



The 2025 PEMSEA Network of Local Governments (PNLG) Forum

16-18 September 2025
Jakarta, Indonesia

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‘Towards a Sustainable and Inclusive Blue Economy:
Linking Climate, Nature and Energy’
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INTRODUCTION

- i. The 2025 PEMSEA Network of Local Governments (PNLG) Forum, with the theme, “Towards a Sustainable and Inclusive Blue Economy: Linking Climate, Nature and Energy,” was organized by PEMSEA Network of Local Governments, in collaboration with PEMSEA Network of Learning Centers, the Ministry of Environment (MoE) of Indonesia, PEMSEA Resource Facility, and hosted by Jakarta Province, Indonesia. The forum was held on September 16-18, 2025, at the Kempinski Hotel, Jakarta, Indonesia.
- ii. 230 participants from: a) PNLG member local governments; b) PNLG Associate members; c) PNLC members; d) resource speakers and other invited experts, e) the PNLG Secretariat, f) the PNLC Secretariat, g) the PEMSEA Resource Facility; h) the Ministry of Environment, Indonesia; DKI Jakarta; i) and observers from UNEP-GEF South China Sea Strategic Action Program (SCS-SAP) project, Rare Indonesia, Rare Coastal 500 municipalities (Muna, Sangihe, and Buton, Indonesia) and Atauro Administrative Authority (AAA) attended the forum.
- iii. Participating PNLG regular members included: Cambodia (Koh Kong Province and Preah Sihanouk Province); China (Fangchenggang City, Xiamen City); Indonesia (Central Java Province, Gorontalo Province, Jakarta Province, Sukabumi Regency, and Tangerang Regency); Malaysia (Port Klang, Northern Selangor, and Sepang); Philippines (Batangas Province, Cavite Province, and Guimaras Province); RO Korea (Busan City); and Timor-Leste (Dili City, Liquiça City, Manatuto City, Secretary of State of Fisheries and Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Forestry). Participating PNLG associate members included: Coastal and Ocean Management Institute, Xiamen University and Dongying Huanhai Institute of Marine Conservation and Development.
- iv. PNLG delegates participated in the following activities:
 - a. Opening Ceremony of the 2025 PNLG Forum
 - b. PNLG-PNLC Joint Learning Forum
 - c. PNLG General Assembly
 - d. Site Visit and Field Trips

- v. Supporting documents can be found in the Annexes:
 - a) Annex 1 - Program
 - b) Annex 2 - List of Participants
 - c) Annex 3 - Link to presentations
 - d) Annex 4 - Photos, news or videos

1. OPENING CEREMONY

- 1.1. The opening ceremony of the 2025 PNLG Forum commenced at 8:30 UTC+7 on 16 September 2025 at the Bali Room, Hotel Indonesia Kempinski, Jakarta, Indonesia.
- 1.2. On behalf of PEMSEA, **Ms. Aimee Gonzales**, Executive Director of the PEMSEA Resource Facility, opened the ceremony by welcoming participants to Jakarta and emphasizing the critical relevance of this year's theme, "Towards a Sustainable and Inclusive Blue Economy: Linking Climate, Nature, and Energy," to the daily realities faced by local governments.
- 1.3. She emphasized that the integration of climate, nature, and energy is not just a global agenda, but a lived reality for coastal local governments. She emphasized the blue economy's vast potential, including from fisheries, ports, and tourism, while also warning of GDP losses from unchecked climate impacts.
- 1.4. Ms. Gonzales highlighted how PNLG's rapid growth from 18 to 55 local governments, with 5 associate members, demonstrates the readiness of local leaders to champion innovative solutions. She urged members to leverage the Strategic Action Plan 2022–2030 as a shared platform, showcasing how integrated coastal management can translate global frameworks into tangible action on the ground. Framing local governments as frontline innovators and conveners of partnerships, she called for bold collaboration to ensure that the blue economy is not only sustainable but also inclusive—anchored in community resilience, equitable opportunities, and ecosystem stewardship.
- 1.5. Following the welcome address, the forum recognized the achievements of students participating in the C40 Student Reinventing Cities competition, with a certificate presentation ceremony. This award honored innovative youth-led designs for transforming Jakarta's Onrust Archaeological Museum area into a model of sustainability.
- 1.6. The recognition showcased the adaptive reuse of cultural heritage sites, integrating green infrastructure, and lowering emissions in urban spaces. The announcement set the tone for the forum by showcasing the role of future leaders and innovators in

reimagining resilient coastal cities, reinforcing the importance of inclusivity and intergenerational collaboration in building the blue economy.

- 1.7. On behalf of the DKI Jakarta of **Hon. Mr. Pramono Anung Wibowo**, Governor of DKI Jakarta, warmly welcomed delegates to the 2025 PNLG Forum, expressing gratitude for the opportunity to host this significant event. He emphasized Jakarta's pivotal role as Indonesia's political and economic center, with extensive coastal resources including 272 km of shoreline and 113 small islands, underscoring its commitment to balancing economic growth with the protection of marine and coastal ecosystems through the blue economy.
- 1.8. He acknowledged the city's challenges—subsidence, sea-level rise, flooding, and pollution—yet also pointed to its wealth of opportunities in renewable energy, smart aquaculture, and eco-tourism. Governor Wibowo showcased Jakarta's initiatives as practical demonstrations of the **climate–nature–energy nexus**: flood mitigation through ICM (climate adaptation), blue carbon restoration projects in the Thousand Islands (nature protection), and renewable energy integration into urban systems (energy transition).
- 1.9. Furthermore, he highlighted Jakarta's participation in international efforts such as the C40 Student Reinventing Cities competition to transform the Onrust Archaeological Museum area and launched the *State of the Coast (SOC) Jakarta 2025* as a strategic roadmap that aligns economic growth with ecological resilience.
- 1.10. The Jakarta SOC 2025 was highlighted as a living reference tool for policymakers, scientists, and local communities to track changes, measure progress, and guide investment decisions. Its launch during the PNLG Forum symbolized Jakarta's commitment to align local planning with the PNLG Strategic Action Plan 2022–2030, the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia, and broader global frameworks, while also offering a replicable model for other PNLG members
- 1.11. In his keynote address, **Hon. Mr. Hanif Faisol Nurofiq**, Minister of Environment Indonesia, emphasized how the PNLG Forum marked a critical juncture for ocean governance, where unprecedented challenges—climate change, acidification, and pollution—demanded urgent collective action.
- 1.12. The Minister defined blue economy as the nurturing of the ocean's natural capital, underscoring that true sustainability must be inclusive, lifting up coastal communities, fishers, indigenous peoples, women, and youth by placing their knowledge and welfare at the heart of all policies, and stressed the critical need to protect mangrove ecosystems for their vast carbon storage and coastal defense

services. He underscored the interconnected nexus of climate, nature, and energy as the decisive battleground, highlighting the role of blue carbon ecosystems, championing Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) by PEMSEA as the proven tool to achieve harmony between development and conservation, and pointing to renewable ocean energy as a critical solution.

- 1.13. He celebrated the leadership of local governments as essential frontliners and innovators, outlining Indonesia's national commitments, including mangrove restoration and the development of the new sustainable forest-city capital, Nusantara. Finally, he called for concrete regional cooperation, explaining that collaboration between all levels of government, the private sector, and communities is essential for sharing bold ideas and translating vision into tangible reality.
- 1.14. He praised the collaboration with the UNEP-GEF SCS-SAP Project, invited delegates to witness Indonesia's commitment through hands-on ecosystem rehabilitation in the Thousand Islands, and expressed his gratitude to PEMSEA, the PNLG Secretariat, and the Government of Jakarta for hosting the event.

