



Indonesia at the Center of the Coral Triangle: Mere Posturing or an Opportunity for Action?

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Presentation content

Background

Some cross-country comparisons

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Indonesia's role



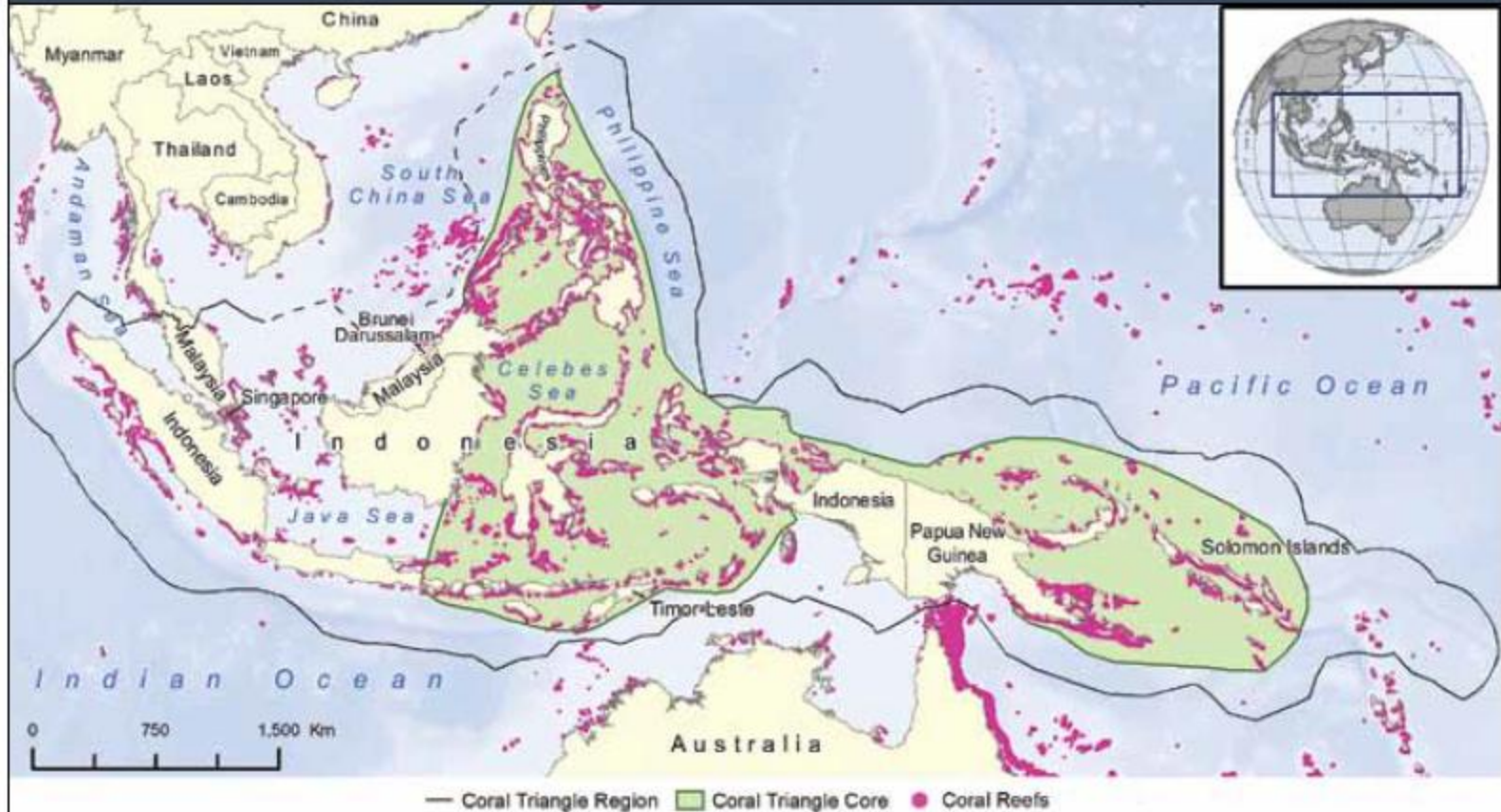
Background

Coral Triangle as the ‘center of marine biodiversity’.

- **Highest coral diversity in the world (76% of all coral species)**
- **Highest diversity of coral reef *fish* species (37% of all species)**



