

**3rd EAS Partnership Council Meeting
Agenda Item 5.0: Council Session**

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Introduction

1. Through stronger partnerships, networking and collaboration, PEMSEA broadened its portfolio of services and stepped up its efforts in bringing about institutional changes and moving forward with the implementation of the SDS-SEA. Details of PEMSEA's key achievements vis-à-vis the targets set are discussed in PEMSEA's Accomplishment Report 2008-2010 (Annex 1).
2. One of the key achievements of PEMSEA over the past 18 months was the recognition of its international legal personality, establishing PEMSEA as an international organization with capacity to directly enter into contracts and receive funds. This is just the initial step towards PEMSEA's transformation to a self-sustaining mechanism for SDS-SEA implementation.

Key Challenges

Transformation: A Work in Progress

3. Through an incremental approach, the transformation process of PEMSEA has been a work in progress. Commencing from the adoption of the SDS-SEA as a regional framework of action in 2003, and the establishment of PEMSEA as a regional mechanism in 2006, countries recognized PEMSEA as an international organization with its own legal personality and with capacity to contract in 2009. PEMSEA is currently working on the Headquarters Agreement which will provide the organization with immunities and privileges to fully function as an international organization.
4. Details pertaining to the proposed process and activities related to PEMSEA's transformation will be discussed under Agenda Item 6.0: A Transformed PEMSEA Vision, Mission and Operating Modality: Blueprint for a Transformed PEMSEA.
5. The transformation process, in particular, the preparation of the outputs will benefit from the inputs of Country and Non-Country Partners through mechanisms of joint consultations and planning sessions. A technical working group for transformation will also be useful. Representatives of concerned Partners, external consultants on legal and institutional development and relevant staff from PEMSEA will oversee the transformation work.

Considerations: Financial and Organizational Sustainability

6. As a fairly new international organization, PEMSEA faces the question of how to sustain its business operations as well as the implementation of the SDS-SEA. The challenge of sustainability is two-pronged — financial and organizational.

Financial Sustainability

7. Financial sustainability requires PEMSEA to be self-sufficient. PEMSEA is determined to establish financial mechanisms that will provide a steady flow of funds to sufficiently cover its operations by 2015 and beyond. Financing options may include:
 - a. Financial and in-kind contributions of partners, stakeholders, sponsoring organizations, financial institutions and other international organizations;
 - b. Undertaking activities on cost-recovery basis; and
 - c. Project development and implementation.
8. Advocacy efforts need to be strengthened to generate interest in PEMSEA, its work and advocacies in order to get the stakeholders' confidence and commitment. Advocacy work building upon PEMSEA's ICM work experience for the last 16 years and its demonstrated ICM activities on the ground will definitely help mobilize support for PEMSEA's financial sustainability.

Organizational Sustainability

9. In consultation with the Partners, PEMSEA will also re-organize itself in order to operate more effectively and be more responsive to the needs of the region. It will work on the approval of the Headquarters Agreement with the Host Country for the grant of immunities and privileges accorded to an international organization.
10. In addition, PEMSEA has to live up to its mission of being an expert in coastal and ocean management. PEMSEA needs to ensure that the region will have access to technical expertise particularly in the SDS-SEA implementation. PEMSEA has to maintain a team of experts to provide the necessary technical and secretariat services, as may be requested by partners.

Actions for consideration by the Council Session:

11. The Council is invited to review the PEMSEA Accomplishment Report and provide recommendations on actions to be taken and ways to move forward.

PEMSEA'S ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT 2008 TO 2010

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PEMSEA continues in its quest on the vision and mission of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA), bringing the region closer to achieving the targets set under the Haikou Partnership Agreement and the Manila Declaration. Through stronger partnerships, networking and collaboration, PEMSEA is broadening its portfolio of services and stepping up its efforts to bring about institutional changes and move forward the SDS-SEA implementation.

This Report highlights the scale and extent of various collaborative, synergistic and responsible actions and accomplishments of PEMSEA from July 2008 to June 2010.

Moving from a project-based arrangement into a regional collaborative mechanism

PEMSEA is evolving into a country and partner-owned, self-sustaining regional mechanism. In 2009, Country Partners signed an agreement recognizing the international legal personality of PEMSEA, thereby providing the organization with the legal capacity to enter into contracts and directly receive and manage funds in its own name. A draft Headquarters Agreement was subsequently prepared and submitted to the Philippine Department of Foreign Affairs, following a national inter-agency consultation and review. The Headquarters Agreement will grant PEMSEA the privileges and immunities necessary to enable it to effectively perform its mandate and functions in the Philippines.

Building Dynamic Partnerships and Enhancing Synergies

PEMSEA has broadened its partnership base in the East Asian Seas Partnership Council with the inclusion of the PEMSEA Network of Local Governments for Sustainable Coastal Development, the IUCN-Asia Regional Office, EMECS Center of Japan and the ASEAN Center for Biodiversity, as Non-Country Partners, and The World Bank as a Sponsoring Organization. At present, PEMSEA has 11 Country Partners and 19 Non-Country Partners, as well as GEF, UNDP, UNOPS and The World Bank, sitting on the EAS Partnership Council. Participation in SDS-SEA implementation by all countries of the region as well as Non-Country Partners and Sponsoring Organizations is a key to confronting the challenges to sustainable development in the region.

Strengthening SDS-SEA Implementation

To strengthen SDS-SEA implementation to address emerging issues related to climate change, the Third Ministerial Forum 2009 adopted the Manila Declaration on Strengthening Implementation of ICM for Sustainable Development and Climate Change Adaptation. The Declaration aims to promote the resiliency of the region, particularly the coastal communities, in addressing sea level rise, storm surges and other associated risks to social, economic and environmental development in coastal areas of the region.

The Joint Action Plan for Strategic Cooperation between the Governments of the Republic of the Philippines and the People's Republic of China signed on 29 October 2009 also signifies commitment to SDS-SEA implementation. The Joint Action Plan stated that "both sides will work cooperatively toward the implementation of the SDS-SEA" under the PEMSEA. The Agreement

further provides that the Government of China through the State Oceanic Administration (SOA) will continue to provide financial and technical support for operation of the PRF Secretariat Services, with co-financing support also committed by Japan and RO Korea.

National policies and action plans for sustainable coastal and ocean management

Nine of 11 Country Partners have initiated the development of national policies on sustainable coastal and ocean management, or had previously adopted such policies and are in the process of implementation. The Haikou Partnership Agreement targeted the formulation and implementation of national policies and action plans in at least 70 percent of the participating PEMSEA countries by 2015. Indications are that this target will be achieved in advance of 2015.

ICM coverage of the region's coastline

As of June 2010, nine to ten percent (9-10%) of the 234,000-km coastline of the region is covered by ICM programs, meaning in most cases that an ICM coastal strategy or similar sustainable development strategy has been developed and is being implemented at the local level. The target adopted by countries in the Haikou Partnership Agreement was to implement ICM programs in at least 20 percent of the region's coastline by 2015. The current situation indicates that a significant effort is still required at the national and local levels if the 20 percent target is to be achieved within the identified timeframe. Although ICM scaling up programs are being developed and initiated in 11 Partner Countries, the principal challenge is the availability of competent ICM managers and implementers at the national and local levels. Putting in place the required capacity building programs and support mechanisms is a priority of PEMSEA.

Enabling Capacities

PEMSEA's Partners and collaborators continue to enhance ICM and related management tools and instruments in support of coastal and marine initiatives at the regional, national and local levels, including, for example: regional capacity building in natural resources, protected area management and ecotourism (ASEAN Center for Biodiversity); 6th Marine Pollution and Ecotoxicology Conference (MERIT and CMC); stakeholder consultation on shoreline change, erosion management and sea level rise (IOI); policy on climate change and ocean and coastal ecosystems (IUCN-ARO); international marine and environmental policy education program (KMI); integrated coastal and river basin management (NOWPAP); guideline on the use of oil spill dispersants in Cambodia (OSR); chemical safety in coastal regions and rapid assessment of marine pollution (PML); and the establishment of a regional monitoring network in the Yellow Sea (YSLME).

The PEMSEA Resource Facility continues to tap universities and other sources of intellectual capital to help facilitate knowledge sharing in ICM. Five ICM Learning Centers were established since 2008. Regional and national task forces were operationalized and at least 19 members of the task force were engaged to provide technical assistance to national and local government activities.

To ensure that the countries' needs on capacity building are met, and that service providers are available to meet the demand, a supply and demand survey was conducted with national and local institutions and universities. The results of the survey were discussed during a Regional Workshop on Meeting Human Resource Requirements in Coastal and Ocean Governance in November 2009. An ICM postgraduate degree curriculum is currently being developed and will

undergo review by a team of regional experts in 2010, with the target of testing the curriculum in selected universities in the region in 2011.

State of the Coasts Reporting System

The State of the Coast (SOC) Reporting System was developed and tested in 2008-2009, and is currently being rolled out in all PEMSEA ICM sites. The SOC report is used by local policymakers and other stakeholders as a means to assess policy, social, economic and environmental conditions at a site (baseline conditions), and to provide information on environmental improvements and other changes that have occurred during the ICM program. As such, the SOC serves as a tool for monitoring progress, achievements and constraints, and continually improving ICM program implementation at the local government level.

The EAS Congress 2009

The EAS Congress 2009 was organized with the Philippine Department of Environment and Natural Resources and hosted by the Government of the Philippines. Key events of the Congress included the Third Ministerial Forum, the 2nd Regional Youth Forum, and the International Conference with its 21 workshops and 9 special side events. The key outcomes of the International Conference, which focused on local implementation and good practices in coastal and ocean governance, were presented to the Global Oceans Forum, Climate Change Conference in Copenhagen, as PEMSEA's contribution to global efforts in addressing climate change.

Strengthening efforts to promote PEMSEA's sustainable development advocacy

PEMSEA promoted its advocacy for integrated coastal and ocean management in various media and forums over the past two years. Eight case studies were completed covering various aspects of ICM implementation in local governments across the region. A policy brief on climate change, entitled "Achieving Sustainable Development Targets in a Changing Climate: How Can ICM Help?", was disseminated during the EAS Congress 2009. Four issues of *Tropical Coasts* were published and disseminated. Co-publishing arrangements for **Tropical Coasts** helped to extend areas of interest to a wider audience, including topics such as food security (ASEAN Center for Biodiversity) and the conservation of the Sulu-Sulawesi Seas (Conservation International Philippines).

Challenges

As a new international organization, PEMSEA faces the question of how to sustain its operations and, at the same time, scale up the implementation of the SDS-SEA. The challenge of sustainability is two-pronged – financial and organizational. In 2010 and 2011, PEMSEA will continue to develop and promote financial mechanisms that can provide a steady flow of funds to support SDS-SEA implementation activities in countries and PEMSEA operations. This is no mean feat for PEMSEA. Advocacy efforts will need to be strengthened to generate interest in PEMSEA's work in order to get the stakeholders' confidence and commitment. Given PEMSEA's ICM work experience for the past 16 years and its demonstrated ICM achievements on the ground, there is indeed something to show and to promote.