2. **PNLG-PNLC JOINT LEARNING FORUM**

- 2.1. The PNLG-PNLC Joint Learning Forum commenced at 10:00 UTC+7, following the opening ceremonies. The Learning Forum served as the technical session of the PNLG Forum and showcased local studies and initiatives on source-to-sea governance, climate resilience, and blue economy.
- 2.2. **Opening Remarks**
- 2.3. **Prof. FANG Qinhua**, Deputy Secretary-General of the PNLG Secretariat, extended warm congratulations on the opening of the 2025 Joint Learning Forum and expressed his sincere gratitude to all participants and, institutional partners for their contributions, and the Government of Jakarta for their contributions and hospitality.
- 2.4. He recalled the historic signing of the Letter of Cooperation (LOC) between PNLG and PNLC during the 2024 East Asian Seas Congress and World Ocean Week in Xiamen, describing it as a milestone in deepening the integration of local government practices and academic research. The LOC, he emphasized, is more than a symbolic commitment—it provides a practical framework for knowledge sharing, capacity building, and joint action aligned with global agendas such as the UN Decade of Ocean Science and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

- 2.5. Prof. FANG noted that, in just a year, the collaboration has already yielded meaningful exchanges in critical areas - integrated coastal management, blue carbon conservation, sustainable fisheries, and climate resilience - demonstrating the value of connecting local experience with scientific expertise. He underscored the timeliness of the forum's theme, stressing that the interconnected challenges of climate change, biodiversity loss, and energy transition require integrated solutions. He concluded by positioning the PNLG-PNLC mechanism as a bridge connecting local experiences with scientific innovation, and urged participants to use the forum as a platform to co-create actionable strategies and enduring partnerships for a sustainable future.
- 2.6. Professor **Dr. Yonvitner**, President of the PNLC, followed by extending a warm welcome to all participants to Jakarta, a city he described as both locally rooted and globally significant. He expressed deep appreciation to the Jakarta Provincial Government for hosting the event and emphasized the critical importance of the forum in uniting the PNLG and the PNLC in advancing environmental governance. This alliance, he stated, is essential for tackling complex regional challenges such as climate change, marine resource depletion, and pollution through shared experiences, good practices, and collaborative action. Highlighting the vital link between learning centers and local governments, Prof. Dr. Yonvitner positioned Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) as the essential knowledge platform for major projects like Indonesia's Great Giant Sea Wall (GGSW).
- 2.7. He reported on PNLC's contributions over the past year, which included two major training programs on Blue Carbon and Marine Spatial Planning, the development of a Blue Carbon Certification Standard, and the creation of the Sea of East Asia Knowledge Bank to connect experts and catalyze collaborative research. He concluded by affirming that the PNLC exists to strengthen PNLG and PEMSEA, reinforcing the bridge between science and policy. Finally, he urged all participants to embrace continued partnership for healthier oceans and more resilient coastal communities, and wished everyone a fruitful and inspiring forum.
3. **PLENARY SESSION - Source to Sea Governance: Science-based Tools and Strategies for Local Action**
- 3.1. **Ms. Nancy Bermas**, Regional Project Manager of the PEMSEA Resource Facility, served as the Moderator of the plenary session. She introduced the source-to-sea approach as an integrated framework linking land, freshwater, coastal, and ocean ecosystems. She emphasized that Integrated Coastal Management (ICM), widely practiced by PNLG members with PNLC support, provides the building blocks for this

approach at the local level. Case studies from Indonesia, China, and IPB University demonstrated how science-based tools can strengthen governance, mobilize investments, and connect local initiatives with national and global sustainability goals.

3.2. **Jakarta Toward a Global Coastal City: Driving Blue Economy through ICM**

- 3.3. **Dr. drh. Hasudungan A. Sidabalok, M.Si**, Head of the Jakarta Food Security, Marine and Agriculture Agency, presented its ICM framework as a model for applying source-to-sea governance in a megacity context. He provided a context on Jakarta's coastal water profiles and the multiple challenges it faced, including intense urbanization, land subsidence of up to 26 cm/year, sea-level rise projections, and significant pollution, with Jakarta Bay receiving thousands of tons of plastic waste annually.
- 3.4. In response to the pressing issues, Jakarta adopted a holistic, science-based ICM framework that integrates environmental protection, economic development, and community well-being. This approach utilizes spatial planning and one map policy, satellite & GIS monitoring, and ecosystem-based adaptation, urban aquaculture and urban farming, Marine debris management & circular economy to connect land, river, and coastal management in alignment with the SDGs.
- 3.5. Key achievements demonstrating the program's success were highlighted, including major mangrove restoration projects like the "Giant Mangrove Wall" and the Kamal Muara conservation area, which have increased local biodiversity. Significant strides in urban farming and fisheries were noted, producing over 32,000 tonnes of horticultural produce and bolstering local food security.
- 3.6. Furthermore, Jakarta's Ocean Health Index (OHI) has improved from 68.67 to 71.06, reflecting enhanced marine governance. The vision for a blue economy is built on pillars of resilience, sustainability, and innovation. The speaker concluded with a call for strengthened collaboration to share knowledge and develop joint projects, aiming to make Jakarta a model for coastal megacities worldwide.
- 3.7. **Interactive and Regenerative Local Coastal and Marine Resources Co-Governance in Indonesia: The Case of Jor Bay Ecosystem, West Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia**
- 3.8. **Prof. Luky Adrianto**, Chairperson of the International Research Institute for Maritime, Marine and Fisheries, IPB University emphasized the necessity of an

adaptive process between system integration and functional policy integration, using Jor Bay in West Nusa Tenggara as a case study.

- 3.9. This site, encompassing the villages of Paremas and Jerowaru in East Lombok, faced resource overuse, community livelihood pressures, and a socio-ecological mismatch, all of which were exacerbated by a continued decline in ecosystem health. To address these issues, Prof. Adrianto's team, with participation from the local community, employed Participatory Diagnostics and Adaptive Management (PDAM) to identify pathways for local interactive governance.
- 3.10. This involved a comprehensive social-ecological study mapping key indicators such as salinity, pH, chlorophyll, plankton, and fish diversity. The research culminated in the establishment of an Interactive Local Co-Governance framework, uniting government levels from national to provincial, district, and the local Jor Bay ecosystem community. This multi-stakeholder collaboration, known as *Awik-Awik Teluk Jor*, empowered the local community to enact and enforce critical management policies, including bans on destructive fishing practices like bombs and potassium, prohibitions on mining corals and sand, and a moratorium on mangrove logging.
- 3.11. The process of building this co-governance involved consolidating and disseminating the plan through consultations at all levels, refining data, and collaboratively drafting and finalizing a joint-village regulation, demonstrating a replicable model for community-led ecological stewardship.
- 3.12. **Ecological Stratification of Hongshahuan Seawall in Fangchenggang, China**
- 3.13. **He Yuefeng** of the Fangchenggang Oceanic Administration presented a case study on the successful ecological restoration of the Hongshahuan Seawall, a project initiated in 2012 to address severe coastal degradation from erosion and storm surges. The innovative solution moved beyond a simple seawall to construct a multi-layered "ecological seawall" system. This design integrated a submerged cofferdam, a boardwalk, and the strategic planting of 33 indigenous species to create five distinct functional zones, from mangroves acting as "coastal guards" to terraced slopes and monsoon rainforests on the landward side.
- 3.14. This approach seamlessly connected marine and terrestrial ecosystems, using materials like ArmorFlex to encourage vegetation growth, which increased from 4.25% to 90%, creating a synergistic physical and biological defense system. The project significantly increased biodiversity, with a 555% boost in benthic biomass and mangrove coverage rising from 5% to 85%, while also serving as a carbon sink that can capture up to 18.23 tons of CO₂.

