



CORAL TRIANGLE
INITIATIVE
ON CORAL REEFS, FISHERIES
AND FOOD SECURITY



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:

Malaysian Nature Society --- Kuala Selangor Nature Park (mangroves)

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.



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Roles of NGOs in CTI

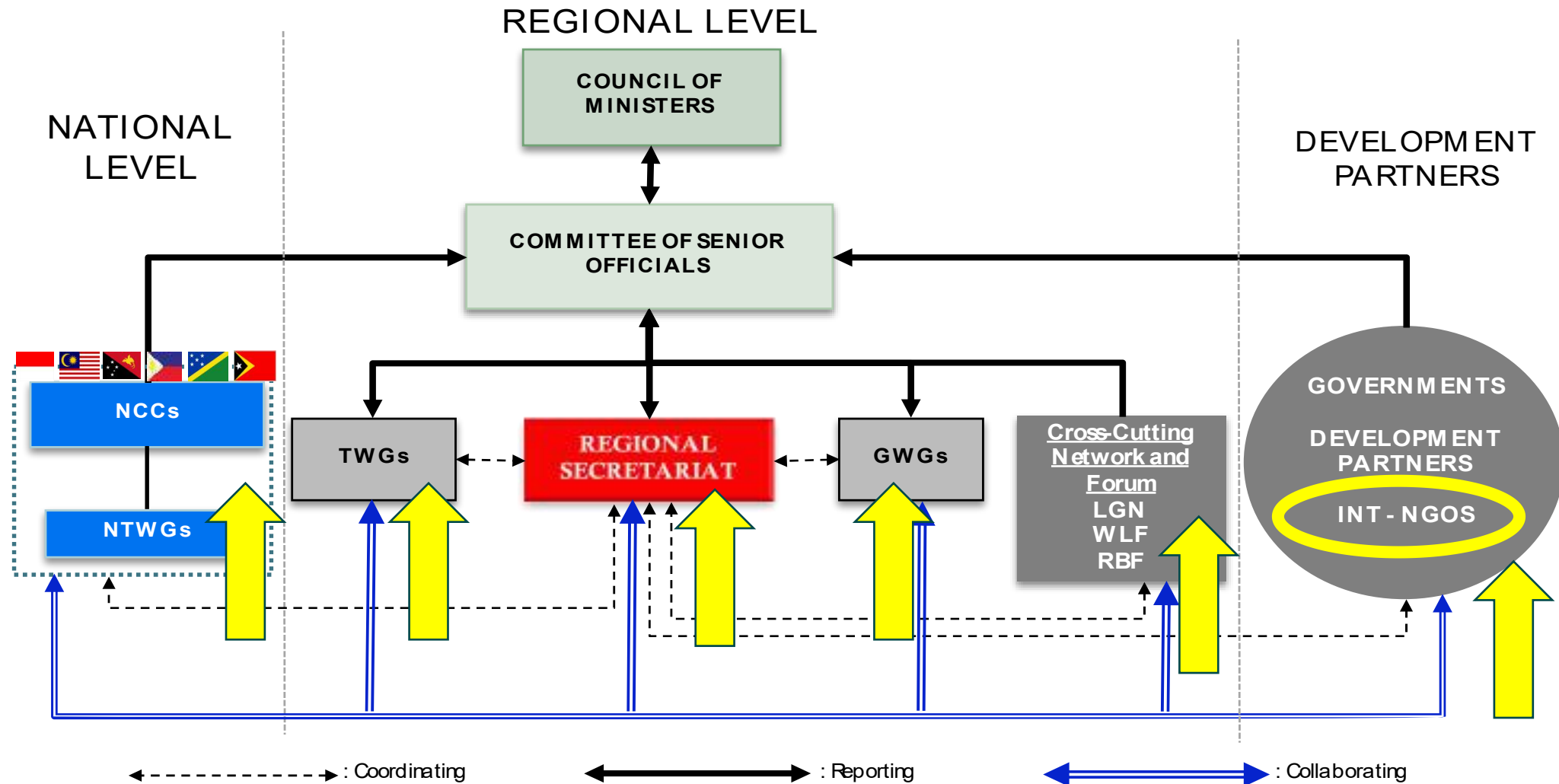
Functions of the Secretariat:

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

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS



CTI-CFF Member States, Partners and Cooperation Arrangement

Member States



National Coordinating Committee (NCC)



CTI Partners



Cooperation Arrangement (i.e. MoU)





NGOs in CTI

- WWF** – World-wide Fund for Nature
- CI** – Conservation International
- TNC** – The Nature Conservancy
- CTC** – Coral Triangle Centre
- WCS** – Wildlife Conservation Society

