



KFW



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**CORAL TRIANGLE
INITIATIVE**
ON CORAL REEFS, FISHERIES
AND FOOD SECURITY

For Resilient Oceans and Communities

Coral Triangle Conservation Fund

Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF) Implementation Area

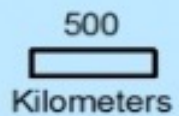


CTI-CFF Implementation Area

This boundary is based on the Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZ) of the CTI countries. EEZ source data from Flanders Marine Institute (VLIZ) 2011. Note that internal boundaries are not shown, disputed boundaries exist in this geography, a boundary for Brunei is not known, and Singapore and Brunei are not members of the CTI-CFF. Boundaries are only for illustration and are not legally binding in any way.

Coral Triangle Scientific Boundary

Veron et al 2009



CTI-CFF Member States and Partners



CORAL TRIANGLE INITIATIVE
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Member States



National Coordinating Committees (NCC)



CTI Partners



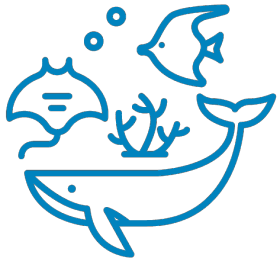
Collaborators



University Partners



Why Coral Triangle?



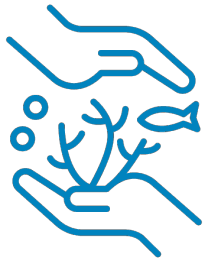
Highest Coral Reef Diversity

- Coral Triangle is home to 75% of known coral species in the world
- 600 species of reef-building corals
- 3000 species of reef fish



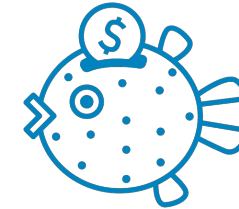
1/3 of Global Coral Area

- Countries manage 35% of global coral area
- 35% of the world's 50 most resilient reefs



Fisheries

- Coral reefs are nurseries for regional fisheries
- 2.8 million small-scale fisheries depends on Coral Triangle reefs



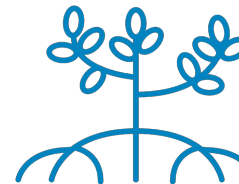
Tourism Benefits

- Coral Triangle reefs generate US\$5.7bn per year from tourism



Livelihood / Socia-Economic Support

- Coral Triangle Marine Resources directly support the livelihoods over 120 million people