- 3.15. Remarkably resilient, the seawall withstood ten typhoons, including a Category 14 storm¹. It spurred major economic benefits, serving as a shelter for local fishermen and driving a tourism boom that generated approximately RMB 70 million (approximately USD 9.8 mln) in revenue and a 56.76% premium on local property values. Recognized as a national model, the project's blueprint has been adopted for 78.50 km of coastline in Guangxi and was promoted globally at the 2023 World Coastal Forum in Yancheng City, Jiangsu Province, China.
- 3.16. **Exploring Partnership Opportunities for the Future of Coastal Jakarta**
- 3.17. **Marulina Dewi**, Head of the Regional Cooperation Bureau of DKI Jakarta, introduced the “Trust Onrust” revitalization initiative, which reimagines Jakarta’s historic island cluster as a living museum and eco-tourism destination.
- 3.18. Jakarta's Onrust Island cluster, a 17th-century Dutch shipyard and transit post, has a strategic and historical significance to Jakarta. Designated as a protected cultural heritage site since 1972, the islands of Onrust, Cipir, Kelor, and Bidadari now function as a marine tourism destination and archaeological museum, attracting over 28,000 visitors in 2023.
- 3.19. "Trust Onrust" required careful development in accordance with heritage preservation laws. The proposal focused on a model of "slow submersion" that blends adaptive reuse of historical assets with ecological landscaping. Ms. Dewi outlined a detailed investment snapshot and potential partnership opportunities across several key areas, including conservation research for potential UNESCO recognition, eco-tourism, mangrove and reef restoration for blue carbon projects, and green infrastructure.
- 3.20. The goal of the initiative is to create a sustainable and multifaceted site that generates revenue through educational packages, events, and eco-restoration activities while supporting local MSMEs and improving low-emission connectivity from Jakarta. Positioned within the source-to-sea framework, it demonstrated how managing upstream flows—such as waste and pollution—can protect downstream cultural and ecological assets. The initiative illustrates how heritage, ecology, and livelihoods can be linked in a holistic approach to sustainable coastal development.

¹ Equivalent to a Super Typhoon (with wind speeds up to 184km/h)

3.21. **Q&A**

- 3.22. The open forum provided participants with the opportunity to engage the four speakers in Session 1. Questions highlighted the practical application of science-based tools, the adaptability of co-governance models, and the replicability of innovative coastal protection and eco-tourism initiatives across PNLG members.
- 3.23. **Ms. Anabelle Cayabyab of Cavite, Philippines and Ms. Haslina Binti Amer of the Selangor Water Management Authority, Malaysia** asked Jakarta about strategies for applying and communicating science-based tools such as the Ocean Health Index, particularly on clean waters, and how results are translated into actionable programs for water security and pollution management.
- 3.24. **Imam Fitrianto, Head of Marine Division, Food Security, Marine and Agriculture Agency of the Provincial Government of Jakarta** responded on behalf of Dr. Sidabalok, sharing that Jakarta's strategy relies on the One Map policy and spatial planning to ensure all agencies work from a common data set. Using satellite imagery and GIS monitoring, the city tracks land subsidence, sea level rise, and pollution in real time. Science is directly connected to communities through initiatives like mangrove restoration, urban farming, and air quality programs. Results are communicated via coordination meetings, workshops with government agencies, and outreach activities such as community festivals, ensuring that data leads to concrete action at multiple levels.
- 3.25. **Dr. Marivic Esmas of Batangas, Philippines** asked Mr. He of Fanggchenggang about the technical and institutional challenges in constructing ecological seawalls, including the role of partners and stakeholders in sustaining them. Additionally, Cavite also asked how the ecological seawall impacts sedimentation along the coast, given its location.
- 3.26. Dr. He explained that the seawall was an old structure in need of renovation. By reinforcing it with natural materials (Amorflex) and planting endemic species, the team created a five-layer design that built a natural transition corridor, reducing sedimentation impacts without heavy intervention. Developing the seawall involved much trial and error to balance public needs for disaster prevention with ecological restoration goals.
- 3.27. Fangchenggang also turned the seawall into a public attraction, combining functionality with aesthetic value. Importantly, a public feedback mechanism (1235 hotline) was established so residents could raise concerns and improvements could

be made quickly. This participatory approach, combined with multi-stakeholder collaboration, has been essential for both the construction and long-term maintenance of the ecological seawall.

- 3.28. **Zhou Zhiqin from the Haikou Duotan Wetlands Institute** inquired to Prof. Adrianto about how the joint village regulation in Jor Bay became effective in practice, and the consequences if the regulation was not followed. Additionally, **Sebastiao Pinto of Manatuto, Timor-Leste** sought guidance from Prof. Adrianto on the challenges of applying regenerative and community-based co-governance approaches in their national context, building on his experience with ICM in the country.
- 3.29. Prof. Adrianto explained that the effectiveness of Jor Bay's joint village regulation is rooted in customary knowledge and social capital. While formalizing rules is a starting point, the real strength lies in community trust, shared ownership, and continuous capacity building supported by universities. Non-compliance tends to bring small but complex consequences, while the larger risks come from external actors such as big fishing companies, which highlights the need for strong local ownership.
- 3.30. For Timor-Leste, he reframed the question as an opportunity rather than a challenge. Drawing from Jor Bay's experience, he emphasized that enduring success comes when governance begins from within the community, not imposed externally through projects or funding. Villages in Jor Bay recognized their shared future and initiated their own conservation practices, which sustained beyond project cycles. He encouraged Timor-Leste to build on its local knowledge and traditions as the foundation of co-governance, and then bring in external interventions and resources to reinforce and expand these efforts.
- 3.31. **Dr. Dawn Erika Alvarez of Tingloy, Batangas, Philippines** asked Ms. Dewi on how Onrust Island's maritime heritage and eco-tourism model could provide entry points for developing similar initiatives in island communities.
- 3.32. Ms. Dewi emphasized that local governance is critical: starting at the district level ensures effective action that can later be scaled up. She noted that the Philippines and Indonesia share many similarities as archipelagic countries, with numerous islands that have eco-tourism potential. Jakarta's approach has been to maximize impact while minimizing budgets, ensuring transparency and accountability through regulations, MOUs, public-private partnerships, and formal collaboration agreements.