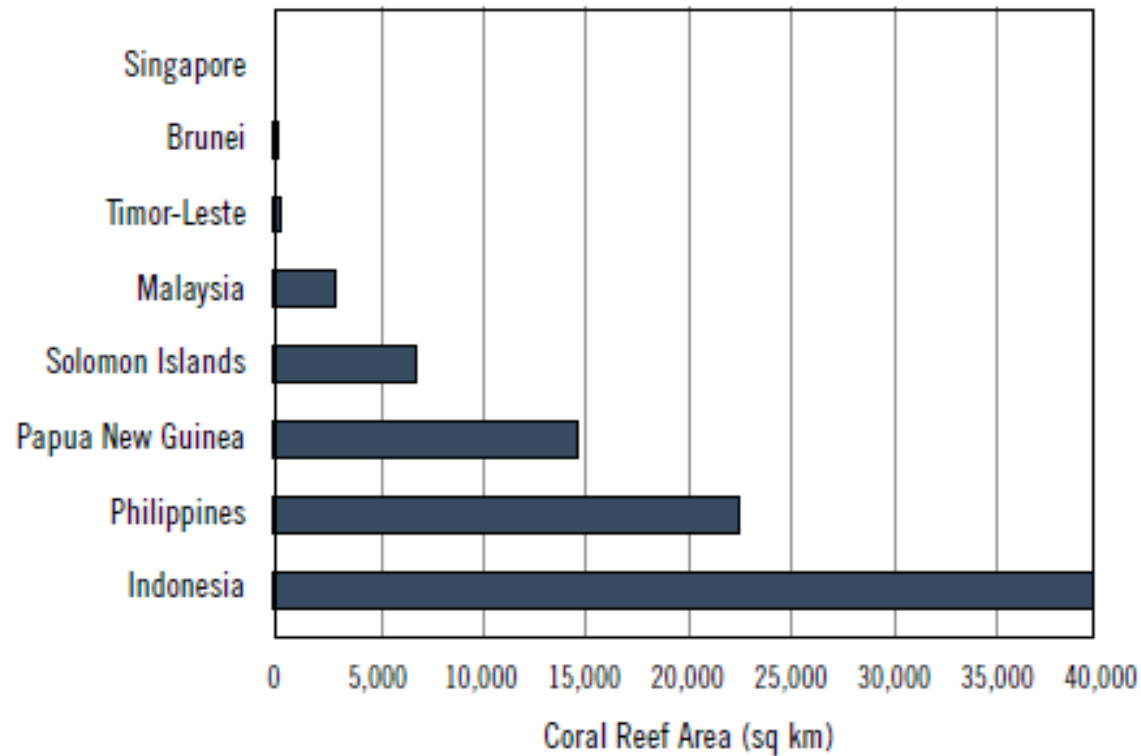
MAP 1.2. THE CORAL TRIANGLE REGION



Note: The "Coral Triangle Region" as defined in this report includes the full exclusive economic zones (EEZs) of the six countries of the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries, and Food Security (CTI-CFF), which is the official CTI-CFF Implementation Area, plus the adjacent nations of Brunei Darussalam and Singapore. The dashed line represents disputed EEZ boundaries; a boundary for Brunei Darussalam is not known. The "Coral Triangle Core" as defined in this report represents the scientific boundary of highest coral biodiversity in the world (more than 500 species). Boundaries are presented here for illustrative purposes and are not legally binding in any way.

A look at the region

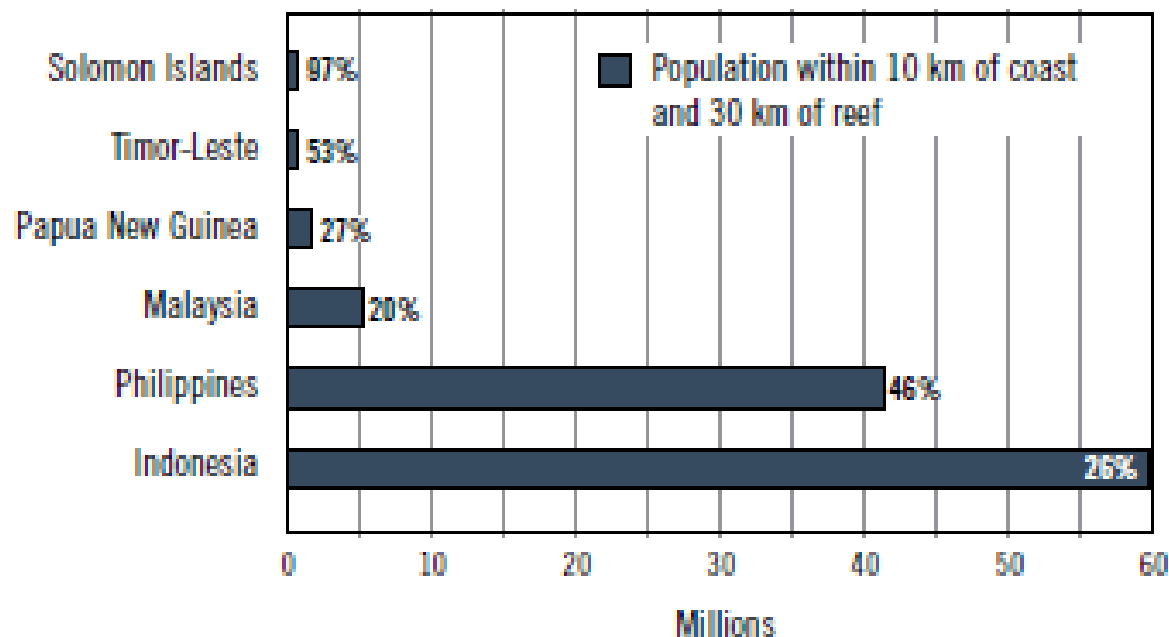
FIGURE 1.2. CORAL REEF AREA PER COUNTRY IN THE CORAL TRIANGLE REGION



Sources: IMaRS/USF, IRD, NASA, UNEP-WCMC, WorldFish Center, and WRI, 2011.

