

Understanding the Oceans Governance

- ❑ Ocean governance is the integrated conduct of the policy, actions and affairs regarding the world's oceans to protect ocean environment, sustainable use of coastal and marine resources as well as to conserve of its biodiversity.
- ❑ There are three elements of oceans governance (Dr. Francois Bailet, 2002):
 - 1) Legal
 - 2) Institutional Framework
 - 3) Mechanism of Implementation
- ❑ The process of ocean governance should be integrated horizontally because it requires the participation of governmental institutions, the private sector, NGOs, academics, scientists, etc., as well as vertically across all of levels of governance within an integrated system with reciprocal collaboration and coordination.





CORAL TRIANGLE
INITIATIVE
ON CORAL REEFS, FISHERIES
AND FOOD SECURITY



Expert Meeting in Preparation for HLPF 2017: Readying Institutions and Policies for Integrated Approaches to Implementation of the 2030 Agenda

Panel 7 – Integrated Actions for Oceans

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RS CTI CFF HEAD QUARTER MANADO Indonesia



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3. Accomplishments and Challenges
4. Lesson Learned
5. Alignment of CTI-CFF Goals and UN-SDG No. 14
6. Critical Points and Action Points

C. Conclusion

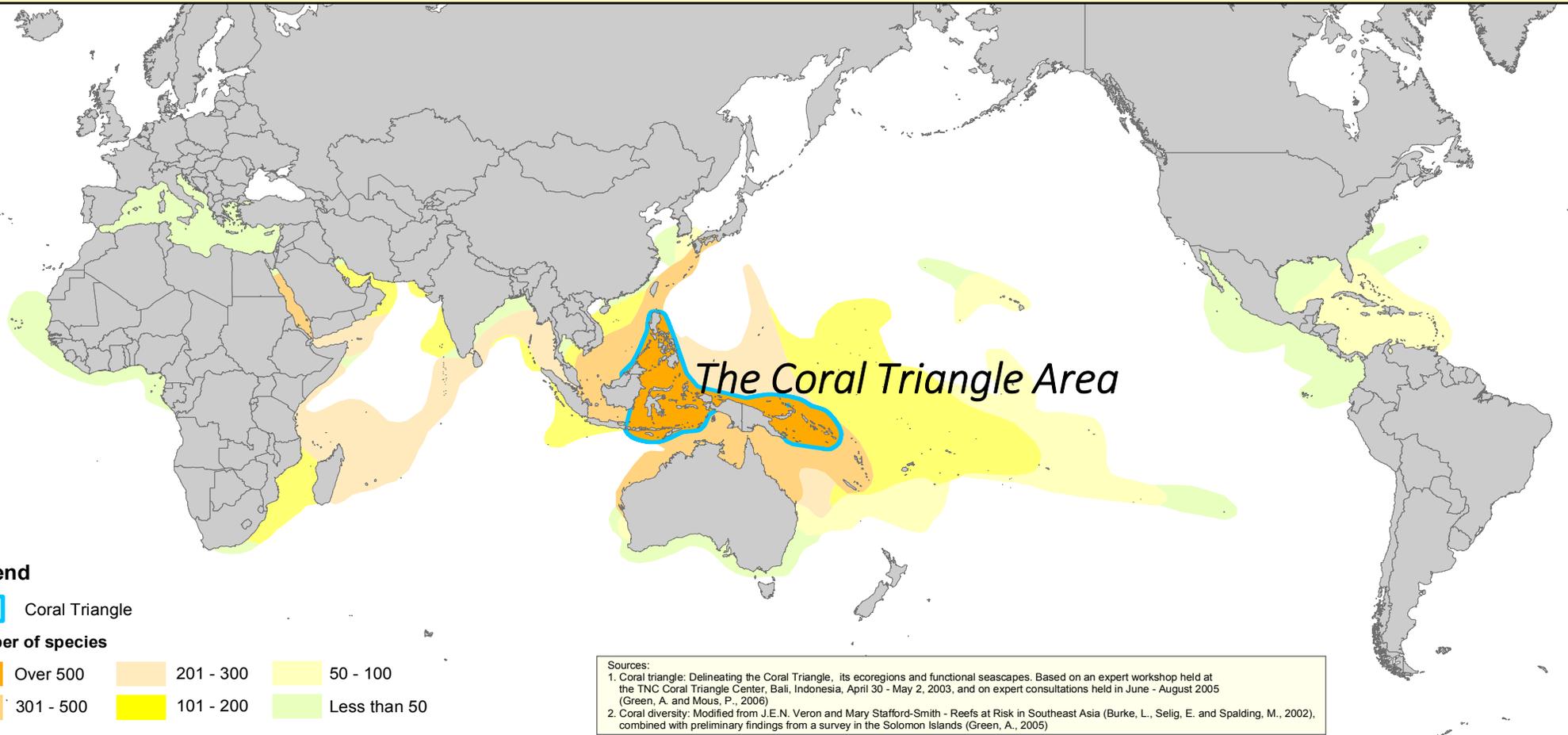
A. Introducing the CTI-CFF

1. INTRODUCTION

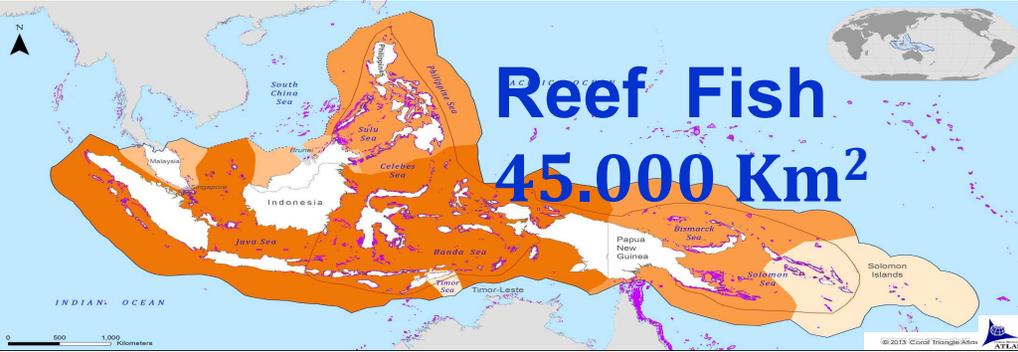
- ❑ The CTI-CFF was launched in May 2009 in Manado, Indonesia when the Heads of States of CTI-CFF Member States attended the CTI-CFF Summit
- ❑ The Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries, and Food Security (CTI-CFF) is a multilateral partnership of six countries (i.e. Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste) working together to sustain extraordinary marine and coastal resources by addressing crucial issues such as food security, climate change and marine biodiversity