- 3.33. She highlighted that potential entry points for Tingloy include: (1) partnerships with local communities, universities, and research institutions, (2) leveraging international exposure and tourism opportunities, and (3) collaborating with government and private partners to pool resources and expertise. Ms. Dewi underscored that such partnerships ensure that responsibilities, benefits, and risks are shared equitably. By adopting similar strategies, the Philippines could transform coastal areas into environmentally sustainable and economically viable eco-tourism destinations.
- 3.34. **Synthesis**
- 3.35. Ms. Bermas concluded the plenary session by recalling Prof. Luky Adrianto’s remark that *“Individually, we are only a drop, but together we are an ocean,”* underscoring that no individual or organization can act alone. She noted that the four presentations collectively highlighted the need to manage land, freshwater, coastal, and ocean systems through integrated governance, science-based tools, and participatory approaches aligned with national, regional, and global goals.
- 3.36. Key Takeaways based on the commonalities of the presentations indicated that:
- Advancing blue economy requires forging collaborations and partnerships to share responsibilities, and integrating policies and functions across sectors to ensure alignment and multi-sector participation.
 - There is a need to apply science-based tools, supported by the academic and scientific community, to guide strategic planning and decision-making, while also securing investments and co-financing through partnerships.
 - A whole-of-society approach is vital, which means engaging youth, women, and vulnerable groups in consultations, program implementation, and policy formulation, apart from government agencies, private sector and academe and non-governmental organizations.
 - Strengthening the knowledge, attitudes, and practices of local communities is essential, as well as demonstrating the tangible social, environmental, and economic benefits of management programs (e.g., mangrove restoration and ecological seawalls), to sustain public and policy support.
 - Monitoring and reporting mechanisms, including the Ocean Health Index and State of the Coast Reports, remain relevant to track progress and accountability.
- 3.37. Ms. Bermas concluded that the enduring principles of ICM—integration, collaboration, coordination, ecosystem-based and adaptive management—remain

vital for source-to-sea governance and blue economy development. By doing so, local governments can demonstrate how their actions contribute directly to national, regional, and global sustainable development goals, reinforcing their critical role as frontliners in linking climate, nature, and energy. She affirmed that the PNLG–PNLC Joint Learning Forum will continue in 2026 to sustain this exchange of knowledge and experience among practitioners and decision-makers.

4. **PANEL DISCUSSION 1: Strengthening Climate Resilience through Local Action and Ocean Innovation**

4.1. Following the plenary session, the first panel discussion was facilitated by Prof. Dr. Luky Adrianto, Chairperson of the International Research Institute for Maritime, Marine, and Fisheries, IPB University. The discussion explored how local governments are advancing climate resilience and reducing emissions through integrated coastal development, innovation, and leadership.

4.2. Panelists for the session included the following:

- **Ms. Song Eun-jong**, Deputy Director of Marine Environment Team, Maritime Capital Policy Division, Busan City, RO Korea;
- **Mr. Feiruly Irzal**, Head of Economic Division, Regional Development Planning Agency, Jakarta; and
- **Hon. Mr. Bachrun La Buta**, Regent of Muna, Indonesia.

4.3. **Panel Presentations**

4.4. Ms. Song provided Busan’s perspective on utilizing digital tools and ocean innovation to strengthen climate resilience and improve maritime sustainability. She outlined Busan’s strategy to advance digitalization in the maritime sector.

- Busan has a strong global standing in the maritime sector, being the 7th largest global port, and is consistently recognized as one of the world’s top 10 ports.
- It is known as a hub of Korea’s marine science and technological innovation. This international stature provides a solid foundation for the city’s leadership in advancing ocean digitalization and sustainability.
- Digitalization is critical for addressing modern ocean challenges such as climate change, marine pollution, and the growing demands of global trade. Digital tools enable better understanding of the ocean, more effective stakeholder engagement, and improved policymaking through real-time data and smart technologies. Such advancements not only support the protection of ocean

sustainability but also create the necessary foundation for integrating artificial intelligence systems to drive sustainable oceans.

- Several key initiatives currently being implemented in Busan include the **BusanSat satellite project**, which provides real-time ocean monitoring through satellite technology; **the Dongsam Innovation District**, which serves as a hub for collaborative research, marine science, and technology development; and the use of **digital intelligence** to track and manage marine debris throughout its lifecycle.
- Central to these efforts is Busan's "Four Port Policies," which seek to transform Busan Port into a smart, green, global, and safe port. Essentially, Busan aims to enhance its port operations to be faster and more efficient, utilize eco-friendly systems to cut environmental impacts of port activities, strengthen links to leading international hubs, and ensure round-the-clock safety for people, cargo and communities.
- The advancements and technologies being implemented remain vital for small-scale fisheries. For example, Busan supports small fishing boats by introducing automated systems for reporting activities and transmitting emergency alerts
- Additionally, ongoing efforts to engage with local communities are being conducted, enabling them to share data and collaborate more effectively. These initiatives ensure that digitalization contributes not only to industrial advancement but also to the resilience and sustainability of local fisheries and coastal communities.

4.5. Mr. Feiruly shared key initiatives and policies being implemented in Jakarta to strengthen climate resilience and reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and strategies to balance economic growth with environmental and climate goals.

- Jakarta faces significant environmental challenges, including its status as a major source of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, severe land subsidence of up to 25 cm per year in the north, and the management of over 8,300 tons of daily waste.
- As of 2023, the five main contributors to GHG emissions in Jakarta include transportation, power plants, the manufacturing industry, solid waste disposal, and the residential sector. Notably, Jakarta has achieved positive progress in reducing emissions in the past year.

- In response to these challenges, Jakarta has pursued a comprehensive and multi-tiered regulatory framework for low-carbon development. This effort began with Jakarta's participation in the 2009 COP in Denmark, followed by the adoption of a Regional Low-Carbon Development Plan in 2021 and strengthened further through climate-related policies introduced in 2022.
- Anchored by a target of 30% GHG reduction by 2030 and net-zero emissions by 2050, the strategy is integrated into long-term documents such as the Spatial Plan 2045 and the Regional Medium-Term Plan (RPD). A dedicated Climate Change Task Force, developed in collaboration with international networks such as C40, provides oversight and coordination.
- Under Jakarta's vision for infrastructure and environmental development, three priority areas have been identified. These include spatial planning and resettlement, strengthening water resilience to ensure safe and clean water by 2030 while addressing groundwater extraction and land subsidence, and building connectivity to support sustainable urban growth.
- Key initiatives focus on transitioning to sustainable mass transportation and electrifying the TransJakarta bus fleet; advancing solid waste management through reduction and conversion into refuse-derived fuel (RDF); and enforcing green building standards.
- Complementary programs also promote renewable energy, energy efficiency, green technology, sustainable agriculture, green tourism, and natural resource management. Nature-based solutions—such as mangrove restoration and urban farming—are being integrated to enhance adaptation and community resilience. These collective measures are designed to drive a sustainable and inclusive blue economy in Jakarta, linking climate, nature, and energy to ensure long-term urban resilience.
- Drawing on lessons from international experiences such as the Beijing Clean Air and Climate Forum, he noted that Jakarta aims to pursue a pathway similar to Beijing's—achieving significant emission reductions while sustaining positive GDP growth. He emphasized that strong coordination and national government support are critical to ensuring these dual objectives can be met.

4.6. Mr. Drs. Bachrun La Buta, M.Si. shared how local leadership is vital to promote sustainable fisheries and conserve marine ecosystems in Muna Regency, Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia. He provided insights on the political and governance strategies

he personally managed to sustain these efforts despite limited resources and capacity.

