

CORAL TRIANGLE INITIATIVE

ON CORAL REEFS, FISHERIES & FOOD SECURITY

***A lesson learned towards safeguarding
the region's marine and coastal resources
for the sustainable growth and prosperity***

by :

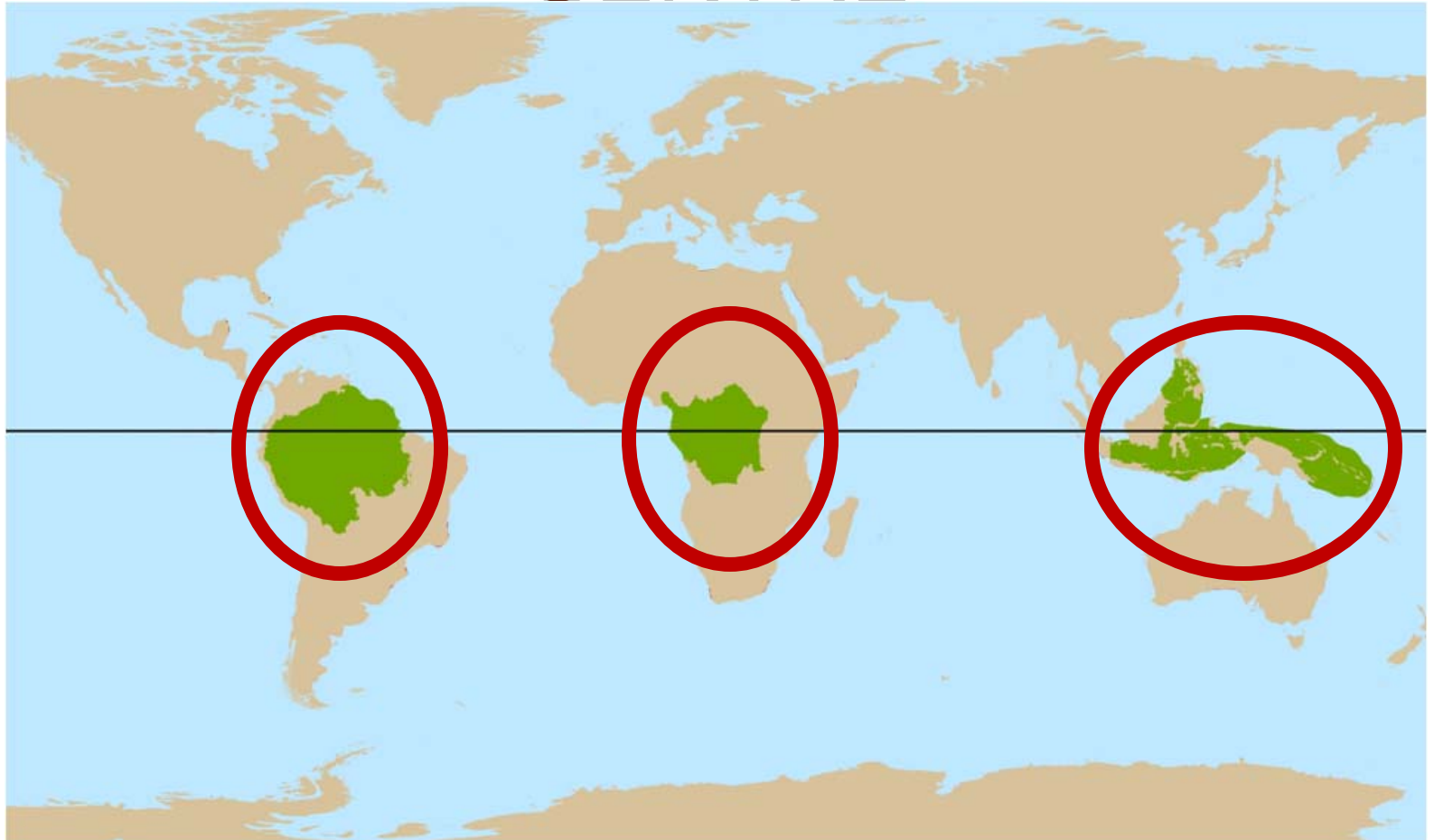
Narmoko Prasmadji

Executive Secretary of CTI-CFF Indonesia

**The 11th meeting of the United Nations Open-ended Informal
Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea,
United Nations Headquarters in New York
23-25 Jun 2010**



SPOTTED OF WORLD BIODIVERSITY CENTRE



CTI COUNTRIES

INDONESIA

MALAYSIA

PHILIPPINE

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

SOLOMON ISLAND

TIMOR LESTE



The Champions



Indonesia President proposed a such partnership during COP-8 CBD Event in Brazil 2006



Presiden Arroyo
(Philippines)



PM Abdullah Ahmad Badawi (Malaysia)



PM Somare
(PNG)



Presiden Jose Ramos-Horta
(Timor-Leste)



PM Derek Sikua
(Solomon Islands)



President Bush (U.S.)