- ❑ The Coral Triangle region is demarcated by a “scientific boundary”, which occurs the highest diversity of coral species and reef fish in the world and is located at the confluence of the Western Pacific and Indian Oceans.
- ❑ The skeletal framework of CTI-CFF activities includes regional level, national level and partners level.

Small, but “the global center of marine diversity” ... (Veron et al., 2009)

CORAL TRIANGLE AND PATTERNS OF DIVERSITY IN REEF-BUILDING SCLERACTINIAN CORALS



Reef Fish Biodiversity in the Coral Triangle



Number of Fish Species Threatened (2011)



Number of coral reef fish and associated species

- ≤ 1500
- 1501 - 1600
- 1601 - 2000
- > 2000

Legend:

- Orange line: Coral Triangle scientific boundary (Veron et al. 2009)
- Blue line: Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF) implementation area
- Dashed line: Dashed line represents disputed EEZ boundary

DATA SOURCES:

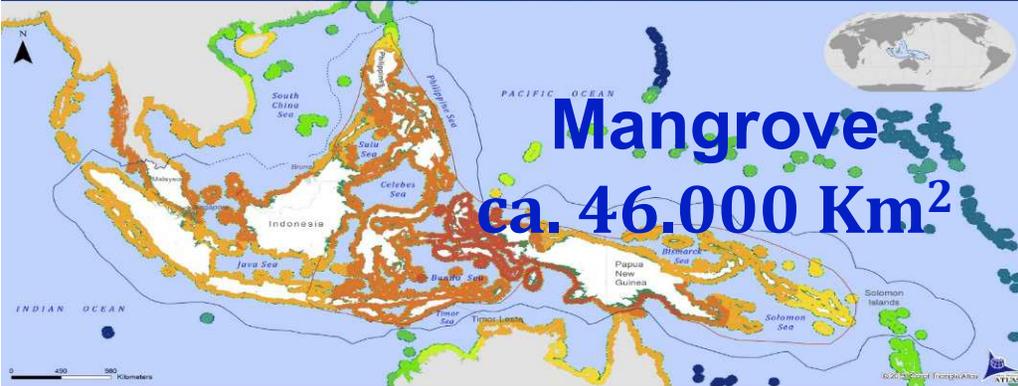
- EEZ boundaries: Flanders Marine Institute (VLIZ).
- Coral reefs: UNEP-WCMC (2010) *Global Distribution of Coral Reefs*.
- Number of coral reef fish and associated species: Allen GR (2008) Conservation hotspots of biodiversity and endemism for Indo-Pacific coral reef fishes. *Aquatic Conservation: Marine and Freshwater Ecosystems* 18, pp. 541-556.

NOTE:

1. Singapore and Brunei are not members of the CTI-CFF;
2. This boundary is based on the Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZ) of the CTI countries. EEZ internal boundaries are not shown;
3. Disputed boundaries exist in this geography;
4. Boundaries are only for illustration and are not legally binding.