- Muna Regency's coastal areas face significant environmental issues, including ecosystem degradation, illegal fishing (IUU), conflicts over marine space, and community vulnerability to climate change. More than 80% of these problems are driven by human activities, compounded by a critical lack of understanding and awareness.
- As a servant leader, Mr. La Buta took the initiative to empower local people through direct engagement — by personally visiting sites and promoting participatory coastal management. He mobilized village heads and local champions, linking leadership to grassroots resilience-building.
- Recognizing seaweed as Muna's main potential source of income and jobs, he positioned seaweed as a climate-smart resource, integrating marine activities with agriculture, including using seaweed mixed with biowaste as livestock feed. This integrated approach aims to move toward zero waste, where fisheries, livestock, and agriculture local enterprises support one another.
- To operationalize this, he invited village heads—the frontliners of local leadership—to collaborate on coastal conservation, mobilizing funding and building a shared sense of responsibility. This philosophy aligns with the Regent of Muna's vision of "Teak Industrialization Towards Muna Barakati, Prosperous, Advanced and Sustainable."
- Mr. La Buta highlighted several key government-led programs reflecting this vision.
 - First is a community-led conservation initiative using the Managed Access and Reserve (PAAP) approach, empowering communities to manage 41,633 hectares of coastal and marine areas.
 - Second is the Coastal 500 Initiative, uniting 52 village heads as a direct outcome of his efforts to build dialogue and shared vision. He also emphasized strong partnerships with universities, including research on seaweed cultivation, biowaste utilization for livestock feed, and other innovations that support sustainable coastal development.
 - Third, how local the government is strengthening climate resilience by promoting alternative livelihoods and improving both fisheries and agricultural income, addressing issues of overfishing while creating new opportunities in seaweed-based industries.

- He emphasizes that these efforts—community empowerment, integrated economic approaches, and local leadership—are designed to create a sustainable and prosperous Muna, where conservation and development go hand in hand.
- Working with local entrepreneurs and making them partners in conservation stewardship can play a key role, citing an initiative that combines business with mangrove management. He explained that his approach is to actively facilitate opportunities by engaging directly with stakeholders, from communities to the private sector. He also works closely with higher levels of government, reaching out to ministries and governors to secure additional support and resources. Importantly, he emphasized the role of village funds, encouraging each village to showcase successful initiatives, thereby justifying and attracting greater budget allocations for conservation and livelihood programs.

4.7. **Q&A**

- 4.8. The open forum provided participants with the opportunity to engage the 3 speakers in Panel Discussion 1.
- 4.9. **Mr. Romeo Trono, Programme Management Specialist – National Coordinator for Philippines, SCS SAP** directed the first question to Ms. Song, raising the issue of alien and invasive species introduced through ballast soil from international ports. He noted that in two international ports, management was not as advanced as Busan's, and expressed concern about the risk of invasive species entering sensitive ecosystems such as the Verde Island Passage, which is recognized as the global center of marine biodiversity. He asked whether Busan has technologies or approaches that could address these challenges.
- 4.10. In response, **Ms. Song** explained that Busan is utilizing satellite technology to provide real-time ocean monitoring, including entry warnings and safe navigation systems, which help strengthen climate resilience. She highlighted the use of big data analytics to track marine debris, monitor water quality, and assess biodiversity in real time, supporting better ecosystem management. She further noted that Busan's smart port and digital logistics platforms also help reduce congestion and greenhouse gas emissions from shipping, thereby lessening environmental impacts. These integrated digital tools, she emphasized, not only support sustainable fisheries but also build resilience against climate change while contributing to invasive species monitoring and broader ecosystem protection.
- 4.11. **Ms. Anabelle Loyola Cayabyab** from the Philippines also addressed a question to Ms. Song. She asked how emerging digital technology can be deployed for real-time

monitoring of climate change impacts, and secondly, how Busan's Digital Ocean initiative could be scaled up or replicated in coastal areas, particularly among PNLG partner countries.

- 4.12. **Ms. Song** acknowledged the complexity of the question. She explained that while applications for climate monitoring and early warning systems are already being developed, these currently focus on observation and alarm functions rather than directly measuring impacts. She noted that Busan is at the early stages of applying these systems and is exploring opportunities for collaboration to enhance their effectiveness. On the question of replication, she highlighted that Busan's technology can be installed and adapted in other coastal cities, emphasizing the importance of partnerships in connecting cities and building capacity to extend digital ocean monitoring across PNLG member countries.
- 4.13. **Dr. Adrianto** added to the discussion by noting the opportunities for replication through PNLG and PNLC. He highlighted that Busan was the first city to be digitally connected with other cities, demonstrating a model that could be applied elsewhere. He emphasized that cities in the region do not need to start from zero, but rather can build on the experiences and designs already developed by others. From his perspective, Busan's technological capabilities present a valuable case study for PEMSEA's partner cities, particularly in the context of government-led initiatives to advance digital ocean management.
- 4.14. **Ms. Zhou Zhiqin** addressed a question to Mr. Bachrun. Referring to his presentation, she noted the establishment of a reservation area of about 2,000 hectares within Muna Regency. She inquired about the basis for selecting this location and whether it was designated as a strictly protected area or a protected area with regulated use.
- 4.15. **Mr. Bachrun** explained that the reservation area was established in 2021 through a collaboration between the local government and partners such as Rare. The initiative aimed to raise awareness and build knowledge in coastal communities, particularly because unsustainable fishing practices — including blast and poison fishing — had been damaging fish stocks and coral reefs. Through this partnership, specific sites were designated where fishing activities were restricted. As a result, areas that previously had no fish are now showing signs of recovery, and shrimp are once again abundant.
- 4.16. He further shared that Muna is now part of the Coastal 500, a network of local government leaders advancing sustainable coastal development. Drawing from exchanges, such as those in the Philippines, Muna has mobilized 50 coastal villages to adopt agreements on sustainable fisheries and coastal management. Some villages

have even allocated part of their budgets to purchase drones for surveillance, enabling authorities to monitor and deter illegal fishing practices more effectively.

- 4.17. Finally, he emphasized the importance of community involvement in rejecting destructive business proposals, noting that when local people themselves take a stand, the government can provide strong backing. He concluded by underscoring Muna's collaboration with Rare Indonesia in developing Sustainable Fisheries Access and Rights Management, and expressed interest in linking these efforts with the PNLG to strengthen integrated coastal management and improve the well-being of coastal communities.

4.18. **Synthesis**

- 4.19. The discussion concluded with reflections on the role of local governance, innovation, and community action in driving climate resilience. Panelists agreed that strong and coherent regulations, combined with integrated planning across sectors and levels of government, are essential for translating climate commitments into action.
- 4.20. They highlighted that advancing the blue economy requires linking policy, innovation, and participation—where digital technologies, renewable energy, and nature-based solutions serve as enablers of sustainable growth.
- 4.21. Mr. Izral emphasized that climate risks must be integrated into all planning documents; and that stronger collaboration between central and local governments, as well as across agencies, is critical.
- 4.22. Mr. Bachrun added that community awareness is vital and that leaders must act as servants of the people to drive sustainable action.
- 4.23. In conclusion, Prof. Adrianto emphasized that local leadership, guided by the principles of Integrated Coastal Management, remains at the heart of climate resilience. Empowering communities, strengthening awareness, and embedding climate considerations into local policies and investment plans alongside digital innovations are vital to achieving long-term impact.
- 4.24. He underscored that the climate–nature–energy nexus can only be realized through cross-government coordination, regional learning, and multi-stakeholder partnerships that bridge science, governance, and local action.