Country Partners

Cambodia (Ministry of Environment)
PR China (State Oceanic Administration)
DPR Korea (Ministry of Foreign Trade)
Indonesia (Ministry of Environment)
Japan (Ministry of Land, Infrastructure,
Transport and Tourism)
Lao People's Democratic Republic (Prime
Minister's Office[a1])
Philippines (Department of Environment and
Natural Resources)
RO Korea (Ministry of Land, Transport and
Maritime Affairs)
Singapore (Ministry of Environment and Water
Resources)
Timor-Leste (Ministry of Agriculture and
Fisheries)
Vietnam (Ministry of Natural Resources and
Environment)

Non-Country Partners

ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB)
Coastal Management Center
Conservation International Philippines
International EMECS Center
International Ocean Institute (IOI)
Asia Regional Office of IUCN, International Union for
Conservation of Nature(IUCN-ARO)
Korea Environment Institute
Korea Maritime Institute (KMI)
Korea Ocean Research and Development Institute (KORDI)
Northwest Pacific Action Plan (NOWPAP) of UNEP
Ocean Policy Research Foundation (OPRF)
Oil Spill Response
Plymouth Marine Laboratory (PML)
PEMSEA Network of Local Governments for Sustainable Coastal
Development (PNLG)
Swedish Environmental Secretariat for Asia (SENSA)
UNDP/GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP)
UNDP/GEF Yellow Sea LME Project (YSLME)
UNEP/GPA - Global Programme of Action for the Protection of
the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities
UNESCO-IOC Regional Secretariat for WESTPAC (IOC/WESTPAC)

The Executive Committee, comprised of the Council Chair, the Session Chairs, and the Executive Director of the PEMSEA Resource Facility as its Secretary, ensures and oversees the implementation of the decisions of the Council. The Executive Committee members stand as officers of the Council.

The **PEMSEA Resource Facility** serves as the secretariat providing technical and secretariat services for the implementation of the SDS-SEA and is headed by its Executive Director. The PEMSEA Resource Facility is responsible to the Council through the Executive Committee.

Collaborators

ASEAN Foundation; Bureau of Fish and Aquatic Resources (BFAR), Philippines; Chevron (Chevron Malampaya LLC; Chevron Philippines Inc.; Chevron Holdings Inc.; Chevron Geothermal Holdings Inc); Department of Sustainability and Environment (DSE) of Victoria, Australia; Department of Tourism (DOT), Philippines; Equipe Cousteau; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations-Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific; GTZInternational Geographical Union (IGU); International Maritime Organization (IMO); International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA); IW-LEARNL and Ocean Interactions in the Coastal Zone (LOICZ); Living Asia Channel; Mangroves for the Future (MFF); Manila Water; Marine Science Institute (MSI), University of the Philippines; Maynilad; National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), USA; National Parks Board Singapore; Ocean Policy Institutes Network of the East Asian Region (OPINEAR); Petron Foundation; Philippine Airlines; Philippine Environmental Governance Project (ECOGOV) of USAID; San Roque Power Corporation; Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD); Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center; TATS Filipinas Golf Club; Team Energy Foundation; The Organizing Committee for EXPO 2012 Yeosu Korea; Total (Philippines) Corporation; United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO); University of Maryland; Victorian Coastal Council; World Maritime University (WMU); WorldFish Center; Worldwide Fund for Nature (WWF), Philippines.

TOP TEN PEMSEA ACHIEVEMENTS (2008-2010)

1. PEMSEA TRANSFORMED INTO AN INTERNATIONAL LEGAL ENTITY

Key PEMSEA target(s):	Accomplishment(s):
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A functional regional mechanism to implement the SDS-SEA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 8 Countries signed the Agreement Recognizing PEMSEA's International Legal Personality in November 2009 (Cambodia, PR China, DPR Korea, RO Korea, Indonesia, Timor-Leste, Philippines, Lao PDR). ✓ A draft Headquarters Agreement with the Government of the Philippines was developed and will be submitted to the Philippine Senate for approval.

2. THIRD MINISTERIAL FORUM RAISED THE REGION'S COMMITMENT TO A HIGHER LEVEL WITH THE ADOPTION OF THE MANILA DECLARATION ON STRENGTHENING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF INTEGRATED COASTAL MANAGEMENT FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION IN THE SEAS OF THE EAST ASIA REGION

Key PEMSEA target(s):	Accomplishment(s):
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ministerial Forum provides policy directions and commitments for improving and strengthening the implementation of the SDS-SEA. • Coastal communities prepared and able to cope with natural disasters and climatic events 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The Ministerial Forum as a key PEMSEA mechanism has taken the lead in the efforts to strengthen the EAS region's resiliency on climate change and to address its serious risks particularly in most susceptible coastal areas, habitats and sectors of society through the adoption of the Manila Declaration during the Third Ministerial Forum in 2009. ✓ The Manila Declaration emphasizes the need to strengthen and accelerate the implementation of ICM for sustainable development and climate change adaptation, and commit PEMSEA countries to implement priority actions at the national and local levels. ✓ The Manila Declaration calls on Non-Country Partners and national, regional and international stakeholders to play an active role in the development of the region's capacity in ICM implementation.

3. EAST ASIAN SEAS (EAS) CONGRESS — A RECOGNIZED INTELLECTUAL MARKETPLACE ON COASTAL AND OCEAN ISSUES AND GOOD PRACTICES

Key PEMSEA target(s):	Accomplishment(s):
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EAS Congress is organized every three years to serve as a vehicle for various stakeholders, partners and the collaborators in the SDS-SEA to share knowledge and monitor progress of SDS-SEA implementation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The largest EAS Congress thus far, with 1,480 participants, 100 exhibitors, 51 co-conveners and supporting organizations and 12 sponsors. Key events included the Third Ministerial Forum and the International Conference with 21 workshops and 9 special side events. The EAS Congress 2009 has lived up to its goal as an intellectual marketplace and regional platform for knowledge sharing, partnership building and strategic action and cooperation. The key outcomes of the EAS Congress, which focused on local implementation and good practices in coastal and ocean governance, were presented at the Global Oceans Forum, Climate Change Conference, in Copenhagen.

4. EMPOWERING THE NEW GENERATION AT THE 2ND EAS YOUTH FORUM

Key PEMSEA target(s):	Accomplishment(s):
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Turning knowledge and concern about the coastal and marine environment into actions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ One of the key events of the EAS Congress, the 2nd Youth Forum consisting of 100 youth participants from East Asian countries (61 core participants; and 39 students from different Universities in the Philippines) discussed pressing concerns and the youth’s role and contribution on Oceans and Climate Change. Its key outcome was the Youth Statement on the participants’ commitment to contribute to sustainable development efforts in the region by “informing, inspiring, involving and empowering” other youths in addressing environmental issues. The Statement also identified activities to be undertaken in the next three years. ✓ Outcomes of the Youth Forum and the Youth Statement, as well as personal

Key PEMSEA target(s):	Accomplishment(s):
	<p>experiences of youth delegates were shared at the Climate Change Conference, in Copenhagen (2009) as well as in the 4th World Ocean Network International Meeting in France (May 2010). Some Youth Forum participants were also selected to share their experiences at the World Youth Congress in Turkey (July 2010).</p>

5. DEVELOPING NATIONAL POLICIES, LEGISLATIONS AND PLANS IN EAST ASIAN COUNTRIES TO STRENGTHEN COASTAL AND OCEAN MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

Key PEMSEA target(s):	Accomplishment(s):
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulation and implementation of national policies and action plans for sustainable coastal development in at least 70% of the participating countries by 2015 	<p>Developments since 2008 include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Draft ICM Policy in Cambodia; ✓ Draft Indonesian Ocean Policy; ✓ Draft Marine and Coastal Resources Management Act in Thailand; ✓ Draft National Water Resources Strategy and Action Plan for the Years 2011 to 2015 in Lao PDR ✓ Decree on Establishment of River Basin Committee approved in Lao PDR (2010); ✓ Approval of National Decree No. 25 on integrated resources management and environmental protection of seas and islands in Vietnam (2009); ✓ Amendment of the Coastal Zone Management Act in ROK to include zoning scheme (2009); ✓ Development of Ocean Basic Plan in support of the Ocean Basic Act in Japan (2008); and ✓ the Decision of the Supreme Court of the Philippines enjoining 12 government agencies to clean up, rehabilitate and restore Manila Bay (2008).

6. SCALING UP ICM IMPLEMENTATION CONTINUES TO DEMONSTRATE SUCCESS STORIES AND ACTIONS ON THE GROUND

Key PEMSEA target(s):	Accomplishment(s):
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of ICM programmes in at least 20% of the region's coasts by 2015. • ICM scaled up as an on-the-ground framework for achieving sustainable development of coastal lands and waters in at least 5% of the total coastline of the region by 2010. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Geographical ICM scale up: About 9 to 10 percent of the 234,000-km coastline of the region has been covered by ICM programs. ✓ Functional ICM scale up: local governments have started incorporating issues such as climate change adaptation, disaster management, water supply and use management, land and sea-use planning, and integrated river basin and coastal area management, into their ICM programs.

7. MEETING THE EAS COUNTRIES' DEMAND FOR CAPACITY BUILDING THROUGH INNOVATIVE TRAINING ACTIVITIES, TOOLS, LEARNING CENTERS AND LINKAGES

Key PEMSEA target(s):	Accomplishment(s):
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forging collaborative arrangements to enhance and make best use of the region's intellectual capital for integrated management and sustainable uses of coastal and marine environment through stakeholder participation and networking, and scientific, technical and information support. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Since 2008, 638 individuals from PEMSEA countries trained under the ICM Training Program and Specialized Skills Trainings ✓ 12 internship programs completed ✓ 5 PEMSEA ICM Learning Centers established: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Royal University of Phnom Penh, Cambodia; • Bogor Agricultural University, Indonesia; • De La Salle University, Lipa, Batangas, Philippines; • Xavier University, Philippines; and • The University of Danang, Vietnam ✓ City University of Hong Kong/MERIT recognized as a PEMSEA Area of Excellence, and organized 2 trainings: (a) Regional Training Course on Rich, Harmful Algal Blooms and Environmental Impact Assessment (2008); and (b) Regional Training on Novel Technology for Marine Environmental Management (2009). MERIT also supported an ICM learning center representative to the 6th International Conference on Marine Ecotoxicology.

Key PEMSEA target(s):	Accomplishment(s):
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ ICM Training modules developed and applied in trainings ✓ 19 Regional and National Task Force engaged in PEMSEA activities ✓ Non-Country Partners actively conducting/assisting capacity development initiatives across the region (see the “Enabling Capacities” Section)

8. STATE OF THE COASTS (SOC) REPORTING SYSTEM APPLIED IN ICM SITES; VARIOUS PEMSEA CODES, GUIDELINES AND GOOD PRACTICES BEING APPLIED OR FIELD TESTED

Key PEMSEA target(s):	Accomplishment(s):
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applying ICM good practices as guidance in developing and implementing ICM programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ State of the Coasts reporting was introduced and initiated in various ICM sites to monitor progress of ICM implementation and to provide information to policymakers and other stakeholders. The first SOC report was on Batangas and was published in 2008. ✓ ICM Code, Port Safety Health and Environmental Management Code, and ICM model training courses developed and field tested ✓ 8 local governments (Xiamen, China; Danang, Vietnam; Batangas, Philippines; Bataan, Philippines; Chonburi, Thailand; Sihanoukville, Cambodia; Sukabumi, Indonesia; Nampho, DPR Korea) and 3 ports (Port of Tanjung Pelepas, Malaysia and Bangkok Port and Laem Chabang Port, Thailand) were recognized by PEMSEA for their contribution to sustainable development of marine and coastal areas of the region during the EAS Congress 2009.

