



Thirdly, developing and empowering marine protected area management. Indonesian now has 15.5 million hectares of Marine Protected Areas (MPA), with a commitment to the target of 20 million ha by 2020. To achieve effective MPA management, the establishment of institutional arrangements and the preparation of management plans are currently underway. In addition, Indonesia has produced Technical Guidelines for Marine, Coastal and Small Island Protected Area Management Effectiveness Evaluation (abbreviated in Indonesian to E-KKP3K) as a tool for assessing the effectiveness of protected area management as well as regulations on Specific Competence Standards for conservation training. In this context, sustainable fisheries management and integrated coastal zone management have been identified as contributory goals. Co-management agreements with local governments, public-private partnerships and international partnerships will be required to provide the necessary leadership, innovation and finance to promote and sustain these efforts. The initial impetus to put together a book such as this came from a crucial question arising within the coastal and marine governance constituency in general, and more particularly among those involved in Coral Triangle related activities in Indonesia. This was: "How can we respond effectively to the many threats to the sustainability of our coral reef ecosystems here in Indonesia through conservation initiatives, in such a way as to ensure that conserving our reefs will also promote the welfare of the people who depend directly or indirectly on coral reef ecosystems". It became apparent that, in this context, no one or two people or sources could possibly answer this question, and indeed an answer could only come from a joint effort involving all parties.



More specifically, the answer would have to be based on sound science and knowledge with an adaptive and trans-disciplinary approach, sensitive to the development of empirical issues in the context of coral reef ecosystems, comprising aspects related to coral reef bio-ecological and ecosystem issues, as well as aspects related to the social and economic dynamics of the people and communities dependent on coral reef ecosystems. In addition, it was clear that the ecological and socio-economic dynamics needed to be anticipated within any management framework aiming to ensure the sustainability of both coral reef ecosystems and societal welfare. Some form of governance, hereafter referred to as "coral governance", would of course be an important, indeed crucial, instrument within such a management framework.

❖ **Socialization of Book Coral Governance at the University of Airlangga, Surabaya.**

Indonesia is the largest archipelagic nation in the world with more than 17,000 islands stretching across the equatorial region with a coastline of over 95,000 km. Indonesian coral reefs have the highest marine biodiversity worldwide and are considered as some of the most beautiful coral reefs in the world. These coral reefs not only have great beauty, they also provide homes for thousands of marine species, both attributes being socially and economically important. Coral reefs also function as the front-line of shoreline protection against erosion during storms, together with other inshore habitats such as mangrove forests and sea grass beds. Situated at the heart of the "Coral Triangle", Indonesia has the largest coral reef area of any nation in the world. Unfortunately, human activity has put enormous pressure on these fragile ecosystems and led to serious degradation of coral reefs, mostly through destructive fishing, overfishing, global warming, coral mining, pollution, sedimentation and nutrient imbalance. As a result, only around 6 percent of the country's coral reefs remain in excellent condition.

The 2009 Manado Ocean Declaration and the Leaders Declaration of the CTI on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security both emphasize the need for a national strategy for managing coastal and marine ecosystems that provide valuable goods and services and have a significant potential in terms of mitigating some of the effects of global climate change. The negotiations in Manado were plagued with controversy and focused on the environment and its connection with national economies. Balancing the interests of economic development and nature conservation is very challenging and requires appropriate guidance from science, technology, and management.



The preservation of outstanding natural assets and the prevention of further decline will require bold action and political commitment at all levels. There has been some progress made through top priority actions, and some progressive accomplishments in achieving the goals of the CTI-CFF Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) and National Plan of Actions (NPOA) have been recorded recently at both regional and national levels, including the following. **Firstly**, in seascape management, Indonesia has used a suite of scientific characteristics to identify and describe seascapes together with potential cross-border issues. **Secondly**, with respect to ecosystem-based fisheries management, Indonesia and all the other countries have agreed on a resolution regarding the Live Reef Food Fish Trade to encourage trading patterns which are both more equitable and beneficial for business actors as well as for the conservation of resources in the Coral Triangle area.

The processes and dynamics of coral governance are inseparable from the vital need for collaboration between policy makers and "civil society" actors associated with coral reefs and coral governance, in particular the resource users, the scientific community and non-government organisations. Such "science-policy networks" require information and references that can provide empirical and practical guidelines as a basis for the implementation of coral governance. In response to this need, the NCC-CTI initiated the preparation of a scientific publication in the form of this Coral Governance book.

The socialization of Coral Governance is a commitment from the CTI-CFF National Coordinating Committee (NCC) Indonesia to introduce and socialize a book of Coral Governance to some universities throughout Indonesia. Up to now we have help the socialization at the University Sam Ratulangi, the University of Hassanuddin, the State University of Gorontalo, the University of Khairun, The University of Patimura, the University of Tadulako, the State University of Papua, the University of Halu Oleo, and the University of Airlangga. The NCC Indonesia has trained more than 450 lecturers on Coral Governance conducted by the writers who came from the University and NGOs. At the University of Airlangga this event was held on April 8, and attended by 50 faculty members from the University of Airlangga, Surabaya Institute of Technology, the Hang Tuh University, the Sidoarjo School of Marines and Fisheries. This event was opened officially by the Dean of Faculty of Veterinary, Marines and Fisheries Professor Sri Subekti. In her opening speech she welcomed the socialization of the Coral Governance at the University of Airlangga, which is planned to be incorporated into curriculum for BS Diploma to Master level. The training material was provided by Mr. Victor Niki Juluw from the NCC Indonesia.



Based on the agenda, all countries updated on the status of ratification, and then followed by discussed on Brunei Darussalam's request for membership of the CTI-CFF. Representatives of the four countries indicated they accept the membership.

The second session was began with a presentation by Mr. Peter Thomas of TierraMar consulting, who presented changes to the 2014 Operations Plan and Budget, made based on input of the CMWG at their last Meeting on February 2014. The third session of the Meeting focused on the 2015 Operations Plan and Budget, and indicative 2016 and 2017 Operations Plan and Budget. The fourth session discussed the steps that can be taken prior to the commencement of the Executive Director.

At the end of the meeting there were some recommendations that will be brought to CTI Council Officials.

❖ Indonesia NCC takes part in Coordination Mechanism Working Group (CMWG) Meeting in Bali

Indonesia officials from the National Coordination Committee (NCC) of the Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI) and officials from the Indonesia Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries led by Ibu Sri Atmini, took part in a day CMWG Meeting on April 22, 2014 Bali. A total of 25 participants was attended by representatives from the Governments of the Republic of Indonesia, Malaysia, Republic of the Philippines and the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste, and CTI Partner's representatives (the Government of the USA, the Government of Australia, ADB, TNC and WWF) and some observers from GIZ and Coral Triangle Center (CTC).

The Independence State of Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands were unable to send their representatives to the meeting. This meeting was intended to (1) review and finalize the Operations Plan and Budget 2014, and its requisite resourcing strategy; (2) review and finalize the Operations Plan and Budget 2015; (3) review an indicative Operations Plan and Budget for 2016 and 2017; (4) review and agree on immediate steps prior to commencement of employment of the Executive Director; and (5) review Brunei Darussalam's request for membership of the CTI-CFF. This meeting was opened by Mr. M. Eko Rudianto, on behalf of Mr. Anang Noegroho, Chair of the CMWG, who was unable to attend the Meeting due to an overseas assignment. In his opening remarks, Mr. Rudianto outlined the need to finalize the 2014 and 2015 Operations Plan and Budget so that it can be recommended to the CTI Council of Senior Officials.



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