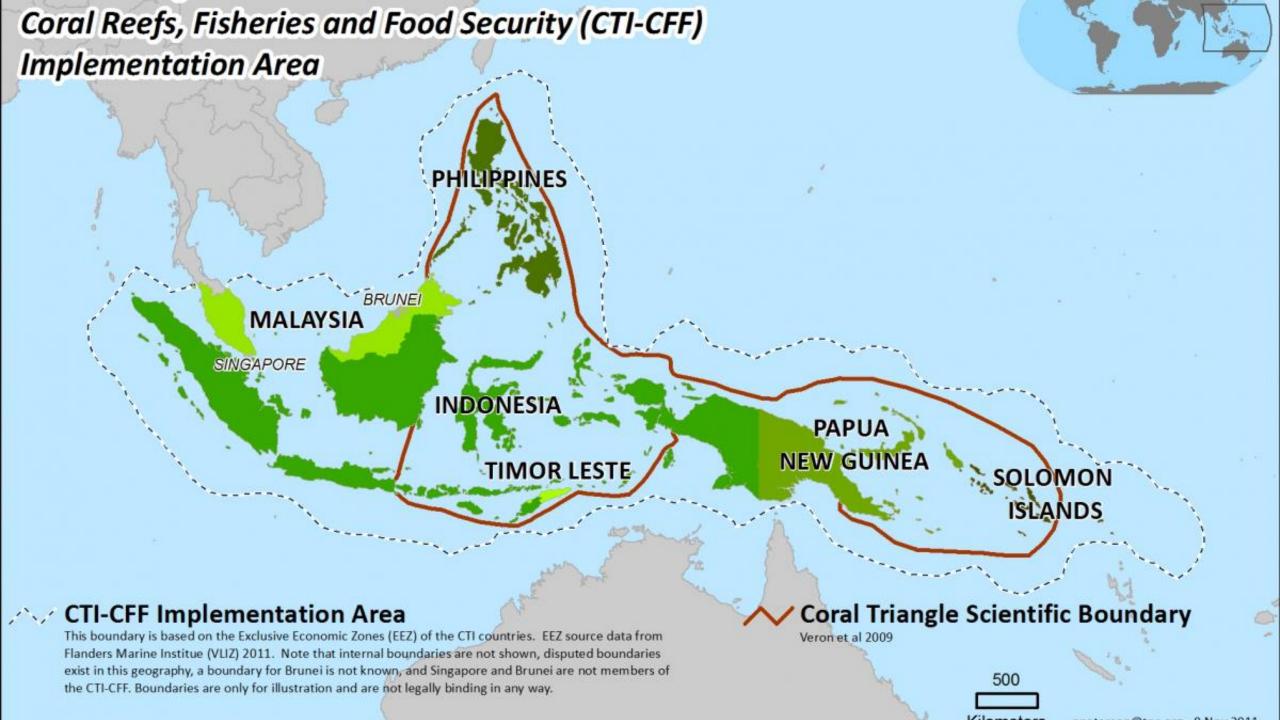
Institutional Arrangement and Memberships

CTI-CFF REGIONAL SECRETARIAT

The permanent CTI-CFF
Regional Secretariat(RS)
officially established with the
appointment of the first
Executive Director in April
2015.

The RS is located in Manado, Indonesia.





CTI-CFF Member States, Partners and Cooperation Arrangement

Member States

National Coordinating Committee (NCC)

INDONESIA

MALAYSIA

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PHILIPPINES



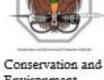
SOLOMON ISLANDS

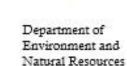
TIMOR-LESTE



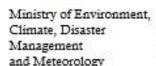










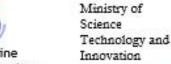


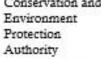


Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries



KEMENTERIAN KOORDINATOR BIDANG KEMARITIMAN















CTI Partners

















Cooperation Arrangement (i.e. MoU)