9. BUILDING A MORE DYNAMIC PARTNERSHIP WITH THE ENGAGEMENT OF NEW PARTNERS AND COLLABORATORS

Key PEMSEA target(s):	Accomplishment(s):

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foster collaboration, cooperation and partnership between PEMSEA and other relevant regional and international organizations, initiatives and programmes, in order to minimize duplication of efforts and enhance synergy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Four new PEMSEA Non-Country Partners were recognized since 2008: IUCN-ARO, EMECS Center of Japan, the PNLG and ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity. ✓ PEMSEA signed 19 agreements with Country Partners, 26 agreements with Non-Country Partners, 11 agreements with collaborators, and 5 agreements with Universities focusing on SDS-SEA implementation, ICM scaling up, co-convening of EAS Congress workshops, trainings, strategic partnership on pollution reduction, etc. ✓ The Corporate Social Responsibility Forum on Public-Private Partnerships for the Sustainable Development of Manila Bay during the EAS Congress was attended by 31 corporations. The companies expressed commitment to the rehabilitation of Manila Bay and agreed to work individually and collectively to support national and local government initiatives in ICM program development and implementation, water conservation and management, pollution reduction and waste management, and habitat restoration and management in the Manila Bay area
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10. PEMSEA INITIATIVES RECOGNIZED AND SHARED IN VARIOUS FORUMS AND INTERNATIONAL REPORTS

Key PEMSEA target(s):	Accomplishment(s):
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share information and knowledge on the development and application of innovative policies, legislation, technologies and practices in support of ICM programmes 	<p>PEMSEA representatives presented papers at the following major events:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Xiamen World Ocean Week 2008 and 2009; ✓ Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands, Vietnam (2008); ✓ Climate Change Conference, Denmark (2009); ✓ Manado Ocean Conference (2009); ✓ 2009 Macao International Environmental Co-operation Forum & Exhibition;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 10th Meeting of the United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea, USA (2009); ✓ Fifth GEF Biennial International Waters Conference, Australia (2009); ✓ World Ocean Forum, RO Korea (2009); ✓ Global Oceans Conference, France (2010), ✓ UNDOALOS (2010). <p>Key forums and reports that recognized or cited PEMSEA's efforts include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ the UNDOALOS Initial Report on Capacity-building in Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea including Marine Science; ✓ the Commemorative Meeting of the 10th Anniversary of the 1998 Lisbon Declaration (2008); ✓ the Assessment of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) on implementation of the Programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity; ✓ Korea Maritime Institute's Report on Ocean and Fisheries Opinion 100; ✓ Philippines-China Joint Action Plan for Strategic Cooperation (JAP).
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ADDRESSING TRANSBOUNDARY ISSUES AT THE SUBREGIONAL LEVEL

PEMSEA Partners, collaborating countries and regional and international organizations, programs and projects produced a number of significant outputs and actions that directly contribute to the objectives of sustainable development in sub-regional sea areas/LMEs of the region.

YSLME – SAP (China, RO Korea)

The GEF/UNDP Yellow Sea Large Marine Ecosystem (YSLME) Project reached agreement on a Strategic Action Programme for the Yellow Sea (SAP), which included the establishment of an YSLME Commission and targeted initiatives aimed at the recovery of fish stocks. The YSLME Project promotes an ecosystem-based approach for multi-sector management, better understanding of ecosystem by establishing a regional monitoring network, and capacity building for local governments and communities.

SCSLME – SAP (Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam)

The GEF/UNEP Project on Reversing Environmental Degradation Trends in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand produced the Strategic Action Programme for the South China Sea (SAP).

The SAP sets out regional actions on six key areas/components, namely: (1) mangroves; (2) coral reefs; (3) seagrass; (4) coastal wetlands; (5) managing fish habitat and fish stocks; and (6) support management of land-based pollution loadings in the South China Sea marine basin. A unique element of the SAP is the inclusion of detailed economic values for coastal habitat goods and services and their use in the determination of regionally applicable Total Economic Values.

NOWPAP (China, Japan, RO Korea, Russia)

In 2008, Hazardous and Noxious Substances (HNS) was added to the NOWPAP Regional Oil Spill Contingency Plan. In the same year, the NOWPAP Regional Action Plan on Marine Litter (RAP MALI) management was developed and adopted, as a second phase to the NOWPAP Marine Litter Activity (2005-2007). Since then, NOWPAP member states implemented RAP MALI, focusing on three key elements:

- prevention of marine litter input to the marine and coastal environment;
- monitoring of marine litter quantities and distribution; and
- removing existing marine litter and its disposal.

CTI Regional Plan of Action (Malaysia, Philippines, Indonesia, Timor-Leste, Papua New Guinea, and Solomon Islands)

The CTI Regional Plan of Action was adopted during the Manado Ocean Conference in 2009. The ten-year action plan aims to implement the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security, which focuses on five main goals:

1. Priority seascapes designated and effectively managed;
2. Ecosystem approach to management of fisheries and other marine resources fully applied;
3. Marine protected areas established and effectively managed;
4. Climate change adaptation measures achieved; and
5. Status of threatened species improving.

Gulf of Thailand Joint Communiqué (Cambodia, Thailand, Vietnam)

Strengthening subregional capacities in oil spill preparedness and response is the objective of the Joint Communiqué for Oil Spill Preparedness and Response in the Gulf of Thailand, which was signed in 2007. Since then, progress has been made in enhancing national and local level capacities through the development of oil spill contingency plans, training and the conduct of shoreline assessment and sensitivity mapping. As part of its contribution to the effort, Oil Spill Response Limited (Oil Spill Response) collaborated with the Government of Cambodia to prepare a guideline on the use of oil spill dispersants, as well as with the Chonburi Provincial Government in Thailand to develop an oil spill contingency plan for local stakeholders.

BILATERAL COOPERATION ON SDS-SEA IMPLEMENTATION

The Governments of the Republic of the Philippines and the People's Republic of China signed on 29 October 2009 the Joint Action Plan for Strategic Cooperation between the two countries which provides, among others, that "the two sides shall continue to participate in regional/international initiatives/collaboration to promote sustainable development such as the Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA)."

In Part XV of the Joint Action Plan, the two countries stated that “both sides will work cooperatively toward the implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA)” under the PEMSEA. The Agreement further provides that “the Government of the People’s Republic of China, through the State Oceanic Administration (SOA), will continue to provide financial and technical support for the operation of the PEMSEA Resources Facility (PRF) Secretariat Services, with co-financing support also committed by Japan and the Republic of Korea.

The Joint Action Plan took effect upon its signing by Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs Yang Jiechi and Philippine Secretary of Foreign Affairs Alberto G. Romulo in late 2009 and will be valid for five years.

Several other governments also took up in this bilateral consultations continued support for the implementation of the SDS-SEA and the PEMSEA initiatives.

NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION OF SDS-SEA

A number of national governments have been actively pursuing the development of national policies related to ICM and sustainable coastal and ocean development.

Country	Initiatives/Accomplishments
CAMBODIA	✓ Draft ICM Policy developed
INDONESIA	✓ Draft Indonesian Ocean Policy developed
JAPAN	✓ Ocean Basic Plan (2008) developed in support of Ocean Basic Law of Japan
LAO PDR	✓ Draft National Water Resources Strategy and Action Plan for the Years 2011 to 2015 developed
PHILIPPINES	✓ Establishment of support mechanisms for the implementation of the Executive Order 533 of the Philippines (ICM as National Strategy to Sustainable Development of Coastal and Marine Environment) ongoing
RO KOREA	✓ Coastal Zone Management Act amended to include zoning scheme (2009)
SINGAPORE	✓ Lively and Livable Singapore: Strategies for Sustainable Growth (including ocean and coastal aspects)
THAILAND	✓ Draft Marine and Coastal Resources Management Act developed

VIETNAM	✓ Government Decree No. 25 of Vietnam (2009)
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Interagency institutional mechanisms for coastal and ocean management and integrated river basin and coastal management are being set up in a number of countries.

Country	Initiatives/Accomplishments
JAPAN	✓ The Secretariat of the Headquarters for Ocean Policy Cabinet Secretariat
LAO PDR	✓ River Basin Committee (establishment approved in 2010)
PHILIPPINES	✓ National Coordinating Committee for ICM scaling up in the Philippines (under development)
RO KOREA	✓ MOMAF, created in 1996 for integrated ocean policy, was merged to Land Ministry in 2008
SINGAPORE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Coastal and Marine Environment Policy Committee and the Technical Committee on Coastal and Marine Environment, comprising members from different agencies with a stake in the marine environment established in 2008. ✓ ICM high-level Programme Coordinating Committee and Programme Management Office (under development)

Other national initiatives:

IRBCAM: Manila Bay

The Total Pollutant Loading in the Laguna de Bay-Pasig River-Manila Bay Watershed project aims to determine the corresponding total pollutant loadings to the Laguna de Bay-Pasig River-Manila Bay watershed from major point and non-point sources and assimilate the allocation of allowable pollutant discharges to the contributing bodies of water. This is being undertaken to confirm the pollution reduction target across the watershed as identified in the Operational Plan for the Manila Bay Coastal Strategy.

IRBCAM: Jakarta Bay and Ciliwung River

A draft strategic plan for the integrated management of river basins and coastal area of Jakarta Bay is currently being finalized for adoption within 2010 by the provinces of Jakarta, East Java and Banten, and other stakeholders. A Master Plan for Rehabilitation of Ciliwung River, one of the major tributaries of Jakarta Bay, is currently under review.

Overall Plan for Environmental Protection of Bohai Sea

The Overall Plan for Environmental Protection of the Bohai Sea (2008-2020) was submitted to and approved by the State Council at the end of 2008. The plan aims to:

- promote maritime pollution control and prevention and ecological rehabilitation;
- strengthen control and comprehensive treatment of land pollution source;
- exert overall management and overhaul of the water resources and hydrological environment of the river valley;
- step up scientific and technological support of environmental protection and speed up the construction of five systems of maritime monitoring; and
- set up land-sea unified pollution control and prevention system.

The National Development and Reform Commission, together with the State Oceanic Administration, is formulating rules on enhancing the management of sea encirclement and reclamation and will introduce a strict administration on sea encirclement and reclamation.

Key developments to date include: (a) the establishment of the Technical Working Groups and development of Project Work Plans for each of the five selected rivers (Daling River, Luan River, Hai River, Xiaoqing River, and Guangli River); (b) Reviews of related development plans in four rivers (except Xiaoqing River); (c) Baseline assessments in four rivers except Guangli River); and (d) listing of pollution reduction option in all five rivers.

On-the-ground actions: ICM scaling up

Emphasizing on-the-ground management actions and building on lessons learned, PEMSEA Country Partners, local governments and various stakeholder groups at the national and local levels are scaling up ICM programs across the region. The current ICM programs cover about 9 to 10 percent of the region’s coastline, based on available data.