A look at the region

FIGURE 1.3. NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN THE CORAL TRIANGLE REGION LIVING NEAR CORAL REEFS IN 2007



Note: Percentages represent proportion of total national population that is within 10 km of coast and 30 km of reef.

Source: WRI, using Landscan 2007 population data.



A look at the region

Local threats the coral reefs :

- **Overfishing and destructive fishing**, including unsustainable harvesting of fish or invertebrates, and damaging fishing practices such as the use of explosives or poisons.
- **Coastal development**, including coastal engineering, runoff from coastal construction, sewage discharge, and impacts from unsustainable tourism.
- **Watershed-based pollution**, focusing on erosion and nutrient fertilizer runoff from agriculture delivered to coastal waters from rivers.
- **Marine-based pollution and damage**, including solid waste, nutrients, toxins from oil and gas installations and shipping, and physical damage from anchors and ship groundings.

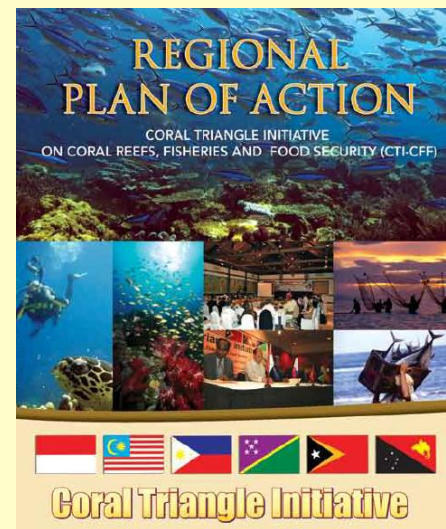
Burke et al, 2012. *Reefs at Risk Revisited in the Coral Triangle*. Washington, DC: WRI

<http://www.wri.org/publication/reefs-at-risk-revisited-coral-triangle>

A look at the region

In 2009, 6 countries agreed to collaborate under the Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI): Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste

CTI Plan of Action hinged on 5 themes: sustainable seascapes, ecosystem-based fisheries management, marine protected areas development, adaptation to climate change, and improving the status of threatened species.