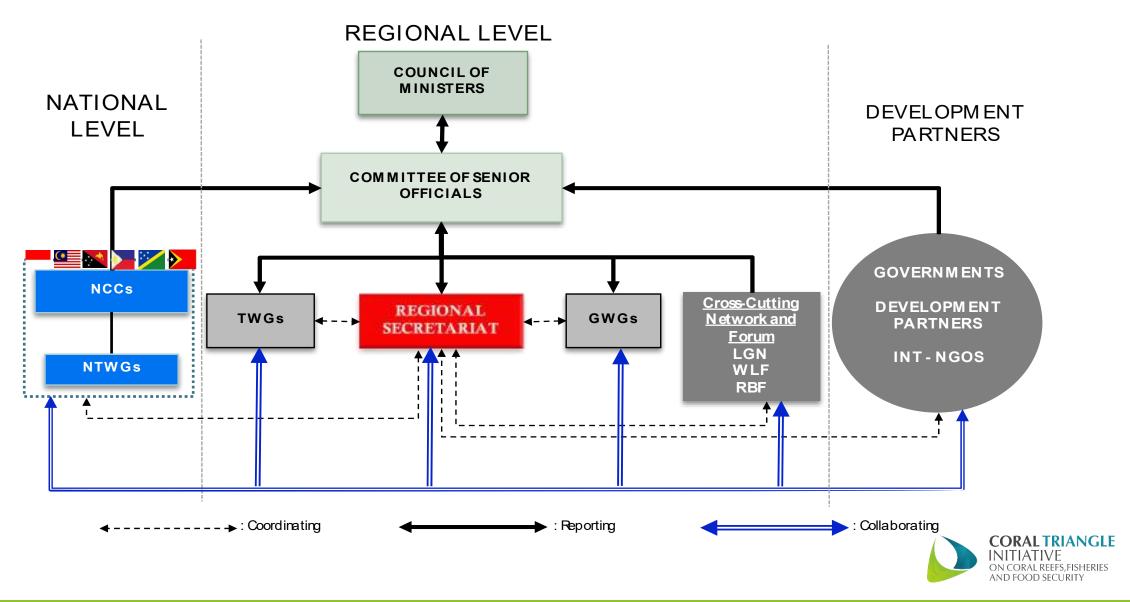








INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS



The CTI-CFF Management Operation

CTI COM

CTI-CFF Council of Ministers (COM)

- The highest formal decision-making body of the initiative
- Has the power to adopt and approve CTI-CFF resolutions at Ministerial Meetings

CTI CSOs

CTI-CFF Committee of Senior Officials (CSOs)

- Composed of designated senior government officers from CT6 govts
- Tasked to oversee and decide on the technical decisions of the CTI and provide direction to the Regional Secretariat

CTI RS

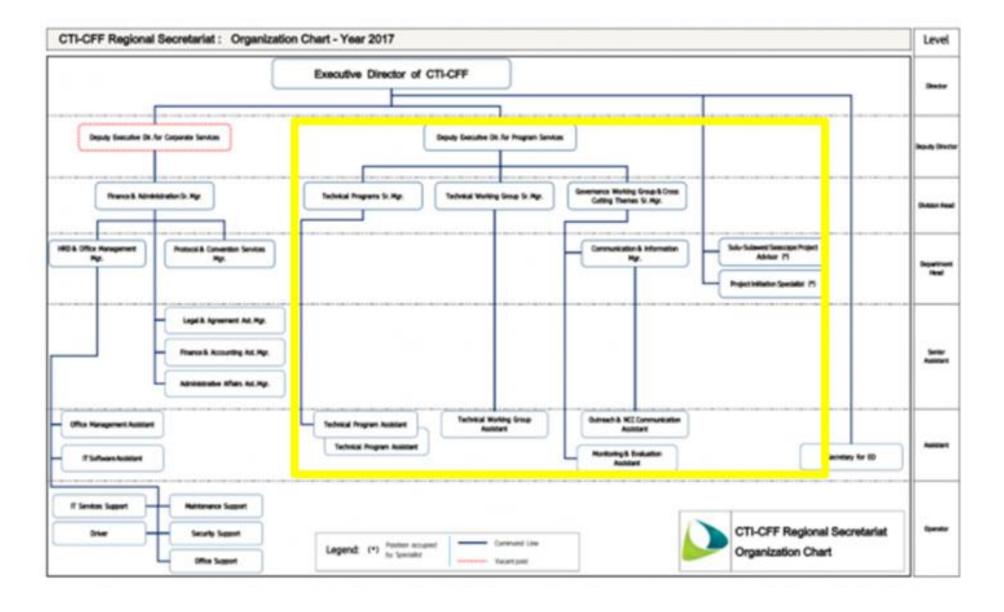
CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat

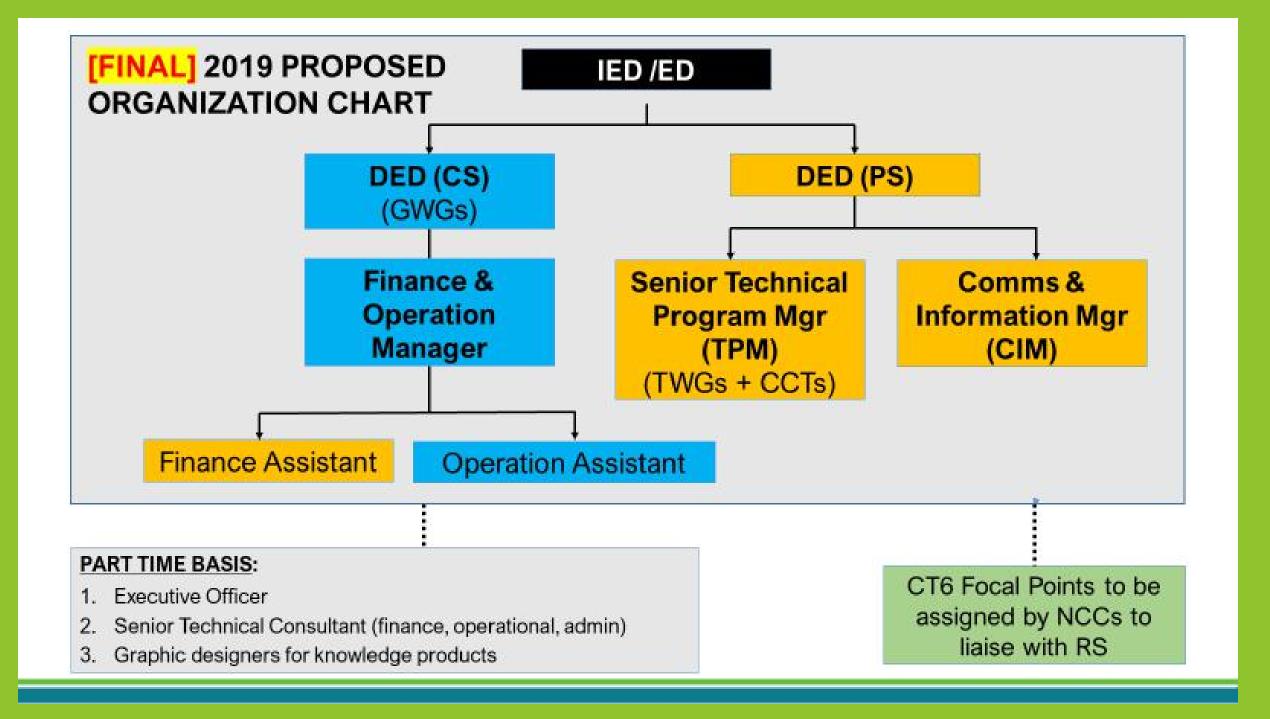
- Primary body that coordinates the implementation of the Regional Plan of Action (RPOA)
- Coordinates and supports official meetings and events being implemented under RPOA



CTI-CFF National Coordinating Committees (NCCs)

- Responsible for guiding and ensuring implementation of the Regional and National plans of Action in their respective countries.
- Composed of officials from designated government agencies, representatives of NGOs and academic institutions





PROGRAMS SERVICES GOVERNANCE WORKING GROUPS (GWGs)

TECHNICAL WORKING GROUPS (TWGS)