University Partners

Indonesia	Malaysia	Papua New Guinea	Timor Leste	Solomon Islands	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bogor Agricultural University• Institut Teknologi Sepuluh Nopember• Hasanuddin University• Sam Ratulangi University• Padjajaran University	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Universiti Malaysia Terengganu• Universiti Malaysia Sabah	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• University of Papua New Guinea	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Universidade Oriental de Timor Lorosa'e	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Solomon Islands National University	
		<th>Australia</th> <td></td> <td></td>	Australia		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• James Cook University• University of Queensland			



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NGOs & CTI: program development

FUNDING SUPPORT

ED

DED Program Services

TWG

GWG & CCT

Funding Support

USAID

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

AUST AID

DOEE, DFAT

EU

Germany (GIZ)

ADB

ADB RETA - SEA & Pacific

WWF

WWF-Malaysia, WWF-Pacific

TNC

CI

WCS

SEAFDEC

WorldFish Center (CT ATLAS)



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NGOs	WGs	Focus	Funding/ Implementing/Executing Agencies for USAID/ADB/GEF
WWF World-wide Fund for Nature WWF-Pacific WWF-Malaysia	TWG, Resource persons	e.g. SSME/Seascape, MPAs, Sustainable Marine Tourism, EAFM, Plastics e.g. SSME, Tun Mustapha Marine Parks, Live Reef Fish Food Trade (LRFFT), Hump-headed wrasse; sea cucumber rearing for local communities as supplemental income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funds certain Workshops, publications such as Sustainable Marine Tourism Destination, etc Implementing/Executing Agency
CI Conservation International	TWG, Resource persons	e.g. Seascape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funds certain workshops, publications such as on Seascapes Framework Implementing/Executing Agency for GEF



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NGOs	WGs	Focus	Funding/ Implementing/Executing Agencies for USAID/ADB/GEF
TNC The Nature Conservancy	TWG, Resource persons	e.g. CT-ATLAS , MPAs, EAFM, Online courses	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Funds certain Workshops, funded CT ATLAS in the early stages of CTI
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Funds certain workshops, trainingImplementing/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:

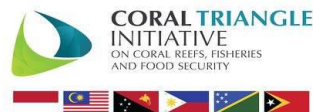
REGIONAL BUSINESS FORUM (RBF)

(2015: SUSTAINABLE
TOURISM AND PPP)



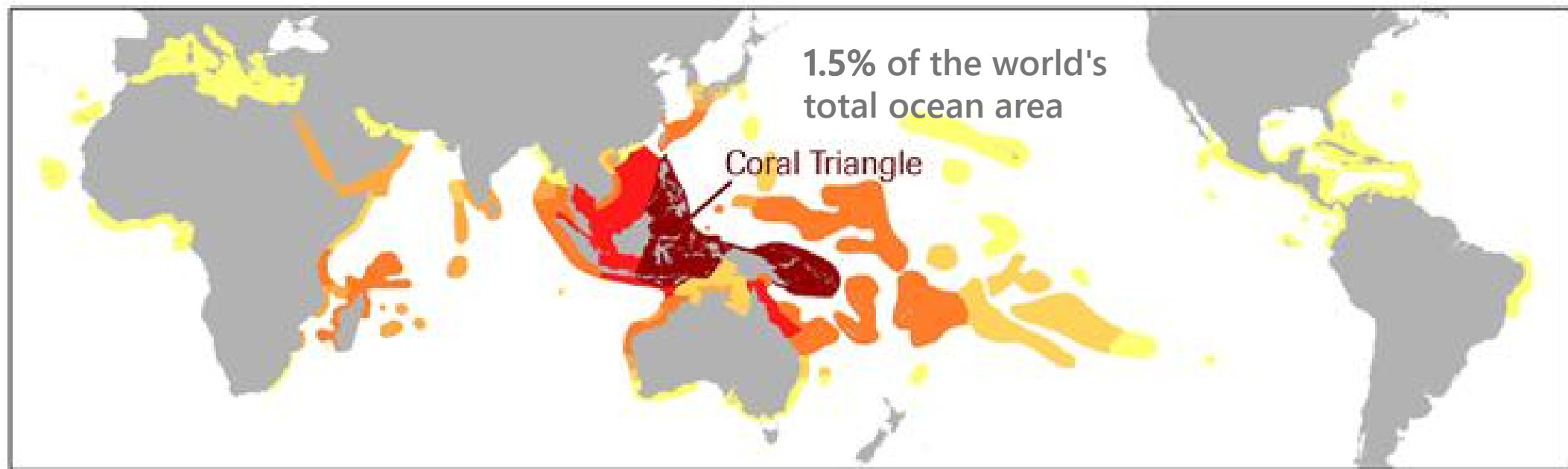
CROSS CUTTING THEMES:

