Roles Of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

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OUTLINE

1. What are NGOs?
2. Roles of NGOs in CTI
3. NGOs and CTI: program development
4. Advantages/Disadvantages of NGOs (non)involvement
What are NGOS?

- **Non-Governmental Organizations**
- Independent of Govts (*but sometimes receive Govt fundings*, Govts as NGOs’ clients for technical consultancies)
- non-profit organizations
- Operate at Community, National, Regional or International levels
- have own objectives
- active in specific fields
- Operational/advocacy NGOs - advocate certain policies, deliver concerns to Govts, deliver projects
- (encourage capacity building, information and transparency)
A few examples of NGOs in marine conservation:

**National NGOs:**
  Pulau Redang Marine Park
- WWF-Malaysia --- EAFM, MPAs, CTI (Tun Mustapha Marine Park)
- WWF-Spain --- Cap de Creus submarine Canyons GFCM Fisheries Restricted Area
- WWF-Deutschland --- Marine

**Regional:**
- Asian Wetlands Bureau --- wetlands, Migratory birds pathways, parks
- WWF-Pacific --- CTI, MPAs, sustainable tourism, plastics
- WWF-Germany --- Arctic, High Seas
- Conservation International --- Seascapes globally

**International:**
- IUCN --- High Seas, prepcomm BBNJ
- WWF --- prepcomm BBNJ, etc
- Wetlands International
- Climate Action Network/CAN --- prepcomm. UNFCCC, Kyoto Prot., Paris Agree.
Roles of NGOs in CTI
Functions of the Secretariat:

Article 5 Functions of the Secretariat

The Secretariat functions shall include the following:

a. Coordinate and support official meetings and events linked to the CTI-CFF process, including cross-cutting services in support of monitoring and evaluation, financial coordination, information management and outreach;

b. Coordinate the implementation of CTI-CFF RPOA and provide support to, and coordination with, NCCs, including advising the CTI CSO on emerging opportunities and priorities related to reaching the goals and targets of the RPOA;

c. Develop regional plans, programs and project activities in relation to CTI-CFF for consideration of the CTI COM in accordance with the approved policy guidelines set through the CTI CSO;

d. Act as the channel of communication and share information and foster networking among the Parties, CTI Partners and other organizations and donors in the efforts to promote the objectives of the CTI-CFF;

e. Facilitate technical assistance, including recruiting and sourcing experts to support the Parties, in line with appropriate needs assessment procedures;

f. Assist the Parties in financing agreed projects and activities through support from CTI Partners and financial institutions; and

g. Perform such other duties and functions as may be assigned to it by the CTI COM or the CSO.
CTI-CFF Member States, Partners and Cooperation Arrangement

**Member States**
- Indonesia
- Malaysia
- Papua New Guinea
- Philippines
- Solomon Islands
- Timor-Leste

**National Coordinating Committee (NCC)**
- Indonesia: Ministry of Science Technology and Innovation
- Malaysia: Ministry of Science Technology and Innovation
- Papua New Guinea: Conservation and Environment Protection Authority
- Philippines: Department of Environment and Natural Resources
- Solomon Islands: Ministry of Environment, Climate, Disaster Management and Meteorology
- Timor-Leste: Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries

**CTI Partners**
- USAID
- Australian Government
- ADB
- ICON
- WWF
- CR3C

**Cooperation Arrangement (i.e. MoU)**
- giz
- SEARD
- SPREP
- The University of Queensland Australia
NGOs in CTI

WWF  – World-wide Fund for Nature
CI   – Conservation International
TNC  – The Nature Conservancy
CTC  – Coral Triangle Centre
WCS  – Wildlife Conservation Society
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>University Partners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Indonesia    | • Bogor Agricultural University  
• Institut Teknologi Sepuluh Nopember  
• Hasanuddin University  
• Sam Ratulangi University  
• Padjajaran University |
| Malaysia      | • Universiti Malaysia Terengganu  
• Universiti Malaysia Sabah |
| Papua New Guinea | • University of Papua New Guinea |
| Timor Leste   | • Universidade Oriental de Timor Lorosa’e |
| Solomon Islands | • Solomon Islands National University |
| Australia     | • James Cook University  
• University of Queensland |
NGOs & CTI: program development
FUNDING SUPPORT