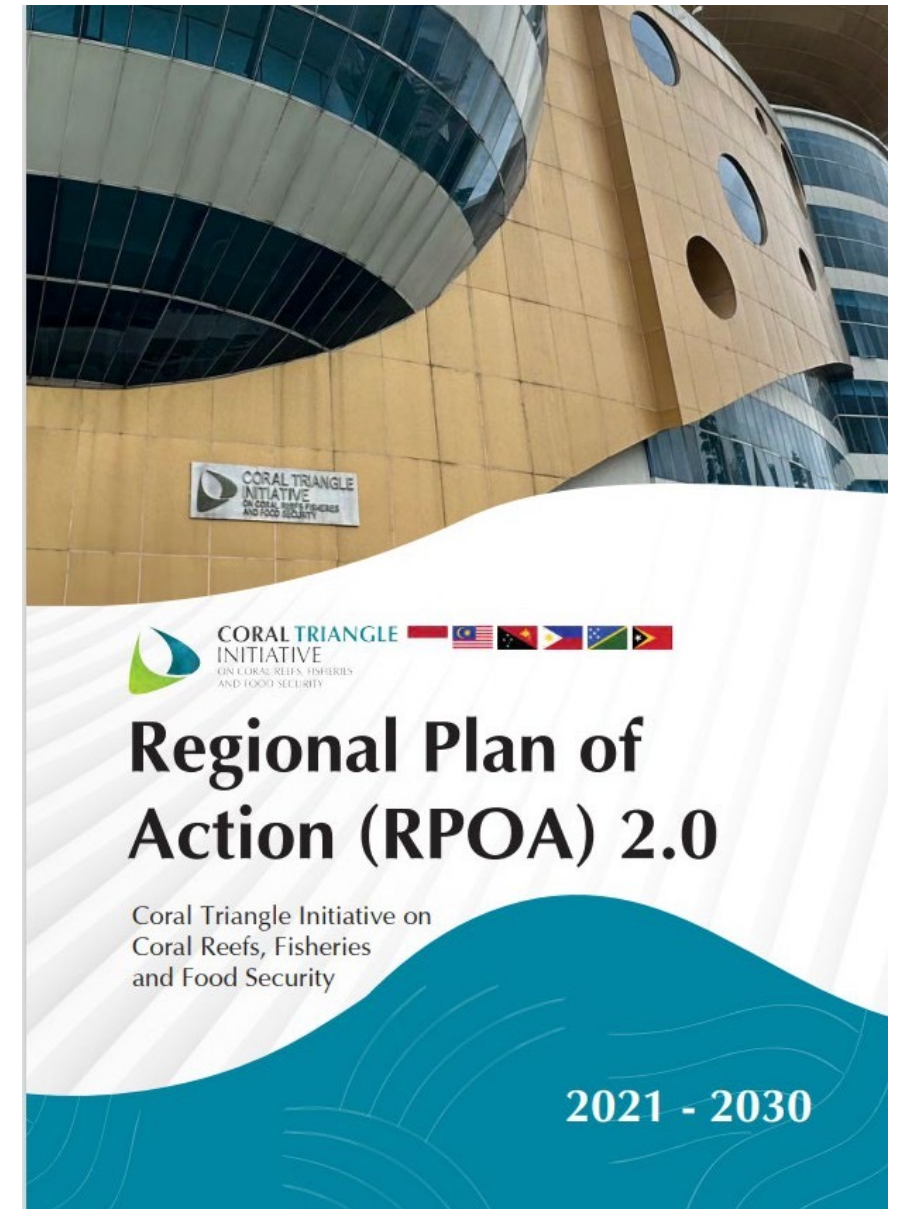
Coastal Protection and Blue Carbon

- 26 million people are protected by reefs
- 45% of the world's mangrove-associated carbon is found in the coral triangle