CTI-CFF UNIVERSITY PARTNERSHIP

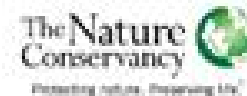


THE CTI-CFF UNIVERSITY PARTNERSHIP WORKSHOP ON PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

Manado, North Sulawesi, Indonesia, 7-8 August 2017

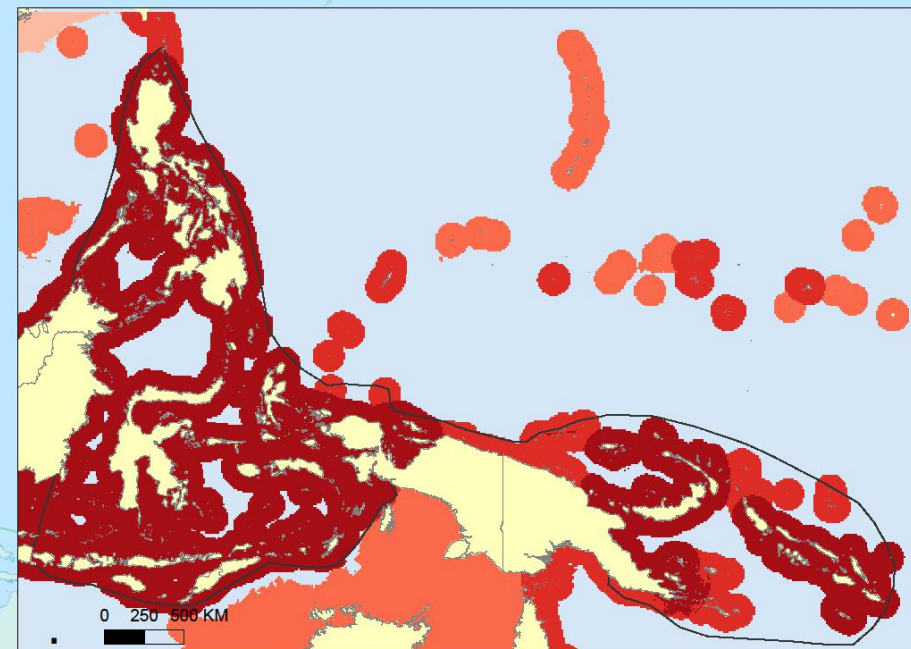
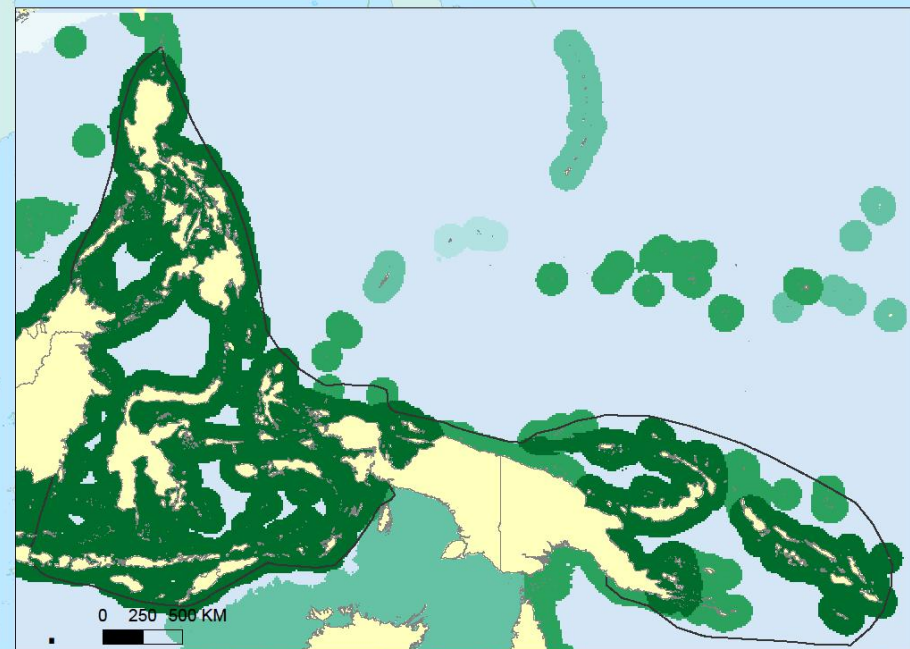
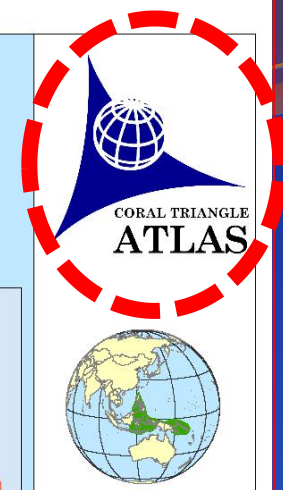


Compiled from global distribution data of all coral species by Charlie Veron, Lyndon DeVantier and Emma Turak.
Production by Stuart Kininmonth. A product of Coral Geographic. November, 2007.



