

Green Jobs Forum: Transitioning to a Green and Blue Economy



**CORAL TRIANGLE
INITIATIVE**
ON CORAL REEFS, FISHERIES
AND FOOD SECURITY



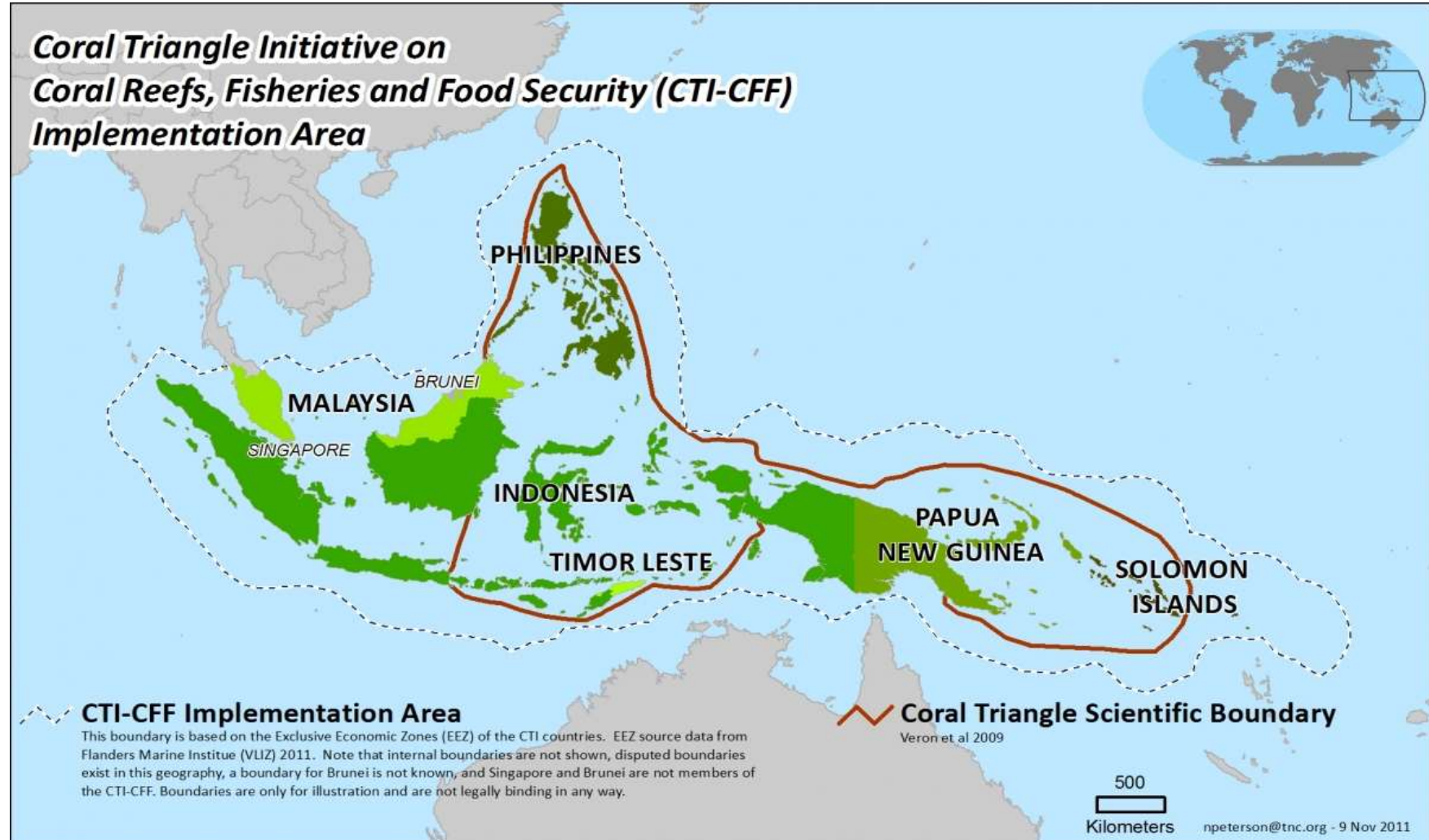
CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat
September 2023

CTI-CFF Organization

The Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries, and Food Security (CTI-CFF) is a **multilateral partnership** of six countries formed in 2009.