PM Howard (Australia)

- The Nature Conservancy (TNC);
- Conservation International (CI);
- World Wildlife Fund (WWF)



APEC Leader's Declaration 2007



Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation



SYDNEY APEC LEADERS' DECLARATION ON CLIMATE CHANGE, ENERGY SECURITY AND CLEAN DEVELOPMENT

Sydney, Australia, 9 September 2007

Marine and coastal resources

Sustainable marine and coastal resources are an integral part of the carbon cycle. We therefore:

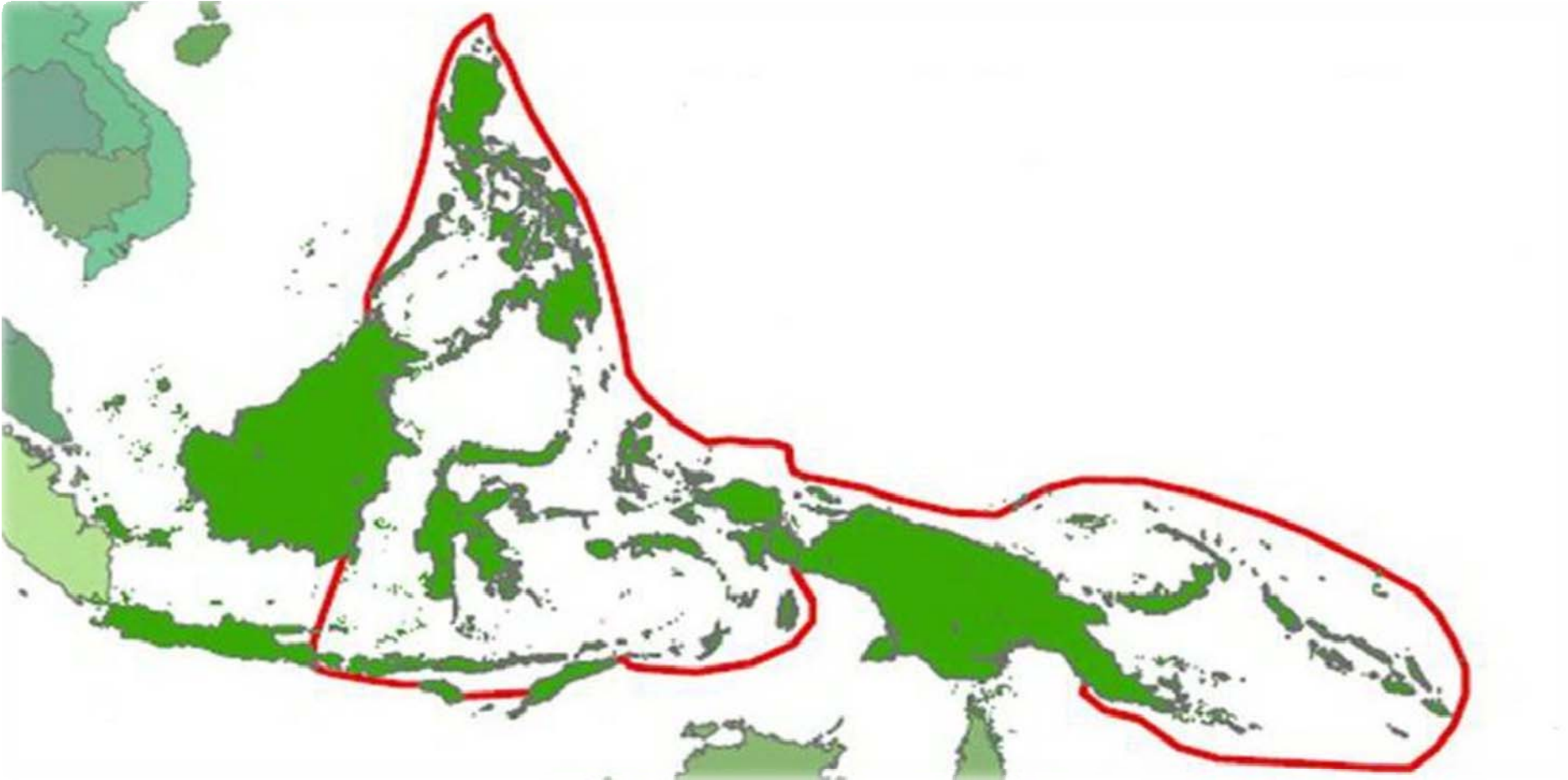
- welcome the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security which is aimed at enhancing the conservation of marine biological resources.

