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

500 Kilometers
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

**Fisheries**
- Coral reefs are nurseries for regional fisheries
- 2.8 million small-scale fisheries depend on Coral Triangle reefs

**Livelihood / Socio-Economic Support**
- Coral Triangle Marine Resources directly support the livelihoods of over 120 million people

**1/3 of Global Coral Area**
- Countries manage 35% of global coral area
- 35% of the world’s 50 most resilient reefs

**Tourism Benefits**
- Coral Triangle reefs generate US$5.7bn per year from tourism

**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

RPOA 2.0

Objective A
- Target A1. Coral Reefs, Mangroves and Seagrass Beds
- Target A2. Threatened Species
- Target A3. Healthy and Productive Fisheries

Objective B
- Target B1. Food Security and Coastal Livelihoods
- Target B2. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
- Target B3. Climate-resilient Communities

Objective C
- Target C1. Good Governance, Effective Leadership and Productive Strategic Partnerships Achieved

CTCF

Outcome 1: Protect - Target 1A-C, E
Outcome 2: Restore – Target 2A
Outcome 3: Transform – Target 3A, B

Outcome 3: Transform – Target 3A
Outcome 1: Protect Target 1D
Outcome 1: Protect Target 1C

CTCF’s collaborative partnerships model
CTCF Strategy

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.
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Target 1.E Coral Reef Resilience
• X% of climate resilient coral reefs in the target MPCAs remain above functioning thresholds in 2030.
Coral Triangle Priority Seascapes
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.
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 Group
- CTF Board
- Grants Committee
- Secretariat Led by CEO
- Investment / Finance Committee
- Accountant / Auditor
- Investment Manager
- Led by CEO
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Advisory Board: CT6 Representatives</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Head of Sub-Directorate of</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Infrastructure, Facility and</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Conservation Partnership</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Directorate of Conservation and</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Biodiversity, Ministry of Marine</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF)</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Jakarta, Indonesia</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Dr. Firdaus Agung</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Director of DENR Financial and</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Financial Service</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Department of Environment</strong></td>
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<td><strong>and Natural Resources of the</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Philippines Quezon City, the</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Dir. Angelito V. Fontanilla</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Deputy Undersecretary,</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Environmental Management</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Division (BPAS)</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Ministry of Environment and</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Water (KASA), Malaysia</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Mr. Eddy Mazuaansyah bin Mohd Ali</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Murad</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Senior Analyst – Renewable</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Resource Branch, Sectoral</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Policy Division</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Department of Treasury</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Mr. Junior Hasu</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Acting Director for Economic</strong></td>
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<td><strong>and Productive Division</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Ministry of Development</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Planning and Aid Coordination</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Honaiara, the Solomon Islands</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Mr. Mathew Walekoro</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Director General for Fisheries</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Ministry of Agriculture and</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Fisheries Dili, Timor-Leste</strong></td>
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<td><strong>H.E. Acacio Guterres</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. Arunkumar Abraham</td>
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<td>Mr. Yabanex Batista</td>
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<td>Dr. Emily Darling</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ms. Araya Poomsaringkarn</td>
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<td>Mr. Francis Staub</td>
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<td>Mr. Chris Stone</td>
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<td>Ms. Laura Whitford</td>
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## Introductions: CTCF Board

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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dr Mohd Kushairi Bin Mohd Rajuddin</td>
<td>CTI-CFF Executive Director representing the CTI-CFF (ex officio) and serving as founding Chair of the Board</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anne Desdoigts</td>
<td>Senior Financial and Legal Advisor (Independent)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rili Djohani</td>
<td>Executive Director, Coral Triangle Centre</td>
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<tr>
<td>Len Garces</td>
<td>VP for Technical Services, Pacific Ream Innovations Management and Exponents, Inc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr Salvatore Arico</td>
<td>CEO, International Science Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Michael Oto’ara Ha’apio</td>
<td>Commonwealth National Climate Finance Advisor to the Government of the Solomon Islands</td>
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Progress so far

EU/KfW funding secured
To design and implement the most feasible sustainable financing model for the coral triangle

WCS starts leading the CTI-CFF Strategic Partners Dialogue

Conservation Finance Needs Assessment conducted

Jan 2021
CTCF Technical Committee established
First TC meeting

Conservation Finance Trainings conducted for CTI-CFF RS and partners

April 2022
Technical Committee expanded to become Steering Committee
First SC meeting

USAID funding secured
For CEO hire and other CTCF activities

CTI-CFF ED starts promoting CTCF at International events
e.g. CBD COP15, UNFCCC COP27, Our Oceans Conference, UN Oceans Conference

USAID funding secured

Aug 2023
Marcoms and Tax analysis
Commenced

July 2023
Legal Analysis
Commenced

May 2023
RCTF Board established
First board briefing

9 June 2023
Donor Roundtable
Coral Triangle Day
CTCF Soft Launch

Q4 2022
RPOA2.0 launched

Q4 2022
Six positive responses as of 17 Aug 2023

TARGET
Q4 2024
Donor Roundtable

TARGET
June 2024
CTCF Operationalized

Donor Roundtable
Teaser Emails Sent

First grant window opens

Committees
Update of Donor Roundtable

3' Board Meeting
Intro to CT, CTI-CFF

4't Board Meeting

8't Board Meeting

7't Board Meeting

6't Board Meeting

5't Board Meeting

4't Board Meeting

8 Aug

5 Sep

Jul

11 Jul

Aug

Mar, Lisbon

UN Ocean Decade Conference
8-12 April, Barcelona

Our Ocean Conference
2024, Greece

Donor Roundtable
Teaser Email

Email to Potential Donors

REDLAC meeting
(23 Oct in Peru)
(potentially attended by CTCF CEO)