



CTI-CFF expresses commitment to contribute towards achieving Aichi Biodiversity Targets and Priority Actions

Jakarta, Indonesia June 2018 – The CTI-CFF through its Regional Secretariat has expressed commitment to contribute towards the achievements of Aichi Biodiversity Targets 10 and 11 and the Priority Actions during the Convention on Biological Diversity Sustainable Ocean Initiative (CBD-SOI) Sub Regional Capacity-Building Workshop Coral Triangle which was held in the first week of August in Jakarta, Indonesia.

The Aichi Biodiversity Target 10 is focused on minimizing the pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change and its resulting ocean acidification, while Target 11 is centered on conserving at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, through effective and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas by 2020.

The CBD Aichi Target 10 and its Priority Actions are very similar to the past and current activities of the CTI-CFF member countries in working together to sustain the extraordinary coastal and marine resources in the Coral Triangle by addressing crucial issues such as food security, climate change and marine biodiversity.

The CTI-CFF was represented by Dr. Sharifah Nora Ibrahim, Acting Executive Director of the Regional Secretary and Dr. Gregory Bennett, CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat Technical Program Manager.

Dr. Ibrahim expressed CTI-CFF's commitment to provide the enabling environment for better articulation and coordination among marine environment-related national strategies and action plans of its member countries. Moreover, she noted that the CTI-CFF will forge stronger partnerships that will benefit communities and coastal areas while sharing with the world its success stories and tools on food security, sustainable livelihoods and ecosystem resilience.

The CBD-SOI workshop was aimed at developing a roadmap of concrete strategies and actions to further strengthen national implementation of existing plan of actions. Further, it intended to provide tools to strengthen national implementation and facilitate sharing national experiences and lesson learned. It also served as a venue to identify steps to collaborate on operationalizing the Global Coral Reef Portal with CTI and other partners.

Participants in the workshop comprised mainly of officials, experts, and managers in different sectors and areas of work relevant to coral reefs and associated ecosystems from



Participants in the workshop comprised mainly of officials, experts, and managers in different sectors and areas of work relevant to coral reefs and associated ecosystems from countries in the Coral Triangle region, as well as from relevant global and regional organizations. Dr. Sharifah Nora Ibrahim, CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat Acting Executive Director and Dr. Gregory Bennett, CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat Technical Program Senior Manager represented CTI-CFF during the CBD-SOI Workshop.

countries in the Coral Triangle region, as well as from relevant global and regional organizations.

According to Dr. Bennett, CTI-CFF's participation in the workshop will allow for an improved regional-level understanding of the status of national inter-sectoral coordination mechanisms, which will be instrumental in further defining support for these processes through the CTI Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) for its member countries. Further, a better understanding of the status of 'marine spatial planning (MSP)' is acquired both at the regional and national levels. He added that through their participation, they also acquired an overview of the national-level understanding and adoption of the key concepts, of eco-system based management and ecosystem approach to fisheries, and of integration of ecosystem goods and services valuation to MSP efforts. *(Janet Rosalie Anne H. Polita)*



Statement of CTI-CFF to CBD-SOI

Background

The Coral Triangle is a geographical term refers to a roughly triangular area of the tropical marine waters of Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste (the 'CT6') representing the custodians of the Coral Triangle area. Named for its astounding number of corals, the region nurtures six of the world's seven marine turtle species and more than 2000 species of reef fish. It is estimated over 130 million people live and rely on its coral reefs for food, income and protection from storms. The Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries, and Food Security (CTICFF) is a multilateral partnership signed in 2009 by these six countries working together to sustain the extraordinary marine and coastal resources by addressing crucial issues such as food security, climate change and marine biodiversity. The initiative recognized the critical need to safeguard the region's marine and coastal resource as people of the CTI region have had exhibited a high dependence on coral reefs and fisheries for their food and livelihood.

Relevance of the Workshop

The current CTI CFF Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) with its goals on (i) strengthening the management of seascapes; (ii) promoting an ecosystem approach to fisheries management; (iii) establishing and improving effective management of marine protected areas; (iv) improving coastal community resilience to climate change; (v) and protecting threatened species reflects the Priority Actions of Aichi Targets 10 and 11. It is in this context that, with the support of the Australian Government, USAID, ADB, WCS and CTI-CFF, the RPOA and national plans of actions (NPOAs) of the CT6s are currently undergoing a review process to better reflect our new needs and cross cutting themes.