- Indonesia
- Malaysia,
- Papua New Guinea
- Philippines
- Solomon Islands
- Timor-Leste

Working together to sustain extraordinary marine and coastal resources by addressing crucial issues such as food security, climate change and marine biodiversity.

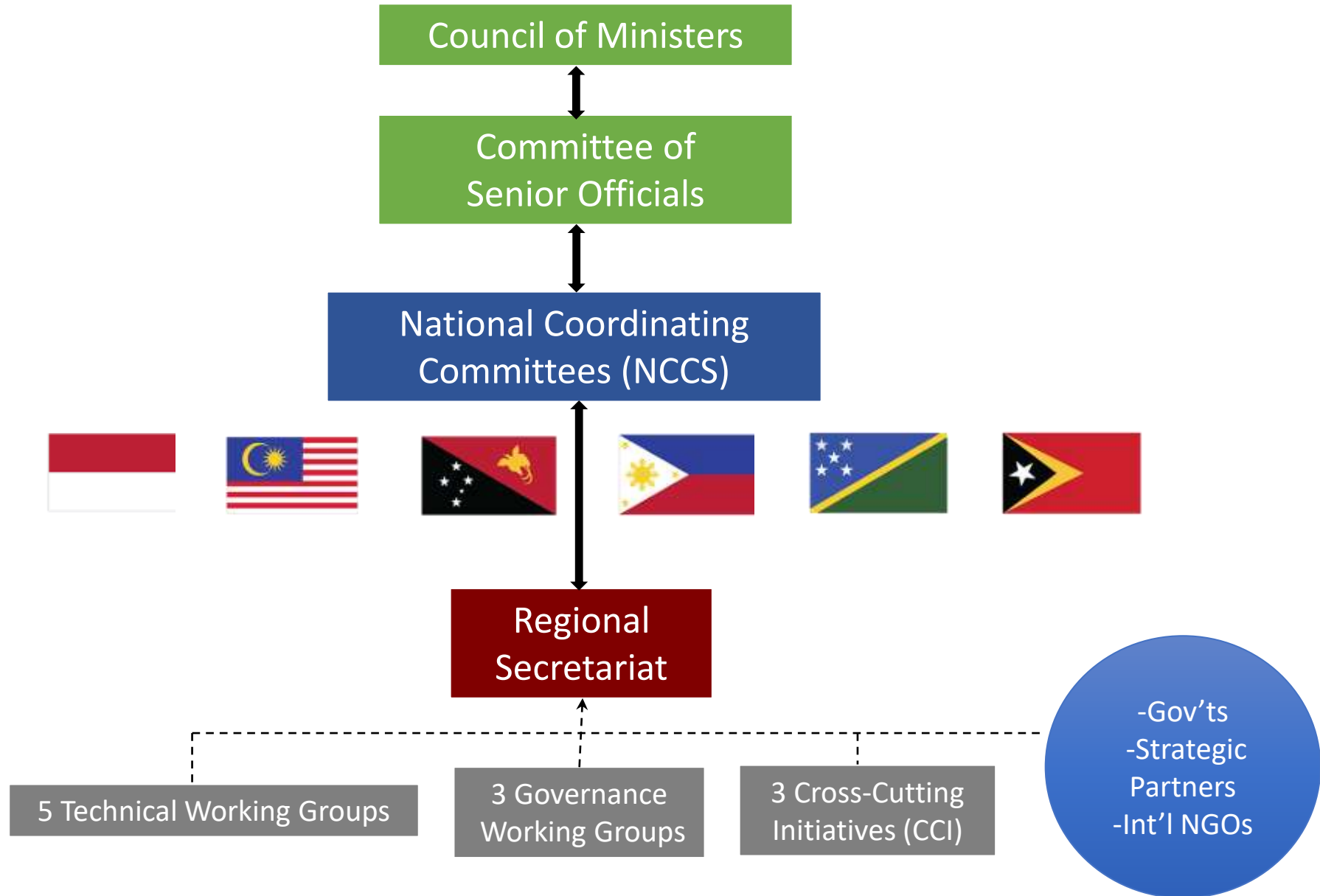


CTI-CFF REGIONAL SECRETARIAT

- Coordinates and facilitate the needs of the CT 6 countries
- Promote regional cooperation, sharing of lessons, and learning across the CT countries