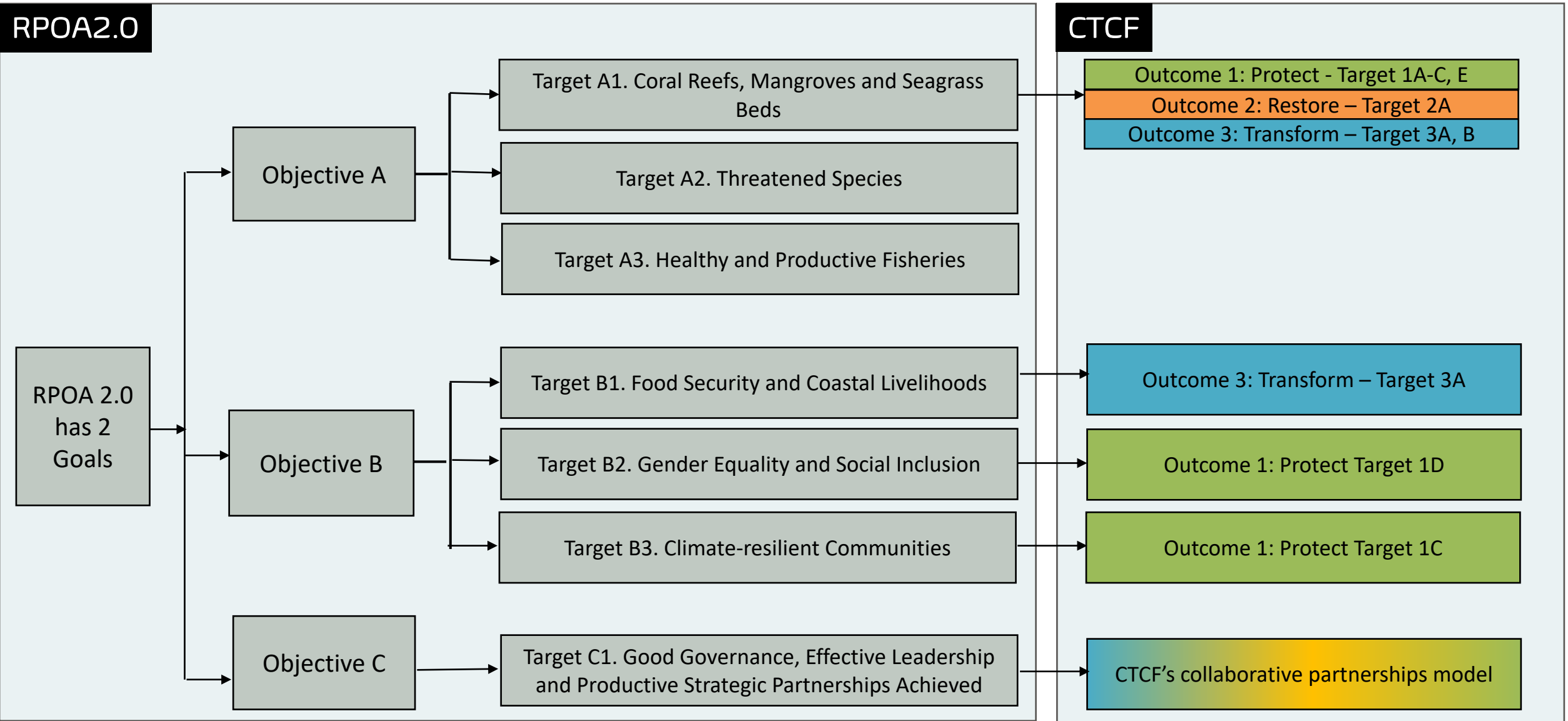
Goals of CTI CFF

By **2025**, coastal communities and coastal and marine ecosystems are enabled to cope with the impacts of climate change, natural and anthropogenic threats

By **2030**, coastal communities and coastal and marine ecosystems in the CT region are more resilient to adapt to impacts of climate change, natural and anthropogenic threats



CTCF Alignment with RPOA 2.0



Mission:

Priority Marine Protected and Conserved Areas (MPCAs) in the Coral Triangle are effective, climate resilient, and sustainable while benefitting nature and communities

Outcomes:

Protect



Outcome 1

Network of Marine Protected and Conserved Areas (MPCAs) is expanded and effectively managed (priority, representative)

Restore



Outcome 2

Resilience of MPCA ecosystems to bleaching and other threats is improved

Transform



Outcome 3

Governments, civil society, private actors, indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs), and other actors have a sustainable economic relationship with the marine and coastal ecosystems.

Outcome 1 - Protect

Outcome

Network of Marine Protected and Conserved Areas (MPCAs) is expanded and effectively managed (priority, representative)

Outcome Targets

Target 1.A. 30x30 Political Boundary Target

- Regional MPCA Coverage minimum of 15% with ideal target of 30% for the CT6 by 2030 based on 2020 baseline
- Support CT6 countries that have not committed to a 30 x 30 target to build capacity and contribute meaningfully to the Regional Target.

Target 1.B. Priority Seascapes

- MPCA networks cover at least 20% of priority areas for regional connectivity, biodiversity, and resilience – Priority seascapes (Sulu-Sulawesi Seascape, Bismarck-Solomon Seas, Sunda-Banda Seascape).

Target 1.C. Enhanced MPCA Management Effectiveness

- Greater than 20% of MPCAs in priority seascapes are documented to be “effectively managed” (as defined by CTMPAS, METT, Green List, etc.) by 2030.

Target 1.D. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) in MPCA Management

- MPCAs follow a rights-based approach engaging and respecting Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs), gender diversity, and youth engagement as indicated in Management Plans. Target 30% by 2027, 50% by 2030?

Target 1.E Coral Reef Resilience

- X% of climate resilient coral reefs in the target MPCAs remain above functioning thresholds in 2030.