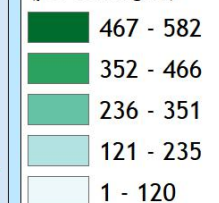
Coral Species Richness

% of Threatened Coral Species (Vulnerable, Endangered and Critically Endangered)

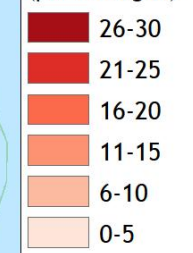


Legend

Total coral species
(per 10km grid)



% Threatened
(per 10km grid)



CT Boundary

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.

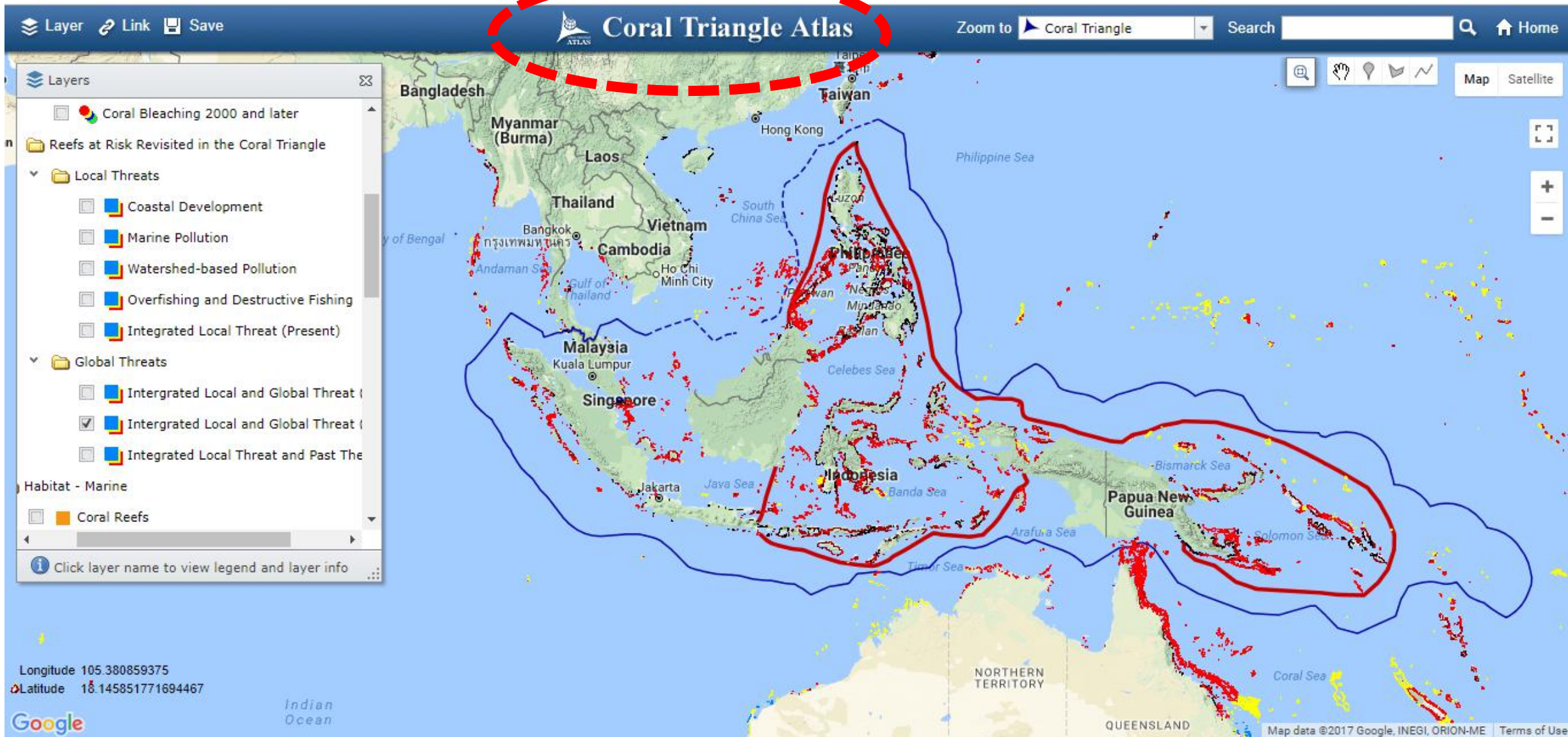
For each IUCN Red List species assessment, a distribution GIS shapefile is created allowing spatial analysis of threat, population trends, ecology, and use and trade information, along with the assigned Red List Category. This can be used to identify areas with high threat and endemism, and is a useful 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).

Map data from:



Base map data:





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.