4.25. Ultimately, the session reaffirmed that resilient coasts are built from the ground up—through committed leadership, informed governance, and inclusive innovation that ensures no community is left behind in the transition toward a sustainable and climate-resilient blue economy.

5. **PANEL DISCUSSION 2: Building the Blue Economy Locally: Perspectives on Technologies, Marine Enterprises, and Nature-based Solutions**

5.1. The second panel discussion was facilitated by Mr. Handoko Adi Susanto, Interim Executive Director, ATSEA. The discussion explored practical innovations that are shaping the future of the blue economy—from renewable energy integration, to ecosystem service valuation, to rights-based fisheries management.

5.2. Panelists for the session included the following:

- **Ms. Cheng Kexin**, Engineer, Dongying Huanhai Institute of Marine Conservation and Development
- **Dr. Tran Thi Thu Ha**, a Senior Researcher from Vietnamese Academy for Forest Science
- **Mr. Hari Kushardanto**, Vice President of Rare Indonesia

5.3. **Panel Presentations**

5.4. Ms. Kexin presented Dongying’s innovative approach of integrating clean energy with fish farming through the “Fishery-Photovoltaic Synergy Model,” which combines aquaculture with solar energy.

- Dongying’s unique dual-resource advantages: extensive mudflats and aquaculture ponds, combined with high levels of solar radiation, make the city an ideal location for integrating solar energy production with traditional fisheries. The core of the model involves the strategic placement of photovoltaic (PV) panels over and around aquaculture ponds, with careful monitoring and management of their impact on water temperature, pH, and the physiological traits of marine species.
- The project’s practical implementation includes converting underutilized land for synergistic use and introducing optimized polyculture systems, such as prawn and sea cucumber, to ensure production stability. A key innovative mechanism is the creation of a dedicated fund, financed by 3% of annual PV profits, to support breeding research, facility maintenance, and further development.

- This model has achieved significant success by addressing land-use challenges for solar projects while simultaneously enhancing the economic and environmental sustainability of traditional aquaculture. It moves beyond mere coexistence to a fully integrated, mutually beneficial development model. The approach also promotes diversified fisheries to increase income while lowering emissions and has provided strong support for the development of Dongying as a “marine power city.”
- The government’s primary responsibility is to establish supportive regulations and frameworks. The model balances development with environmental protection by utilizing abandoned ponds for solar installations, thereby restoring and safeguarding ecosystems. The benefits of the project are designed for the long term, with profits allocated to facility R&D and community support, which in turn helps attract investors to sustain and expand the initiative.

5.5. Dr. Tran shared insights on integrating ecosystem service values into the policy-making process to advance sustainable development.

- Ecosystem service values have not traditionally been considered in the decision-making process, which has often led to suboptimal policies. Integrating these values provides critical inputs for assessing trade-offs among different ecosystem management options, determining liability for actions resulting in ecosystem damages, identifying the impacts of development policies, and creating markets for ecosystem services.
- Drawing from a case study on Vietnamese mangroves, the presentation highlighted how the valuation was applied at a study site and the results shared with local authorities. The study quantified the significant economic value of mangroves: direct use values such as aquaculture support (USD 493.7/ha) and aquatic resources (USD 276.5/ha) were substantial, while indirect values for coastal protection (USD 455.6/ha) and carbon sequestration (USD 85.7/ha) were equally critical.
- She presented how such valuations enable practical financial mechanisms, such as Payments for Forest Ecosystem Services (PFES), where seafood companies contribute USD 25/ha/year. This approach helps mobilize both state and private sector investment for sustainable mangrove conservation and development. She also noted that the primary challenge in conducting such assessments is securing sufficient funding.

- Valuing ecosystem services is not only labor intensive, but also difficult and costly. Most local authorities cannot conduct such assessments on their own and therefore rely on external technical and financial support. To address this gap, researchers are encouraged to design localized activities that are practical, easily adopted, and provide clear information for quick decision-making.
- She underscored the importance of a step-wise approach, complemented by training and capacity building, to strengthen the ability of local stakeholders to assess ecosystem service values and integrate them into planning and policy processes. The key, she noted, lies in grounding activities at the local level, ensuring that results are both actionable and relevant for decision-makers.

5.6. Mr. Hari of Rare highlighted the organization’s rights-based approach to fisheries management through its “Managed Access with Reserves” system, which grants communities exclusive fishing rights while designating protected areas for fish stock recovery. He also shared experiences on Locally Managed Fisheries Areas (LMFAs) and Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECMs) in Indonesia.

- The foundational principle: the economy rests on society, and society, in turn, depends entirely on nature. Without a healthy biosphere, neither society nor the economy can thrive.
- He described the food security framework and a conceptual model of coastal fisheries issues, outlining a comprehensive approach to addressing coastal fisheries challenges. This framework emphasizes interventions such as sustainable fishing practices, improved governance, healthy coastal ecosystems, and secure livelihoods. The approach directly links coastal conservation to food security, safeguarding vital protein sources for millions of coastal communities.
- A central theme of the presentation was the alignment of Locally-Managed Fisheries Areas (LMFAs)—which empower communities with secure rights and responsibilities for resource use—and Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECMs), which protect biodiversity and habitats beyond formal marine protected areas (MPAs). Together, they form a robust foundation for building an equitable blue economy.
- He stressed that these measures must be inclusive, ensuring that all stakeholders, including local governments, are actively engaged. Incorporating LMFAs and OECMs into marine spatial plans, recognizing these disciplines, and assigning meaningful roles to local communities are essential

steps. Equally important is the establishment of a strong legal basis to support and sustain these practices.

- The integrated model is anchored on eight key elements of rights-based fisheries management, including innovative finance, community engagement, gender-inclusive policies, no-take zones, and data-driven decision-making. These elements, working in concert, strengthen ecological resilience and deliver sustainable benefits for both present and future generations.

5.7. **Q&A**

- 5.8. The open forum provided participants with the opportunity to engage the 3 speakers in Panel Discussion 2.
- 5.9. A point was raised by a participant that creating a successful initiative requires three stages: planning, approval, and budgeting. Challenges often arise in the areas of implementation and supervision, where discrepancies between good intentions, budget planning, and actual execution are observed. It was emphasized that effective planning should be grounded in ecosystem considerations and sound knowledge, while stressing the need to strengthen implementation and supervision across sectors. He asked how these gaps could be addressed.
- 5.10. **Mr. Hari** responded that in their projects, engagement with local governments has been critical, particularly through identifying champions within government offices who can support bottom-up efforts. Since starting in 2019, Rare has demonstrated both short-term progress and a commitment to long-term partnerships. He highlighted the importance of community ownership, facilitated through participatory processes that allow communities to recognize problems themselves. On budgeting, he noted that their approach is to integrate activities into government budgets and build the capacity of local universities to ensure sustainability.
- 5.11. Another participant asked about the relationship between fisheries and solar installations, particularly in terms of their impact on water and the broader food-water-energy nexus, noting the importance of water as a source for drinking.
- 5.12. **Ms. Cheng** responded that in their model, solar panels are built high above the ponds, allowing one piece of land to serve multiple purposes. She emphasized that the system does not cause pollution, while also providing benefits to local communities by increasing fishers' income, upgrading ponds and farming models, and maintaining low environmental impact. She added that the initiative contributes to a positive perspective on the sustainable use of the sea.