The CBD Aichi Target 10 and its Priority Actions are very similar to the past and current activities of the CTI-CFF member countries in working together to sustain the extraordinary coastal and marine resources in the Coral Triangle by addressing crucial issues such as food security, climate change and marine biodiversity.

The work of the CTI CFF has contributed to and will continue towards the achievement of, inter alia, Aichi Biodiversity Targets 10 and 11 and the Priority Actions. Particularly on Sustainably managed fisheries for coral reefs and closely associated ecosystems (e-CDT, EAFM, Blue Carbon, etc), landbased and sea-based sources of pollution (wastes treatment, marine debris, shipping), increased spatial coverage and effectiveness of marine and coastal protected areas (MPAs, CTMPAs, Seascapes) in coral reefs and closely associated ecosystems, management of coastal development (CZM), improved reef-based socio-ecological systems within local context (CBNRM, CoastFish, etc.), integrated watershed and marine management (CZM, Ridge to Reef, Seascape), Capacity-building, Legal and policy aspects, and Sustainable financing.

It is important to note that climate change is a major issue that needs more emphasis together with the issue of Sustainable Financing to ensure food security and sustainable livelihoods while conserving the marine biodiversity in the Coral Triangle region. It is hoped that there would be further collaboration between CBD and CTI CFF, inter alia, on Sustainable Financing, Food Security and Livelihoods, also more on SDG 5 on Gender empowerment, getting international recognition of the Coral Triangle as the core of global marine biodiversity with selected sites listed as marine World Heritage Sites, Particularly Sensitive Sea Areas (PSSA), etc and the sharing of information.

The Coral Triangle countries are committed to continued action, nonetheless require much support from the international community to affect real change. With the current RPOA review process, the CTI would improve its priority regional actions in terms of national, regional and international context. This is very timely as regional organizations receive more emphasis for the impetus for future global change.

It is paramount that working collaboratively with its Member countries, diverse development partners, non-government organizations and communities, as well as with other regional and global grouping, the CTI-CFF can integrate the efforts in full alignment with the concept and best practices of an ecosystem-based management approach to the conservation and sustainable use of living marine resources.

As the CTI manages the core of the global marine biodiversity, it is committed to provide the enabling environment for better articulation and coordination among marine environment-related national strategies and action plans of its member countries, as well as among the strategies, ocean policies, programmes and action plans of regional and global intergovernmental organizations concerned with sustainable development and climate change. The CTI CFF looks forward to collaborating with other nations and organisations such as CBD and its Aichi Target 10 and Priority Actions. In the near future, we would also forge stronger partnerships benefitting the communities and coastal areas while sharing with the world its think tank and success impact stories and tools on food security, sustainable livelihoods and ecosystem resilience for coastal systems and communities in the face of climate change.



Photo credit: IYORBank_Peopleandthe Reef_MarineImageBank

Declining state of fisheries to be improved via an ecosystem approach to fisheries management

Bali, Indonesia August 2018. Sustainable and productive fisheries improve food, nutrition and employment of millions of people, particularly to those who struggle to maintain sufficient livelihoods.

In the 2018 Report of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), it revealed that a fraction of fish stocks has exhibited a decreasing trend, from 90 percent in 1974 to 66.9 percent in 2015. Fisheries in many areas in the world, especially in the tropical areas will decline significantly. This was also revealed in the 2014 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Report.

According to Dr. Sharifah Nora Ibrahim, Acting Executive Director of the CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat, climate change is putting fisheries at great risk and this would adversely affect many people. "The stressors must be reduced by reducing Greenhouse Gas(GHGs), reducing pollution, as well as applying an Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM). This is in accordance with our obligations and moral responsibilities to SDG 14 as well as the Convention on Biological Diversity," Dr. Ibrahim said.

It is within this backdrop that the Indonesia National Coral Triangle Coordinating Committee (NCC) in collaboration with the Corregidor Marino del Pacifico Este Tropical (CMAR) and the CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat recently conducted a Regional Workshop on EAFM. Particularly, impressed with Indonesia's EAFM implementation, CMAR collaborated with Indonesia to build capacity of Coral Triangle (CT) as well as South American member countries on fisheries management through EAFM.