Logos: CORAL TRIANGLE INITIATIVE, USAID ASIA, ATLAS, WorldFish

Mangrove Species Richness in the Coral Triangle



Seagrass Species Richness in the Coral Triangle



Diversity of mangrove species

- 1 - 2
- 3 - 4
- 5 - 8
- 9 - 12
- 13 - 16
- 17 - 20
- 21 - 25
- 26 - 35
- 36 - 40
- 41 - 47

Legend:

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DATA SOURCES:

- EEZ boundaries: Flanders Marine Institute (VLIZ).
- Distribution of Mangroves: Spalding, M., Kainuma, M. and Collins, L. (2010) *World Atlas of Mangroves*. A collaborative project of ITTO, ISME, FAO, UNEP-WCMC, UNESCO-MAB, UNU-INWEH and TNC. Earthscan, London. 319pp. Downloaded from UNEP-WCMC's Ocean Data Viewer <http://data.unep-wcmc.org/datasets/22>.
- Diversity of mangrove species: Ibid.

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Seagrass Species Richness

- 1 - 2
- 3 - 6
- 7 - 9
- 10 - 11
- 12 - 15

Legend:

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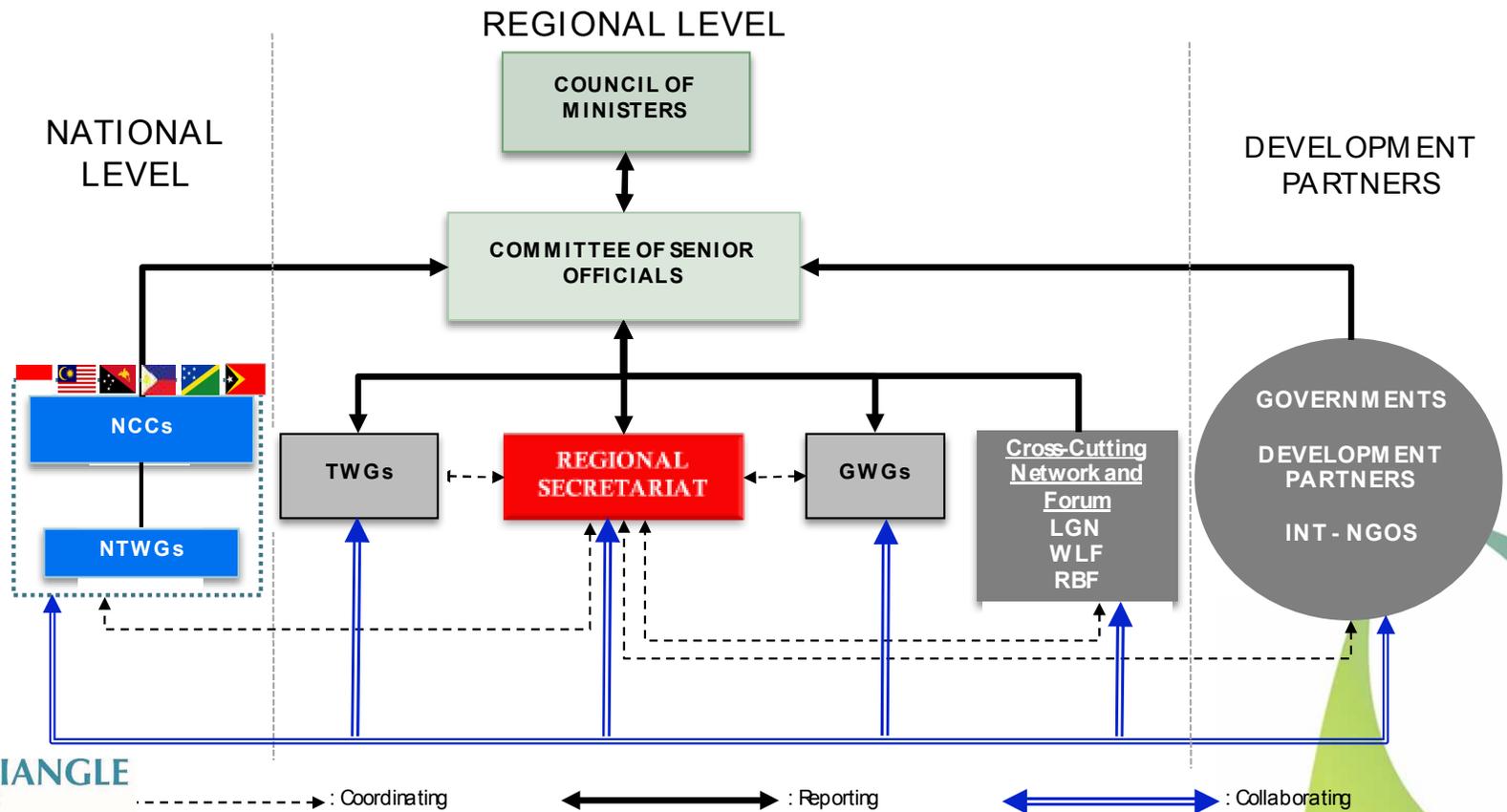
- EEZ boundaries: Flanders Marine Institute (VLIZ).
- Distribution of Seagrass (points and polygons): Global distribution of seagrasses (V2.0, 2005) prepared by UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) in collaboration with Dr. Frederick T. Short. Download from UNEP-WCMC's Ocean Data Viewer (points) <http://data.unep-wcmc.org/datasets/9> and (polygons) <http://data.unep-wcmc.org/datasets/10>.
- Seagrass species Richness: Global seagrass diversity (V 1.0, 2003) prepared by UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) in collaboration with Dr. Frederick T. Short. Download from UNEP-WCMC's Ocean Data Viewer <http://data.unep-wcmc.org/datasets/11>.