- 5.13. **Prof. Luky Adrianto** asked Dr. Tran about Vietnam’s experience in transitioning from ecosystem service valuation to natural capital accounts, and subsequently to special sea plans and the blue economy. He noted that Indonesia is currently moving through this process and recalled a recent global conference on accounts. He inquired whether there are examples or progress updates from Vietnam, particularly in relation to ocean accounts and special marine plans, that could inform ongoing research.
- 5.14. **Dr. Tran** responded that Vietnam is still in the early stages of developing ocean accounts and continues to learn from the experiences of other countries. She highlighted that Vietnam has had some success in mobilizing social and private sector funding for ecosystem assessments, particularly in forest ecosystems, where USD 150 million has been invested from the private sector. She noted that this experience could serve as a model for applying similar approaches to marine ecosystems. She emphasized that funding is a critical factor for advancing ocean accounts, special marine plans, and broader blue economy initiatives.
- 5.15. **Mr. Romeo Trono of SCS-SAP** raised a question to the panel, reflecting on his decades of experience in conservation. He noted that while science, strategies, and frameworks for sustainability are often well in place, political instability remains a persistent challenge. Local government officials, who play a key role in supporting initiatives such as PEMSEA’s ICM and the blue economy, serve on limited terms—typically three to six years. He observed that leadership changes can disrupt continuity, as incoming officials may not be as familiar with or supportive of ongoing initiatives. He asked whether there is a way to effectively address this challenge, or if it is something that must simply be anticipated and accepted.
- 5.16. **Mr. Hari** acknowledged the complexity of the question, noting that there is no single solution. He emphasized the importance of innovation, quoting the proverb that “it is better to light a candle than to curse the darkness.” He explained that Rare’s approach is to foster innovations while working with local champions, communities, and government partners. He highlighted Bupati Bahrun in Southeast Sulawesi as a leader who has also encouraged other local executives to join in protecting coastal ecosystems.
- 5.17. He added that engagement with the private sector is also critical. In Southeast Sulawesi, they are piloting an outcome-based payment financing model, designed to involve private sector support for local conservation initiatives and connect businesses to coastal protection.

- 5.18. Mr. Hari further underscored the need for a strong legal foundation. Rare is working in Southeast Sulawesi, North Sulawesi, and two provinces in Maluku to integrate these initiatives into local regulations and marine spatial plans. By embedding them into provincial and district government frameworks, the initiatives gain legal backing that can help sustain their impact over the long term.
- 5.19. **Dr. Tran** acknowledged that it was also a difficult question for her to answer. She noted that she had been fortunate to work with policies that received direct support from the Prime Minister for almost ten years, which ensured strong backing from the political system at the central, provincial, and local levels. She then invited her colleague, **Mr. Ching**, to share additional insights.
- 5.20. **Mr. Ching** explained that Vietnam has had success with Payment for Environmental Services (PES) in forests and land, and efforts are now underway to expand this approach to the marine ecosystem. He noted that the aim is to link government policies with community-level practices, including sectors that utilize marine resources such as sea grapes. In the future, this will involve calculating and applying economic valuations to support marine PES schemes.
- 5.21. He further highlighted that the blue economy is becoming a new policy direction in the context of climate change. Vietnam is preparing to launch a carbon market next year, where enterprises may need to purchase CO₂ offsets. This will involve valuing carbon sequestration from ecosystems such as mangroves, sea grapes, and coral reefs. He stressed the importance of continued discussion among countries to harmonize approaches to economic valuation for the blue economy, which will be critical for future application.
- 5.22. **Ms. Marivic Esmas of Batangas, Philippines** shared her experience in Batangas where they managed to work on three major project cycles of the SDS-SEA, despite changes in local administration every three years in Batangas. First, Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) has been implemented since 1998, and the province is now carrying out the final stage of its Strategic Environmental Management Plan (2021–2045). Second, the Batangas Environmental Laboratory under PGENRO has expanded into a 1,200-square-meter facility and is now undertaking research projects. Third, the closed fishing season, initiated in 2014, continues to be implemented annually. She emphasized that the success and continuity of these initiatives are due to the dedication, persistence, and strong collaboration with stakeholders in Batangas Province.
- 5.23. **Ms. Cheng** emphasised the need for long-term data from projects to guide future actions and inform government decision-making. She stressed the importance of

creating simple and adaptable models that can be replicated in other coastal areas, highlighting teamwork as a key factor for success.

5.24. **Synthesis**

- 5.25. As a final message, the facilitator asked the panelists for their final messages.
- 5.26. Mr. Hari emphasized the power of collaboration: “If you want to go fast, go alone; if you want to go far, go together.” He encouraged collective work, lesson-sharing, and replication of best practices to strengthen togetherness.
- 5.27. Dr. Tran stressed that sustaining policy impact requires a foundation in scientific data and information. She underscored the importance of transparency in funding allocation and utilization to ensure credibility and long-term effectiveness.
- 5.28. Ms. Cheng highlighted that building a strong blue economy is not a choice between development and nature; with smart and adaptable models, both can be achieved in harmony.
- 5.29. Mr. Handoko closed the session by recognizing the wealth of good work and best practices shared across the panels. He noted that while challenges remain, there is reason for optimism as valuable lessons can be drawn from experiences in China, Vietnam, Indonesia, and other countries. He emphasized that local governments under PNLG play a central role in institutionalizing programs to ensure continuity beyond leadership changes. Citing Rare’s example, he highlighted the importance of integrating initiatives into government planning, as well as demonstrating the economic value of ecosystems—such as mangroves—to strengthen conservation efforts.
- 5.30. He stressed that sustainability must be a lasting commitment. Echoing Mr. Hari, he concluded that “if we want to walk fast, we can walk alone, but if we want to walk sustainably, we must walk together in collaboration.” He thanked all the speakers and participants for their contributions.

6. **PNLG GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

- 6.1. The 2025 PNLG General Assembly commenced at 14:00 UTC+7 on 17 September 2025 at the Bali Room, Hotel Indonesia Kempinski, Jakarta, Indonesia. Mr. LIN Huaiyuan, Executive Deputy Secretary-General of PNLG Secretariat; Level II Bureau

Rank Official of Xiamen Municipal Bureau of Ocean Development, China served as the Chair.

- 6.2. Mr. LIN welcomed all the PNLG members to the GA. On behalf of the PNLG Secretariat, Mr. LIN expressed his sincere gratitude to the Jakarta Provincial Government for their warm hospitality and conveyed the Secretariat's wish to collaborate with all PNLG members in promoting sustainable coastal development in the East Asian Seas region.

6.3. **Opening Remarks**

- 6.4. The opening remarks were delivered by **Ms. Suharini Eliawati**, Undersecretary for Economy and Finance, Jakarta Provincial Government, Indonesia, and Ms. Aimee Gonzales, Executive Director, PEMSEA Resource Facility.

- 6.5. On behalf of the Jakarta Provincial Government, Ms. Suharini Eliawati extended a warm welcome to all participants of the General Assembly of PNLG Forum 2025. She emphasized Jakarta's commitment to advancing a sustainable and inclusive blue economy — a theme reflecting the city's reality as a coastal megacity facing sea-level rise, flooding, and marine pollution, while pursuing opportunities in sustainable fisheries, marine tourism, and blue carbon initiatives. Through Integrated Coastal Management, Jakarta is actively restoring mangroves, strengthening coastal resilience, and collaborating with national agencies and PNLG members. She expressed hope that the Assembly would not only address governance and work plans but also deepen solidarity among local governments toward cleaner seas, healthier ecosystems, and more resilient communities.