OUR JOURNEY STARTS HERE

WWF releases the Tagaytay Communique, outlining the vision of what became the WWF Coral Triangle Programme

The geographical concept for the CT formally enters the scene at WWF during a WWF Marine Advisory Group meeting in Rome

2006

WWF supports the launch of the CTI-CFF

WWF launches the Coral Triangle Global Initiative (CTGI) to support the work of WWF's national programmes in the CT countries

2007

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

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

Key NGOs and donors agree on a coordinated approach to support the six CT national action plans

2008

WWF and partners launch USAID's Coral Triangle Support Project (CTSP) while initiating a project design process with the Asia Development Bank and the Global Environment Facility

Singapore hosts the Panda Ball, raising awareness for WWF in the CT

CT6 governments adopt a 10-year Regional Plan of Action, including a framework to establish a region-wide comprehensive, ecologically representative and well-managed Coral Triangle Marine Protected Area System (CTMPAS) by 2020

2009

CTI Leaders Summit takes place in Bali to further political and donor support at the highest levels of government

WWF releases the Coral Triangle and Climate Change report on the CT, warning that coral reefs in the CT could be completely destroyed by the end of the century if action is not taken

Thousands of turtles are saved thanks to a WWF in the CT initiative aimed at reducing bycatch in longline tuna fisheries

2010

WWF launches the Singapore Seafood Guide for one of the biggest seafood consuming nations in the Asia-Pacific, which relies on CT resources

Manila hosts first CT Regional Business Forum, kickstarting a focus on sustainable blue economy approaches in the CT

WWF launches the biennial Fishers Forum to provide opportunities for fishers in the CT region to give input on policy and develop new partnerships in the sector

WWF-Fiji trials energy efficiency pilot for tourism sector, providing an innovative model to source funds for climate change adaptation in other parts of the CT

The Philippines government prioritizes tuna research, WWF lobbying sees recognition of the need to allocate additional funding to achieve sustainable production

CT fishers collectively agree on recommendations to address bycatch, including implementing bycatch legislation into respective national policies

2011

WWF launches the 'My Coral Triangle' campaign, the first ever regional WWF platform to implement collaborative fundraising on a single issue

Mass coral bleaching phenomenon, brought on by warmer waters, closes dive sites throughout the CT

WWF co-hosts workshop on market-based improvements in the live reef fish food trade, in partnership with APEC and Indonesia's Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries to pave the way for stronger regional cooperation

WWF in the CT releases circle hook policy brief, evaluating and providing recommendations on the urgent issue of bycatch reduction in longline fisheries

2017

WWF develops mobile phone app: Watch Our Seas for coastal communities to report illegal, underreported and unregulated fishing and poaching

WWF launches a traceability system for yellowfin tuna in Vietnam, in collaboration with industry group VinaTuna, aiming to reduce mixing of FIP and non-FIP fish

2016

CT6 governments support nature-based tourism and sustainability standards for tourism in marine protected areas

IUCN officially declares the whale shark endangered, a species that is found in the CT waters of Indonesia and the Philippines

Malaysia formalizes its biggest protected marine conservation area to date after a 13-year process supported by WWF in the CT

WWF launches the Reviving Melanesia's Ocean Economy report, a ground breaking study which values Melanesia's ocean assets at half-a-trillion US dollars

More than 3 million hectares of CT marine protected areas has been created with WWF support, and more than 800 women are supported in economic empowerment projects

2015

CTI-CFF opens Regional Secretariat in Manado, Indonesia

WWF in the CT develops electronic catch documentation system, in partnership with Traceall Global Ltd., to better manage fisheries data

Low footprint aquaculture (LFA) reports are produced and disseminated, highlighting seafood footprint concerns and importance of LFA to food security

A History of Collective Achievement WWF IN THE CORAL TRIANGLE



— The Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security implementation area
— Coral Triangle scientific area

KEY TARGETS



Biodiversity Goals
20%

of the CT region's marine habitats are under effective management and the integrity, productivity, and diversity of these marine ecosystems are being secured and shared in effective and equitable ways for coastal communities.



Footprint Goal
Reduction

The footprint of fisheries, aquaculture, marine tourism, and coastal development on the oceans and coastal habitats of the CT region is being reduced through multi-stakeholder collaborations in support of resilient social and ecological systems.



Habitat Protection
Including Management of Ocean Plastic Pollution



Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture



Sustainable Marine Tourism

panda.org/coraltriangle

2014

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

CTI-CFF launches a regional framework for ecosystem-based approaches to fisheries management

EcoAdapt and WWF launch the CT Climate Adaptation Marketplace, an online portal aiming to connect funding sources with climate adaptation projects

Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Vietnam agree to jointly tackle the illegal marine turtle trade during a workshop funded by WWF

2013

WWF and USAID convene CT6 live reef food fish trade forum led by ASEAN, CT6 governments sign a resolution to promote sustainable measures for the trade in LRFF

In a CT first, Indonesia announces world's largest sanctuary for manta rays, banning fishing of mantas within the country's exclusive economic zone