Country	ICM/ Pollution Hotspot Site	Length of Coastline (km)
CAMBODIA	Preah Sihanouk Province	119*
	Koh Kong Province	237*
	Kampot Province	73*
	Kep Municipality	6*
CHINA	Xiamen	194*
	Quanzhou	541.0
	Yangjiang	341.5
	Haikou	30

Country	ICM/ Pollution Hotspot Site	Length of Coastline (km)
	Panin Laoting Dongying	included in the Bohai Sea coastline
	Liangyungang	13
	Fangchenggang	584
	Wenchang City	48
	Qingdao	730
	Bohai Sea	3,748*
DPR KOREA	Nampho	127*
INDONESIA	Bali	219*
	Sukabumi	117*
	Tomini Bay	No data
	Jakarta Bay	72*
	15 provinces/42 coastal districts covered by the MCRMP of MOMAF	No data
MALAYSIA	Klang	101.75*
PHILIPPINES	Batangas Province	492*
	Guimaras	409*
	Manila Bay (Bataan, Cavite, Pampanga, Bulacan, NCR)	395.5*
	Tayabas Bay (Quezon side)	305.7*
	Macajalar Bay	176
	Camiguin	55*
	Ilocos Coast	596

Country	ICM/ Pollution Hotspot Site	Length of Coastline (km)
	Palawan	1,921*
	Boracay Island	7
RO KOREA	Entire coastline	11,542*
THAILAND	Chonburi	160*
VIETNAM	Danang	92*
	Thua Thien Hue	128*
	Quang Nam	125*
	Quang Ninh	270
	Hai Phong	125
	Nam Dinh	72
	Va Ria-Vung Tau	156
Total regional coastline		234,000
Total regional coastline coverage with ICM programs initiated		24,329 (10%)
*Total regional coastline with coastal strategy or similar sustainable development strategy in place and being implemented at the local level		20,158 (9%)

PEMSEA has established 9 ICM demonstration sites and 20 ICM parallel sites in the region. The PEMSEA Network of Local Governments for Sustainable Coastal Development (PNLG), with its current membership of 26 local governments, continues to provide an effective forum for exchanging practical experiences and ICM know-how through its annual assembly and technical workshops.

Community-based projects are being undertaken in the Philippines, Cambodia, Thailand and Vietnam under the UNDP/GEF SGP-PEMSEA partnership.

Country	SGP Project
CAMBODIA	✓ Sustainable Community-based Coastal Resource Management Project

	✓ Reservoir Utilization and Community based-Sustainable Eco-Tourism Development in Stung Hav District, Sihanoukville for 2008-2009
PHILIPPINES	✓ Multi-partnership Building for Sustainable Resource Management of Balayan Municipal Waters
THAILAND	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Habitats for Crab (Crab Condominium) ✓ Project on Rehabilitation and Conservation of Mangrove in Chonburi Provincial Town ✓ Re-use/Recycle of Community Waste and Production of Organic Compost
VIETNAM	✓ Development of Models on Socialization of Urban Tree Planting in Danang City

The developments and achievements at the local and national levels not only strengthened government confidence, but also encouraged participation, commitments and investments by the private sector. The Corporate Social Responsibility Forum on Public-Private Partnerships for the Sustainable Development of Manila Bay (November 2009) attracted 31 corporations and resulted in an expression of commitment to the rehabilitation of Manila Bay, by working individually and collectively to support national and local government initiatives in ICM. (Details on engaging private sector involvement is found under the Advocacy Section)

NEW INITIATIVES IN ICM

Cambodia

- Initial site assessment was conducted in the Provinces of Kep and Kampot as ICM scaling up sites

China

- ICM scaling up plan outlined and meetings between SOA and the 10 ICM parallel sites were conducted

Indonesia

- In collaboration with Jakarta Province, a coastal area covering a sub-basin of the Ciliwung River will serve as demonstration site for developing and implementing an ICM program and demonstrating local level implementation of the Master Plan for Rehabilitation of Ciliwung River.
- Adoption of Coastal Strategy for Tomini Bay in 2009

Philippines

- Guimaras Province established as ICM parallel site (May 2008)
- Joint Administrative Order creating the multisectoral coordinating committee and national ICM scaling up program to implement EO 533 proposed. ICM scaling up in Manila Bay (Regions III, IVA and National Capital Region); Macajalar Bay (14

municipalities and city) and Region 6 – Western Visayas (6 provinces); integration/coordination with related programs (e.g., ICRMP)

Thailand

- Four local governments joined the 22 members of the Chonburi ICM network in 2008, completing ICM coverage of the 160-km coastline of Chonburi
- Workshop to promote ICM to other provinces in the Eastern Seaboard of Thailand conducted in 2008 and Workshop to promote ICM to non-coastal municipalities conducted on March 2010

Timor-Leste

- ICM demonstration sites at Liquica and Manatuto established and core technical working groups organized
- Trainings on livelihood development particularly on seaweed cultivation and alternative (more environment-friendly) technology for salt-making conducted in the two sites

Vietnam

- Thua Thien Hue Province established as ICM parallel site in April 2008
- Quang Nam Province completed the Coastal Strategy in 2008
- Seven sites located at the northern (3 sites), southern (3 sites) and central regions (1 site) identified for the initiation of ICM programs in 2010

Functional scaling up of ICM Programs

Water supply and disaster management in Bali, Indonesia

- ICM approaches have been used in Bali, Indonesia to develop and implement programs on beach and coastal ecosystem conservation and disaster management.
- In response to new concerns, ICM implementation in Bali includes development of an integrated water resource management policy and 6-year program, with particular focus on the future sustainable development of Bali in the face of social and environmental challenges including climate change and conflicting use of available natural resources.
- Integration of land- and sea-use plans will also be undertaken in response to National Acts on spatial planning (NA 26/2007) and coastal zone and small islands management (NA 27/2007).

Climate change and disaster management in Guimaras, Philippines

- A two-year project on Strengthening Disaster Preparedness, Response and Risk Management in Guimaras Province, Philippines is being implemented with funding support from the Yeosu Project of RO Korea. The project focuses on: (a) hazard identification and vulnerability assessment; (b) community-based disaster risk management; and (c) strengthening the institutional mechanisms and existing programs and plans on disaster preparedness, response and risk management.
- The following impacts are anticipated: (a) Strengthened institutional mechanisms and capacity on disaster preparedness, response and risk management at the provincial, municipal and barangay levels; (b) Increased awareness and participation among the communities through their engagement in the identification, analysis, monitoring and evaluation of disaster risks; (c) Contribution to the increasing body of knowledge on

vulnerability assessments; (d) Working model for addressing natural and man-made hazards under the broad framework of ICM; and (d) Enhanced protection of livelihood and health of the people as well as the coastal habitats of Guimaras.

River Basin Management in Lao PDR

- The Sedone Integrated Riverbasin Management Project (SIRBMP) covers 3 riparian provinces in Southern Lao. The Sedone River spans 1,574 km across the provinces of Champasack, Saravanne and Sekong. The riverbasin has a total area of 7,229 km².
- Institutional arrangements for the SIRBP were set in place in 2009 through the following:
 - The Project Steering Committee (PSC) which provides overall policy direction;
 - Project Management Team (PMT) which provides technical support for implementation; and
 - Project Coordinating Office which serves as a Secretariat to the PSC and ensures over-all project coordination.
- The Sedone Riverbasin Profile and Sedone Riverbasin Sustainable Development Strategy were developed to guide management of Sedone.

Coastal Use Zoning in Sihanoukville, Cambodia

- The enforcement of CUZ is of utmost priority in Sihanoukville given the rapid urban expansion in the province which led to destruction of habitats such as mangroves and corals as well as the displacement of small-scale fishers due to large industries and tourist infrastructures.
- Using experiences in the region and in other parts of the world, a group of zoning experts is assisting the PEMSEA Resource Facility in developing modules on specific guidelines to strengthen capacity of concerned agencies in effectively managing three priority zones:
 - Preservation zone (Zone 1);
 - Fishery Management and Fishing Port Zone (Zone 6); and
 - Tourism Development (Zone 7).
- The regional experts will be mobilized in an on-site training in October.

Integrated Land and Sea-Use Zoning of Manila Bay

- This project aims to develop a “macro-scale” land and sea-use zoning plan with focus on the different scenarios for sea level rise, flooding and storm surge because of climate change variability and extremes over the next 50 years.

ENABLING CAPACITIES

As a response to the growing demand for skilled human resources, tools and instruments and services related to the SDS-SEA implementation in the region, PEMSEA has been building and enhancing its capacity development programs through the provision of information, training activities, technical assistance and development of learning centers and task forces. PEMSEA’s capacity development programs aim to maximize and strengthen the region’s intellectual capital and human resources and are envisioned to eventually lead to the establishment of a core group of competent individuals or institutions in each country and networked across the region,

with the capability to provide training and technical assistance to national and local governments in sustainable marine and coastal development through ICM.

Widening the Lens on Capacity Development: From Training Doers to Training Trainers

From 2008, the capacity-building strategies focused not only on building the capacities of ICM managers and implementers but also of trainers and task forces, setting up ICM learning centers, and forging partnerships with institutions of learning to facilitate ICM capacity development at a broader scope and wider scale. Strategies focused on building on-site, in-country and a regional resource pool of ICM experts and specialists to address the growing demand for ICM knowledge, information, tools and strategies.

Programs and Strategies:

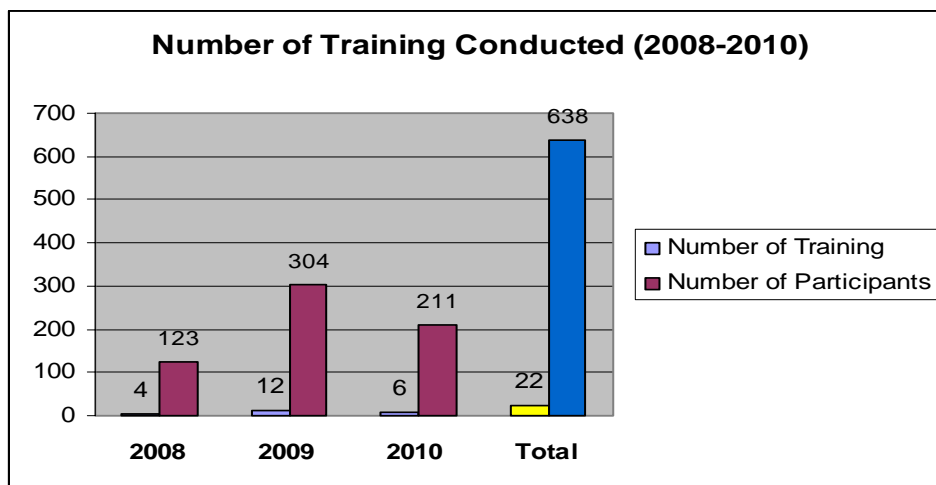
- Development and Conduct of Training Courses
- Forging Partnerships for Capacity Development
- Implementation of an Internship and Fellowship Program
- Establishment and Mobilization of ICM Learning Centers
- Mobilization of Regional and National Task Forces
- Mobilization of Areas of Excellence

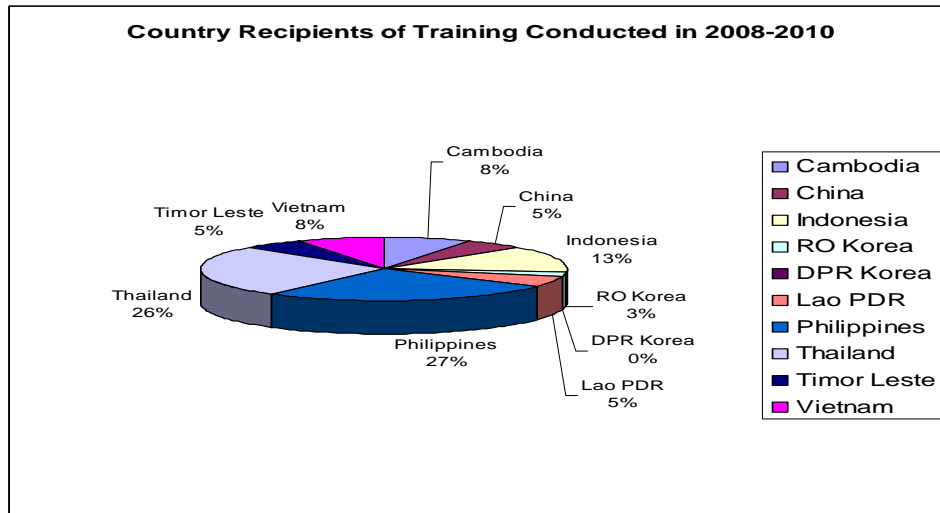
Development and Conduct of Training Courses