MAP 2.1. OBSERVATIONS OF BLAST OR POISON FISHING IN THE CORAL TRIANGLE REGION

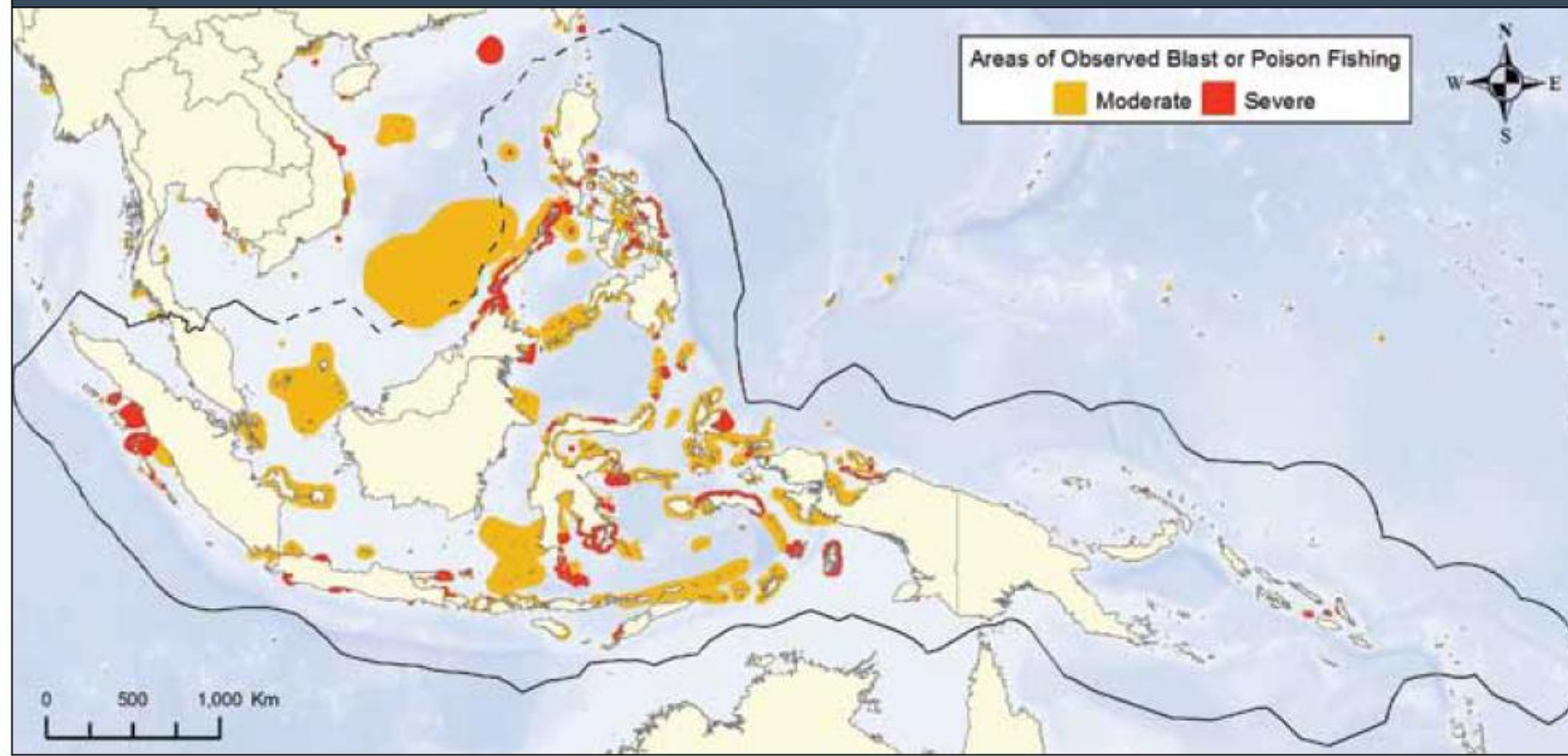
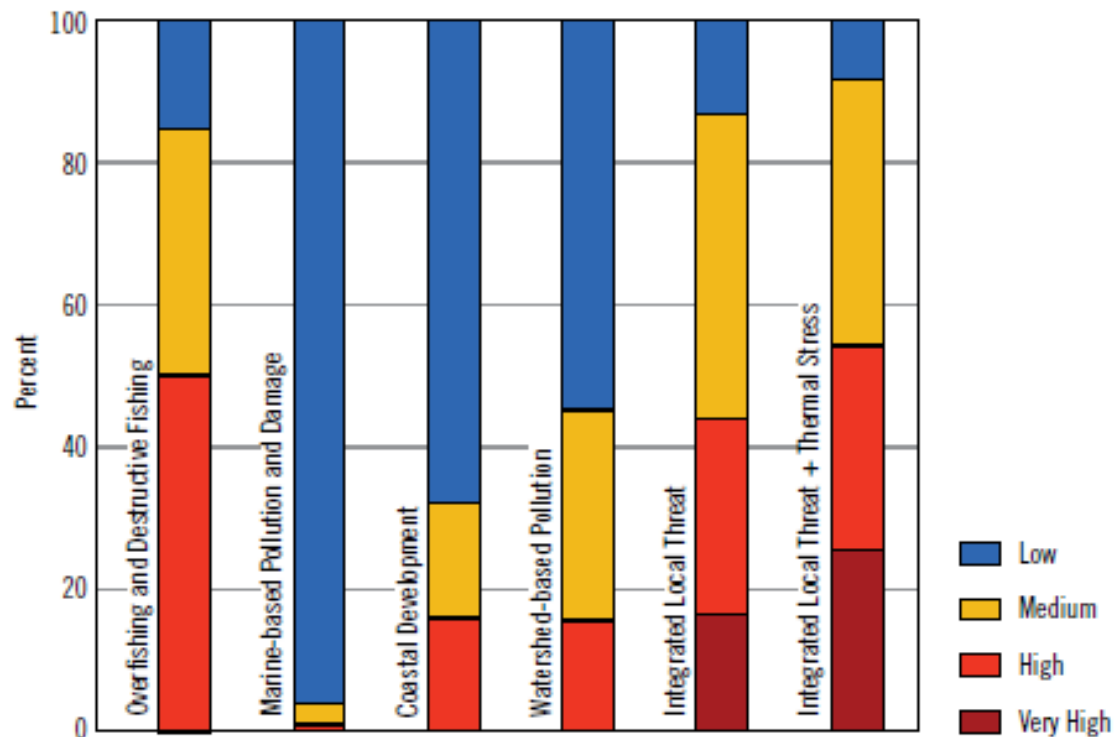