The 4-day workshop held in Bali, Indonesia, gathered officials from conservation, environment, fisheries and maritime agencies in Costa Rica, Colombia, Ecuador, Panama, Malaysia, Solomon Islands, and Timor-Leste. Participants were provided with concepts, principles of EAFM and its application. They were also taught to develop, implement and monitor EAFM Plan to sustainably manage fisheries resources.

EAFM moves away from fisheries management system that focuses only on harvest of target species to a system that balances environmental, human and social well-being through good governance. EAFM has at its heart both human well-being and ecological well-being.

"The advantage to be gained in implementing EAFM is an integrated and balanced approach between humans and ecosystems. It also promotes adaptive management, increases stakeholder participation, and paves the way to consider larger scale and long-term issues such as climate change," according to Ms. Sri Atmini, Coordinator for Indonesia NCC.

Indonesia is the leading country among CT countries in implementing EAFM. One area in Indonesia that has been successfully implementing EAFM is Nusa Penida, an island in Bali. Particularly, Indonesia is applying five (5) steps of EAFM in Nusa Penida, that start with defining and covering fisheries management units, then identifying and determining priority issues and objectives, developing EAFM plans, implementing plans, and finally monitoring, evaluating, and adapting.

Prior to the above process, field preparation and stakeholder engagement are carried out to identify obstacles and opportunities, skills as well as ongoing conflict management issues in the area.

"EAFM requires cross-sector involvement that affects the fisheries ecosystem such as authorized ministries or agencies for fish, coastal, climate and other related sectors such as mining, energy, agriculture, tourism, and others. Many issues that threaten marine ecosystems are beyond the mandate of fisheries institutions. Governance in the EAFM includes cooperation and coordination between government agencies at each level," Ms. Atmini said. She particularly cited that cooperation and coordination are needed in sharing data and information, supporting local implementation, and harmonizing work plans and budgets.

With the workshop, Indonesia NCC hoped that CT6 and South American countries will continue to coordinate, especially in terms of sharing experiences in the implementation of EAFM in their country and foster cooperation in various fields of marine natural resource management in the future. *(Janet Rosalie Anne H. Polita)*



Marine and conservation experts eye coral reefs and fisheries management within Bismarck-Solomon Marine Ecoregion (BSME)

Brisbane, Australia, August 2018 – Scientists, managers and conservation practitioners from the Coral Triangle member countries namely, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste as well as selected Australian universities namely, James Cook University, Deakin University and Queensland University, gathered recently at James Cook University Campus in Brisbane, Australia to discuss the needs and feasibility developing a transboundary management strategy for coral reefs and fisheries within the Bismarck – Solomon Marine Ecoregion (BSME).

The three-day workshop particularly identified issues and challenges facing reefs and associated fisheries within the BSME region, both at regional and national level. One of the challenges is the continuing rise of sea surface temperature due to climate change which greatly impacts the coral reefs. Coral can only grow within a limited thermal tolerance range. Therefore a temperature increase of even 0.1 degree Celsius can cause significant stress, thus leading to coral bleaching.

The workshop also included presentations from Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste on their national efforts in coral reef resource management to ensure productivity of reef fisheries. On the other hand, experts from The Nature Conservancy, Deakin and Queensland Universities shared the different tools and approaches for enhancing reefs and fisheries resilience in the BSME. Among these approaches are participatory spatial planning and mapping; identifying keystone reefs for resilience and fisheries; and utilizing family dynamics as a tool for behaviour change.

Discussions were also centered on tapping University Partnerships, particularly expertise of scientists and researchers to strengthen capacity of the Pacific countries to conduct research studies on coral reef and fisheries resource management that can help the national government in its decision-making processes as well as in the development of tools and products.

According to Ms. Jasmin Mohd Saad, CTI-CFF Governance Working Group and Cross-Cutting Theme Senior Manager and a participant of the workshop, the intention was also to complement existing CTI-CFF programmes and work together to come up with national projects that can be discussed with funding institutions.