- Coordinate with countries to involve with private companies, donors and philanthropies.
- Support to implement Regional Plan of Actions.



REGIONAL LEVEL



CTI-CFF REGIONAL PLAN OF ACTION

At the **Leader's Summit in 2009**, the CT6 adopted a **10-year CTI-CFF Regional Plan of Action**
(5 goals; 10-targets; and 37-regional activities)

CTI-CFF GOALS

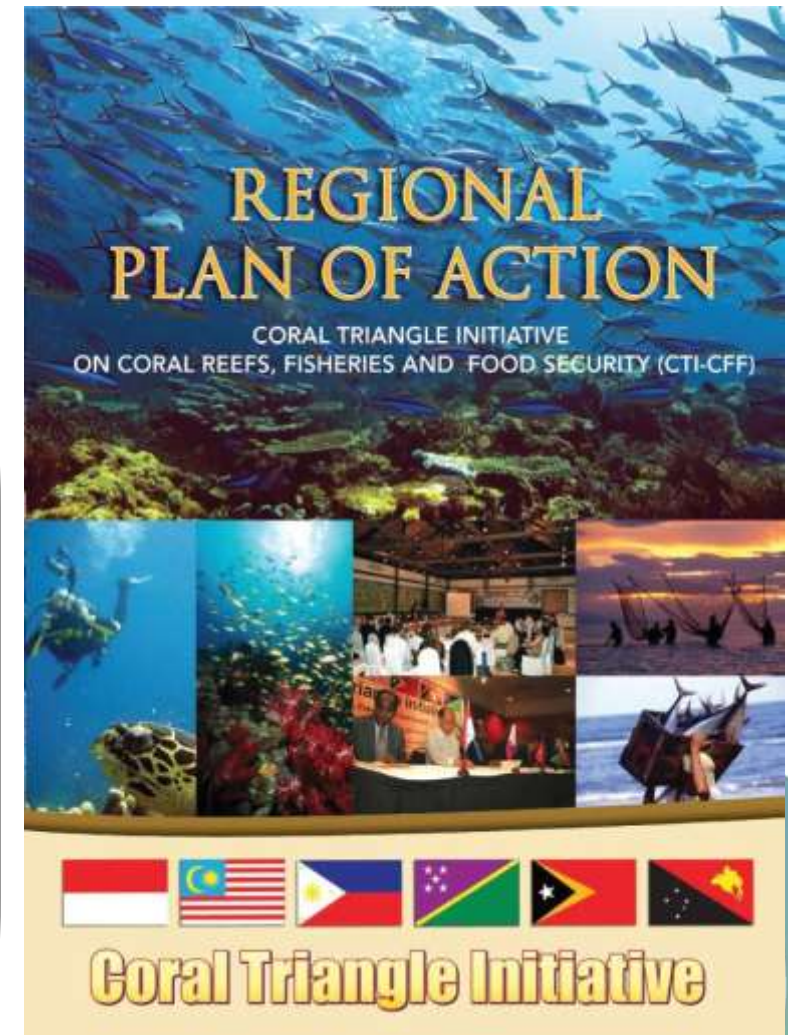
GOAL 1:
Priority
Seascapes
Designated
and
Effectively
Managed