Outcome 1 – Protect – Outcome Targets



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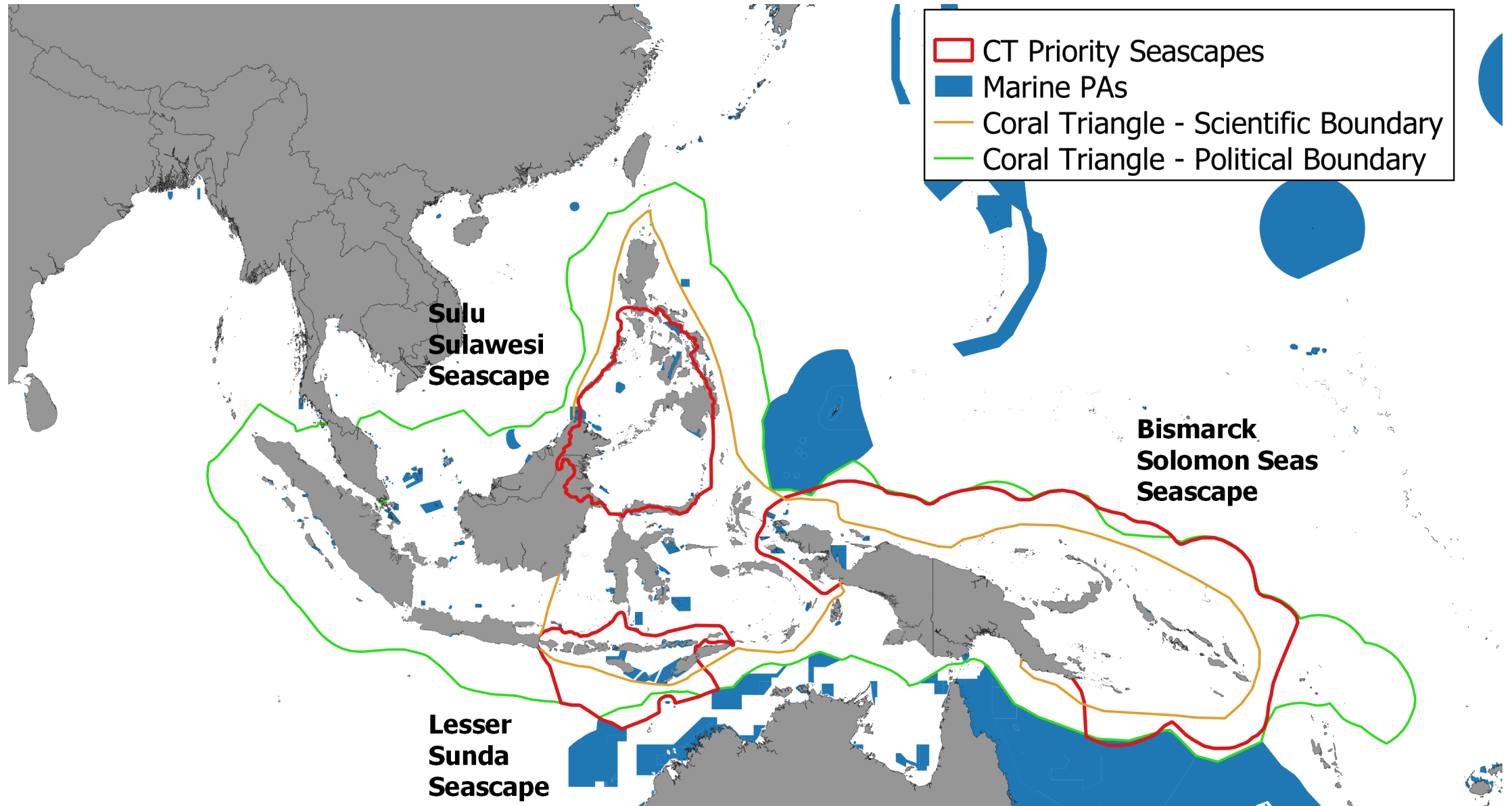
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Coral Triangle Priority Seascape