To assist participating countries in national ICM scaling up programs and in the implementation of SDS-SEA goals and to strengthen the region's capacity-building program, PEMSEA has developed the following:

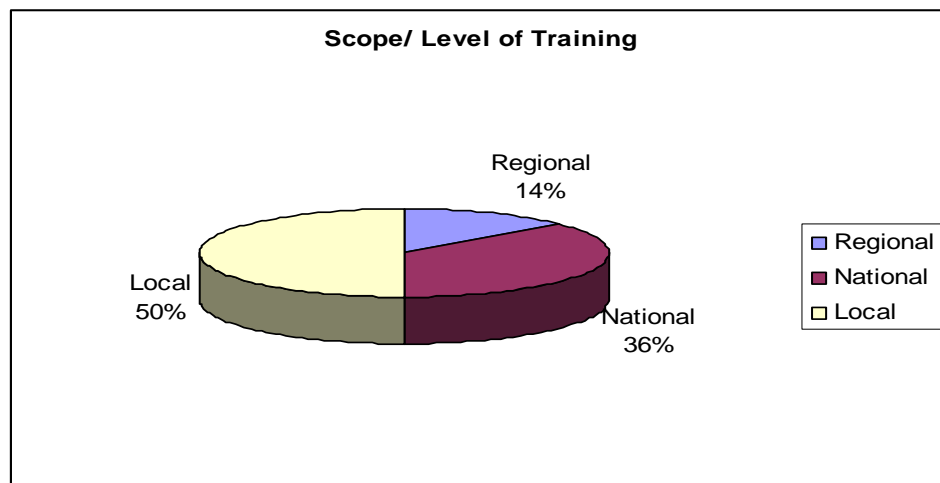
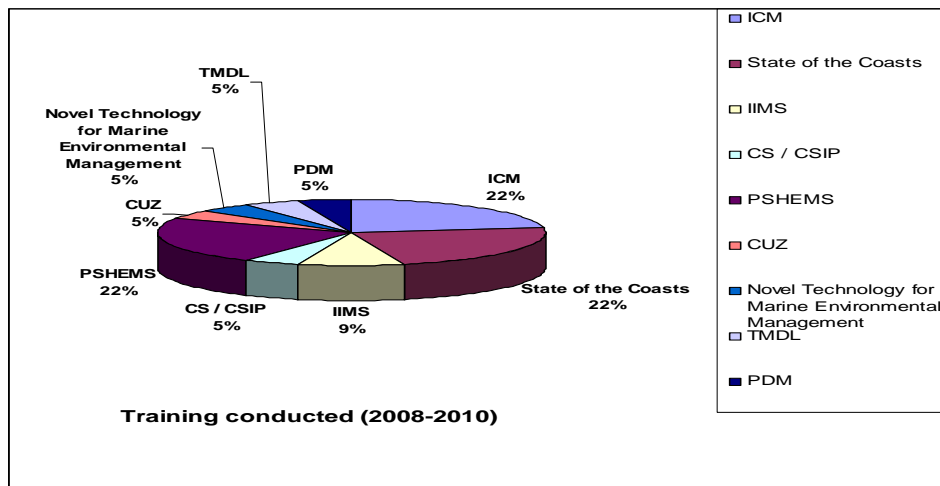
- ICM Model Courses
- ICM Training of Trainers Course
- Specialized Training Courses

From 2008 to 2010, a total of 22 training and workshop activities were conducted and participated in by ten partner countries (Figures 1 and 2).





Of the 22 training and workshop activities conducted from 2008-2010, 50 percent were conducted at the site level, 36 percent at the national level and 14 percent at the regional level.



Training Courses
<p>ICM Model Courses</p> <p>ICM Course 1: Understanding Integrated Coastal Management ICM Course 2: ICM Program Planning and Development ICM Course 3: Implementing an ICM Program ICM Course 4: Sustaining an ICM Program ICM Course 5: Monitoring, Assessing and Measuring ICM Program Performance and Promoting Continual Improvement</p>
<p>ICM Training of Trainers Course</p>
<p>Specialized Training Courses</p> <p>Environmental Risk Assessment/Risk Management Natural Resource Damage Assessment Integrated Environmental Impact Assessment State of the Coasts Reporting Coastal Strategy development and implementation Public Private Partnerships (PPP) / Environmental Investments Oil Spill Contingency Planning Port Safety, Health and Environmental Management System (PSHEMS) Integrated Land and Sea-Use Zoning (4 courses) IIMS Development and Application Development and Management of Coastal and Marine Environmental Projects</p>

Forging Partnerships for Capacity Development

The increasing and varying demands of PEMSEA partner countries for capacity development require more manpower and a broader suite of training courses. In response, PEMSEA tapped into the region’s rich intellectual and manpower resource through forging partnerships with private sector and non-government organizations for specific training needs.

From 2008-2010, a number of activities were jointly conducted by PEMSEA with Oil Spill Response, Korea Maritime Institute (KMI), Maryland University, MERIT, State Oceanic Administration (SOA), Coastal and Ocean Management Institute-Xiamen University, Great Barrier Reef Marine Parks Authority (GBRMPA), Queensland EPA, USAID-FISH Project, and the University of the Philippines.

Capacity Building

Non-Country Partners

Non-Country Partners	Major Activities and Achievements
ACB	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support to preparation of National Reports to the Convention on Biological Diversity (Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Philippines, and Vietnam): Addressing Progress in Achieving the Biodiversity Target.

Non-Country Partners	Major Activities and Achievements
	<p>2. Development of Regional Guidelines on Transboundary Protected Area Management.</p> <p>3. Programmatic Approach to Capacity Building at Regional Level, particularly on development and implementation of course programmes on Natural Resources and Protected Area Management and Ecotourism.</p> <p>4. Enhanced Regional and National Clearing House Mechanisms on Biodiversity Information Sharing Services.</p> <p>5. Completed Gap Analysis Studies on Protected Areas Coverage in Terrestrial and Marine Ecosystems in South east Asia.</p>
CI-Phil.	<p>Achievements in Coral Triangle Initiative at Sulu-Sulawesi Seascape</p> <p>1. Protected Area Establishment</p> <p>1.A. Verde Island Passage Corridor – Science-based sites for network of MPAs identified; existing MPAs strengthened; new ones created and reached 16,503 ha of No Take Zones.</p> <p>1.B. Cagayan Ridge Corridor – MPAs in Cagayancillo increased from less than 100 ha to more than 600 ha.</p> <p>2. Policy Establishment</p> <p>2.A. Cagayan Ridge Corridor – 9 Cagayancillo MPAs with Management Plans; Expansion of Tubbataha Reef Natural Park buffer zone (349,307 ha) supported.</p> <p>2.B. Turtle Island (Tri-National Sea Turtle Corridor) – Field station for research, training, base of enforcement renovated; Ecotourism Framework developed.</p> <p>3. Law Enforcement Establishment</p> <p>3.A. Verde Island Passage Corridor – Enforcement Network of Batangas Province created (12 member municipalities looking after 33 MPAs). Enforcement Network of Mindoro Province created (8 member municipalities looking after 15 MPAs).</p> <p>3.B. Cagayan Ridge Corridor – Cagayancillo <i>Bantay Dagat</i> (Sea Wardens) strengthened.</p> <p>4. Capacity Building / Governance Establishment</p> <p>Turtle Island (Tri-National Sea Turtle Corridor) – ‘No Take Zone’ Law enforcement supported: training, provision of patrol boats, computers and communications equipment; Sea turtle monitoring in Baguan in No Take Zone.</p> <p>5. Terrestrial/Watershed Environment</p> <p>5.A. Sierra Madre Biodiversity Conservation Corridor – Total area reforested/rehabilitated 430.5 ha, which is 115 percent of the target of the Philippine Peñablanca Sustainable Reforestation Project. Gold level of Voluntary Carbon Standard attained in Quirino Protected Landscape</p>

Non-Country Partners	Major Activities and Achievements
	<p>through Quirino Forest Carbon Project.</p> <p>5.B. Mt. Mantalingahan Protected Landscape – Proclamation of Mt. Mantalingahan as protected area achieved; House Bill prepared. Protected area management board established.</p>
CMC	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support to 3rd EAS Congress 2009 2. Support to 2010 6th Marine Pollution & Ecotox Conference 3. Support to PEMSEA activities & logistics needs
EMECS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. EMECS8 Conference in Shanghai, China in 2008 and the Shanghai Declaration 2. SATO-UMI Workshop, co-organized with PEMSEA in the EAS Congress 2009 in Manila, Philippines 3. JICA Training program for the central/local government officers (1990-present) 4. CAPaBLE program (capacity building for young researchers) supported by APN Centre (2010-)
IOC-WESTPAC	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve the knowledge of member states in the region on their coasts and oceans and assist them, through the application of the knowledge, to improve management practices and the decision-making process, foster sustainable development and protect the marine environment.
IOI	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Capacity Building on Ocean Governance, Policy, Law and Management at international level since 1981, national (about 100 countries) and local levels (communities/schools in 25 countries around the world since 2000, in the East Asian Sea are China, Thailand, Indonesia, and Japan). 2. Natural Hazard Prevention and Management in Thailand since 2005. In Thailand, institutional mechanism to promote government function levels from central, provincial, district, sub-district and village levels were used to coordinate and cooperate with local stakeholders in planning and management of tsunami early warning and mitigation system. 3. Habitat restoration by organizing stakeholder consultation workshop on Shoreline Change, Erosion Management and Sea Level Rise in December 2009 in Bangkok, Thailand leading to development of a project proposal for submission to potential donors. Organizing the World Ocean Day Celebration by IOI Operational Centers around the world to organize events such as lectures, seminars, exhibitions, children artwork contests which raise awareness in protection of coastal habitats, beach clean up, protection of environmental pollution, etc.
IUCN-ARO	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Replication of ICM implementation framework – Tomini Bay Indonesia, Ranong, Thailand

Non-Country Partners	Major Activities and Achievements
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Support for LGU network Tomini Bay, Indonesia 3. ICM best practice review partnership between IUCN Asia and BOBLME project 4. ICM and climate change joint – project proposal development in Timor-Leste 5. Policy on climate change and ocean and coastal ecosystems - through Global Marine Programme (GMP)
KMI	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. International Marine and Environmental Policy Education Program (IMEPEP) is co-organized by KMI and the Ministry of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs of RO Korea. In June-July 2010, training courses were conducted, respectively, for high ranking and working level officials on innovative marine and environmental policies. 2. Driving IRBCAM initiative, since 2008 3. Supporting LDC to develop ICM scaling up, 2009 4. National Coastal Survey, 2009 5. National ICM Master Plan, 2010
NOWPAP	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. NOWPAP Regional Oil Spill Contingency Plan has been developed and signed in 2004. The Plan was successfully applied after a major oil spill in Korea in December 2007 which allowed member states to provide assistance. Hazardous and Noxious Substances (HNS) was added to the Contingency Plan in 2008. 2. NOWPAP Regional Action Plan on Marine Litter (RAP MALI) management was developed and adopted in 2008. RAP MALI is being implemented by NOWPAP member states since then, helping them to deal with the marine litter problem at local, national and regional level. 3. NOWPAP has started activities related to Integrated Coastal and River basin Management (ICARM) since 2007, which will eventually help member states to deal with such issues as climate change adaptation and biodiversity conservation. 4. NOWPAP has started assessments of marine and coastal biodiversity and the situation with marine invasive species since 2009; these assessments will help member states to conserve valuable resources and protect livelihood of people depending on that resources.
OPRF	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enactment of the Basic Act on Ocean Policy 2. Establishment of the Basic Plan on Ocean Policy 3. Institutional arrangement:

Non-Country Partners	Major Activities and Achievements
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of the Headquarters for Ocean Policy within the Cabinet Secretariat, Government of Japan - Establishment of the Minister for Ocean Policy
Oil Spill Response	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Supported capacity development in the implementation of the GOT oil spill preparedness and response in the Gulf of Thailand, involving Cambodia, Thailand and Vietnam 2. Assisted in the development of the Chonburi Provincial oil spill contingency plan (OSCP) and the preparation of the guideline for the use of chemical dispersants during oil spills in Cambodia
PML	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Country (2004-2009) – Assist local people of the Laem Son National Park region of Thailand, after the devastation of the tsunami in December 2004, in understanding the effects of the tsunami and provide training in the management of their changed environment. 2. Regional – Chemical safety in coastal regions and Rapid Assessment of Marine Pollution - training on approach and implementation in Vietnam, China and Thailand (and India). Most recent training took place in Guangxi province in China, 2010. 3. Country – Ocean Acidification awareness raising (2 workshops Haikou and Guangzhou and published document for national policymakers in China in 2008) and Environment and Human Health workshops (Yantai and Shenzhen, China 2008). Audiences for both included a combination of stakeholders such as policymakers, fishermen, general public (Cafe Scientifique) and scientists. 4. Regional – Environmental Change Impacts on Global Fisheries (NERC QUEST - Earth System Processes and Prediction) Quest-Fish. The main objective is to elucidate how climate change will affect the potential production for global fisheries resources in the future and to estimate the added vulnerability of these effects on national and regional economies in fishery-dependent areas and on specific elements of the fishery system at different scales. (2007-2010) 5. Regional – PML hosts the POGO secretariat. POGO is a forum created recently by directors and leaders of major oceanographic institutions around the world to promote global oceanography, particularly the implementation of an international and integrated global ocean observing system. Likewise, PML hosted the Global Ocean Ecosystem Dynamics (GLOBEC) International Project Office. GLOBEC is a programme with the aim to advance our understanding of the structure and functioning of the global ocean ecosystem, its major subsystems, and its response to physical forcing so that a capability can be developed to forecast the responses of the marine ecosystem to global change. Accomplishments of GLOBEC include over 3,500 publications to date, including 30 special issues of primary journals. No answer

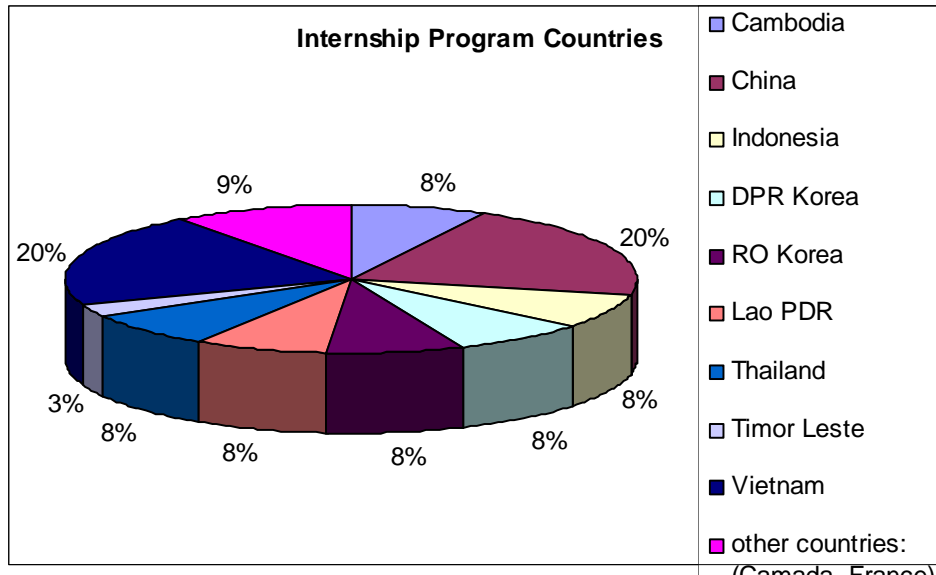
Non-Country Partners	Major Activities and Achievements
YSLME	1. Ecosystem-based approach for multi-sector management of the ecosystem.
	2. Subregional co-operation by establishing a YSLME Commission
	3. Improve ecosystem services, including provisioning, regulating, supporting and cultural services (e.g., fish stock recovering by reducing fish boats, sustainable mariculture, reducing pollution loads. Etc.)
	4. Improved understanding of ecosystem by establishing a regional monitoring network
	5. Capacity building for the local governments and communities.

Implementation of the PEMSEA Internship and Fellowship Program

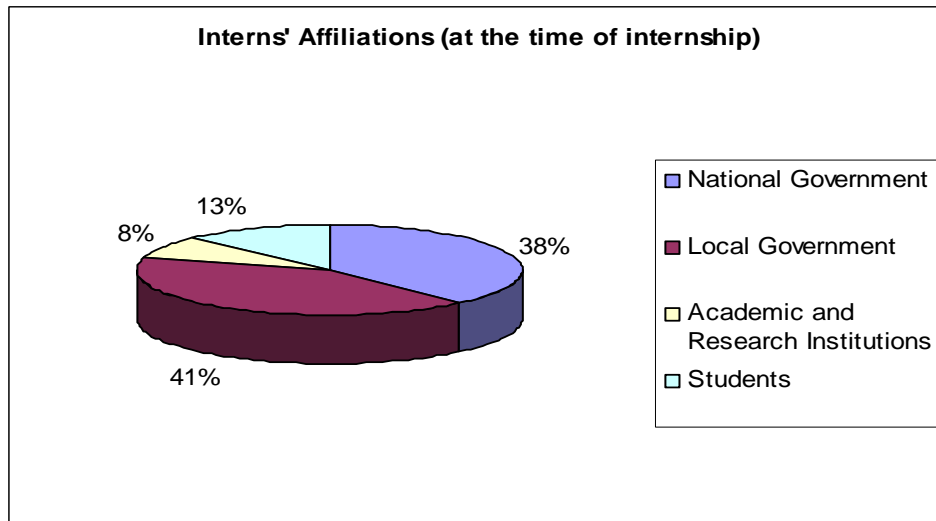
The internship and fellowship program aims to provide young professionals with experience and practical exposure on coastal and marine resource management through work exposure at the PEMSEA Resource Facility with the guidance of senior technical officers.

Since its initiation in 1995, PEMSEA has hosted 39 fellows and interns from 11 countries.

Year	No. of interns	Countries of origin
1995 – 2007	27	Canada, Cambodia, China, France, DPR Korea, RO Korea, Indonesia, Thailand, Vietnam
2008 – 2010	12	Cambodia, China, Indonesia, DPR Korea, Lao PDR, Timor-Leste, Vietnam
Total	39	



The majority of the fellows and interns were heads and staff of national and local governments tasked to develop, oversee and/or implement ICM Programs.



To date, a number of the interns and fellows have since become influential environmental policymakers, planners and ICM implementers who are crucial catalysts in ICM development, implementation and scaling up in their countries. A number of former PEMSEA interns now hold important and key positions in national agencies and academic and research institutions. Others are heads and important players in the ICM Program Management Offices and local governments.

From 2008-2010, the interns, with assistance from the PRF staff, produced a number of important outputs, among which are:

Countries	Major Outputs from 2008-2010

Cambodia	State of the Coasts draft report
China	Refined Xiamen State of the Coast Report Refined Jiulong Integrated River Basin and Coastal Area Management Plan and Operational Strategy Refined case study on Risk Mitigation through Effective Implementation of Integrated Management in Xiamen Draft operating guidelines for PNLG Secretariat operations
Indonesia	Preparation of a Framework of Partnership Programmes for Jakarta Bay Draft Action plan for ICM Scaling Up: Jakarta Bay and Ciliwung River, work program on pollution Reduction draft fact sheets on local governments in Ciliwung River Basin
DPR Korea	Refined Taedong River Management Strategy
Laos PDR	Xedone Integrated River Basin Sustainable Development State of the Coasts draft report
Timor-Leste	Preliminaries of the State of the Coast Report
Vietnam	Refined work plan and budget of ICM Programs, draft outlines for the State of the Coasts reports, action plans for project proposal development for SGP Projects

Establishment and Mobilization of ICM Learning Centers in the Region

Learning centers are established at strategic areas of participating countries to assist PEMSEA and work with national focal points and Project Management Offices in providing capacity development services to local governments, NGOs and community members and to promote ICM scaling up. From 2008-2010, PEMSEA forged partnerships with five universities in the region to serve as ICM technical support mechanisms in the implementation of programs within the framework of the SDS-SEA. The point persons and staff of ICM learning centers were given training support and exposure to ICM learning environments (i.e., short-term ICM training scholarships, specialized training, exposure to on-site activities, and provision of ICM materials).

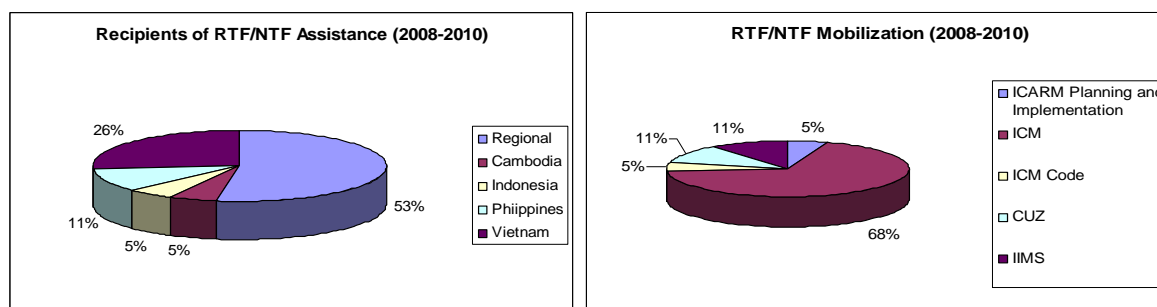
Learning Centers	Collaborative work with ICM Learning Centers (2008-2010)
Royal University of Phnom Penh, Cambodia	National ICM Course 1 in Cambodia
Center for Coastal and Marine Resources Studies – Bogor Agricultural University, Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National ICM Course 1 in Indonesia; • Resource person in National ICM Course 1 in Cambodia; • Technical Support for ICM Policy Development; and • Implementation in Timor-Leste and Indonesia.

Xavier University – Ateneo de Cagayan, Philippines	Planning workshop for ICM Development and Implementation in Macajalar Bay
De La Salle University – Lipa, Philippines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICM Training of Trainers for the ICM Learning Center • Resource person in ICM Course 1 for Region 6, Philippines
The University of Danang, Vietnam	National ICM Course 1 in Vietnam

Mobilization of Regional and National Task Forces

To aid partner countries, PEMSEA continues to build capacities of task forces both at the regional and national levels in various skills, tools, and technologies so ICM expertise may be accessed easily and concerns addressed immediately. The task force is composed of individuals, government agencies, NGOs, academic and research institutions and other organizations equipped with the knowledge, skills, and expertise on ICM and SDS-SEA-related fields.