ED

DED Program Services

TWG

GWG & CCT

Funding Support:

- USAID
- AUST AID
- EU
- ADB
- WWF
- TNC
- CI
- WCS
- SEAFDEC
- WorldFish Center (CT ATLAS)

USAID RDMA, DOI, ITAP, SEA, Oceans, NOAA,

DOEE, DFAT

Germany (GIZ)

ADB RETA - SEA & Pacific

WWF-Malaysia, WWF-Pacific
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NGOs</th>
<th>WGs</th>
<th>Focus</th>
<th>Funding/Implementing/Executing Agencies for USAID/ADB/GEF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WWF</td>
<td>TWG, Resource persons</td>
<td>e.g. SSME/Seascape, MPAs, Sustainable Marine Tourism, EAFM, Plastics</td>
<td>• Funds certain Workshops, publications such as Sustainable Marine Tourism Destination, etc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World-wide Fund for Nature</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Implementing/Executing Agency</td>
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<tr>
<td>WWF-Pacific</td>
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<tr>
<td>WWF-Malaysia</td>
<td></td>
<td>e.g. SSME, Tun Mustapha Marine Parks, Live Reef Fish Food Trade (LRFFT), Humpheaded wrasse; sea cucumber rearing for local communities as supplemental income</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>CI Conservation International</td>
<td>TWG, Resource persons</td>
<td>e.g. Seascape</td>
<td>• Funds certain workshops, publications such as on Seascapes Framework</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>• Implementing/Executing Agency for GEF</td>
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<td>WGs</td>
<td>Focus</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TNC</strong> The Nature Conservancy</td>
<td>TWG, Resource persons</td>
<td>e.g. <strong>CT-ATLAS</strong>, MPAs, EAFM, Online courses</td>
<td>* Funds certain Workshops, funded CT ATLAS in the early stages of CTI</td>
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</table>
| **CTC** Coral Triangle Centre, Bali     | Governance Working Groups (GWG) - Cross-cutting Themes, Resource persons | Local Government Network (LGN), with a Secretariat WLF (Women Leaders’ Forum) Capacity building | * Funds certain workshops, training  
* Implementing/Executing Agency |
| **WCS** Wildlife Conservation Society    | TWG, Resource Persons | e.g. Threatened Species, Sharks and rays        | * Funds certain workshop |
CROSS CUTTING THEMES:
LOCAL GOVERNMENT NETWORK (LGN)
CROSS CUTTING THEMES:

WOMEN LEADERS FORUM & YOUTH PROGRAM
CROSS CUTTING THEMES:

REGIONAL BUSINESS FORUM (RBF)

(2015: SUSTAINABLE TOURISM AND PPP)
CROSS CUTTING THEMES:

CTI-CFF UNIVERSITY PARTNERSHIP

THE CTI-CFF UNIVERSITY PARTNERSHIP WORKSHOP ON PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT
Manado, North Sulawesi, Indonesia, 7-8 August 2017
1.5% of the world's total ocean area
This reef-building coral species richness map has been created using data from IUCN Red List species assessments. The information within the Red List assessments, along with assigned Red List Category, have been collated and verified by a group of international and regional coral experts (Carpenter et al. 2008).

The Global marine Species Assessment (GMSA) over-see extinction risk assessments of marine species for the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. This assessment covers 582 reef-building corals found in the Coral Triangle (out of a total of 845 species that exist globally). The GMSA is in the process of completing 20,000 marine species assessments, which together will create an essential baseline for the current status of marine life in the Coral Triangle, and will act as an indicator to track the successes of conservation action on threatened species into the future.