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CTI-CFF Skeletal Framework



General Facts of CTI-CFF Region (1)



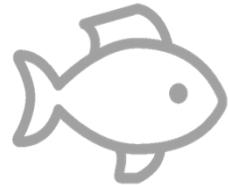
Total area of reefs:
75.000 Km²



Home of more than
500 coral & **3000**
fish species
30% of World
Coral Reefs



Region with
mangrove forest: **ca.**
46.000 Km²



Tuna spawning & nursery
grounds support **multi-**
billion tuna industry



Support livelihood
& food security of highly-populated
region
Ca. 370 million people

**FAO: ca. 28 kg/capita/year of fish
supply in the CT6 countries**

**CT-6 Demand: ca. 10 Mio tons /
year**



Total annual value of reefs,
mangroves & associated
habitats estimated at
US \$ 2.3 billion

Estimated total annual economic values of
marine resources in CT6 countries: ca.
**US \$ 10 billion in Fisheries +
2.3 billion in services = 12.3
billion per year**

General Facts of CTI-CFF Region (2)

Country	Land Area (km ²) ^a	Population ^b	Fish Supply (ton) ^c	Annual Per capita fish supply (Kg/person/year) ^c	Coral Reefs (km ²) ^d	Reef in MPA (%) ^d	Mangrove (km ²) ^d
Indonesia	1,811,570	254,454,778	5,420,247	28.9	19,868	31.2	31,894
Malaysia	328,550	29,901,997	1,472,239	52.1	1,698	38.9	7,097
Papua New Guinea	452,860	7,463,577	103,692	32.7	7256	4.9	4,265
Philippines	298,170	99,138,690	2,127,046	17.7	12021	3.9	2,568
Solomon Islands	27,990	572,171	16,734	33.6	2804	4.0	603
Timor-Leste	14,870	1,212,107	4,024	4.36	35	29.5	18
CT Region	2,931,010	392,743,320	9,143,982	169	43,682	112	46,445

^a *White et al. 2014*

CTI-CFF Member States, Partners and Cooperation Arrangement

Member States



National Coordinating Committee (NCC)



Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries



Ministry of Science Technology and Innovation



Conservation and Environment Protection Authority



Department of Environment and Natural Resources



Ministry of Environment, Climate, Disaster Management and Meteorology



Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries

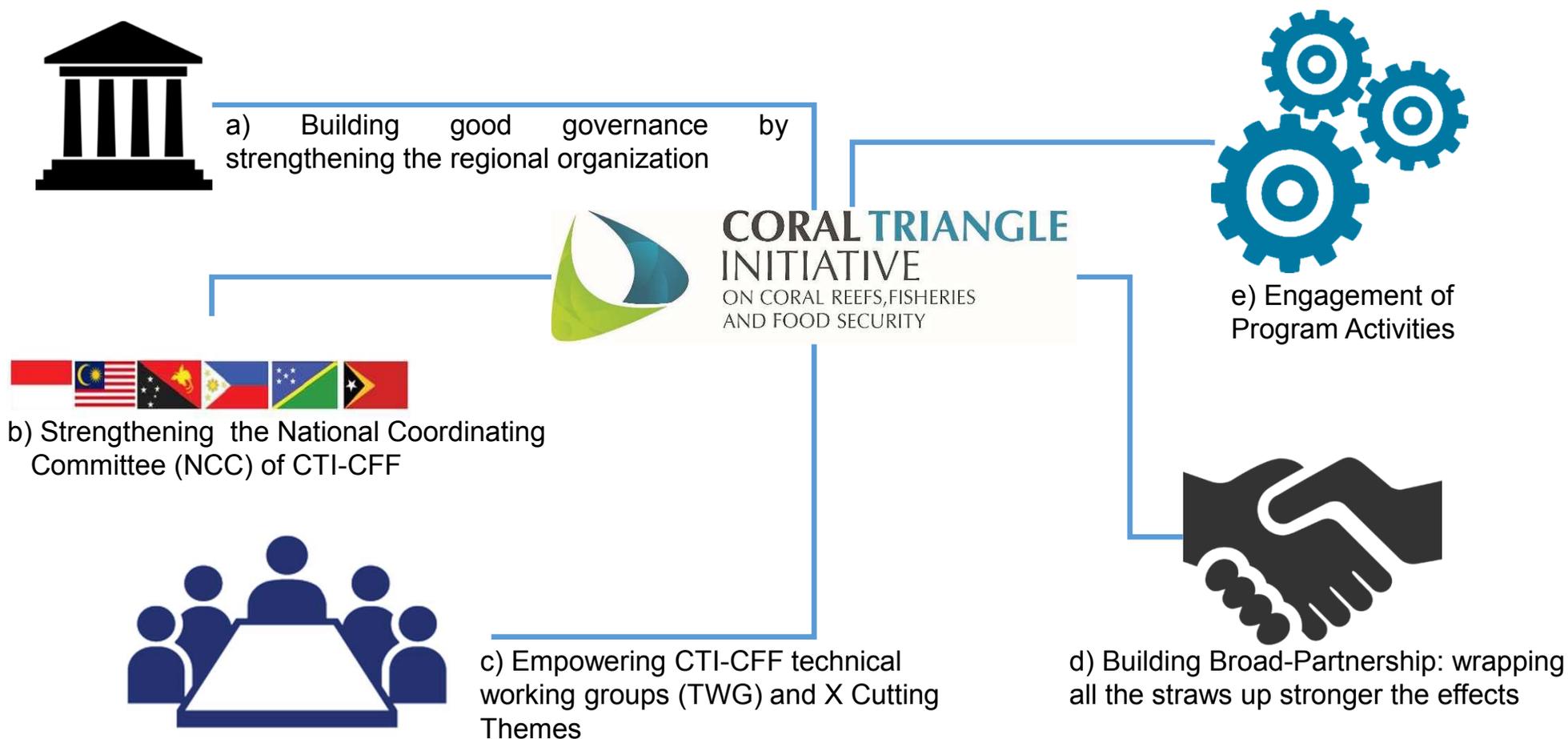
CTI Partners



Cooperation Arrangement (i.e. MoU)



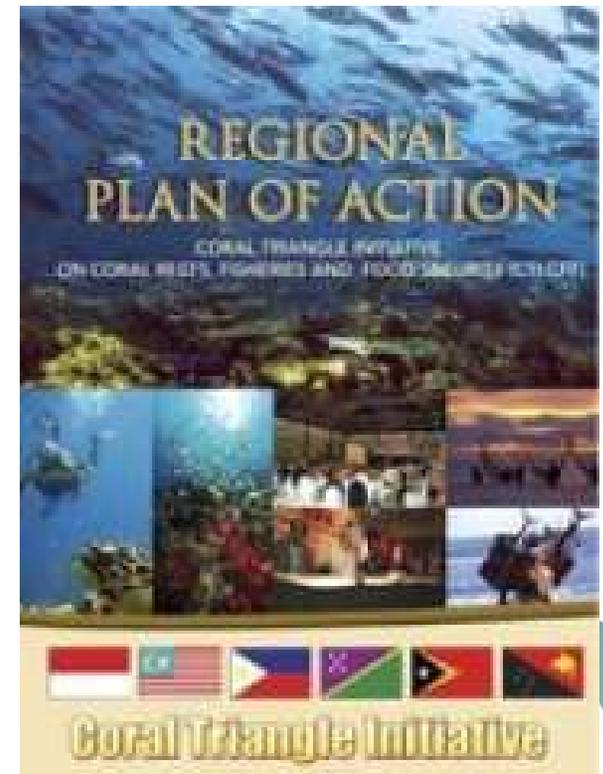
2. CTI-CFF AS REGIONAL ORGANIZATION



CTI-CFF Regional Plan of Action

(set for 10 years to 2020; 5 goals; 10-targets; and 37-regional activities)

1. **Priority Seascapes designated and effectively managed**
2. **Ecosystem Approach to Management of Fisheries (EAFM) and other marine resources fully applied**
3. **Marine Protected Areas (MPA) established and effectively managed**
4. **Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) measures achieved**
5. **Threatened Species (TS) status improving**



CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat

The Pivotal Roles of CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat:

1. Coordinating activities in Coral Triangle areas with Member States, partners, and collaborators
2. Aligning National Plan of Action and as well as strengthening National Coordinating Committee (NCC) to ensure the delivery of the 5 Goals of CTI-TFF
3. Main liaison for CTI-CFF official functions (i.e. Ministerial Meeting and Senior Official Meetings)
4. Organization development, outreach and communication, regional coordination and mechanisms, technical and thematic working groups, the development of key regional reports and capacity development
5. Making potential partners and donors, aware of how the Regional Secretariat works, as it is not an NGO but an intergovernmental organization



*Headquarters of CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat
Manado, Indonesia*