WWF launches new regional Aquaculture Dialogue to develop ASC species Standard for tropical marine finfish (e.g. barramundi, grouper, and snapper)

2012

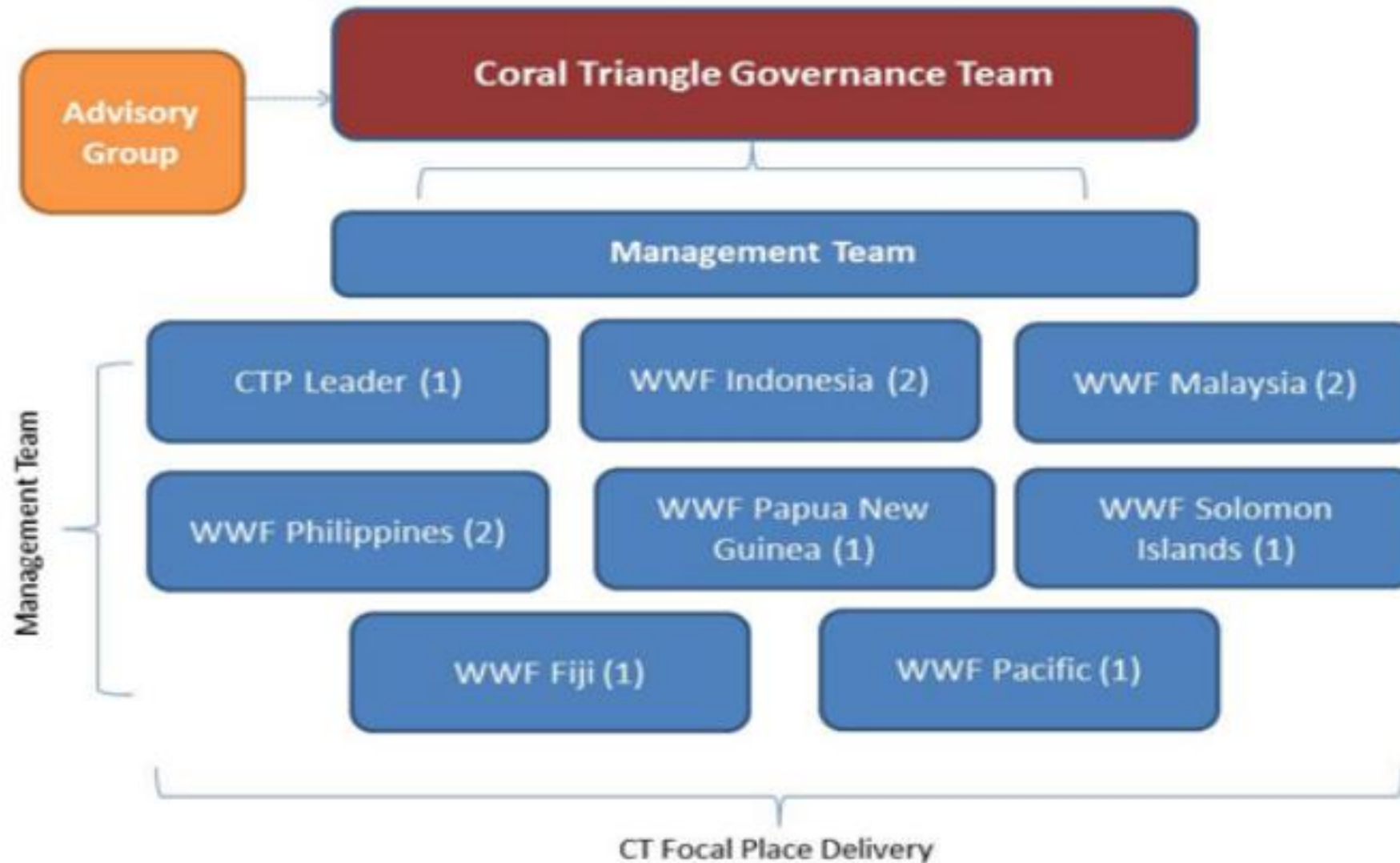
June 9 becomes the inaugural Coral Triangle Day

WWF commences CT tuna tagging project to provide evidence for regional policy inputs such as the establishment of protected tuna spawning areas in the CT

The Marine Fish Farmers Association of Malaysia is formed to promote more responsible and sustainable production of farmed marine fish

Source: http://wwf.panda.org/knowledge_hub/where_we_work/coraltriangle/achievements/

WWF Coral Triangle Programme Governance Structure



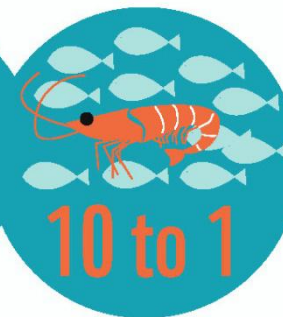
Source: http://wwf.panda.org/knowledge_hub/where_we_work/coraltriangle/coraltrianglestaff/