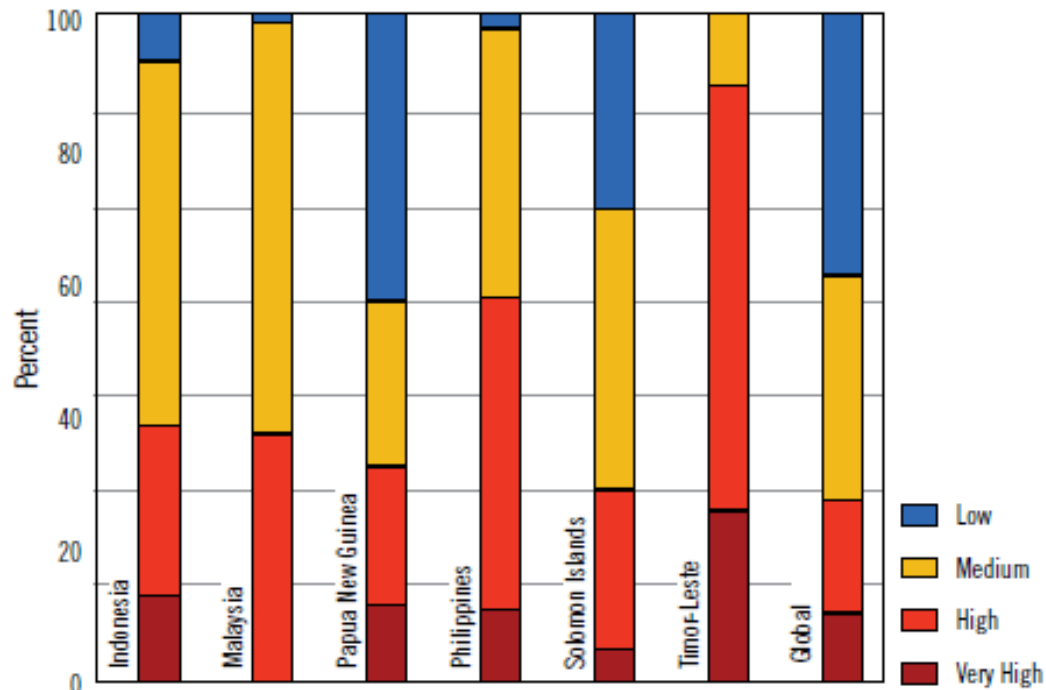
FIGURE 2.3. REEFS AT RISK FROM INDIVIDUAL LOCAL THREATS AND ALL THREATS INTEGRATED IN THE CORAL TRIANGLE REGION



Note: The first four columns reflect individual, local threats to the region's coral reefs. The fifth column (integrated local threat) reflects the four local threats combined, while the sixth column also includes past thermal stress.



FIGURE 2.4. REEFS AT RISK FROM INTEGRATED LOCAL THREATS FOR THE COUNTRIES OF THE CORAL TRIANGLE REGION



Note: Integrated local threats consist of the four local threats—overfishing and destructive fishing, marine pollution and damage, coastal development, and watershed-based pollution.



Country comparisons

- **Total population in the CT6 countries:
378,921,586**
- **Total number of poor people: 62,840,065
(16.6%)**



Country comparisons

Country	Indonesia	Malaysia	Papua New Guinea	Philippines	Timor-Leste	Solomon Islands
Population (2011)*	242,968,342	28,274,729	6,064,515	99,900,177	1,154,625	559,198
% Population below national poverty line (poverty incidence)	13.3 (2010)	3.8 (2009)	37.5 (1996) 37 (2002)	26.5 (2009)	49.9 (2007)	22.7 (2006)**
Number of poor people	32,314,789	1,074,440	2,274,193	26,473,547	576,158	126,938

Source: Millennium Development Goals Indicators of the United Nations Statistics Division



Country comparisons

Human Development Index (HDI) 2011 ranking (Measure of Human Development: Health, Education, Income). Performance indicators (low, medium, high, very high) are based on the categorization of the United Nations Development Programme.

Source: Human Development Report (2011)

Country	Malaysia	Indonesia	Papua New Guinea	Philippines	Timor-Leste	Solomon Islands
HDI	0.761	0.617	0.466	0.644	0.502*	0.510
Rank out of 187 countries	61	124	153	112	147*	142

*2010 data

Country comparisons

	Under-five mortality rate (%)				GHI				STATUS
	1990	1996	2001	2009	1990	1996	2001	2009	
INO	8.6	6.5	5.4	3.9	18.5	15.5	14.3	12.2	Serious yet improving towards a moderate level
MAL	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.6	9.0	6.7	6.6	3.2	Transition from moderate to low level
PNG	9.1	8.1	7.6	6.8	17.13	17.2			Serious with condition improving based on the trend in % undernourished population and % under-five mortality rate
PHL	5.9	4.3	3.7	3.3	19.9	17.5	14.1	11.5	Serious yet improving towards a moderate level
SOL	4.5***	3.8***	3.4***	2.7***				8.47	Serious state as high-probable state in the past with current state as moderate
TIM	18.4	14.4	9.7	5.6			26.1	27.1	Alarming level with no sign of improvement from 2001-2009.

* Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations (2001)

** Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations (2012)

*** Millennium Development Goals Indicators of the United Nations Statistics Division

Total population data source: CIA (2011)

Country comparisons

Global Hunger Index (GHI) for year 2009

Formula: $GHI = (\text{undernourishment} + \text{child underweight} + \text{child mortality})/3$

Source: IFPRI and Concern Worldwide and Welthungerhilfe (2011)

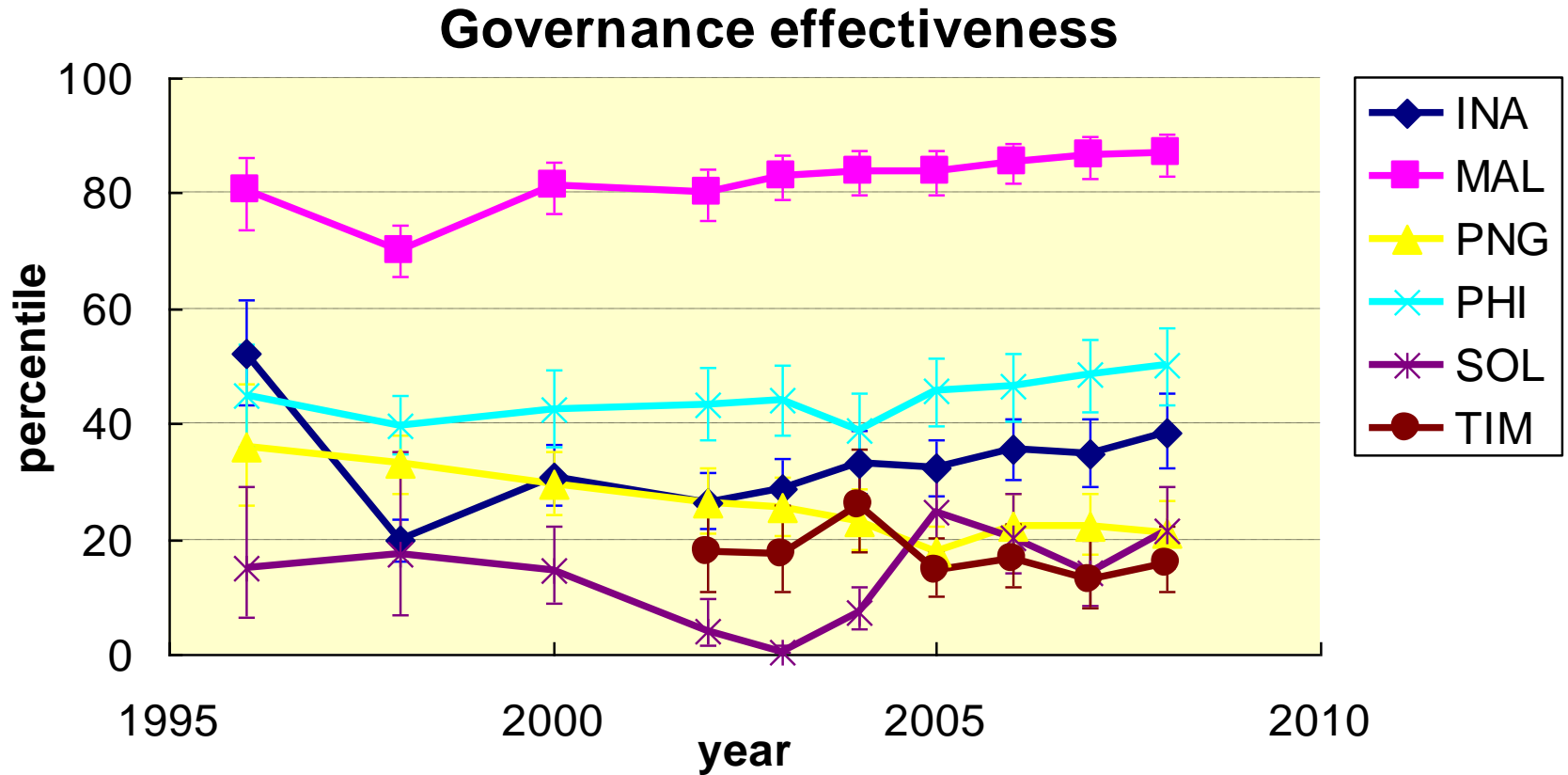
	Proportion of undernourished in the population (%)				Population 2011	Number of under-nourished	Prevalence of underweight in children under five years (%)			
	90-92	95-97	00-02	05-07			88-92	94-98	99-03	04-09
INA	16	11	15	13	242,968,342	31,585,884	31	28.9	22.5	19.6
MAL	3	1	2	2	28,274,729	565,495	22.1	17.7	16.7	7.0
PNG	24*	26* (97-99)			6,064,515	1,576,774	18.3	17.5	18.2	18.0
PHI	24	20	18	15	99,900,177	14,985,027	29.9	28.3	20.7	16.3
SOL	21**	13**	12**	11**	559,198	61,512				11.7***
TIM	39	32	28	31	1,154,625	357,934			40.6	44.7
CT6	TOTAL				378,921,586	49,132,625 (12.97%)				