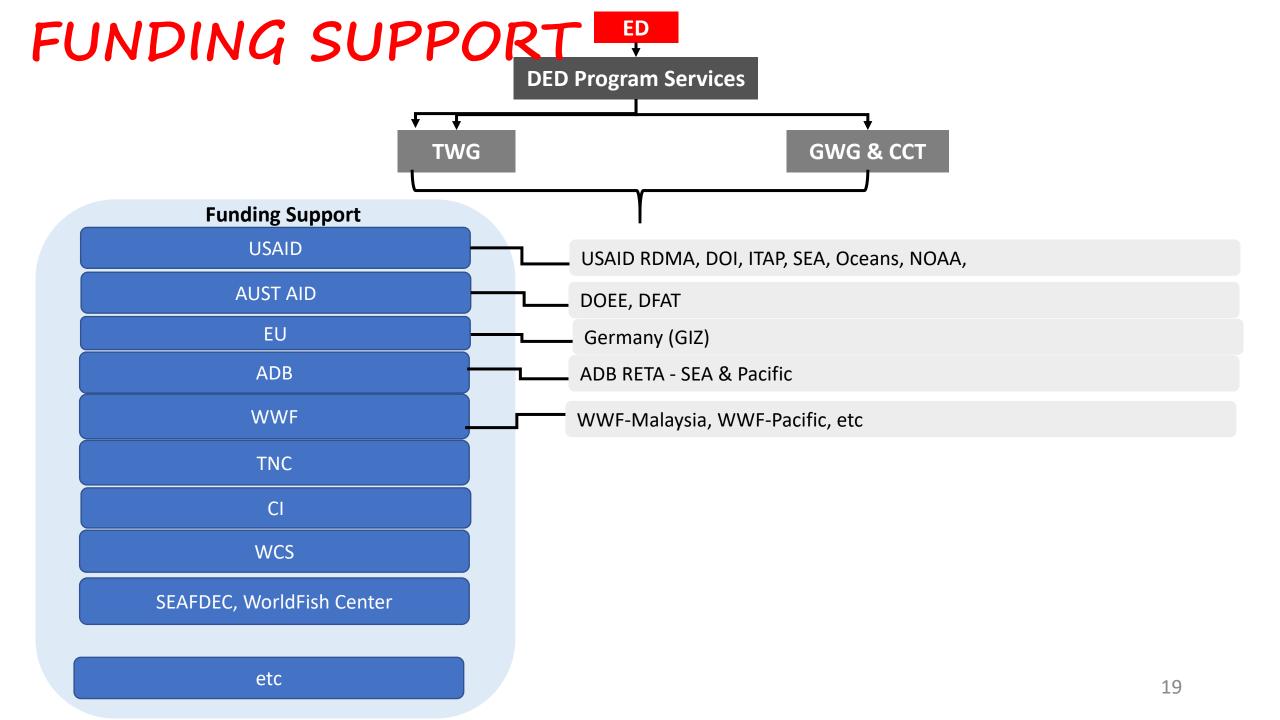
- SEASCAPE
- FAFM
- MPA
- Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)
- Threatened Species (TS)

CROSS-CUTTING THEMES (CCT)

- Capacity Building
- Women's Leaders Forum WLF
- Local Governments' Network LGN
- Regional Business Forum RBF

Set up during the Interim period and still existing:

- CMWG Coordination Mechanism Working Group
- MEWG Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group
- FRWG Financial and Resources Working Group
- Lexpected to migrate to Corporate Services once the Deputy Executive Director of Corporate Services is hired)





The data layers presented here represent indicators of pressure from local human activities and global climate change. The local threats evaluated are coastal development, watershed-based pollution, marine pollution, and overfishing and destructive fishing. The global threats evaluated include ocean warming and acidification.

Very High ThreatCritical

Medium Threat

High Threat



Challenges

Climate Change Challenge



CLIMATE CHANGE

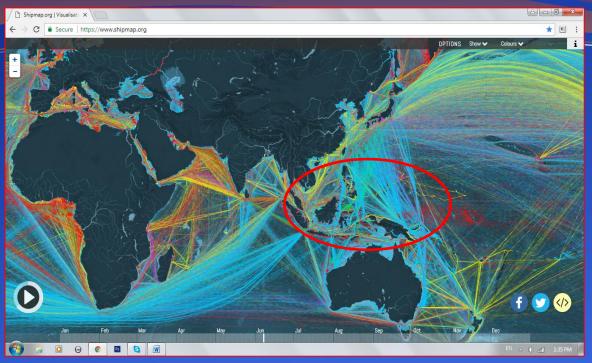
(e.g. high SST & coral bleachings, ocean acidification, damage from storms) threatens marine ecosystems

Fisheries in tropical ecosystems (SEA) is projected to significantly decline

Millions of people in tropical areas depend on coastal resources for livelihoods and nutrients

Resilience Challenges

- To increase coastal communities and ecosystem resilience, apart from reducing GHGs, other stressors must be reduced e.g.
- overfishing, destructive fishing
- LBSM Pollution wastes management, Plastics, marine litter
- Shipping-based issues
 - * Pollution (operational and accidental discharges),
 - * Physical damage (groundings)
 - * Introduction of Invasive Species (ballast)



<u>- Shipping</u>

- Busy shipping traffic, seaborne trade linking East and West, Indian and Pacific oceans
- in AW, TS, CZ, EEZ, HS
- including choke points: straits, SUINs, ASLs
- in SCS and Coral Triangle region
- SCS is semi enclosed sea (UNCLOS)



* Ecotourism cruise ship MV Caledonia Sky grounded at Raja Ampat MP, Indonesia



* USS Guardian grounded at Tubbataha RNP, Philippines

LEGACY FOR CORAL TRIANGLE -

PSSA &

UNESCO Marine World Heritage Sites?



