

# NewsLetter September



## 1. Indonesia National Coordinating Committee (NCC) takes part in the Coral Triangle Initiatives for Fisheries, Coral reefs and Food security (CTI-CFF) Financial Resources Working Group (FRWG) in Manila, Philippines

The Indonesia NCC-CTI CFF took part in a 3 day meeting organized by The Government of the Philippines through its CTI-CFF National Coordination Committee (NCC) in collaboration with the CTI-CFF Interim Regional Secretariat and Asian Development Bank (ADB). The 3-day meeting consisted of: CTI CFF Meeting on Stock Take and Investment, the Partners Development meeting; and the CTI CFF Financial Working Group meeting (FRWG). This workshop was attended by a total of 40 participants from Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Timor Leste, Solomon Islands, and Papua New Guinea; Representatives from : Asian Development Bank (ADB); Australian Government; Conservation International (CI); Coral Triangle Center (CTC); The Nature Conservancy (TNC); United States Agency for International Development (USAID); World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF); Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ); United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB); Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO); International Fund for Agriculture (IFAD); Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA); South East Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC); WorldFish Center; Marine Change (Observer); Marine Stewardship Council (Observer); AECOM (Consultants for the CTI-CFF Financial Architecture study). The Interim Regional Secretariat did not attend in this meeting.

The Indonesia Delegation was represented by Erni Widjayanti (Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries or MMAF-Head of delegation), Satya Pratama (MMAF), Susetiono (Indonesia Research Institution), Robby (Indonesia Planning and Development Berau), Tri Iswari Budiastuti (National Secretariat NCC CTI CFF); Bambang Prajoko (MMAF), and Samya Miskad (MMAF).



## 2. CTI CFF Meeting on Stock Take and Investment Meeting

The purpose of this meeting was to review the program, implementation, financing and gaps associated with the implementation of the CTI-CFF program; to project future programs through program-related priorities in CTI CFF program; to



strengthen the CTI-CFF program both the regional and national level in the form of a strong commitment from development partners as well as better coordination among stakeholders of CTI CFF.

This workshop was officially opened by Pavit Ramachandran (ADB), followed by welcoming remarks given by the Philippines NCC Mundita Liem (Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Philippines).

The first session was the country summary presentation given by the CT-countries regarding the national activities of what has been and will be done until 2025. In general the implementation of every country receives funding from the government respectively, and also from some development partners.

The second session was presented by Arunkumar Abraham whose topic was: "Take Stock of CTI-CFF Programs and Projects" which was followed by questions and answers from each country CTI CFF.

The third session presentation was from our development partners (ADB, the Australian Government, CI, CTC, TNC, USAID and WWF) - which described the ongoing investment and progress; and the expected investment in the future to help achieve the goals of CTI-CFF.

The next session was presentations from: GIZ, UNDP, ACB, FAO, SEAFDEC, IFAD, PEMSEA, and the WorldFish Center. Generally they presented results from project initiation that are running at CTI-CFF investment as well as the possibility of collaboration. The event was closed with a thorough review by Mr. Bruce Dunn of ADB. This meeting is a follow-up of the Special Senior Officials Meeting (SSOM) and the 5<sup>th</sup> Ministerial Meeting (MM-5) on 14-15 May 2014 in Manado, Indonesia; and it provided a summary of regular consultations between and among the CTI Secretariat -CFF Interim Regional (IRS) and the CTI-CFF development partners. Up till now, four countries have ratified the Agreement Establishing Permanent CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat while Papua New Guinea and the Philippines are in the process of ratification. Until today there are elections deadlock for the CTI- CFF Executive Director position. The Integrator program, supported by the United

States Agency for International Development (USAID) has ended. The support for the Regional Secretariat, from the Government of Australia, as well as the proposed new partnerships and investments from various sources of funding are needed for the finalization of the transition strategy.

The purpose of this meeting was to review and update the status of the establishment and ongoing operation of Regional Secretariat (RSec); and to develop an action plan for RSec and institutional processes related to CTI-CFF during the transition. Participants of this meeting were the CT-6 National Coordinating Committees (NCCs) which comes from Indonesia, Timor Leste, Papua Nuigini, and Philippina.; CTI-CFF Working group chairs / representatives; ADB; Australian Government; Conservation International (CI); Coral Triangle Center (CTC); The Nature Conservancy (TNC); United States Agency for International Development (USAID); World Wildlife Fund for Nature (WWF); Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ); United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB); Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO); International Fund for Agriculture (IFAD); Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA); South East Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC); WorldFish Center; Marine Change (Observer); Marine Stewardship Council (Observer); Selected managers / directors of CTI-CFF programs and projects supported by various development partners; AECOM (Consultants for the CTI-CFF financial architecture study), and Representatives from FRWG. This event should be opened by the Interim Regional Secretariat, but because none of its personnel was present, so Mr. Pavit Ramachandran of ADB conveyed information on the agenda for the day. Rili Djohani of CTC presented the Women Leaders Forum (WLF), Regional Business Tourism Forum (RBTF), and Local Governance Network (LGN) at the first session. She said that the Regional Business Tourism Forum (RBTF) will be held at Kinabalu City in March 2015 with support from CTC. She also added that CTC will help organize activities for the Local Government Network (LGN) in Papua New Guinea in November 2014. At this meeting the Indonesian delegation agreed to hold the National LGN in Lovina, Buleleng, Bali. She also presented some activities related to WLF such as: High-Level Meetings in Washington DC, April 24, 2014; Field Visit to U.S. Marine Protected Areas in St. Croix, Virgin Islands US, April 25 to 27, 2014; Leadership course at the National Conservation Training Center (NCTC) West Virginia, April 28 - May 2, 2014; and CTI-CFF Women Leaders Forum Planning Meeting, April 30, 2014.