Country comparisons

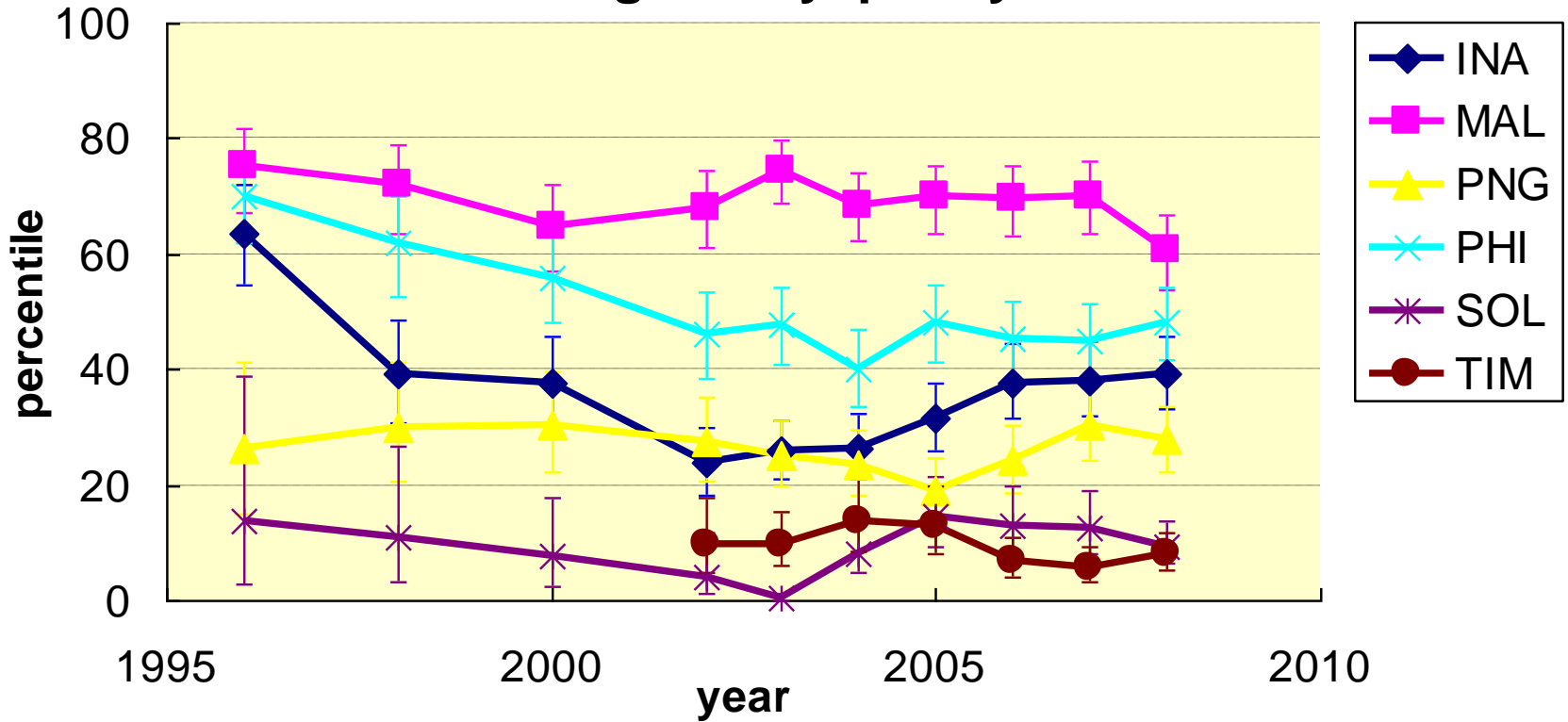
Governance index (Kauffman et al, 2009)