Ms. Saad added that the activity was also an opportunity for the CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat and the Conservation International to raise appreciation and understanding on the value of a 'seascape' approach to marine resource management in the context of BSME. The seascape approach aims to build coalitions among governments, corporations, and civil society to improve ocean governance. It highlights the importance of achieving effective governance across sectors and at all levels, from local to regional.

Dr. Gregory Bennett, CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat Technical Program Manager who also attended the activity noted that there is lack of data within the BSME so it is appropriate that projects of participating countries must focus on gathering data and information in the BSME area, with capacity building programs across all levels and gender integration embedded throughout the duration of the project.

Dr. Bennett also noted that in the preparation of project proposal, the concept of community-based resource management (CBRM) will be taken into account since it is fundamental base of any projects / programs to benefit the ultimate beneficiaries - the local communities and to empower local NGOs. *(Janet Rosalie Anne H. Polita)*



Photos from top left to bottom: (1) Dr. Gregory Bennett, CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat Technical Program Manager gave the Opening Remarks on behalf of CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat Acting Executive Director Dr. Sharifah Nora Ibrahim; (2) and (3) Marine and conservation experts and practitioners from the Coral Triangle member countries namely, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste as well as selected Australian universities namely, Deakin University, James Cook University and Queensland University, gathered at James Cook University Campus in Brisbane, Australia to discuss the needs and feasibility developing a transboundary management strategy for coral reefs and fisheries within the BSME; and (4) Participants of the Managing Reef Resilience Under Climate Change in the BSME conducted last 13-15 August 2018 in Brisbane, Australia. The workshop was organized by Australia's James Cook University and Queensland University.

Photos: CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat/Jasmin Saad/2018



Photos from left to top right and bottom right: Listening to the Human Well-Being group presentation; Indonesian Delegates group discussion; and Participants of the Convergence Meeting. ©GIZ/2018

Sulu-Sulawesi Seascape Regional Convergence Meeting: Towards Establishing Transboundary Coordination Mechanisms for the Sulu-Sulawesi Seascape

Mandaue City, Cebu, Philippines, July 2018. Sulu-Sulawesi Seascape countries reiterated the need to continue and further develop the collaboration within the Sulu-Sulawesi under Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral reefs, Fisheries, and Food security (CTI-CFF). On July 3-6, 2018, the Philippine Government hosted the Sulu-Sulawesi Seascape Regional Convergence Meeting in Cebu City, Philippines to gather ideas for a coordination mechanism that would help them pursue the goals of CTI-CFF.

After recognizing the common issues and synergies within the Seascape, the delegates came up with recommendations for coordination mechanism that would create a sub-regional working group within the CTI-CFF cooperation. Having a coordination mechanism in place would facilitate the exchanges of ideas, lessons learned, and possibly develop common frameworks to strengthen seascapes work.

As a show of unity, the countries signed a joint communique to the CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat to reiterate the importance of sustaining the collaboration within the Sulu-Sulawesi Seascape. The Seascapes work includes coming up with a Sulu-Sulawesi Ecosystem Approach on Fisheries Management Framework Plan, which was also reviewed during the Convergence Meeting.

The Meeting was organized by the CTI-CFF Seascape Working Group with support from the USAID Oceans, Conservation International Philippines and the Sulu-Sulawesi Seascape Project on behalf of the Federal German Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety. *(Marion Antonette Daclan, GIZ PH)*

USAID Oceans Third Regional Technical Working Group Planning Workshop

Bangkok, Thailand July 2018. The status of fish stocks around the world, including the Coral Triangle Region has become more and more critical, and the range of measures applied to combat threats such as illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing has expanded.

According to a 2016 Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Report, illicit fishing may account for up to 26 million tonnes of fish a year, or more than 15 per cent of the world's total annual capture fisheries output. Apart from negative economic impact, such can threaten food security and local biodiversity.

The USAID Oceans Project is supporting a scheme to aid in combating IUU. Particularly, USAID Oceans supports the development of a transparent and financially sustainable electronic catch-documentation and traceability (CDT) system, to help ensure that fisheries resources from the CT Region are legally caught and tagged.