Challenges

- Limited institutional capacity and resources
- Poor governance (ineffective policies; insufficient implementation, enforcement)
- Lack Sustainable Financing mechanism to maintain activities/projects or to embark on new emerging issues
- Low engagement with the community, ownership issues
- Poor coordination among government agencies, NGOs, private and civic organizations, communities



Overall impacts of mechanism

"Priority Seascapes"
Designated &
Effectively Managed

01

Main Development Partners: various partners, including CI

TARGET 1: "Priority Seascapes" designated, with investment plans completed and sequenced;

TARGET 2: Marine and Coastal resources within all "Priority Seascapes" are being sustainably

managed.

- Current Priority seascapes includes the Sulu Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion (SSME) and the Bismarck Solomon Seas Ecoregion (BSSE), and the recently adopted Lesser Sunda...
- Seascape General Model and Framework finalized.
- (PSSA mentioned in several original Seascapes targets)



EAFM & other marine resources fully applied

02

Main Development Partners: various partners

- **TARGET 1:** Strong legislative, policy and regulatory frameworks in place for achieving EAFM;
- **TARGET 2:** 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"); and
- **TARGET 3:** Effective measures in place to help exploitation of shared tuna stocks is sustainable, with tuna spawning areas and juvenile growth stages adequately protected.

- Completed TOR, EAFM Framework, M&E indicators;
- EAFM trainings at regional and local levels; countries adopted training modules; countries strengthen fisheries policies and legislations.
- E-CDT against IUU Fishing project ongoing



03

Main Development Partners: WWF

TARGET 1: Region-wide Coral Triangle MPA System (CTMPAS) in place and fully functional

- Completed MPA System Framework
- Completed M&E indicators
- Generated MPA map via CT Atlas
- CTMPAS nomination and selection process implemented
- Design of Regional Recognition Awards for best managed MPAs, ongoing
- Undertake prioritization exercise on capacity building needs of each country



Climate Change Adaptation Measures Achieved

04

Main Development Partners: various partners

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;

TARGET 2: Networked National Centers of Excellence on Climate Change Adaptation for marine and coastal environments are established and in full operation

- Publication of the Region-wide Early Action Plan (REAP) for CCA in the CT region and
- Local Early Action Plan (LEAP) for CCA
- M&E indicators incorporated into CT Atlas.



05

Main Development Partners: WWF & GIZ

TARGET 1: Improved status of sharks, sea turtles, seabirds, marine mammals, corals, seagrass, mangroves and other identified threatened species

- Identified the need for development of Region-wide Conservation Plans for sea turtles, sharks & rays, marine mammals respectively; and
- Identified the need for the development of a Region-wide Assessment on Threatened Species in the CT region
- Workshop on Identification of Sharks and Rays in pipeline





Identification of possible Best Practices

BEST PRACTICES

- Sustainable Financing would be crucial
- Partnerships/Collaborations critical and significant role to meet goals CTI-CFF
 - ✓ work closely with countries to strengthen capabilities of national and local institutions;
 - ✓ technical & scientific expertise;
 - ✓ support in conservation and sustainability projects;
 - ✓ recognizing the critical role of private institutions;
 - ✓ recognizing the value of women and youth (SDG 5);
 - ✓ enabling local / coastal communities apply best practices.
 - ✓ Local implementation, local governments
- Improve international MEAs e.g. UNCLOS, UNFCCC, CDB Aichi Targets, SDGs



RPOAL2 Q Directions



Revision: RPOA 2.0



Assess NPOAs

Assess regional priorities

Regional Priority Workshops



Prioritise Goals based on common regional challenges

Consider the delivery of food security and sustainable livelihoods as a goal.

Strategically assess priority regional actions that could affect and strengthen national policy with benefits for the region and the countries in a global context.

Identify technical expertise

NEW CT ATLAS

Implement new webbased Geographical Information System that is linked to other databases, as part of data sharing and access to the most up to date regional and national data.





Headquarter:

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