Country comparisons



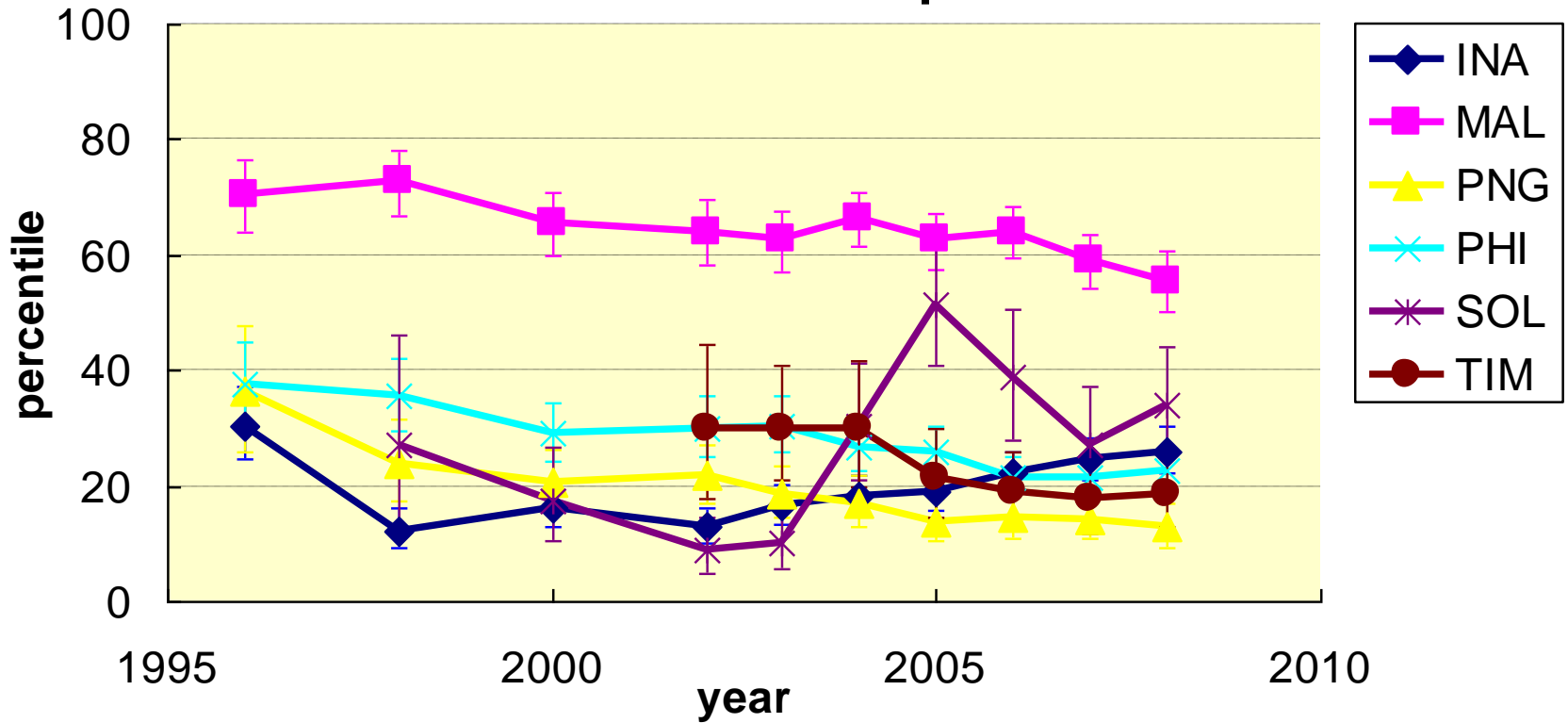
Country comparisons

Regulatory quality



Country comparisons

Control of corruption





Challenges

- **Diversity of the countries in the Coral Triangle**
- **Legal charter of cooperation under the CTI is not yet finalized (since 2009)**
- **Interim Secretariat is Indonesia MAF.**



Opportunities

- **Sense of community**
- **Willingness of countries to compromise—example**
- **Mobilization of funding sources (pooling a larger fund for higher returns)—example**
- **Strong partner support**
- **Science (though driven by conservation organizations)**
- **Malaysia chairs 2011-2013**



Opportunities

Operational budget contribution (as agreed in the last round of negotiations)—a compromise

Country	% total of CT6 GDP	Funding Option 2					% budget
		60:40					
Indonesia	59.87	85,177	170,355	255,532	340,709	425,887	42.59
Malaysia	21.25	38,833	77,667	116,500	155,333	194,167	19.42
Papua New Guinea	0.88	14,389	28,779	43,168	57,557	71,947	7.19
Philippines	17.86	34,765	69,531	104,296	139,061	173,827	17.38
Solomon Islands	0.073	13,421	26,842	40,263	53,684	67,105	6.71
Timo Leste	0.067	13,414	26,827	40,241	53,655	67,069	6.71
Budget scenarios		200,000	400,000	600,000	800,000	1,000,000	100.00

When Size Matter

For Endowment investment return



Reference: NACUBO Endowment study of 734 Funds in 2005]

Size of initial investment	Gross revenue	Inflation + fees	Net revenue	US dollars	Surplus
Greater than \$1 billion	9%	4 %	5%	50,000,000	
10 years after investment	12%	- 4%	8%	80,000,000	+ 30 million
500m to 1 b	9%	4 %	5%	25,000,000	
10 years after investment	10.3	- 4 %	6.3%	31,500,000	+ 6.5 million
100m - 500 m	9%	4 %	5%	5,000,000	
10 years after investment	9.3	- 4 %	5.3%	5,300,000	+ 300,000
50m - 100m	9%	4 %	5%	2,500,000	
10 years after investment	8.7	- 4 %	4.7%	2,350,000	- 150,000



Indonesia's Role

Indonesia:

- **the largest country (in various terms)**
- **President Yudhoyono initiated the CTI**
- **Indonesia will host the Secretariat**



Strategic immediate actions

- **A multi-national Secretariat staffed by professionals**
- **Stronger engagement of other institutions, notably Foreign Affairs (and Bappenas, Environment, Finance, etc)**

Until then, concrete action will remain difficult.



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