WHY CORAL TRIANGLE INITIATIVE

- The epicentre of marine life abundance and diversity on the planet, known also as “Amazone of the seas”
- Produce resources that could positively sustain the lives of more than 120 million people in the region’s
- At immediate risk from IUU, over fishing, unsustainable fishing methods, land-base sources of pollution and climate change
- “ Stand Alone Approach” is no longer appropriate for the solution



CTI IMPLEMENTATION AREA



A Strong Basis for Multilateral Cooperation on Marine and Coastal Resources

- Sulu Sulawesi Seas Marine Ecoregion (SSME);
- Bismarck Solomon Seas Marine Ecoregion (BSSME);
- The Arafura and Timor Seas Experts Forum (ATSEF);
- The South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP);
- The 2nd APEC Ocean related Ministerial Meeting (AOMM2) in Bali
- The Bali Plan of Actions on Ocean and Coasts 2006



CTI *supports* UNCLOS

- Part V of The UNCLOS 1982 on EEZ
 - CTI – IUU Fishing Programme : Goal 2 RPOA
 - CTI – Achieving EAFM : Goal 2 RPOA
- Part XII of The UNCLOS 1982 on Protection and Preservation of The Marine Environment
 - CTI – Establish & effectively managed MPA's : Goal 3 RPOA
 - CTI – Climate change adaptation : Goal 4 RPOA
 - CTI – Threatened species improved : Goal 5 RPOA



RELEVANT DOCUMENTS

- Manila Resolution on CTI-CFF 23 October 2008;
- Joint Ministerial Statement at 1st MM, Port Moresby, PNG, 10 March 2009;
- Leader's Declaration, on CTI SUMMIT, Manado, Indonesia, 15 May 2009;
- Joint Ministerial Statement at 2nd MM, Gizo, Solomon Island, 19 November 2009;
- Joint Communique on Climate Change at 2nd MM, Gizo, Solomon Island, 19 November 2009;

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

1. CTI should support people centered biodiversity conservation, sustainable development, poverty reduction and equitable benefit sharing;
2. CTI should be based on solid science and data on fisheries, biodiversity, natural resources, and poverty reduction;
3. CTI should be centered on quantitative goals and timetables adopted by government at highest political level;
4. CTI should use existing and future forums to promote implementation;
5. CTI should be aligned with international and regional commitments;
6. CTI should recognized the transboundary nature of some important marine natural resources;
7. CTI should emphasize priority geographies;
8. CTI should be inclusive and engage multiple stakeholders
9. CTI should recognizes the uniqueness, fragility, and vulnerability of island ecosystems

Regional Plan Of Action (RPOA)

1. Priority Seascapes Designated and effectively Managed
2. Ecosystem Approach to Management of Fisheries and Other Marine Resources Fully Applied
3. Marine Protected Areas Established and Effectively Managed
4. Climate Change Adaptation Measures Achieved
5. Threatened Species Status Improving

R P O A

**Living
Document**

N P O A

General Annotation :

RPOA is a Living and Non Legally Binding Document, to conserve and sustainable manage coastal and marine resources within CT-Region That Takes into consideration law and Policy in each Country

Foreword 2nd Paragraph :

..... It is realized that NPOA on CTI-CFF still need to be further developed and by no means final..... Continue to be improved timely, adapting changes and correction based on national priorities

capacity building resource could refer to...

"master" training programs
collaboration
community participation
conflict resolution
data analysis
decision support strategies
enhance group or community management of the environment
leadership
partnerships
planning
public participation
strategic planning
train-the-trainer

CAPACITY BUILDING ON CTI

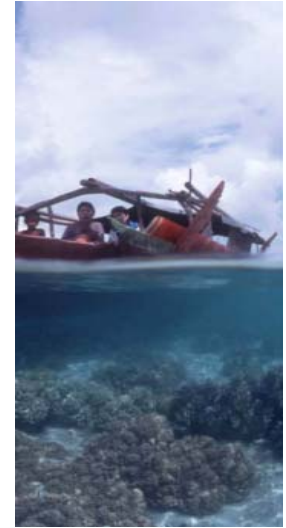
- Improve the knowledge base and establish regional guidelines for effective management of marine and coastal resources
- Improve and strengthen the regional basis for preventing marine and coastal resources, include renewing legislative, policy and regulatory frameworks;
- Develop regional capacity and strengthen institutions for sustainable management also connect with relevant global networks;
- Improve adequate technical capacity on conservation management;
- Training and review workshop on the management of marine and coastal resources;
- Adverse, economic, social and environment impact of physical alteration and destruction of marine habitats that may result from land based and coastal developments activities;
- Intensive consultations among the key partners

CAPACITY BUILDING ON CTI

- Revitalized local wise into processes of defining appropriate method and strategy of conservation
- Mobilize high level public and private sector leadership;
- Establish a system of sustainable funding and focus these financial resources toward achievement of the CTI Plan of Action;
- Promote public/private partnership;
- Lead affective, highly participatory multi-stakeholders alliances;
- Improve planning, management and involvement of local and relevant stakeholders in every processes of MPA;

Networking ?

- Possibility of having linkage with business community – good governance on conservation also can improve business ?
- Possibility of developing a global network - Pacific, Indian Ocean, Carribean and others relevant



THANK YOU