GOAL 2:
EAFM and
other
marine
resources
fully
applied

GOAL 3:
MPAs
established
and
effectively
managed

GOAL 4:
Climate
Change
Adaptation
Measures
Achieved

GOAL 5:
Threatened
Species
Status
Improving



Governance Working Group

**Monitoring and
Evaluation
Working Group
(MEWG)**

**Financial
Resource Working
Group (FRWG)**

**Internal
Resources
Committee (IRC)**

Cross Cutting Initiatives (CCI)

**Woman
Leaders' Forum
(WLF)**

**Sustainable
Business Forum
(SBF)**

**Scientific
Advisory Group
(SAG)**



Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) 2.0

Coral Triangle Initiative on
Coral Reefs, Fisheries
and Food Security

2021 - 2030

Goals

- By 2025, coastal communities and coastal and marine ecosystems are enabled to **cope with the impacts of climate change**, natural and anthropogenic threats, in the Coral Triangle region, due to measurable increased regional collaboration between the CT6 and our partners, for the implementation of the RPOA 2.0 facilitated through a strong and effective CTI-CFF
- By 2030, coastal communities and coastal and marine ecosystems in the CT region are more resilient/able to adapt to **impacts of climate change**, natural and anthropogenic threats, by improving food security, sustainable fisheries and coastal livelihoods.

Objectives

- By 2030, health of coastal and marine ecosystems, priority threatened species and fisheries in the Coral Triangle region are improved through effective management actions.
- By 2030, Risk resilience and socioeconomic conditions, in particular food security and coastal livelihoods, of communities living in the Coral Triangle region are improved.
- CTI-CFF Governance, Leadership and Partnership.

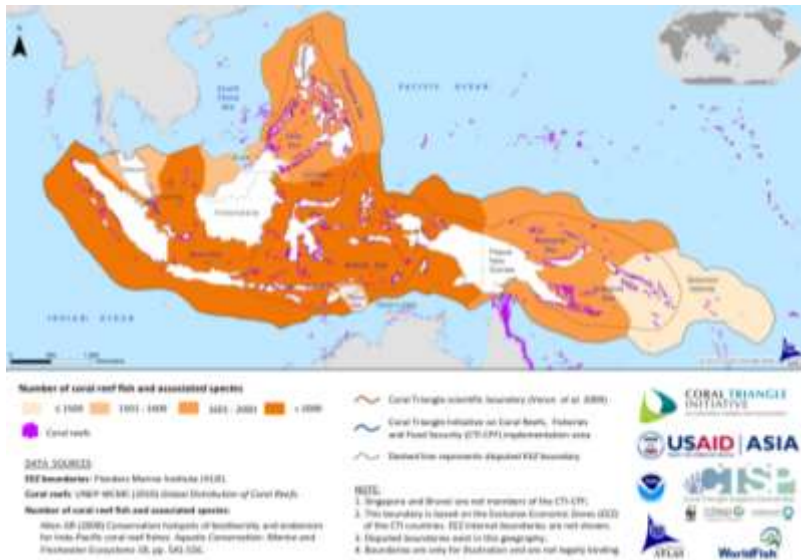


The Blue Economy

- The blue economy refers to the **sustainable use and management of ocean resources for economic growth and development**. It encompasses a wide range of industries, including **fisheries, tourism, shipping, and renewable energy**.
- One example of how the blue economy relates to local economic development is through ecotourism. By promoting sustainable tourism practices and highlighting the unique marine ecosystems in their area, coastal communities can attract visitors and generate income while also preserving their natural resources.

