The Coral Triangle Initiative for on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security

The Coral Triangle, renowned for harboring the richest marine biodiversity in the world, is an area in the Indo-Pacific defined by the coasts and marine territories of Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Solomon Islands and Timor Leste. The heads of state of these countries officially launched the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF) to address threats to the marine, coastal and small island ecosystems within the Coral Triangle region through accelerated and collaborative action, taking into consideration multi-stakeholder participation in all six countries. By signing the CTI-CFF Leaders' Declaration on 15 May 2009 in Manado, Indonesia, the countries adopted the CTI Regional Plan of Action (RPoA), reaffirmed a cooperative arrangement, committed to establish a secretariat for the CTI-CFF, and mobilized a call for the mobilization and effective allocation of financial resources to implement the CTI Regional Plan of Action ¹ (See box below).

Three ASEAN Member States, namely Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines, are signatories to the CTI. Their paths to achieving the goals of the CTI are consistent with the biodiversity goals of the ASEAN and reinforce mechanisms for implementation, monitoring and reporting.

See Map of the Coral Triangle Initiative

Endnote

¹Coral Triangle Initiative Website accessed on 23 March 2010 at http://www.cti-secretariat.net/

Source

ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity 2010. ASEAN Biodiversity Outlook, pp 119. Los Banos, Laguna, Philippines. 2010.

Coral Reef Initiative

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