3. THREATS IN THE CORAL TRIANGLE REGION

1. Coastal Development (e.g. coastal engineering and infrastructure, runoff from costal construction, sewage discharge)
2. Watershed-based pollution (e.g. erosion, nutrient fertilizer/pesticide waste)
3. Marine-based pollution and damage (e.g. solid waste, contaminated bilge water, oil spills, raw sewage)
4. Overfishing and destructive fishing (e.g. IUU fishing, overexploitation of fish resources)
5. Future threats: the rapid increase in greenhouse gases in the atmosphere

4. CHALLENGES IN THE CORAL TRIANGLE REGION

1. Strengthening CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat as part of good governance (i.e. the role of the Regional Secretariat in coordinating, facilitating and monitoring collaborative efforts in pursuing activities and programs under the RPOA)
2. Strengthening the role of National Coordinating Committee-NCC (i.e. Designing close and effective communication and coordination between the Regional Secretariat, central and local governments in pursuing proactive coral reefs policies and regulations, conducting intensive capacity building at the local site and communities)
3. Empowering Technical Working Groups (TWGs) (i.e. collective efforts in streamlining and aligning related RPOA goals with its NPOA implementation) as well as X Cutting Themes.
4. The CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat can not manage coral reef conservation alone. In this regard, the CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat need support from CTI-CFF development partners s well as to build broad-partnerships to outside existing partners (i.e. scale up efforts through international collaboration) in order to receive support as collaborative efforts.
5. Managing overlapping and aligning programs/activities and under the works of Technical Working Groups and Cross-cutting Themes

B. Ocean Governance: CTI-CFF Case Study

1. Understanding the Oceans Governance

- ❑ Ocean governance is the integrated conduct of the policy, actions and affairs regarding the world's oceans to protect ocean environment, sustainable use of coastal and marine resources as well as to conserve of its biodiversity.
- ❑ There are three elements of oceans governance (Dr. Francois Bailet, 2002):
 - 1) Legal
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 - 3) Mechanism of Implementation
- ❑ The process of ocean governance should be integrated horizontally because it requires the participation of governmental institutions, the private sector, NGOs, academics, scientists, etc., as well as vertically across all of levels of governance within an integrated system with reciprocal collaboration and coordination.

2. Oceans Governance in the CTI-CFF At Glance

- ❑ In the nutshell, the CTI-CFF was established to sustain extraordinary marine and coastal resources by addressing crucial issues such as food security, climate change and marine biodiversity.
- ❑ CTI-CFF develops a living and non-legally binding documents, called the Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) to conserve and sustainably manage coastal and marine resources within the Coral Triangle region that took into consideration laws and policies of its Member States.
- ❑ The RPOA captures the joint priorities and commitments of the governments of CTI-CFF Member States with a view to serve as rallying point for collective and parallel action at regional, national and sub-national/local levels. It will cover coordinating and solving cross-boundary issues (e.g. Sulu-Sulawesi Seas Project, Bismarck Solomon Seas)
- ❑ A monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system for the CTI-CFF has been developed by the countries to track progress towards the goals and their respective targets nationally and at regional scale.

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) System of the CTI-CFF

Impact : Improvement in the affordability, availability and quality and safety of food coming from coastal and marine resources

Higher level outcome 1:

Coral reef ecosystem integrity and services maintained

Higher level outcome 2 :

Fish stocks improved and sustained (FOOD SECURITY)

Outcome

Outcome

Output

Priority Seascape

CCA

MPA

EAFM

THREATENED SPECIES

CTI-CFF has frame on process to accomplish the 5 goals of The RPOA. The **multi levels monitoring and evaluation** consist of outcomes in each level. In the top level, it is called as **impact** which shows the holistic condition in the **Coral Triangle Region** at the accomplishment of RPOA.

3. Accomplishment and Challenges

The CTI-CFF has some key aspects of what are working best and what are some of main challenges and gaps, *among others*, as of follows:

Accomplishments	Challenges and Gaps
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> RPOA adopted with five goals<input type="checkbox"/> NPOA in place and update very one or two years<input type="checkbox"/> The role of TWGs in pursuing regional five goals<input type="checkbox"/> The role of GWG for M&E, financial resources, coordination<input type="checkbox"/> Cross-cutting themes to support TWGs<input type="checkbox"/> M&E system with indicators for each goal<input type="checkbox"/> Establishment of permanent regional secretariat<input type="checkbox"/> CTMPAS Framework and Action Plan adopted<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific basis for designing MPAs and MPA network adopted<input type="checkbox"/> Cooperation arrangements (SEAFDEC, SPREP, GIZ, universities)<input type="checkbox"/> Improved region-wide policies on seascapes, EAFM, CCA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Financial contribution from CTI-CFF Member States for the Regional Secretariat is not fully remitted<input type="checkbox"/> Need additional supports and resources to strengthen the NCC and works of TWG<input type="checkbox"/> Lack of supports and funding resources to implement program/activities<input type="checkbox"/> Lack of adequate input from countries for M&E systems<input type="checkbox"/> The diversity of cultures economic development and policies among the CTI-CFF Member States<input type="checkbox"/> Connectivity and synchronicity between regional secretariat and NCC need to be strengthened<input type="checkbox"/> Cooperation with other organizations/universities is still in early stages