SEAFOOD IN THE CORAL TRIANGLE

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 fisherfolk 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:



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

991,482
metric tons

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

WWF

Based on figures from the WCPFC 2008 yearbook

Live Reef Food Fish industry

US\$ 810 million

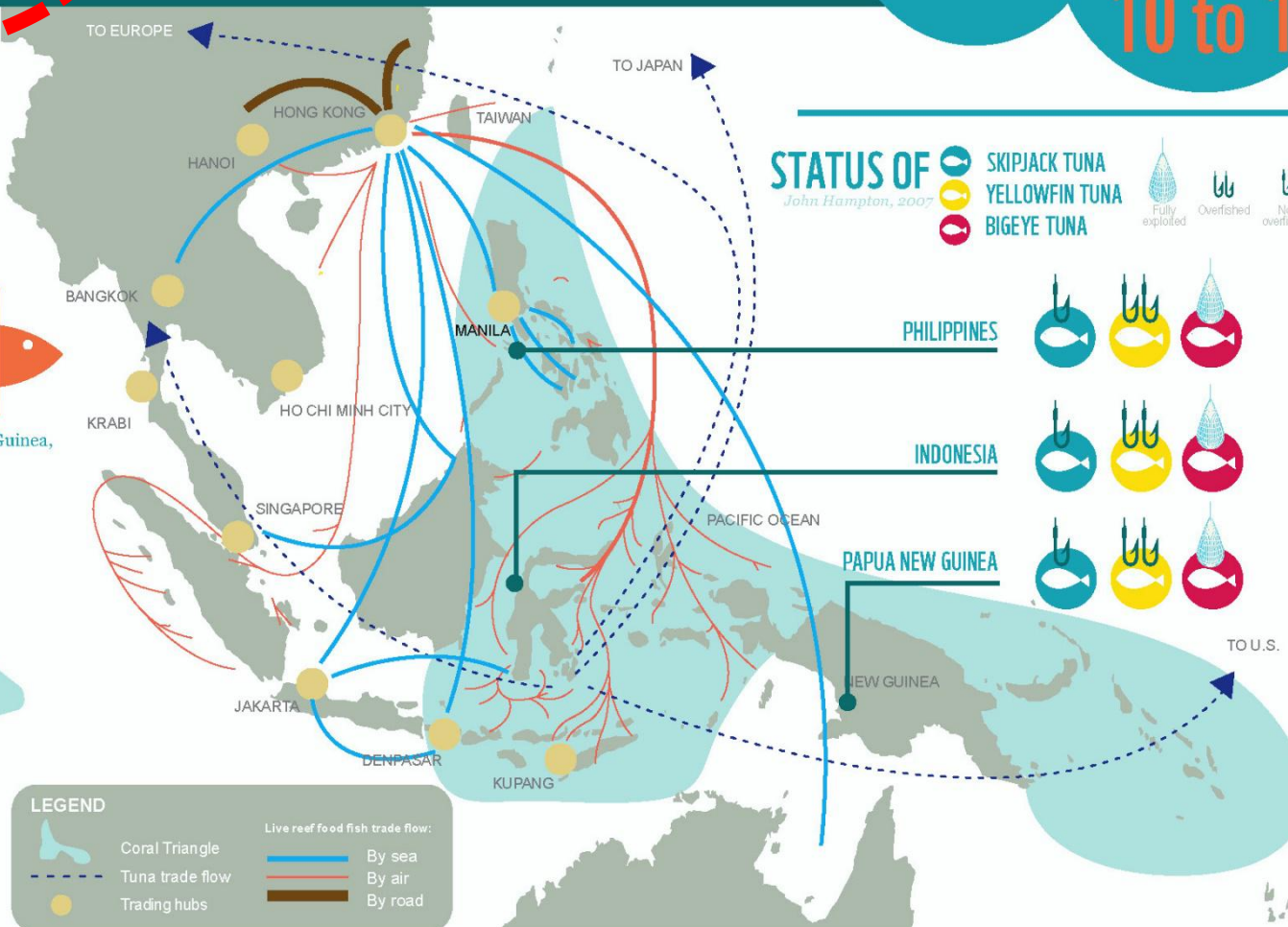
30,000
metric tons

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.

Hong Kong Agriculture Fisheries and Conservation Department

Hong Kong Census and Statistics Department, 2009

WWF, 2008

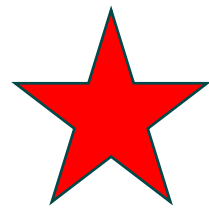


The Coral Triangle - the nursery of the seas - is the most diverse marine region on the planet, covering some 6 million km² of ocean across 6 countries in the Asia-Pacific region. This ecological wonder is home to 76% of the world's reef-building coral species and 6 out the 7 known species of marine turtles.

