



COMBATING MARINE THREATS

The Coral Triangle is the nexus of marine biodiversity on Earth. Covering 1.6% of the world's oceans—roughly the size of the Amazon—it holds 76% of the world's coral reef species and sustains many of the migratory fish stocks of the Pacific Ocean.

The Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF) began in 2009 when six nations—Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, the Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste—came together to address the urgent threats facing the coastal and marine resources of one of the most biologically diverse and ecologically rich regions on Earth.

Challenges facing the Coral Triangle have grown in recent years. Industrial fishing, shipping, oil and gas exploration and the accelerating impacts of climate change have caused significant declines in fish stocks, negatively affecting the health and well-being of coastal populations.



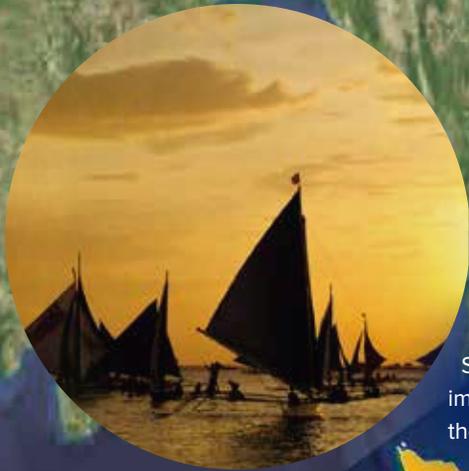
Program in Focus

CORAL TRIANGLE SEASCAPES

THE SEASCAPE SOLUTION

Our solution to this region's complex and widespread threats is the seascape approach. It optimizes the scope and effectiveness of marine conservation by applying a variety of tools and ecosystem-based management to address multiple complex threats at a large scale. With this dynamic approach, the goals of the Coral Triangle Initiative—to conserve marine resources for sustainable development and poverty reduction—can be achieved despite mounting pressure in the region. Seascapes bring governments and the private sector together to create innovative conservation partnerships. Extensive in size, seascapes integrate protected areas, sustainable fisheries management systems and tools for climate change adaptation.

This approach promotes comprehensive marine resource management at multiple levels of governance, fostering long-term food security and human well-being.



Malaysia

Seascapes reduce the impacts of fishing across the region.

MALAYSIA

Philippines

Coastal people rely on fish as their primary source of protein.



PHILIPPINES



Papua New Guinea

Seascapes create healthy marine ecosystems, leading the way to a prosperous future.



SULU-SULAWESI SEASCAPE



INDONESIA



TIMOR-LESTE



PAPUA NEW GUINEA

SOLOMON ISLANDS



Indonesia

Local enforcement officers patrol large marine areas and protect vital marine resources.



Timor-Leste

Seascapes bring knowledge and tools that empower local communities.



Solomon Islands

Seascapes support sustainable livelihoods.



WHERE WE WORK



REGIONAL OFFICE



NATIONAL OFFICE

Changing Behavior

Seascapes fortify the social and political link to marine conservation as an integral part of sustainable development. Seascapes connect economic growth with the sustainable management of the ecosystem, inciting behavior change throughout society, from local communities to private businesses to national leaders.

Achieving Ecological Outcomes

The seascape maintains and restores the ecological processes and ecosystem services that underpin the food security and livelihoods of local populations. With their unified strategy to achieve ecological resilience, successful seascapes can reverse declining population trends for threatened marine species and protect the delicate biodiversity of the Coral Triangle.

Exhibiting Human Well-being Benefits

Seascapes promote the convergence of conservation and development and illustrate the link between ecosystem health and the well-being of people. The benefits to human well-being from a healthy marine environment include: a productive and sustainable fishing sector; a vibrant tourism industry; intact coastal and marine ecosystems that protect communities from storm surges; and enhanced communication between the countries of the Coral Triangle Initiative.

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