



ADB SOUTHEAST ASIA SUPPORT TO THE CORAL TRIANGLE INITIATIVE

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ADB

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The Coral Triangle's marine and coastal resources are at risk from continued threats from climate change-induced processes as well as from human activities. Consequently, the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI) was launched in 2007 as a six-country (Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, and Timor-Leste) program of regional cooperation to protect the Coral Triangle's economic and environmental assets.

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) has been fully involved from the start in providing technical and financial support to the CTI. Its program supports the implementation of the national and regional plans of action of the program through:

- ▶ improved management of coastal and marine resources,
- ▶ increased resilience of coastal and marine ecosystems and human communities in the Coral Triangle countries,
- ▶ institutional strengthening,
- ▶ development of alternative livelihoods for poor coastal communities, and
- ▶ the promotion of regional cooperation.

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Southeast Asia Department's Technical Assistance and Grant Projects to Support the CTI

Within ADB's Southeast Asia Department, CTI is a subprogram of the Brunei-Indonesia-Malaysia-Philippines East ASEAN Growth Area. ADB support to the Coral Triangle Southeast Asia focuses on the Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion, which was declared as a priority seascape for CTI implementation during the 4th CTI Senior Officials' meeting in 2009. SERD implements three of four technical assistance/grant projects that comprise ADB's core support to the CTI.

Regional Cooperation on Knowledge Management, Policy and Institutional Support to the CTI

(2010–2014) aims to strengthen regional policy dialogue and coordination among six Coral Triangle countries stakeholders. It has achieved most of its deliverables, foremost of which is the completion of the **State of the Coral Triangle Reports** (SCTRs) for which publication is targeted in 2014.

- ▶ The SCTRs provide benchmarks on the status of critical ecosystems, species, resources, threats in the Coral Triangle, and progress towards the CTI goals. It targets and provides valuable inputs to the monitoring and evaluation of the program, at national and regional levels. The country SCTRs illustrate a new model of encouraging country teams to work among themselves and own the preparation of the reports.
- ▶ The project also produced the **Economics of Fisheries and Aquaculture in the Coral Triangle Report**. It is the first report of its kind that consolidates primary and secondary information on fisheries and aquaculture using regional lens and analytical tools from economics.
- ▶ Decision support tools were also introduced and developed (e. g. **CTI Map-Enhanced Decision Support**) to guide data collection and structure the engagement by site-level users. It allows policy makers to appreciate various scenarios emanating from a menu of decisions pertaining to fisheries, marine protected areas, and climate change impacts.
- ▶ The project helped establish sustainable financing schemes in support of CTI plans of action through the development of financial architecture and strategy for the program, setting up of a business development unit, and costing of the national plans of action. The schemes guide the Coral Triangle countries in the development of project proposals for funding, and generating knowledge products on sustainable finance and payment of ecosystem services, among others.

As this project winds down, these activities will be carried forward by the **Coastal Marine Resources Management in the Coral Triangle - Southeast Asia (CTI SEA)**.



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CTI SEA (2012–2016) is one of the largest technical assistance of ADB to the CTI. It targets improved management of coastal and marine resources in the Sulu–Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion Priority Seascape within the Coral Triangle through the following:

- ▶ institutional strengthening towards sustainable coastal and marine resources management,
- ▶ application of the ecosystems approach to fisheries management,
- ▶ adaptation of coastal communities to climate change,
- ▶ addressing of illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing of coral reef fishes,
- ▶ development of alternative livelihoods for poor coastal communities, and
- ▶ coordination of stakeholders in Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines (otherwise known as the Coral Triangle Southeast Asia countries).

Ongoing activities of the CTI SEA include:

1. skills training on livelihood, climate change adaptation, and fisheries law enforcement,
2. establishing the groundwork for the pilot testing of ecosystem approach to fisheries management,
3. planning and pilot-testing of climate change adaptation measures in coastal communities,
4. forging partnerships to maximize on the ground impact and synergy, and
5. developing a project mapping tool as input to strategic planning and priority setting.

The technical assistance supports the strengthening of the National Coordinating Committees in the CTI Southeast Asia and the interim regional secretariat. It also contributes in establishing a sustainable financing for the CTI through the conduct of a financial architecture study and the setting up of a business development unit for the program.



Developing Sustainable Alternative Livelihoods in Coastal Fishing Communities in the Coral Triangle: Indonesia and the Philippines (2014–2017) aims to raise the incomes of targeted beneficiaries, who are the poorest of the poor in coastal and remote areas of Berau, Indonesia and Balabac, Philippines. The project will pilot livelihood activities in selected villages that focus on adding value and/or improving the quality of products already produced in the targeted villages.

ADB support to the CTI Southeast Asia also includes two ongoing loan projects in the Philippines and a pipeline loan project in Indonesia that contribute to the goals of the CTI.

Integrated Coastal Resources Management (2007–2013) works in provinces and municipalities surrounding marine biodiversity corridors of national and global significance which includes the following:

- ▶ the Babuyan corridor along the northern coast of the Luzon joining the Pacific Ocean and South China Sea,
- ▶ the Ticao Pass–San Bernardino Strait–Samar corridor,
- ▶ Daanbantayan corridor straddling the Visayas Sea and the Tañon Strait,
- ▶ Pujada Bay corridor, an important point of convergence of bioregions of the Pacific Ocean and the Celebes Sea, and
- ▶ Zambales marine ecosystem in the Sulu Sea and the Bohol small-island marine ecosystem between the Bohol Sea and Sulu Sea).

The project has four components, namely:

1. policy and institutional strengthening and development,
2. integrated coastal and marine resources and biodiversity conservation,
3. enterprise development and income diversification, and
4. social and environmental services and facilities.



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Integrated Natural Resources and Environment Management (2013–2019) focuses on “ridge-to-reef” management of land-based pollution affecting coastal ecosystems. It will address the unsustainable management of watersheds and associated environmental services caused by forest denudation and unsustainable farming practices, particularly among indigenous peoples and in resource-poor communities, in four priority river basins in the Philippines:

- ▶ Chico River Basin in the Cordillera Administrative Region, Northern Luzon,
- ▶ Wahig–Inabanga River Basin on the island of Bohol,
- ▶ Lake Lanao Basin in the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao, and
- ▶ Upper Bukidnon River Basin in Bukidnon, Northern Mindanao.

Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management - CTI (2014–2018) will enable coastal communities, and the institutions that support them, to manage coral reef resources, and associated ecosystems and biodiversity in a sustainable manner for increasing the economic and social welfare of coastal communities. Project implementation will focus on improving the management, sustainability, and resilience of marine protected areas (MPAs). Interventions will target three national and seven district MPAs located in the following areas:

- ▶ Bintan, Batam, Lingga, and Natuna districts in Riau province,
- ▶ Central Tapanuli and North Nias districts in North Sumatra province,
- ▶ Mentawai district in West Sumatra province,
- ▶ Anambas national MPA in Anambas district, Riau Islands province,
- ▶ Pulau Pieh national MPA in Pariaman district, West Sumatra province, and
- ▶ Gilimatra national MPA in North Lombok district, West Nusa Tenggara province (project area).



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