Between 16-18 July 2018, USAID Oceans convened in Bangkok, Thailand its Regional Technical Working group members, partner organizations and US government representatives to gather inputs for the development of a set of regional guidelines on the adoption and use of electronic catch documentation and traceability system (e-CDT) that would support sustainable fisheries management, human welfare, and leverage public-private partnerships. Ms. Jasmin Saad, the Governance Working Group and Cross Cutting Themes Senior Manager of the CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat participated in the workshop as CTI-CFF is a partner to USAID Oceans project.

CDT is the practice of documenting key information on harvest, processing, and transportation of a fisheries from the point of catch to its final destination – market – including the supply-chain. It serves as a market-based monitoring, control



USAID Oceans convened its Regional Technical Working group members, partner organizations and US government representatives to participate in the USAID Oceans Third Technical Working Group Planning Workshop. The workshop was held from 16-18 July 2018 in Bangkok, Thailand.

and surveillance tool in combating IUU fishing. USAID Oceans have tested the system to electronically document and trace wild-caught seafood products in two of its pilot sites; i.e. General Santos, Philippines and Bitung in Indonesia to combat IUU fishing, improve fisheries management and protect individuals in the fisheries sectors from abuses.

While CDT cannot replace national enforcement needs for effective fisheries monitoring, control, and surveillance (MCS), it is a valuable and comprehensive method for collecting fisheries statistics that can be gathered at an equitable cost. Further, it is an effective means to identify risk, improve data availability, reduce illegal imports and hold other nations accountable for the actions of their fleets.

As observed by Ms. Saad, developing the regional guideline for the e-CDT system is a means to ensure that the system will not only benefit the government regulatory agency and the fishing industry in the ASEAN and CTI regions, but also warrant support to all seafood workers, food security, livelihood and well-being. *(Janet Rosalie Anne H. Polita)*

Announcement

The World Heritage Committee recently removed the Belize Barrier Reef Reserve System from the List of World Heritage in Danger. The safeguarding measures taken by the country, notably the introduction of a moratorium on oil exploration in the entire maritime zone of Belize and the strengthening of forestry regulations allowing for better protection of mangroves, warranted the removal of the site from the World Heritage List in Danger. Indeed, a victory for our ocean! Learn more about this by visiting www.whc.unesco.org to coral reefs and associated ecosystems from countries



Photo credit: Shutterstock, lifted from UNESCO World Heritage Website

US Pacific Command builds CT6 countries skills in tracking, illegal and unregulated fishing

Illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing is a pervasive issue that poses a great threat to efforts on conservation and management of fish stocks in capture fisheries. IUU fishing challenges national and regional organizations goal, leading to loss of social and economic opportunities, and thus affecting food security, environmental protection and loss of livelihood for small-scale fisheries.

According to a report from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), IUU fishing represents up to 26 million tonnes of fish caught annually, valued at USD10-23 billion.

Recognizing the vast threat of IUU fishing, the US Pacific Command in collaboration with the CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat conducted a workshop on Data Fusion and Table top Exercise at the CTI-CFF Headquarters in Manado, Indonesia.

The workshop used a modified version of a table top originally developed by the United States International Criminal Investigation Training Assistance Program (ICITAP). The table top exercise was intended to develop techniques to track vessels in the maritime domain focusing on fishery management zones, national parks, and the Sulu-Sulawesi Seascapes.

The goal of the workshop was to strengthen capabilities on maritime environmental security through identification of information sharing methods and techniques that are available to counter IUU fishing in the Indo-Pacific Region. Particularly, it aimed at identifying unclassified sources of information to track vessels fishing or operating in marine protected areas. Further, it was intended to establish link within and among maritime regulatory and law enforcement agencies.

Participants of the workshop were from ministries of defense, interior, and natural resources of CT6 countries.

The activity is aligned with CTI-CFF vision for maritime resource protection, maritime wildlife protection and water security. Through the workshop, CTI-CFF hopes that partnerships will be developed towards information-sharing based advancement in environmental security. *(Janet Rosalie Anne H. Polita)*



The CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat co-hosted the conduct of the Fusion Center Workshop and Table Top Exercise. The workshop was aimed at highlighting the benefits of interagency and international information-sharing and incorporating data fusion centers into issues of maritime security. The workshop was held from 1-2 August 2018 at Manado, Indonesia. It was organized and supported by US Pacific Command.