From 2008-2010, 19 RTF and NTF members were mobilized for regional initiatives and for national efforts in Cambodia, Indonesia, Philippines and Vietnam. The RTF and NTF members were mostly mobilized for ICM. Other assistance for the duration was on projects related to coastal use zoning, IIMS, ICM Code development and IRBCAM.



Mobilization of PEMSEA Regional Areas of Excellence

Areas of Excellence (AOE) are established to provide expert advice and support to PEMSEA countries and their partners. In particular, AoEs contribute to the protection and improvement of the regional marine environment by:

- Providing expert views on areas of competence
- Coordinating and undertaking studies/projects, making research results available to participating countries and institutions
- Training researchers from nations of the region
- Organizing regional training courses on areas of competence

From 2008-June 2010, MERIT-Hong Kong, as a PEMSEA AoE, conducted two regional trainings on novel technologies for marine environmental management participated in by partners from Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam (see table). MERIT has also provided opportunities for training to PEMSEA’s ICM Learning Centers.

Date	Activity
2008	Regional Training Course on Rich, Harmful Algal Blooms and Environmental Impact Assessment
2009	Regional Training on Novel Technology for Marine Environmental Management
2010	Supported ICM Learning Center representative to the 6th International Conference on Marine Ecotoxicology

ADVOCACY

Far-reaching promotions have significantly contributed to efforts to communicate the benefits of ICM to relevant stakeholders. These efforts, straddling the various available media, have helped raise public awareness and promote the message of PEMSEA.

PEMSEA's Advocacy Efforts: More Avenues, Better Campaigns, Wider Audience

Inherent to its flexible nature, PEMSEA can take advantage of various avenues of advocacy, depending on the intended objective, whether these are expected behavioral changes or policies and decisions. For the past few years, PEMSEA has chosen to focus on four key areas: communication and media; events; policy and legislation; recognitions, awards and certifications; and networking.

Communications and Media Advocacy

PEMSEA recognizes that communication is vital to knowledge-sharing and the strengthening of intellectual capital. Communications and Media advocacy involves the use of the available mass media including publications, newspapers, television, radio, the internet and others.

Publications

PEMSEA has produced various publications to address a wide array of topics related to ICM implementation in the region. Taking various forms such as technical reports, policy briefs, magazines and newsletters, these publications represent PEMSEA's best work in the field, and extend the organization's reach through the printed medium. PEMSEA's publications are made available to the public, both in print and online through its website, www.pemsea.org. The PEMSEA e-updates promotes the benefits of ICM through documentation and dissemination of information on local and national activities.

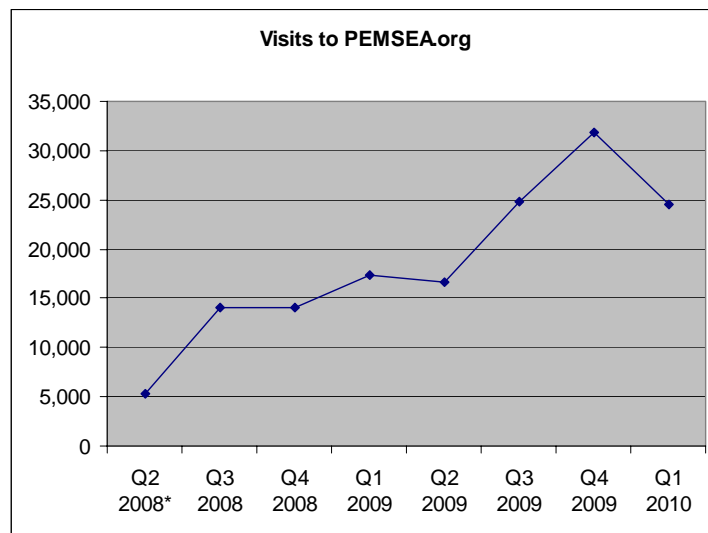
PEMSEA's Online Presence

The PEMSEA website (www.pemsea.org) provides relevant content on the organization, its activities, programs and partners. The website also hosts several microsites that address particular niches, such as audiences or content types. These include the SGP-PEMSEA Partnership, the Public-Private Partnership Virtual Center, the PEMSEA Bookstore, and the East Asian Seas Congress microsites.

Launched in 2000, the PEMSEA website is set for a major revamp this year to maximize its potential as an educational, marketing and communication tool. The revamp will span the whole spectrum of website design and management, including graphical design, content management, information architecture, taxonomy, and search engine optimization, among others.

Composition of visitors to the PEMSEA Website.

An increasing international audience: An increasing number of visitors outside Asia have been coming to the PEMSEA website, indicative of a greater awareness of the organization in the international community."



Referring websites (*):

Q2 2008: 174
Q3 2008: 441
Q4 2008: 433
Q1 2009: 385
Q2 2009: 440
Q3 2009: 535
Q4 2009: 571
Q1 2010: 351

*Referring sources count the number of websites whose visitors clicked on a link leading to PEMSEA.org.

More visits: More and more visitors have been frequenting the PEMSEA website, peaking during the quarter of the East Asian Seas Congress 2009."

- ▶ **Case Studies on good practices and lessons learned** in ICM implementation and public-private partnerships were prepared and disseminated in various forums across the region. These case studies showcase grassroots examples of the benefits of ICM, as well as any experiences that have been learned during the course of implementing ICM practices.

Coverage Area	Initiatives/Accomplishments
CAMBODIA	✓ Beyond Survival – Engaging Communities on Coastal and Marine Management in Stung Hav, Preah Sihanouk, Cambodia
CHINA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ “Xiamen's Transition to Orderly Seas” ✓ Environmental Rehabilitation in a Rapidly Developing Urban Area ✓ Development of Integrated Disaster Risk Management in Xiamen with Emphasis on Coastal Hazards (publication pending)
INDONESIA	✓ Sustainable Tourism Development and Disaster Mitigation in Denpasar, Bali, Indonesia (publication pending)
PHILIPPINES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Keeping the Essentials Flowing: Promoting Food Security and Sustainable Livelihood through Integrated Coastal Management, Batangas, Philippines ✓ Public-Private Partnership in Sustainable Development: The Case of Puerto Galera ✓ Engaging the Private Sector in ICM implementation (publication pending)

- ▶ **Policy Briefs** provide concise opinion on various subjects and topics, hoping to serve as a foundation to spur policy debate and, in due course, enable policymakers and managers to formulate concrete actions to address issues on specific topics such as marine endangered species trade, ICM programs, water quality. PEMSEA’s latest policy brief is on “Achieving Sustainable Development Targets in a Changing Climate: How Can ICM Help?”
- ▶ **Tropical Coasts** is a biannual magazine that provides critical information and analysis on coastal and marine issues. Each issue covers a major theme with supporting articles specifically chosen and tailored to cover significant stories of relevance. Co-publishing arrangements for **Tropical Coasts** have also helped extend areas of interest to a wider audience, such as on topics as food security (ASEAN Center for Biodiversity) and the conservation of the Sulu-Sulawesi Seas (Conservation International Philippines). These co-published issues have also been instrumental to showcasing the dynamics between PEMSEA and its partner organizations, and serve to highlight the various synergies that are at the very core of the PEMSEA philosophy.

Tropical Coasts Issues	Co-publisher
✓ Addressing Coastal Security through Natural and Man-made Hazards Prevention and Management	PEMSEA Network of Local Governments (PNLG)
✓ Conserving the Sulu and Sulawesi Seas	Conservation International Philippines
✓ Coastal Resources: Productivity and Impacts on Food Security	ASEAN Center for Biodiversity
✓ The Marine Economy in Times of Change	
✓ Good Practices on Governance and Climate Change (EAS Congress special issue, in production)	UNEP/GPA
✓ Local Implementation and Good Practices (EAS Congress special issue, in production)	UNEP/GPA

PEMSEA likewise produced a wide-array of brochures, providing succinct information on itself, the joint communiqué between PEMSEA and the UNDP GEF Small Grants Programme, among others. The PEMSEA e-Updates newsletter has also been regularly broadcasted to a wide online audience.

- **Events Advocacy**

Events advocacy involves the convening or conduct of events that will engage the participation of various stakeholders, including the technical and scientific experts and bureaucrats who can influence people to effect changes.

- ▶ **International and Regional Events:** PEMSEA's experiences and good practices were showcased in various international, regional and national forums, helping the organization establish further linkages and further its recall.

The organization's visibility, both within and outside the region, is bolstered by its participation in various international, regional and national conferences, workshops and meetings. These events enable PEMSEA to share its experiences to various groups and audiences, as well as learn from the experiences of other programs and organizations. These forums provide new avenues for exploring partnerships and collaboration, and provide appropriate opportunities to disseminate its case studies and publications. The organization was proud to have been part of major conferences such as the Manado World Ocean Conference; Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts and Islands; the World Ocean Forum; the GEF International Waters Conference; the Climate Change Conference in Copenhagen; and the 11th UN Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea.

- ▶ **Promoting the Benefits of ICM in workshops and conferences:**
 - The Bali ICM Project, particularly its achievements and contributions to climate change adaptation, was showcased to international participants of the UNFCC Conference in December 2008 and in the International Marine Environmental Policy Education Program in RO Korea in June and July 2010.
 - The PRF co-organized the local government workshop at the Xiamen World Ocean Week (XWOW) and facilitated the review by the State Oceanic Administration (SOA) of progress and challenges in ICM across 10 parallel sites.
 - ICM was promoted through various orientation workshops done in Misamis Oriental, Capiz and Iloilo Province, Boracay Island and Ilocos Region in the Philippines.
 - In Thailand, ICM was promoted to local governments during the Seminar for the Eastern Regional Sector of the Coastal Resources Management Alliance of Thailand (June 2008).
 - ICM experiences of PEMSEA sites were showcased in various workshops during the EAS Congress 2009.
 - Several national consultation workshops on development of national ICM programs were held in several countries.

- ▶ **East Asian Seas Congress:** The EAS Congress is one of PEMSEA's major mechanisms that helps monitor the implementation of the SDS-SEA as well as identify future direction. At the same time this triennial event provides a region-wide platform for capacity building, strategic action, cooperation and partnership-building for the sustainable development of the Seas of East Asia. During the EAS Congress 2009 three short videos and various other collaterals were produced and highlighted ICM activities on the ground as well as actions that help mitigate climate change, and provided audiences with a short visual digest of PEMSEA's work and accomplishment.

The activities of PEMSEA and its partners were also placed in the spotlight through the SEAnergies exhibition. The exhibit was viewed with wide acclaim by more than 1,500 Congress participants, as well as more than 700 students from various schools and universities in Manila.

Outcomes of the EAS Congress 2009

“The International Conference has provided an opportunity for national and local governments, civil society, the scientific community and the private sector to interact, share good practices and identify existing and emerging concerns.”

“Overall, a common message across the 21 workshops was that scaling up ICM is the preferred approach to addressing existing and emerging challenges to sustainable development of marine and coastal areas, including climate change and its impacts

“Ministers are urged to “stay the course” by strengthening commitments to scale up ICM at the local, national and sub-regional levels.”

From “Overall Conference Outcomes,” EAS Congress
 ELISEA GOZUN, Former Secretary of Environment and Natural Resources,
 Philippines, and
 Overall Theme Chair, EAS Congress 2009.