The next session was a presentation from each Technical Working Group (TWG) : Seascape -TWG presented by Niquole Esters of CI; EAFM TWG by Erni Widjayanti of the MMAF; MPA-TWG by Mr. Alan White of the TNC; and CCA-TWG by Mrs. Luz Barkinaz; Threatened Species -TWG by Jessica Muñoz of the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, Philippines; M & E Working Group by Luz Baskinas of WWF-Philippines; Coordinating Mechanisms Working Group (CMWG) and Financial Resources Working Group hosted by Mr. Satya Pratama of the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, Indonesia. On this occasion Mr. Pratama expressed the need for support of personnel funding for the coordinator and secretary positions at the Interim Regional Secretariat (IRS). Positive response came from the ADB and the Australian Government that they will fund those staff at the IRS. In addition, ADB is also willing to finance the FRWG consultant for 24 person month. The EAFM-WG will hold a meeting of the International Tuna Commission in Bali in November 2014. The event was closed with a executive summary by Mr. Pavit Ramachandran from ADB.

### 3. CTI CFF Financial Working Group Meeting (Meeting FRWG)

This meeting is the result of a follow-up meeting of the 8<sup>th</sup> CTI CFF Committee Senior Officials (CSO-8) in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia in November 2012. The CTI-CSO-8 meeting approved a study to prepare the strategy and development of a model for the CTI Financial Resources and to follow-up to on March 2013 the FRWG developed its terms of reference for the project. .



Furthermore, ADB and the government of Australia implemented a study on behalf of CTI CFF in collaboration with the consulting firm AECOM. At this meeting the AECOM consultant team explained that the inception report still needed to get feedback, input and suggestions from the CTI-6 countries. Participants of this meeting were the CT-6 National Coordinating Committees (NCCS) which comes from Indonesia, Malaysia, Timor Leste, Papua Nuigini, and Philippina ; CTI-CFF working group chairs / representatives; ADB; Australian Government; Conservation International (CI); Coral Triangle Center (CTC); The Nature Conservancy (TNC); United States Agency for International Development (USAID); World Wildlife Fund (WWF); Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ); United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); ASEAN Centre

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The AECOM consultants, in accordance with their respective fields, namely Mr. Collin Mellor as Team Leader, Ms. Stacey Tighe, Mr. Chris Manu and Mr. Anura Widana presented a talk on Coastal and Marine Resources Management in the Coral Triangle Consultancy. They made a brief study in CT-3 countries.



The next session was a discussion. In this case Indonesia expressed its objections should a pilot project be placed in Raja Ampat. The felt that there have been so many donors which support the activities in Raja Ampat, such as TNC, CI, and WWF, and that COREMAP has placed resources there, that it would be better to support other, less fortunate locations. The Indonesia Delegation proposed Wakatobi as a pilot project with the consideration that there is conservation school in Wakatobi which still needs financial support. The Malaysian delegation also expressed its displeasure with the pilot project in the Tun Abdul Razak National Park, They complained that the consultant team did not send its report to the NCCs so that it can be addressed in advance by each country before meeting this FRWG.

Some of the recommendations presented by FRWG for consideration by ADB and the AECOM research team in drafting the Situational Assessment Report and Sustainable Financing Framework are as follows:

1. The study should focus on regional projects that include all the countries of the Coral Triangle;
2. The study should consider the purpose of the CTI-CFF, especially in the field of tourism, fisheries, and adaptation to climate change as these issues are impacting all Coral Triangle countries;
3. The AECOM team should consult closely with stakeholders from the beginning, , especially CTI CFF partners; and
4. The study should be more focused on regional projects that can be implemented relatively quickly / in the short term (within 1-2 years)

#### 4. Socialization and Training of Trainers of Coral Governance to Diponegoro University

Early at September, the Indonesia NCC- CTI CFF held a socialization and training for trainers of Book Coral Governance at the Diponegoro University , Semarang. This event was attended by lecturers and graduate students from Coastal Resource Management, Marine Science, Environmental Science, Economics and Development Studies. Faculty of Marine and Fisheries. Mr.Victor Nikijuluw (Writer and editor of the book Coral Governance ), Professor Jamaluddin Jompa (NCC-CTI-CFF advisor) and Mr. J. Subiyanto (writer and deputy chief form Coral Triangle Center) were the guest speakers at this event. The purpose of this activity was to introduce the concept of Coral Governance and stewardship of marine natural resources. Associated with it, the book of Coral Governance offers a new curriculum in the management system of marine natural resources, particularly coral reefs and associated ecosystems which are expected to be taken into consideration and basic reference in the decision-making conducted by lecturers at local, national and regional scope. This event was opened officially by Professor Ocky, the chair of the Research Institution and Community Services of Diponegoro University.