4. Oceans Governance in the CTI-CFF: Lesson Learned (1)

- ❑ the CTI-CFF has had a positive impact in the region due to the level of interactions and strategic interventions within the countries from 2009 to 2014 (Christie et al. 2014)
- ❑ There are indications that social ecological conditions are improving in project sites across the region and that improvement in fisheries, MPA and climate change policies are documented (White et al. 2014) as a result of numerous interconnected projects under the CTI umbrella
- ❑ Ongoing attention and coordination through M&E systems within the countries are required to improve governance via vertical integration
- ❑ the CTI-CFF has benefited from the creation of learning networks within the CT region through TWG meetings and regional exchanges to develop action plans for the five regional goals
- ❑ the CTI-CFF learning networks have succeeded partly due their multi-sector, international and multiple local leader members

4. Oceans Governance in the CTI-CFF: Lesson Learned (2)

- ❑ the role of female leaders in the learning networks is apparent and is contributing to the ongoing empowerment of women who participate in the CTI-CFF (i.e. Women Leaders Forum)
- ❑ Investment in the regional exchanges and peer-to-peer mentorship opportunities should be maintained to further the tangible capacity building of the learning networks, more supports are needed
- ❑ Cross-boundary activities has benefited to stimulate economic development in the CTI-CFF (i.e. generated marine eco-tourism, empower local communities economically)
- ❑ learning network activities could potentially be internalized within the Regional Secretariat and other institutions/authorities under the CTI-CFF umbrella to promote sustainability
- ❑ CTI-CFF needs additional technical assistance and external financial support for coordination and overall guidance in implementing programs and activities
- ❑ CTI-CFF needs to focus on designing strategies for attracting additional support from outside CTI Partners based on the global importance of the region

5. Alignment of CTI-CFF and UN-SDG No.14

CTI-CFF

UN-SDG GOAL 14
Life Below Water

PRODUCT

RPOA

Goal 1. Seascape

Goal 2. EAFM

Goal 3. MPA

Goal 4. CCA

Goal 5. TS

Cross Cutting Theme

NPOA

14.5 Conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas

14.3 Address the impacts of oceans acidification

14.4 Regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices

14.6 Prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing

14.7 Increase the economic benefits to Small Island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources

14.2 Manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems

14.7 Increase the economic benefits to Small Island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources

14.1 Reduce marine pollution

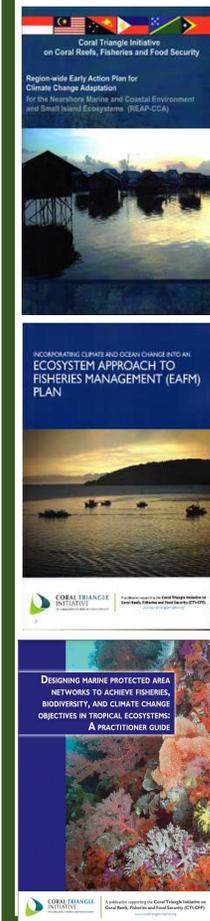
14.3 Address the impacts of oceans acidification

14.2 Manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems

SAG
14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology

RBF, WLF, LGN
14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets

M&E
14.c Implementing international law as reflected in UNCLOS, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of ocean and their resources



1. Regional-wide Early Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation
2. Coral Triangle initiative : An Introduction to Marine Spatial Planning
3. Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) Plan
4. Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) Guideline
5. Designing Marine Protected Area Networks to Achieve Fisheries, Biodiversity, and Climate Change Objectives in Tropical Ecosystem : A Practitioner Guide
6. Toward Ecosystem-based Coastal Areas and Fisheries Management in the Coastal Triangle: Integrated Strategies and Guidance

<http://coraltriangleinitiative.org/resources>

6. Critical Points of Ocean Governance (1)

- ❑ Preservation of outstanding marine and fisheries resources along with its biodiversity requires bold action, political commitment at all levels (i.e. local, national and regional levels), including grass-root level through NGOs engagement as well as global partnerships. In this regard, solid partnerships are essential to support marine resources and initiatives of communities.
- ❑ A solid and effective Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) systems in the ocean governance is mostly needed in order to determine what structure is most practical and to track progress towards the goals of the regional and national plans of action. However, at the level of local scale, it was found that the capacity to collect strategic data, systematically store and align with regional and national plans of actions were weak. This should be synergized by collective efforts through coordinated manners in regional and national programs. For instance, the establishment of Local Government Network (LGN) and Women Leaders Forum (WLF) to strengthen activities at local communities.