EAS CONGRESS 2009: KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

- Better understanding of the value of marine economy will help improve marine related policy making and sustainable development.
- ICM framework provides an operational definition of sustainable development and must be integrated into national coastal and ocean policy.
- There is a need to prepare and develop capacities of local government and its stakeholders to respond to man-made and natural disasters.
- Land and sea use zoning schemes, MPAs and MPA networks are effective in helping local governments regulate use of these areas, but further efforts are required to enhance the capability of local communities to manage and maintain these systems.
- Climate change cannot be decoupled from development.
- Water scarcity is a serious emerging challenge to the EAS region and is further being aggravated by climate change.
- Freshwater and coastal systems are interrelated and need to be managed in an integrated manner.
- Innovative approaches to improved water management should be demonstrated and scaled up (e.g., upstream/downstream partnerships; socially sensitive tariff systems).
- Integrated and co-management approaches need to be promoted among sectors and institutions to address socio-economic, political and environmental concerns associated with aquaculture, fisheries and coastal tourism.
- Fish is not just a source of protein but is considered a “brain food” and has mainly contributed in the evolution and development of the modern human brain.
- There is a huge demand for environmental facilities and services on pollution reduction and waste management in the region.
- A number of innovative approaches on financing are available (e.g., PPP) but local governments need support or incentives. National governments can provide risk reduction through capacity development and innovative financing programs while the Private sector has technical capacity and financing.
- National governments are in a strategic position to establish coastal and ocean policies, coordinating mechanisms, awareness and capacity building programs, and financial assistance, which can incentivize ICM and mainstream ICM into development plans at the subregional, national and local levels. The support of national governments, particularly financial and technical assistance, to ICM programs of local governments is important.
- Local governments are in the best position to assess needs, issues, risks and preferences of stakeholders at the local level, as well as identify local vulnerabilities to climate change. Local governments can integrate ICM into local development and environmental plans and develop/implement climate change adaptation programs at the community level. However, they need both human and financial assistance to increase their capacity in addressing challenges.
- Overall, the EAS Congress International Conference recognized the need to scale up ICM as the preferred approach to addressing existing and emerging challenges to sustainable development of marine and coastal areas including climate change and its impacts. Strengthening of commitments to scale up ICM at the local, national and sub-regional levels is therefore crucial.

- **Policy and Legislative Advocacy**

Policy and Legislative advocacy involves the use of the policy and legislative processes and other initiatives that help shape or influence policies to effect a change.

- ▶ **Region-wide initiative: Promoting policy change through the Manila Declaration on ICM and Climate Change:**

The Third Ministerial Forum held on 26 November 2009 highlighted the need for the region to look into the serious impacts of climate change and the region's sustainable development. The signing of the *Manila Declaration on Strengthening the Implementation of Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) for Sustainable Development and Climate Change Adaptation in the Seas of the East Asia Region* confirmed the commitment of the 11 PEMSEA Country Partners to scale up ICM programs for sustainable development and climate change adaptation, targeting 20 percent coverage of the region's coastline by 2015.

- **Advocacies in Recognitions and Certifications**

Recognitions and certifications advocacy aim to award or recognize activities that contribute to achieving the vision. It provides the motivation and incentive for stakeholders to change their behaviors accordingly.

- ▶ **Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) Code:** In line with the goal of covering 20% of the region's coastline, PEMSEA initiated the development of an ICM Code. The ICM Code is being prepared as an international standard for ICM program development, implementation and evaluation, and as a basis for the certification and recognition of local governments implementing ICM programs. The ICM Code has been reviewed by an expert group, comprised of national and international specialists in ICM and ISO standards. The ICM Code will serve as a guide for replication, quality control and scaling up of ICM across the region.

- ▶ **PSHEMS Code and Recognition System:** The Port Safety, Health and Environmental Management (PSHEM) Code provides port authorities, or any other company operating within the port, with a voluntary standard against which to measure the performance of their operations with regard to quality, safety and health, and the protection of the environment.

- **Network Advocacy**

- ▶ **Facilitating Corporate Sector Engagement**

With renewed interests in Corporate Social Responsibility, PEMSEA has paved the way for greater corporate sector involvement in environmental management. With the intrinsic characteristics of ICM as an open platform for stakeholder participation and involvement, ICM provides the integrative solution for multinational and national corporations practicing CSR, to reprogram their activities in line with higher development aspirations including enhanced environmental practices that minimize environmental impacts, partnerships with communities and business partners to address environmental concerns beyond the company's fence line and participating in

environmental forums that could further identify opportunities in partnership development and resource mobilization for environmental management.

The CSR Forum for Public-Private Partnerships in the Rehabilitation of Manila Bay, held on 25 November 2009, highlighted the capacity and willingness of the corporate sector to develop and implement relevant CSR programs for the environment, with the rehabilitation of Manila Bay as the primary beneficiary. This celebrated special event attracted more than 80 CSR practitioners from a wide variety of companies in the provinces of Bataan, Laguna, Pampanga and the National Capital Region, each with environmental programs in the areas of partnerships and governances, water pollution, and habitats and resources. Collectively, the CSR programs of these companies have considerably contributed to the achievement of the objectives of the Operation Plan for the Manila Bay Coastal Strategy (OPMBCS).



► **Facilitating local government linkages**

The **PEMSEA Network of Local Governments for Sustainable Coastal Development (PNLG)** is the first of its kind in the East Asian Seas region. It is a self-sustaining network of local governments implementing ICM programs. Local government members develop and implement ICM programs using the same framework and processes, and share their experiences through an annual forum. Guimaras, Philippines, and Thua Thien Hue Province, Vietnam joined the PNLG in 2008 and 2009, respectively, raising its membership to 26 member local governments and 7 observer local governments from 9 countries across the region. The membership is expected to further increase given PEMSEA countries' confirmation to scale up ICM coverage over the next three to six years. The Network continues to hold its annual forum, with the 2009 forum held in Bataan, Philippines.

► **Fostering youth leadership**

The **EAS Youth Forum, one of the important features of the East Asian Seas Congress 2009**, was the second iteration of the one held in Haikou Province, PR China. A total of 61 young leaders from the 12 countries of the EAS Region learned lessons, shared experiences, and took home a greater resolve to play a more active part in caring for the coasts and oceans.

The YF served as the platform in fostering friendship and partnership among young leaders in the region. Their network is being sustained through continuous communications using various online and social networking sites. The social










networking sites facilitate the sharing of their experiences not only to their fellow Youth Forum participants but to their other networks. This serves, in a way, as media for encouraging the involvement of more youth in the region to activities related to coastal and ocean management.



The Second East Asian Seas Youth Forum Statement

The 2nd Youth Forum Statement is a declaration of commitment, friendship and partnership among 61 young leaders in the region for the protection and conservation of the Seas of East Asia, for theirs' and for future generation to benefit from. It embodies their agreement to contribute to sustainable development efforts in the region by "informing, inspiring, involving and empowering" (I³ = E) other youths in addressing environmental issues (e.g., climate change, marine biodiversity, natural resources conservation, etc.) as well as their own active involvement in environmental activities. As a translation of their commitment, they identified set of simple activities (e.g., public awareness and mobilization campaigns, environmental youth camps, clean-up drives, tree planting, practice 3Rs, etc.) that they will undertake in the next three years and of which outcomes will be reported in the 3rd EAS Youth Forum in 2012.

PEMSEA RESOURCE FACILITY SERVICES

The provision of various technical and secretariat services by the PEMSEA Resource Facility (PRF) is primarily intended to facilitate and support the implementation of the SDS-SEA. It provides Country and Non-Country Partners a menu of tools, methodologies, training modules and a wide array of environmental management services that can help them attain the goals and targets of the SDS-SEA. Through the provision of these services, the PRF carries forward an agenda that has been collectively developed by PEMSEA's partners and continuously finds innovative ways to deliver SDS-SEA desired outcomes for the benefits of various stakeholders.

PRF Services Coverage (2008-2010)	CAMBODIA	CHINA	DPR KOREA	JAPAN	INDONESIA	LAO PDR	PHILIPPINES	RO KOREA	SINGAPORE	THAILAND	TIMOR-LESTE	VIETNAM
 ICM Development and Implementation: Technical assistance and training for the development, implementation, scaling-up and replication of ICM sites.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
 SOC: Technical assistance in the development of State of the Coasts Reports for local governments implementing ICM.	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
 Integrated River Basin and Coastal Area Management (IRBCAM): IRBCAM focuses on the integration of an equally vital habitat – the river basin, to that of the coastal area.		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓				
 Developing Twinning Arrangements: In collaboration with the Twinning Secretariat, the PRF coordinates the cost sharing and learning of knowledge, experience and lessons learned on IRBCAM.		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓				
 Capacity Building/Training: The PRF provides various capacity building / training services on ICM and other related environmental management disciplines that could enhance the region's capacity in implementing the SDS-SEA.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
 Event Management: The PRF develops the technical contents and organizes events of all sizes in line with SDS-SEA planning, implementation and knowledge-sharing.	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
 Monitoring and Evaluation - The PRF endeavors to gather all the essential information that could form a relevant and reliable database for formulating policies and strategies and developing action programs that would address recurring problems and emerging environmental concerns in the region.	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
 SGP-PEMSEA Activities – The PRF serves local communities through its technical assistance in UNDP Small Grants Programme (SGP).	✓						✓			✓		✓
 Port Safety, Health and Environmental Management System	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓

PRF Services Coverage (2008-2010)	CAMBODIA	CHINA	DPR KOREA	JAPAN	INDONESIA	LAO PDR	PHILIPPINES	RO KOREA	SINGAPORE	THAILAND	TIMOR-LESTE	VIETNAM
(PSHEMS): PSHEM Code guides ports in the development and implementation of PSHEMS in their own ports.												
 Facilitating Public and Private Partnerships (PPP): PSHEM Code guides ports in the development and implementation of PSHEMS in their own ports.	✓	✓			✓		✓			✓		✓
 Integrated Information Management System (IIMS): The IIMS is a desktop database application for managing a relational database of environmental data. Designed to address the various needs of environmental practitioners at the different stages of the development process, the IIMS is both a comprehensive database and a decision support system.							✓					✓

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

Country and non-Country Partners of PEMSEA continue to commit human and financial resources in support of various activities of SDS-SEA implementation. In addition to the catalytic funding provided by the GEF/UNDP/UNOPS Project on the Implementation of the SDS-SEA (\$10,800,000), countries and local governments are providing counterpart investment totaling \$54,660,103, accounting for about 81 percent of the mobilized resources. In addition, the Governments of China, Japan and RO Korea have been co-financing the operation of the PRF Secretariat Services since 2007, to help in the transformation of PEMSEA into a full-fledged international organization. The Government of the Philippines, through the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), contributed in the construction of the new PEMSEA Office Building in 2007, and has been hosting the PEMSEA office operation since 1994.

With the total of resource mobilized, PEMSEA was able to support SDS-SEA projects and programs at the local, national, sub-regional and regional levels. The resources mobilized vary from in-kind to financial support. The in-kind support (i.e., technical services, knowledge materials, etc.) have also contributed significantly, particularly in initiatives related to capacity development. The expertise and skills shared by various Partners and collaborators in specific PEMSEA activities, as indicated in the Enabling Capacities Section, have been critical in enhancing the capacity of coastal managers at national and local levels and in developing new skills.

Resource Mobilization	
Sources of Funds	Amount (US\$)
GEF Project Budget (2008-2012)	10,800,000
Counterpart Investment by Countries and Local Governments for SDS-SEA Implementation (2008-2012)	54,660,103
Partners' and Collaborators' Investment for Regional Cooperation, e.g. capacity development and research, support for EAS Congress, etc. (2008-2009)	1,177,480
Japan, PR China and RO Korea's Support for PRF Secretariat Services (2008-2009)	706,798
TOTAL	67,344,381