Blue Economy Depends on Marine and Coastal Resources

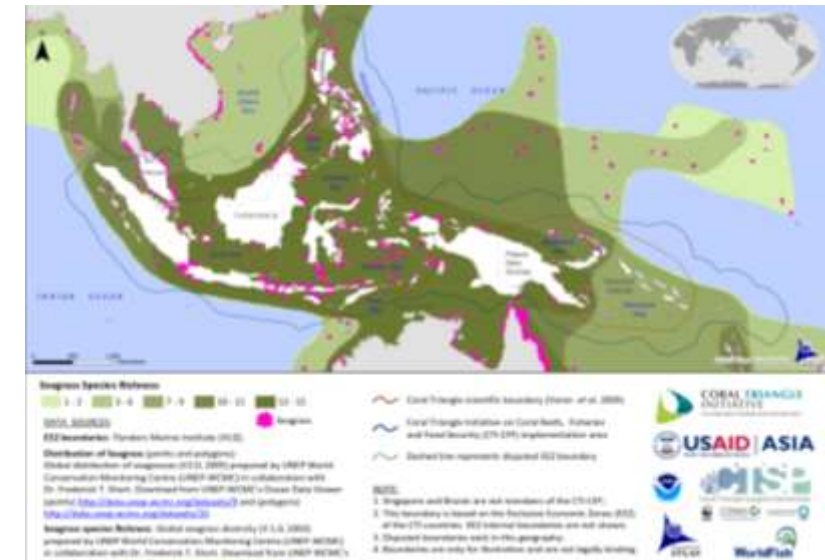
Reef Fish Biodiversity in the Coral Triangle