6. Action Points of Ocean Governance (2)

- ❑ The management of ocean governance is essential to properly integrate into the national planning system because the ocean governance has substantial elements to interlink between policies/approaches and the outcomes/impacts to national socio-economic development and reduction of poverty while in the same time facing a number of threats.
- ❑ The M&E shall overview indicators based on outcomes and impacts so that the status of coastal and marine environment, fisheries resources and economic values to coastal communities can be measured. In addition, it is imperative to synergize collective efforts between regional and national plans of actions in terms of targets and alignment with the SDG No.14 of Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.

C. Conclusion

C. CONCLUSION (1)

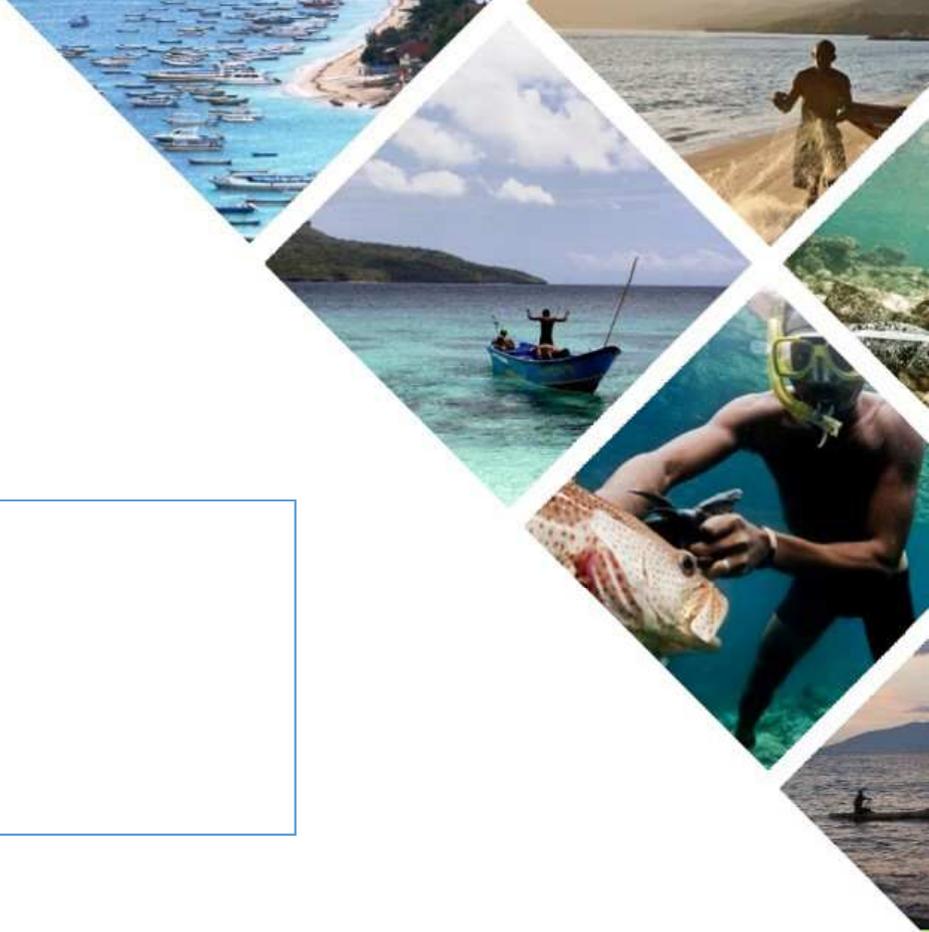
- 1. The role of CTI-CFF is imperative in conserving and sustainably managing coastal and marine and resources within the Coral Triangle region.** In this regard, the financial support and technical assistance should be maintained to energize all efforts towards the achievement of the RPOA goals along with its targets and regional actions.
- 2. Despite some current challenges at the implementation level, the CTI-CFF has established quiet good foundation of ocean governance through its Technical Working Groups, Governance Working Groups and Cross-cutting Themes (i.e. involvement of Local Government Network (LGN) to overview ocean governance at ground-level). However, the M&E systems for all CTI-CFF programs/activities should be strengthened**

C. CONCLUSION (2)

- 3. The goals of CTI-CFF – reflecting in programs/activities of Technical Working Group and Cross-cutting Themes - are in alignment with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (DG) No. 14, Life below Water.*
- 4. Partnership, at national level, shall cover at the level of centre, province and local governments in order to have solid connectivity and synchronicity of ocean governance. In addition, partnership at regional level through inter-governments engagement is imperative to strengthen collective efforts in pursuing and synergizing ocean governance among the countries.*

C. CONCLUSION

5. *In the nutshell, partnership plays an important role in sustaining marine, ocean, coastal and its biodiversity IN THE CT Region* by providing technical and scientific expertise; supporting for priority conservation and sustainability projects; strengthening the capabilities of national and local institutions in sustainable coastal and marine resources management; enabling coastal communities to apply best practices in ecosystem-based fishery management and climate change adaptation and activities at the regional, national and community level.



THANK YOU



**CORAL TRIANGLE
INITIATIVE**
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