Announcement

Upcoming Events

CTI-CFF MPA Working Group Regional Exchange
30 September – 5 October 2018
Indonesia

The Regional Exchange aims to monitor the progress of implementation of the Coral Triangle Marine Protected Areas System (CTMPAS); conduct a study tour on sustainable marine tourism in Raja Ampat; and prepare the agenda for the 6th MPA Working Group meeting.

Our Ocean Conference
29-30 October 2018
Bali, Indonesia

Our Ocean Conference 2018 will focus on marine protected areas, sustainable fisheries, marine pollution, and climate change-related impacts to the oceans. This year's Our Ocean Conference will also maintain the crosscutting themes of sustainable blue economy and maritime security, as introduced by the European Union in 2017.

The main objective of Our Ocean Conference is to increase as well as enhance the collaboration and partnership between various ocean stakeholders, which is translated into concrete and actionable commitments.

For further information, please contact the Organizing Committee focal person, **Hendra Siry** at email: hendrasiry@gmail.com.



The CTI-CFF welcomes the new chair of the Philippines NCC and the Monitoring and Evaluating Working Group, **Dir. Crisanta Marlene P. Rodriguez**. She takes over the role of Dr. Theresita Mundita Lim who is now the Executive Director of the ASEAN Center for Biodiversity.

Dir. Crisanta Marlene P. Rodriguez is the Director of the Biodiversity Management Bureau under the Philippines' Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR). She is a forestry graduate from the University of the Philippines Los Baños, with a post-graduate degree in environmental protection management in Bicol University Graduate School in the Philippines.

Her professional experience as a Community Environment and Natural Resources Officer, Assistant Regional Director for Technical Services and Regional Director of DENR V, aided her in addressing issues concerning biodiversity, climate change adaptation, environmental law enforcement, air shed protection, foreshore management, land titling and environmental governance.

Let's get to know Dr. Rodriguez a little more personal through this Q&A.

1. What are you truly passionate about?

I am passionate about being true to myself. I am also passionate about empowering the people around me to also find their passion. I am passionate about learning something new and most of all I am passionate about being confident in exercising my sense of judgment and decisions. Most of all I am passionate about my family, my friends and my music.

2. When did you first realize that you wanted to work for the public sector?

Ever since I was a kid, I always knew I wanted to serve the people. I grew up witnessing my parents doing public service in their own fields.

3. If not a civil servant, what would you have been?

If I am not a public servant, I would have been professional singer. I really love music. Music is one of things I am truly passionate about.

4. What's one of the toughest decisions you've had to make and how did it impact your life?

One of the toughest decisions I have to make is to accept a big post, which I was not certain I can handle.

5. What's an accomplishment that you are proudest of?

One accomplishment that I am really proudest of is being able to lead Bicol Region in the implementation of its mandate, considering my age, my exposure and experiences.

6. Who inspires you and why?

My family, especially my parents and the people around me inspires me to always do better



Dir. Crisanta Marlene P. Rodriguez, new Chair of the Philippines' NCC and the Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group.

7. What are you doing to ensure you continue to grow and develop as a leader?

To ensure that I continue to grow and develop as a leader, I make sure that I nurture meaningful relationships with the people around me. I make certain that I build and strengthen my interpersonal relations with the people I work with. Add to that is the never ending quest to learn and discover new things.

8. What would you want your leadership legacy to be?

As a leader, I want to be remembered with this leadership legacy: that I led guided by the firmness of my moral compass; that I led with resilience and the willingness to endure necessary hardships. More so, I want to be remembered as a leader who led with openness and flexibility and that I adapted to even the most trying situations.

Thank you and farewell to CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat Colleagues

The CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat wishes to thank the following staff for their valuable contribution in ensuring that the Secretariat meets its mandate and mission. As they leave the team mostly due to end of contract and to new pastures, the CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat wishes them well and will surely miss their knowledge and experience.



CEPY SYAHDA
Senior Finance Manager



ASTRID LIM
Technical Working Group
Senior Manager



JASMIN MOHD SAAD
Governance Working Group and
Cross-Cutting Theme Senior Manager



MEDY KESUMA
IT Software Assistant



MUHAMAD ALVIN PAHLEVI
Administrative Assistant Manager
Senior Finance Manager



MARIA DESWITA
HRD and Office Management Assistant