Outcome 1 – Protect - Outputs



1.1 MPCA Management and Business Plans developed, resourced, and implemented

1.2 Capacity of MPCA practitioners strengthened and a community of practice in place

1.3 Successful Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLC) MPCA models, developed, scaled and replicated

1.4 Climate adaptation and diverse aspects of resilience (food, economic, etc.) effectively integrated into MPCA management and spatial plans in CTI Priority Seascapes

1.5 Regulatory frameworks enhanced and harmonized

Outcome 2 - Restore

Outcome

Resilience of MPCA ecosystems to bleaching and other threats is improved

Outcome Targets

Priority local drivers of degradation on coral reef and associated ecosystems are identified and reduced (e.g. overfishing, pollution, tourism pressures) to enable natural recovery and rehabilitation of climate-impacted coral reefs.



Outcome 2 – Restore - Outputs

2.1 Major threats to marine and coastal ecosystems are identified, stabilized, and in some cases reduced (Ridge-to-reef approach, fisheries gear modification, etc.)

2.2 Incentives and new financial models increase science-based coral and other associated ecosystem restoration

2.3 Rapid response programs are in place to restore reefs and other associated ecosystems damaged by natural or man made major disturbance (storms, oil spills, tsunamis, ship damage, discarded gear, etc.)



Outcome 3 - Transform

Outcome

Governments, civil society, private actors, indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs), and other actors have a sustainable economic relationship with the marine and coastal ecosystems.

Outcome Targets

- Governments, civil society, private actors (e.g. MSMEs), and IPLCs are supported and empowered in equitable and sustainable use and conservation of marine and coastal resources (fish biomass stable or increasing, GINI coefficient trending down – towards equality).
- Coastal community wellbeing and resilience are enhanced under well-managed MPCA systems



Outcome 3 – Transform - Outputs



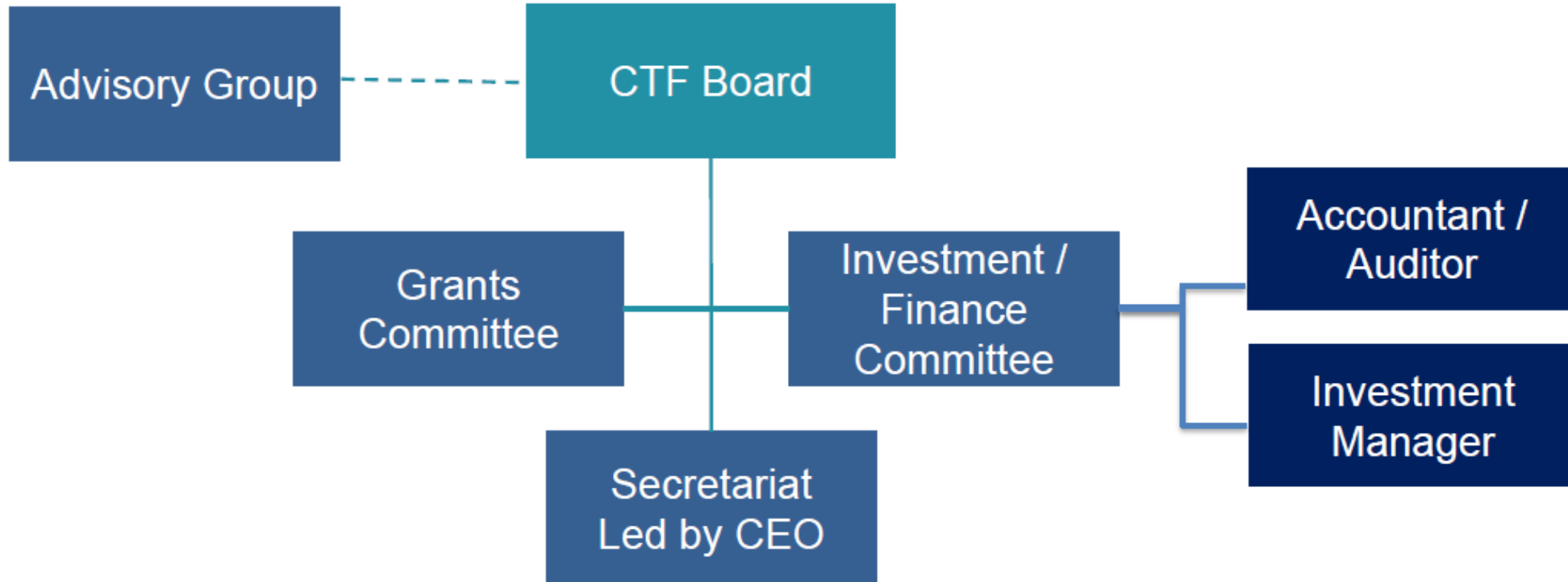
3.1 Climate mitigation and adaptation (e.g. blue carbon) projects are effectively and equitably developed and financed

