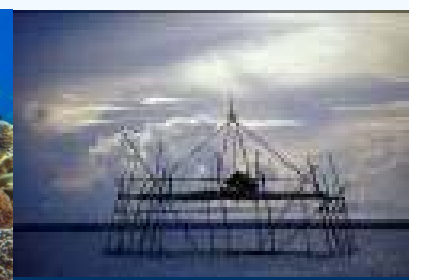
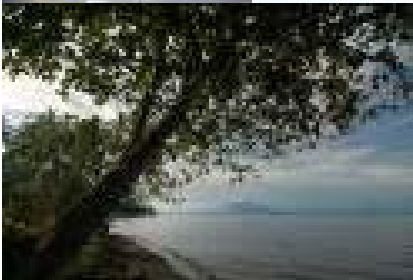


US Support
to
The
Coral
Triangle
Initiative



Coral Triangle Initiative

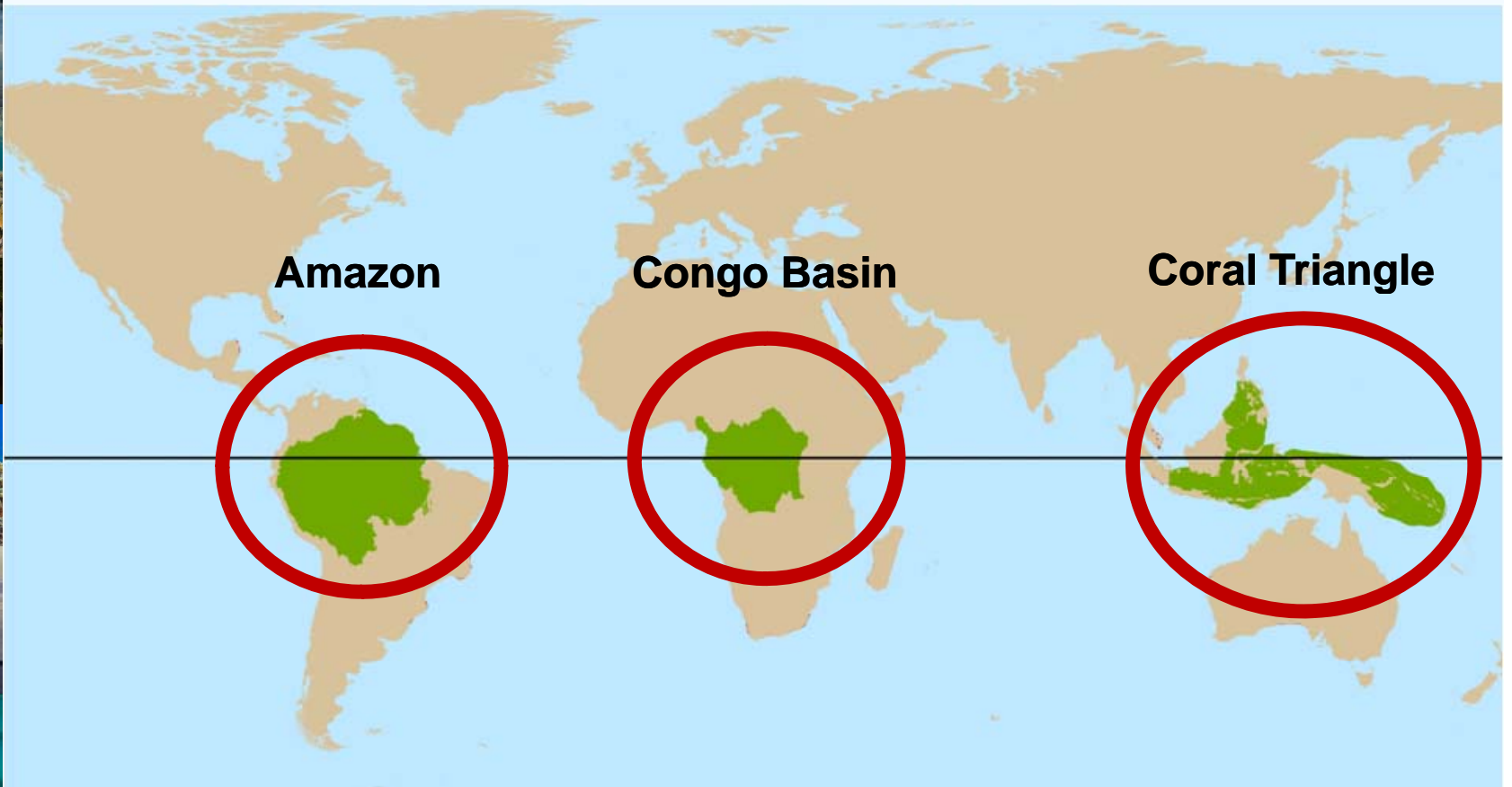
U.S. Support, Challenges and Opportunities



US Support
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Initiative

Most Diverse Ecological Complexes on Earth

Cooperation the Key: Regional Conservation Initiatives



Importance of Coral Triangle to Food Security and Livelihoods

- 363 million people
- 120 million directly dependent upon marine resources for livelihoods, more for food security
- Healthy coral reefs support \$12 billion/year tourism industry
- Tuna spawning and nursery grounds support multi-billion dollar tuna fishery
- Healthy reef systems protect communities from storms, reducing damage and future reconstruction costs



Threats to the Coral Triangle?

