

PEMSEA AND THE SDGs

Partnership in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA) is an intergovernmental organization specializing in integrated coastal and ocean governance of the East Asian Seas region. 11 Country and 22 Non-Country Partners commit to implement the **Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA)**, a platform for cooperation and coordinated action to improving coastal and ocean governance at the local, national and regional levels, scaling up integrated coastal management of the region's coastline and boosting investments in blue economy.

PEMSEA partners are committed to contribute to achieving targets set forth by the **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** through individual and combined actions aligned with the SDS-SEA.



14 LIFE BELOW WATER



SDG 14 aims to conserve and sustainably use oceans, seas and marine resources for future generations. East Asia relies heavily on its oceans for trade, transportation, economic development, livelihood and food security.

Guided by the **SUSTAIN** and **PRESERVE** strategies of the SDS-SEA, PEMSEA partner countries put in place policy and legislation for the conservation and management of biological diversity, sustainable fisheries, conservation and management of habitats and protected areas, and safeguarding rare, threatened and endangered species. A bottom-up approach to rehabilitating and maintaining ecosystem services is being implemented at local levels using integrated coastal management (ICM).



Partnerships and Networking for the Effective Management of the Verde Island Passage (VIP), Philippines

Partnerships between the GEF/UNDP SDS-SEA Project and GEF/UNDP MKBA (SmartSeas) Project involving the 5 provinces that encompass the VIP, including national government agencies, has facilitated ICM scaling up and MPA networking in the 1.4 million hectares of marine waters identified as the global center of marine shorefish biodiversity.



Locally Managed Marine Area (LMMA) in Manatuto, Timor-Leste

Lamsana LMMA in Maabat Village, Manatuto was established using a customary law called 'Tarabandu' that compels local people to protect their natural resources and environment. ICM planning in Manatuto supports the implementation of the Tarabandu and its scaling up to adjoining villages to improve effectiveness of the LMMA in protecting and rehabilitating key marine habitats and fisheries in Mabaat.



Ecological aquaculture in Dongying City, China

Unsustainable pond culture practices along the areas of Yellow River Delta were transformed into technologically and ecologically modern marine aquaculture industry. This led to the increased production of high-quality sea cucumber in Dongying City while minimizing pollution in the seawater caused by feeds and antibiotic use.

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



More than half of humanity live in urban areas, and this percentage is continuously increasing. SDG 11 stresses the importance of sustainable cities and communities, which provide residents with safe water and sanitation services, affordable and sustainable energy, climate-smart housing and transportation, and more, while improving resource use and reducing pollution and poverty.

The **DEVELOP** strategy of the SDS-SEA engages different stakeholders particularly the local and national governments, and the private sector to promote and facilitate blue economy development and investments.



Green and Eco City of Ansan, Korea

Creating more green spaces, building green landscapes, and incorporating integrated coastal management in the city's development plan and environmental protection plan have been a major part of Ansan City's efforts to achieving sustainable development and to becoming a "Green and Eco City."



Integrated Urban Coastal Management in Singapore

The government of Singapore introduced the adoption of the integrated urban coastal management (IUCM) to enhance management efficiency and effectiveness of the coastal city-state towards achieving a sustainable development.



Urban Greening in Da Nang City, Viet Nam

Green spaces in Da Nang provide additional environmental and economic benefits including cleaner air and water, and attractive landscapes to support a sustainable, resilient, and environmental city.

13 CLIMATE ACTION



SDG 13 urges the global community to act against and respond to climate change, which has been negatively affecting communities around the world. Managing risks from climate change is central to sustainable development of coastal and marine areas and resources, coastal communities and economies across the region.

PEMSEA Partner Countries establish institutional mechanisms, policies and programs focused on climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction, through the **ADAPT** strategy. In addition, ICM projects are providing capacity and mitigation learning experiences at the local level.



Mangrove restoration in Tangerang Regency, Indonesia

Rehabilitation of coastal wetlands, particularly the mangrove forests, help mitigate and adapt to climate change, stabilize coastlines, and prevent erosion from waves and storms. In Tangerang Regency, mangrove restoration efforts were conducted to help address the problems on coastal erosion of at least 580 ha of land.



Mangrove Planting in Kampot, Cambodia

On-the-ground activities, such as mangrove protection and rehabilitation to address climate change and disaster risk reduction, and promote the sustainable management of coastal and marine resources, are being conducted in the four coastal provinces of Kampot, Kep, Koh Kong, and Preah Sihanouk in Cambodia as part of their ICM programs.



Resilient Housing in Da Nang, Viet Nam

Da Nang adopted the Resilience Strategy under the auspices of the 100 Resilient Cities that aims to transform Da Nang into a city where residents can live in peace, have a dynamic economy with state-of-the-art infrastructure and resilient plans. As part of the solutions, multi-purpose storm shelters were built to reduce the vulnerability of the poor and women to disasters.

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



SDG 6 stresses the importance of providing clean water and sanitation to all in order to maintain health and meet basic needs. Diminishing water resources and degradation of water quality are caused by increasing and conflicting demands for water usage and lack of holistic management approaches to water use and conservation.

Within the framework **SUSTAIN** and **PROTECT** strategies and action programs, PEMSEA Country initiatives in ICM paved way for action programs and investments in safe water, sanitation and pollution prevention and management.



Reservoir Rehabilitation in Sihanoukville, Cambodia

The ICM Program in Sihanoukville, Cambodia addressed the low water supply or empty wells in the communities through the rehabilitation of a 5.9 ha water reservoir in Stung Hav District, which now provides access to clean and safe drinking water and water source for livelihood activities.



Access to Safe Water in Lao PDR

The Sedone Integrated River Basin Management Project conducted on-the-ground activities such as the improvement of community water system, the provision of water supply through drilled wells, and the construction of water reservoir and pipeline system, which benefitted more than 600 households in the Champasack, Saravan and Sekong Provinces.



Water Supply and Sanitation in Cavite, Philippines

The 2nd Cavite Water Summit in 2017 witnessed the signing of Cavite Water Management Declaration where commitments were made in promoting integrated water resources management to achieve sustainable water supply and sanitation in the province. As a member of the PEMSEA Network of Local Governments, the declaration supported Cavite's bid to achieving the SDG 6 targets by improving governance and implementing management programs for efficient water use and conservation.

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



Sustainable development requires holistic approach with innovative partnerships involving all stakeholders. SDG 17 focuses on revitalizing global partnerships to mobilize, redirect, and unlock resources for sustainable development. Long-term investments in critical sectors such as sustainable energy, infrastructure and transport, and information and communications technologies required.

PEMSEA continues to build and strengthen partnerships with stakeholders and collaborators in forming a critical mass for change and build capacity of the region through the **COMMUNICATE** and **IMPLEMENT** strategies.



Capacity Development Programs

Capacity building and knowledge transfer among the different stakeholders are built into PEMSEA activities from project conceptualization to actual implementation and monitoring, as well as in scaling up efforts.



Networks of Local Governments and Learning Centers

The PEMSEA Network of Local Governments comprised of 48 local government partners, and the PEMSEA Network of Learning Centers consisted of 15 learning centers work towards the successful implementation ICM programs and addressing aspects of sustainable development at local and national levels.



Ministerial Commitments and Intergovernmental Policy Dialogues

Country ministers and senior government officials convene every three years to map out the region's strategic plan of action and affirm the Partnership to implement the shared vision of **Healthy Oceans People and Economies** for the seas of East Asia.



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