3.2 Sustainable resilient livelihoods that support conservation are enhanced

3.3 Communities dependent on MPCA resources show increased economic, financial, and institutional resilience to shocks

3.4 Coastal community institutions, planning and access to finance strengthened including increased access for gender responsive and youth opportunities

Governance Structure



Advisory Board: CT6 Representatives



Head of Sub-Directorate of
Infrastructure, Facility and
Conservation Partnership
Directorate of Conservation and
Biodiversity,
Ministry of Marine Affairs and
Fisheries (MMAF)
Jakarta, Indonesia



Dr. Firdaus Agung



Deputy Undersecretary,
Environmental Management
Division (BPAS)
Ministry of Environment and
Water (KASA), Malaysia



**Mr. Eddy Mazuaansyah bin
Mohd Ali Murad**



Senior Analyst – Renewable
Resource Branch, Sectoral
Policy Division
Department of Treasury
Port Moresby,
Papua New Guinea



Mr. Junior Hasu

Director of DENR Financial and
Financial Service
Department of Environment
and Natural Resources of the
Philippines
Quezon City, the Philippines



Dir. Angelito V. Fontanilla

Acting Director for Economic
and Productive Division
Ministry of Development
Planning and Aid
Coordination
Honiara, the Solomon Islands



Mr. Mathew Walekoro



Director General for
Fisheries
Ministry of Agriculture
and Fisheries
Dili, Timor-Leste



H.E. Acacio Guterres

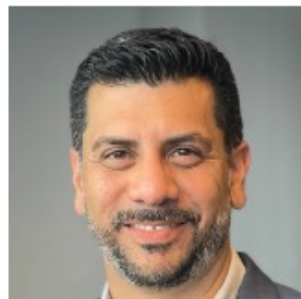
Advisory Board: Our Partners



Senior Environment
Specialist (Consultant)
Asian Development Bank



Mr. Arunkumar Abraham



Deputy Head of Secretariat
Global Fund for Coral Reefs
(GFCR)



Mr. Yabanex Batista



Director, Coral Reef
Conservation
Wildlife Conservation
Society



Dr. Emily Darling



Ms. Laura Whitford
Conservation Partnership Director
The Nature Conservancy



Project Management Specialist
USAID Regional Development
Mission for Asia



Ms. Araya Poomsaringkarn



Global Coordinator
International Coral Reef
Initiative



Mr. Francis Staub



Conservation Finance
Blue Nature Alliance
Conservation
International



Mr. Chris Stone

Introductions: CTCF Board



CTI-CFF Executive Director
representing the CTI-CFF
(*ex officio*) and serving as
founding Chair of the Board



**Dr Mohd Kushairi Bin Mohd
Rajuddin**



**Senior Financial and Legal
Advisor (Independent)**



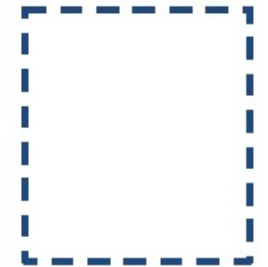
Anne Desdoigts



**Executive Director,
Coral Triangle Centre**



Rili Djohani



KIV donor



**VP for Technical Services,
Pacific Ream Innovations
Management and
Exponents, Inc.**



Len Garces



**CEO, International
Science Council**



Dr Salvatore Arico



**Commonwealth
National Climate
Finance Advisor to
the Government of
the Solomon Islands**



Dr. Michael Oto'ara Ha'apio

Progress so far