Mangrove Species Richness in the Coral Triangle



Seagrass Species Richness in the Coral Triangle

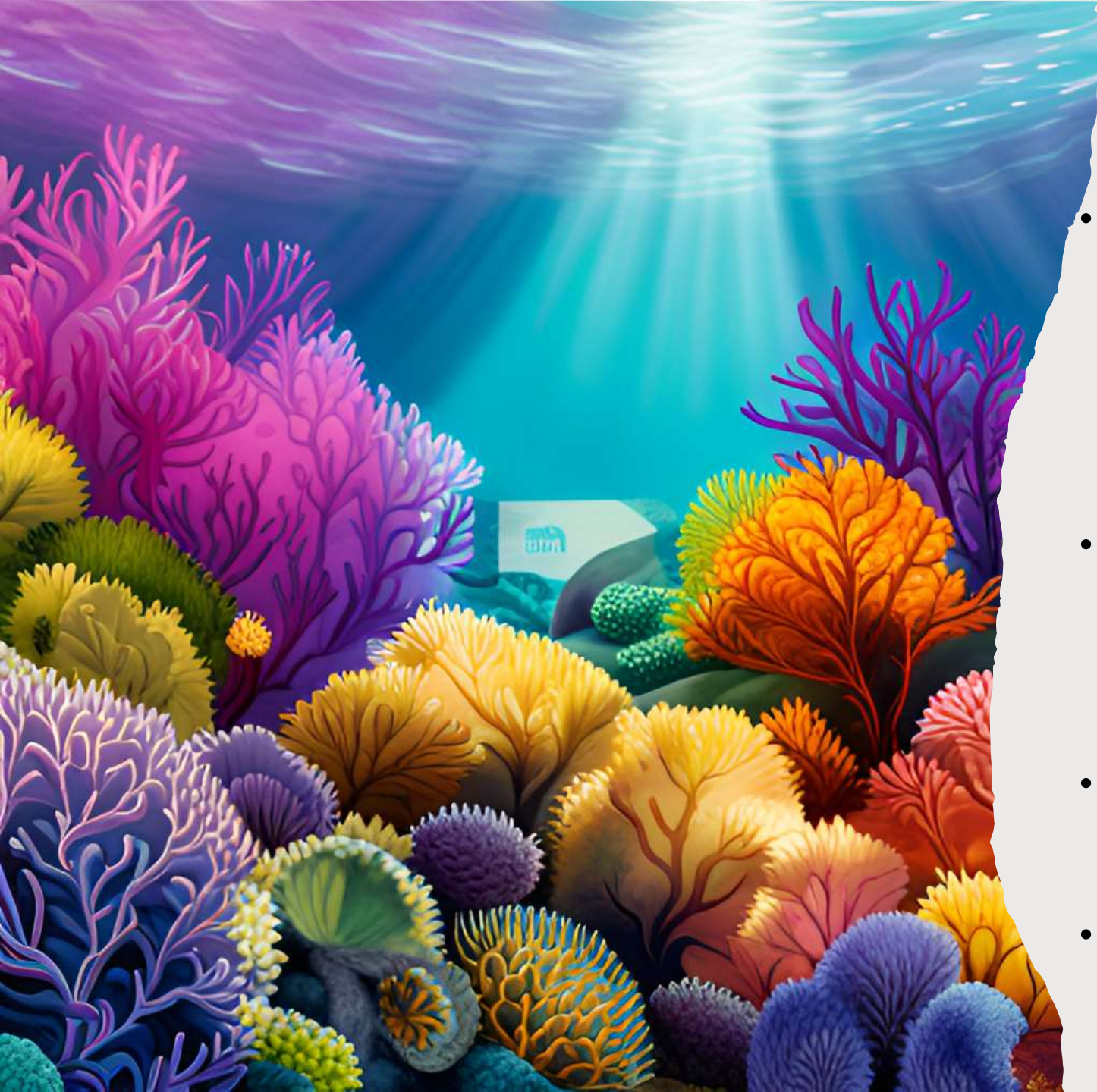


CTI-CFF and Blue Economy (Best Practices among CTI-CFF and Strategic Partners)



Blue Economy in RPOA 2.0

The CTI-CFF's combined interventions, regionally and globally, are now more strategically integrated and focused on addressing some of these challenges. With renewed commitment by its Member Parties, the CTI-CFF is well-positioned in important seascapes, where its project-based and site-based work offers a good foundation to positive demonstrate the wider benefits of sustainable fisheries and ***blue economy*** development and to illustrate the role that women, youth and local community leaders can play.



Sustainable Marine Tourism

- Tourism is an important component of the CT countries' economy as well as a significant source of its foreign exchange revenues, generating an estimated 12 billion USD annually, and ranking as one of the top 4 goods and services export sectors in each CT nation. (4th RBF Report, 2015)
- During 4th CTI-CFF Regional Business Forum roundtable session, it was a strong consensus to recommend to develop the Sustainable Tourism guidelines for investment in and around MPAs in the Coral Triangle.
- The Terms of Reference for the Sustainable Marine Tourism Task Force was Agreed in at SOM-12 in Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea.
- The Sustainable Marine Tourism Task Force has been formed from CT6 Member Countries and Approved during **SOM-16** in 2021.

The CT Day 2022
was dedicated to
celebrate

Sustaining Coral
Triangle Ecosystems
through Blue
Economy





In Development of Local Blue Economy

- Local blue economy through
 - Fish processing and in fish trading and fishing industry
 - Shrimp harvesting
 - Seaweed production and processing
 - Mangrove conservation



Fisheries and their livelihood

in Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste

- Fish processing
- In fish trading and fishing industry
- In the Fisheries Value Chain and Communities





Shrimp Harvesting

Some farmers in East Java, Indonesia, harvest shrimp using their bare hands.



Develop Local Blue
Economy Through
Seaweed Production
and Processing

Covid-19 Pandemic in Nusa Penida MPA

Boom in Seaweed Farming



- During COVID-19, there are a lot of local woman fisheries in Bali turned job into seaweed farming.
- Our strategic partner (Coral Triangle Center) empowered them to enhance seaweed processing and marketing

Mangrove conservation

In Papua New Guinea
& Timor-Leste

Mangrove conservation plays a vital role in the Blue Economy by providing a wide range of job opportunities in sectors such as tourism, fisheries, research, restoration, carbon trading, agriculture, community development, and more.

These job opportunities not only contribute to economic growth but also help protect and sustain valuable coastal ecosystems.





Thank you!