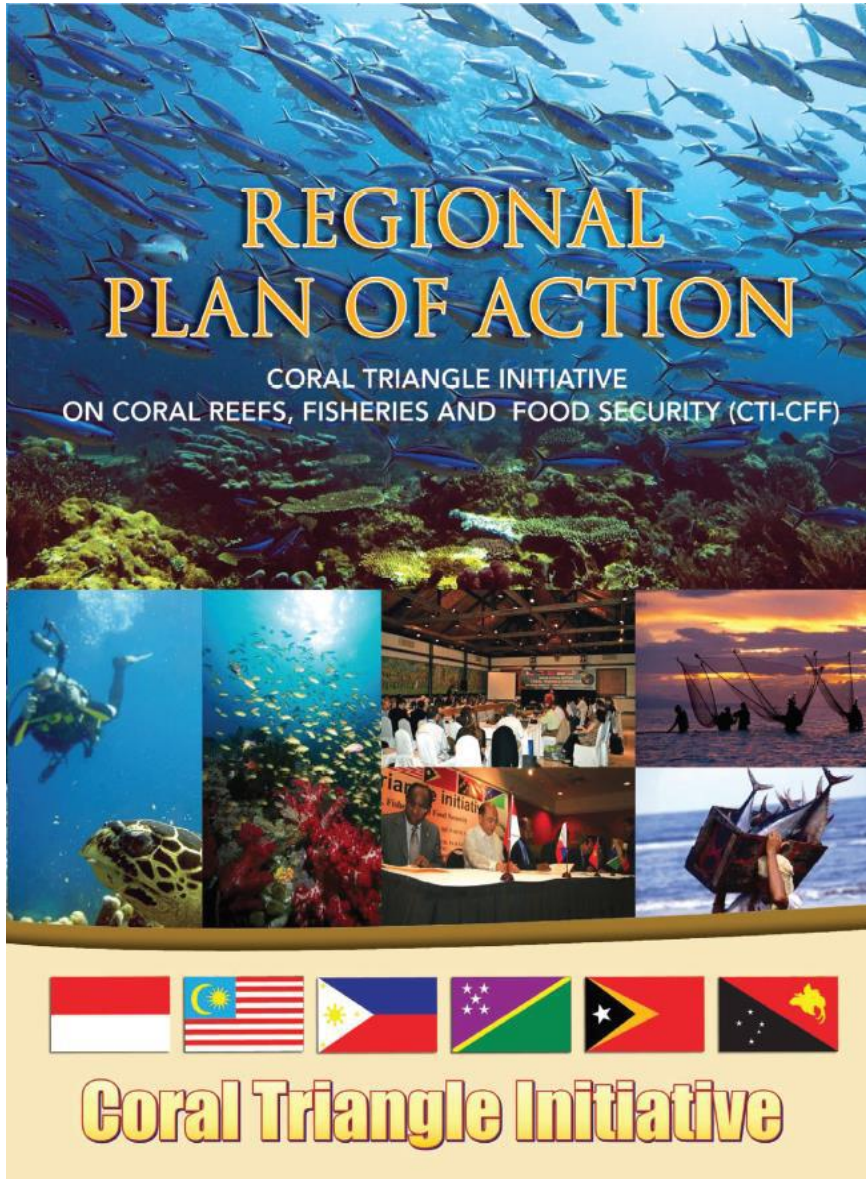


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RPOA 2.0 ?



Ver. 2.0 Goals/Technical WGs ?



GOALS 1 - 5: ?
MPA, CCA, TS?

Seascape, EAFM,

Emerging Issues?

Marine Litter?

Waste Management?

LBSMP?

Other NEW Goals? Maritime?

?

?



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Advantages/Disadvantages of NGOs involvement

Advantages/Disadvantages of NGOs involvement

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

- 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.

MPAs established and
effectively managed

03

Main Development Partners: various, **WWF, TNC, etc**

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

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.

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



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Partnerships: Lessons Learnt

IMPACT & 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)**



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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))





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Regional Secretariat

Photo credits: Pixabay & IYOR Bank/JayneJenkins/FabriceDudenhofer/Yen-YiLee

TERIMA KASIH — MARAMING SALAMAT — TERIMA KASIH
TAGIO TUMAS — OBRIGADO — TANK IU



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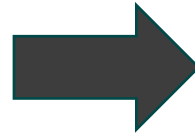
Headquarter:

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

Website: www.coraltriangleinitiative.org



Email: regional.secretariat@cticff.org



FOCAL AREAS

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.



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



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Regional Secretariat

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT
MISSION FOR ASIA (RDMA)



USAID OCEANS AND
FISHERIES PARTNERSHIP

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.

Notes:

———— : Funding/Activity, Reporting, Coordinating

- - - - : Coordinating, Tech. Assistance

===== : Coordinating



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