- Overfishing for food, ornamentals, curios
- Destructive fishing methods (cyanide, blast)
- Increasing human populations (growth, migration)
- Unsustainable fishing methods
- Loss of critical habitats
- Land-based sources of pollution
- Climate change impacts



Overarching Goals of Initiative: CTI Plan of Action

- Designate and effectively manage priority seascapes
- Apply ecosystem-based approach to fisheries
- Establish networks of marine protected areas
- Strengthen resilience and adaptation to climate change
- Strengthen measures to protect threatened marine species





Why the U.S. Supports CTI

The U.S. welcomes the demonstration of leadership of the CT-6 Governments. The U.S. views the Coral Triangle Initiative as a *transformative regional initiative* with both environmental and economic benefits, and as an opportunity to build a political process that will bring the region together over critical issues and catalyze action on the ground to address coral reef conservation, food security and climate change.

Objectives for funding support from Department of State provide for *environmental governance* and *institution building*, in particular through establishment of a sustainable CTI-country driven Secretariat structure to ensure effective implementation of the commitments made by the CT-6 Governments.

First phase support was aimed at achieving a successful CTI Summit, in particular the development of the Regional Plan of Action and the National Action Plans including through local stakeholder input, and participation of all CT-6 governments in the roadmap meetings leading to the Summit.



How is the U.S. supporting the CTI?

USAID, DOS committed \$42 M over 5 years:

- NGO Consortium: WWF, TNC, CI, WCS, others
- Program Integrator (ARD/Tetra Tech): coordinate activities of partners, promote regional learning, provide program support
- NOAA: build capacity of governments, MPAs, reform fisheries management



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



**CONSERVATION
INTERNATIONAL**



The Nature
Conservancy
Protecting nature. Preserving life.™



U.S. Support to CTI



- Builds upon USAID support over past 30 years
- ICM programs – Philippines, Indonesia
- MPAs: LMMAs, Bunaken, Komodo, Tubbataha
- Global Conservation Program - Seascapes:
 - Wakatobi and Raja Ampat in Indonesia
 - Kimbe Bay/Bismarck Sea in Papua New Guinea
- Fisheries Improved for Sustainable Harvest (FISH)
 - EBFM, governance, illegal fishing
- Ornamental trade/cyanide use in source countries



Summary of CTI Summit Financial Commitments

- Indonesia launched Savu Sea Marine National Park
 - New goal of 50 million acres, effectively manage MPAs
- Indonesia (\$5M), Philippines (\$5M), PNG (\$2M), Malaysia (\$1M)
- Australia \$2 million in immediate funding as initial phase
- **USAID announced \$1.6 M to NOAA for capacity building**
- New partners : France, ASEAN, IUCN, UNEP, UNDP
- Over \$100 million in multi-year grants from donor agencies:
 - \$63 million from the Global Environment Facility (GEF),
 - \$2 million from the Asian Development Bank (ADB)
 - **\$40 million from the U.S. government**
 - 2mil Euros from the German government
 - Additional \$300 million grant and loan projects GEF



NOAA Role in Coral Triangle Initiative

Build on NOAA experience and capacity:

- Monitoring, measurement, and observation capability
- Technical ability to understand natural systems
- Research capacity to assess and predict responses of natural systems
- Experience in engaging government, NGO, and private sector partners
- Capacity building for effective use and stewardship of ocean & coastal resources
- Past and current activities in the region:
 - Fisheries assessments
 - Sea Turtle conservation
 - Trainings on MPA effectiveness, climate observations
 - Tsunami Warning System support



NOAA Support for CTI

New 5 year NOAA-USAID Program will focus on:

1. Building Management Capacity and Strengthen Enforcement:

- Increase fisheries management capacity
- Reduce illegal & unreported fishing
- Build coastal & marine resource management capacity for effective MPAs and resilient coastal communities

2. Cooperation to Advance Science & Technology

- Increase research and education capacity of core institutions
- Increase capacity for ocean exploration
- Increase use/availability of ocean/coastal observations in resource management and response to climate change



Okeanos Explorer

- Premier vessel for oceanic exploration and research
- Novel features
 - Telepresence
 - Remotely operated vehicles

Currently negotiating with Indonesian Government for access in 2010



Overall Challenges Making it “Real”

- Maintain political will and momentum
- Ensure on-the-ground change/reforms
- Address population growth, human migrations
- Build robust management systems and agencies
 - Build capacity at all levels
- Reform fisheries management from “production” to conservation and sustainable use
- Incorporate learning agenda, adaptive management
- Support effective mariculture to provide alternative livelihoods
- Coordinate efforts among donors and implementors



Fast Fish Facts

Nutritional Impacts

- Even in small quantities, fish improve the quality of dietary protein
- Fish are the primary protein source for some 1 billion people
- Fish oils in fatty fish are vital to normal brain development
- Fish is an excellent source of vitamins

Economic Impacts

- In 2002, the net export value of fish from developing countries was almost \$20B
- 96 % of all fishers, are small-scale fisheries
- 200 million men and women are directly employed in small-scale fisheries.



Opportunities

- Create learning framework through research funds
- Document effectiveness of approaches
- Create incentives for conservation/sustainable use
 - US is largest importer of coral reef animals and products --
ornamentals, curios and jewelry
 - 70% comes from the Coral Triangle
- Increase NOAA and other US support
- Reauthorize Coral Reef Conservation Act with
international focus area
- Other?