For each IUCN Red List species assessment, a distribution GIS shapefile is created allowing spatial analysis of threat, population trends, ecology, and use and trade information, along with the assigned Red List Category. This can be used to identify areas with high threat and endemism, and is a useful tool in conservation planning and action. This map shows the results of a complete assessment of reef-building corals highlighting that the Coral Triangle has the highest % of threatened corals in the world (as well as the highest species richness) (Carpenter et al. 2008).
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.
A History of Collective Achievement

**WWF IN THE CORAL TRIANGLE**

**Vision**
- The oceans and coasts of the Coral Triangle, the world's centre of marine biodiversity, are vibrant and healthy within a changing climate, helping to deliver a resilient, food secure, and contributing to improved quality of life for generations to come.

**The Coral Triangle Initiative**
- The Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF) is a public-private partnership working to improve ocean health and the resources it provides.

**CTI-CFF**
- A regional on-ground strategy aimed at improving marine, coastal, and food security, addressing climate change impacts, and reducing overfishing in the Coral Triangle region.

**KEY TARGETS**
- Biodiversity Goals
- Footprint Goal
- Habitat Protection
- Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture
- Sustainable Marine Tourism

**OUR JOURNEY STARTS HERE**

2006
- WWF releases the Taguatinga Communique, outlining the vision of what became the WWF-Coral Triangle Programme.

2007
- WWF launches the Coral Triangle Global Initiative (CTGI), a multi-stakeholder partnership in the CT states.

2008
- The President of Indonesia calls on leaders from CT countries to form the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries, and Food Security (CTI-CFF).

2009
- Development partners and governments pledge more than US$500 million to protect and restore the CT.

2010
- WWF launches the Singapore Seafood Guide, a companion to the CT seafood guide, helping to support sustainable seafood consumption in Southeast Asia.

2011
- WWF launches the ‘My Coral Triangle’ campaign, a first ever regional WWF platform to implement collaborative fundraising on a single issue.

2012
- WWF launches the Climate Adaptation Marketplace, an online platform aiming to connect funding sources with climate adaptation projects.

2013
- WWF and USGAB convene the CTI reef food fish trade forum led by ASEAN.
- CTI-CFF governments sign a resolution to promote sustainable fisheries for the trade in CT (CTI-CFF).

2014
- Vietnam launches fisheries improvement project (FIP) for yellowfin tuna in coordination with WWF.

2015
- CTI-CFF opens Regional Secretariat in Manado, Indonesia.

2016
- WWF and CTI-CFF urge governments to adopt the CTI Strategic Plan of Action, including a framework to establish a region-wide Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) network for conservation.

2017
- WWF launches the ‘Tunas de Tierra’ campaign, which raises awareness on sustainable seafood consumption in Latin America.

2018
- WWF launches the ‘Fish4Climate’ initiative, focusing on sustainable fishery management.

2019
- WWF launches the ‘Nature for Food’ initiative, which promotes sustainable seafood consumption in Southeast Asia.

2020
- WWF launches the ‘Rainforest for Food’ initiative, focusing on sustainable agriculture in the CT region.

2021
- WWF launches the ‘Marine Stewardship Coalition’ initiative, focusing on sustainable seafood consumption in Southeast Asia.

2022
- WWF launches the ‘Nature for Food’ initiative, which promotes sustainable seafood consumption in Southeast Asia.

**Source**: http://www.wf.panda.org/knowledge_hub/where_we_work/coraltriangle/achievements/
Seafood caught in the Coral Triangle feeds millions of people and sustains local economies. But with growing seafood consumption and dwindling fish populations, marine ecosystems are threatening to collapse. Not only will the folk lose their source of income -- people around the world will have a much smaller selection of seafood to choose from.

In shrimp fisheries, juvenile and small low value/trash fish can outweigh target catch by:

10 to 1

Indonesia, together with the Philippines and Papua New Guinea, are among the top 10 tuna producing countries in the world.

Tuna industry

US$1 billion

Annual trade and tuna catch in Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Solomon Islands and Fiji.

Live Reef Food Fish industry

US$810 million

Annual regional trade and catch in live reef food fish in the Asia-Pacific region. In some high production areas the actual yield of live reef fish is more than twice that which scientists say reefs can sustain.