The first presentation was from Mr. Nikijuluw who generally described about the book of Coral Governance that is divided into 3 part based on the substance of the matters addressed. Section 1 contains the principles, theories and paradigms of marine resource governance, with a focus on coral governance. This section comprises 4 chapters covering the changing paradigms in natural resource management (Chapter 1), followed by the theoretical foundation of resource governance, especially as related to coral reefs (Chapter 2), followed in Chapter 3 by an exploration of various aspects of coral reef biology and ecology (bio-ecology). The section concludes with an analysis of coral reef ecosystem use and benefits in Chapter 4.

The second section of this book addresses an important aspect of coral governance, the principles of governance. In Section 2, aspects related to the principles of and approaches to coral governance are covered in some detail, beginning with the management of reef-associated fisheries (Chapter 5), followed by the seascaapes approach in the context of coral governance (Chapter 6), while Chapter 7 addresses the marine protected area approach in a coral governance framework (Chapter 7). Within the framework of [coral governance] principles and approaches, Section 2 also shows how the mitigation approach is very important in the governance of coral reefs (Chapter8), while

Chapter 9 describes approaches to the management of endangered species in coral governance. This section concludes with a regional approach in the context of coral governance (Chapter 10).

The final section of this book, Section 3 covers the methodology and dynamics of implementing coral governance, beginning with an overview of the role of multi-stakeholder forums in strengthening coral governance (Chapter 11), followed by the identification and resolution of conflicts related to coral governance (Chapter 12). Chapter 13 presents an overview of the economic potential (economic valuation) of coral reefs, followed by an overview of livelihoods analysis in the context of communities involved in the use of coral reef resources in Chapter 14. Chapter 15 presents various aspects of decentralization with respect to coral governance, while Chapter 16 discusses the resilience of coral governance, and finally Chapter 17 presents a synthesis of science-policy networks in coral governance.

The second presentation was brought by Mr. J. Subiyanto, one of the writer who talked about 'The Resilience of Indonesian Coral Reef Governance through Collaborative Management'. Further he said that the history and concept of collaborative management were described and defined, including what forms of collaboration had arisen. Governance here refers to the structures and processes through which social factors, including government(s), local communities, the private sector and NGOs, share power and resources, develop decision-making processes and establish institutional arrangements. External and internal factors that influence collaborative management are further identified including to what extent they affect the effective implementation of coral reef protection and management .



The third presentation was brought by Professor Jamaluddin Jompa who socialized on CTI-CFF program with the title of **"Urgency, Challenges and New Hope Program Development of Coral Triangle Initiatives on Food security, Fisheries at new Era Government with Maritime nuance"**. He



said that Indonesia has all the elements necessary to becoming a great sea power in term of geographic position, physical conformation, extent of territory, number of population, character of the people and character of the government. **"We have recognized we are an archipelagic state but have not yet become a maritime power,"** Jompa stressed that Indonesia has a responsibility to maintain the security and safety of its waters, which are used for international shipping lines.

Indonesian waters have at least six choke points, comprising the Strait of Malacca, the Singapore Strait, the Sunda Strait, the Lombok Strait, the Ombai Strait and the Wetar Strait; all used for international navigation. While Indonesia has strategic interests in commerce, peace, stability and security in the region, it must also address potentially negative effects associated with international navigation, such as marine pollution, the degradation of marine resources and maritime criminal activities. Considering that the new government has pledged to focus more on maritime issues, it should be noted that Indonesia has dedicated its sea-lanes of communication as archipelagic sea-lanes in exchange for UN recognition of the archipelagic concept of Indonesia. The country has therefore allocated three north-south sea-lanes that foreign ships can pass through. **The ocean "toll road" that president-elect Joko "Jokowi" Widodo** has campaigned for, which would connect one port to another within the Indonesian archipelago, should be connected to the three existing international sea lanes. This connectivity will guarantee not only fast, but also the safe and secure flow of goods and services. **Further,** the new government has to design a national system of sea-lanes that links domestic and international routes. **Under such a system, Indonesia must decide which domestic ports are opened and connected to international routes, because inter-insular trade within the archipelago needs protection from free competition. Of course, this new connectivity of commercial routes will also attract criminal activities, which is why Indonesia has to enhance its maritime security system.**



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