The Coral Triangle - the nursery of the seas - is the most diverse marine region on the planet, covering some 5 million km² of ocean across 6 countries in the Asia-Pacific region. This ecological wonder is home to 75% of the world’s reef-building coral species and 6 out of the 7 known species of marine turtles.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>RPOA 2.0?</strong></th>
<th><strong>Ver. 2.0 Goals/Technical WGs?</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>GOALs 1 - 5:</strong> ?</td>
<td>Seascape, EAFM, MPA, CCA, TS?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Emerging Issues?</td>
<td>Marine Litter?</td>
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<td>LBSMP?</td>
<td>Waste Management?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other NEW Goals? Maritime?</td>
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Advantages/Disadvantages of NGOs involvement
## Advantages/Disadvantages of NGOs involvement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>(POTENTIAL) ADVANTAGES</strong></th>
<th><strong>(POTENTIAL) DISADVANTAGES</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Provide Technical assistance/Resource persons for national and CTI TWGs</td>
<td>Dependency on same persons. Should expand horizon to others.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assist with Project identification and design</td>
<td>Maybe not overlap with CTI/CT6 priorities/Goals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provide/Assist with Project funding</td>
<td>Small funds, Project basis. Not long-term. High reporting tasks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assist with Policy development</td>
<td>Maybe not overlap with CTI/CT6 priorities/goals as NGOs have own goals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementing/Executing Agencies for GEF, ADB, etc</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information &amp; data</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(unauthorized) use of CTI brand, Unilateral activities, without NCCs knowledge or approval</td>
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</table>
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.

MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS / CURRENT STATUS

- 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)*
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.

MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS / CURRENT STATUS

- Completed TOR, EAFM Framework, M&E indicators;
- EAFM trainings at regional and local levels; countries adopted training modules; countries strengthen fisheries policies and legislations.
TARGET 1: Region-wide Coral Triangle MPA System (CTMPAS) in place and fully functional

MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS / CURRENT STATUS

- 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
- Undertake prioritization exercise on capacity building needs of each country

Main Development Partners: various, WWF, TNC, etc
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

MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS / CURRENT STATUS

- 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.

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

MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS / CURRENT STATUS

- 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

Main Development Partners: WWF & GIZ, WCS
Partnerships: Lessons Learnt
1. Positive impact in the region since 2009

Social and ecological conditions improving at project sites

Learning networks vital through TWG meetings and Regional Exchanges

Apparent role of women & youth in learning networks

Consistency in data provision critical

Benefits of cross-cutting activities (e.g. marine tourism through RBF)
IMPACT & LESSONS LEARNT

Investment in regional exchanges and peer-to-peer mentorship opportunities maintained

Support from Partners and other partnerships essential (technical & financial)

Adapting to diversity in culture, policies and economic development, country institutional arrangements
Potential Areas of Cooperation

Cooperation aimed at:
- Integrated coastal communities & reef ecosystems resilience in the face of climate change
- RPOA 2.0
- CT ATLAS: updated data and information system
  - Securing impact through institutional support
  - Provision of technical assistance or expertise

• Sharing of best practices, tools, methodologies and policy

• Improve regional & international obligations e.g. Climate, CBD Aichi Targets & Priority Actions, SDGs (e.g. 1 (Poverty), 5 (Gender), 14 (Water/Marine), 17 (Partnerships))
TERIMA KASIH – MARAMING SALAMAT – TERIMA KASIH
TAGIO TUMAS – OBRIGADO – TANK IU

Headquarters:  
CTI-CFF Secretariat Building  
Jl. A.A. Maramis Kayuwasu, Kairagi II  
Manado, North Sulawesi  
95254, Indonesia

Website: www.coraltriangleinitiative.org  
Email: regional.secretariat@cticff.org
1. Support the effective management of marine protected areas (MPAs) and establish a regional MPA network for the conservation of sea turtles;

2. Promote an Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) in selected marine managed areas; and

3. Climate change adaptation planning.

Support CTI-CFF through staff secondment in the Regional Secretariat to ensure the Project meets the objectives of the CTI-CFF RPOA.
OVERALL OBJECTIVE

Strengthen CTI-CFF in ecosystem approach fisheries management (EAFM) by advocating for a regional catch documentation and traceability (CDT) system to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (IUUF) and promote sustainable fisheries.