- 6.6. On behalf of PEMSEA, **Ms. Aimee Gonzales** welcomed all participants to the PNLG General Assembly. She highlighted key agenda items including the review of the 2025 work plan and budget, the endorsement of the incoming PNLG President, and discussions on blue carbon projects and the 2026 Forum host. She reaffirmed PRF's ongoing support for PNLG members in aligning local actions with the SDS-SEA, and urged active engagement from all delegates to strengthen coastal governance through shared insights and collaborative solutions. She also expressed gratitude to the Local Government of Jakarta and the organizing teams for their efforts in hosting the event.

6.7. **Presentation and Adoption of 2025 PNLG General Assembly Agenda**

- 6.8. The PNLG Secretariat presented the forum agenda (Annex 1, Item 6) for consideration of the PNLG members.

- 6.9. **Decision:** The agenda, as presented, was approved by the General Assembly.
- 6.10. **PNLG Officers Oath-taking Ceremony**
- 6.11. The PNLG Secretariat presented the process and results of the nomination and election of new PNLG officers. The call for nominations resulted in a lone nominee for PNLG President: Dr. Ma. Lucille Nava, Governor, Provincial Government of Guimaras, Philippines as President; and no nominations for PNLG Vice President. **All members were encouraged to recommend qualified candidates for Vice President by the end of December 2025.**
- 6.12. **Dr. Ma. Lucille Nava** was formally endorsed and sworn in as PNLG President. Ms. Aimee Gonzales administered the oath of office.
- 6.13. Dr. Ma. Lucille Nava expressed her deep gratitude for being elected as the new PNLG President. She emphasized that the role comes at a critical time, with coastal communities facing climate change, marine pollution, and biodiversity loss, and stressed that collective action and solidarity among local governments are essential to addressing these challenges.
- 6.14. She outlined her vision for PNLG to become a leading network driving resilient, inclusive, and sustainable coastal development in East Asia, focusing on three key priorities, including scaling up Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) to systematically address pollution, disaster risks, blue carbon solutions, and inclusive governance, ensuring governance efforts translate into tangible benefits such as sustainable livelihoods and community-based enterprises, and mobilizing resources and partnerships through blue financing and deepened collaboration with PEMSEA and other regional and international partners.
- 6.15. She also highlighted the importance of actively engaging youth and women in shaping dialogues and solutions, and called for the continued support of PEMSEA and the PNLG Secretariat to turn commitments into action. With humility and determination, she accepted the responsibility and called for collective efforts to build healthy seas, resilient communities, and a people-centered future.
- 6.16. On behalf of all PNLG members, Mr. Lin Huaiyuan expressed sincere appreciation to the outgoing leadership—President Dr. Le Quang Nam and Vice President Mr. Ahmed Zaki Iskandar—for their exceptional contributions and guidance. Under their tenure, the Network achieved significant progress in advancing Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) practices across member local governments. He extended best

wishes for their future endeavors and looked forward to their continued support and engagement in PNLG's ongoing initiatives.

- 6.17. **Conclusion:** The General Assembly endorsed and witnessed the oath-taking of Dr. Ma. Lucille Nava as the new PNLG President. The Assembly also noted the absence of nominees for Vice President and were encouraged to submit recommendations by the end of December 2025.
- 6.18. **Decision:** The call for nominations for PNLG Vice President will be extended to December 2025. Regular members are encouraged to nominate qualified candidates.
- 6.19. **Induction of New PNLG Members**
- 6.20. The PNLG Secretariat provided an overview of the review process and criteria for accepting Central Java Province, Indonesia as the 55th regular member. The application materials from Central Java Province, Indonesia for joining PNLG were received in April and were reviewed by the PNLG Secretariat based on the requirements in the PNLG Charter. The recommendations were then submitted to the PNLG Executive Committee members, which approved the applications after deliberation. The PNLG Secretariat also emphasized the responsibility of Central Java Province, Indonesia in observing the provisions of the PNLG Charter as new members.
- 6.21. Mr. LIN Huaiyuan called on the representative from Central Java Province, Indonesia for the signing of the PNLG Charter, and invited the representative to render a short message.
- 6.22. The representative of Central Java Province, Indonesia expressed his appreciation for the province's formal admission into the PNLG. He highlighted Central Java's commitment to collaborating within the PNLG framework to advance integrated and sustainable management of its marine and coastal resources.
- 6.23. The induction was witnessed by Dr. Ma. Lucille Nava, Elected PNLG President, Ms. Aimee Gonzales, Executive Director of PEMSEA Resource Facility, and Mr. LIN Huaiyuan, Executive Deputy Secretary-General of PNLG Secretariat
- 6.24. **Conclusion:** The General Assembly endorsed the admission of Central Java Province, Indonesia as the 55th regular member of the PNLG, following the review and approval process conducted in accordance with the PNLG Charter. The Assembly witnessed the signing of the PNLG Charter by the representative of Central Java

Province, Indonesia, signifying its formal membership and commitment to the Network's principles and objectives.

6.25. **PNLG Work Progress 2025 and Work Plan 2026**

6.26. **Prof. FANG Qinhua**, Deputy Secretary-General of PNLG Secretariat and Deputy Director of Coastal and Ocean Management Institute (COMI), Xiamen University made a work summary of the PNLG Secretariat over the years:

- Improving capacity building: encourage cities, organizations, universities and scientific research institutes that embrace the concept of ICM to join PNLG with the membership increased from 18 to 60, facilitate the release of the Declarations and Initiatives on sustainable development of the East Asian Seas region from the local level, carry out the election of officials to effectively play the role of the leadership of the local governments;
- Organizing important meetings: organize PNLG Executive Committee meeting every year, organize the PNLG Annual Forum as a platform for all members to share their experience in ICM;
- Carrying out various activities: organize training activities for PNLG members, compile communication materials, produce the PNLG Promotional Video.

6.27. Prof. FANG Qinhua outlined the following accomplishments in 2025 in support of the implementation of the PNLG Strategic Action Plan (2022-2030):

- Conducting the 16th PNLG Executive Committee Meeting;
- Preparations for the Nomination and Election of PNLG Officers;
- Recruiting New PNLG Members;
- Enhancing PNLG's Visibility and Influence;
- Promoting Capacity-building of PNLG Members;
- Preparations for the 2025 PNLG Annual Forum.

6.28. For 2025, no expenditure was incurred from Xiamen account while Manila account allocated USD 2,455 for the following expenditures: USD 1,096 to cover the attendance of the PNLG EC member (Executive Director of the PEMSEA Resource Facility) at the 16th PNLG EC Meeting; USD 1,230 for the PNLG President's participation in the 2025 PNLG Forum; and USD 129 for the production of a Plaque of Appreciation for the host city. The daily operation of the PNLG Secretariat was funded by the Xiamen Municipal Government.

6.29. For 2026, the PNLG fund will be allocated to cover the participation of PNLG EC members in the 17th EC Meeting and the attendance of PNLG officers and special

experts at the 2026 PNLG Forum, along with associated logistical support costs. Xiamen Municipal Government will continue to provide financial support for the operation of the PNLG Secretariat, to meet personnel costs, upgrade capacity building and promote publicity.

6.30. For 2026, Prof. FANG enumerated the following focus areas:

- Preparing for relevant meetings. Organize the 17th PNLG Executive Committee Meeting and prepare for the 2026 PNLG Annual Forum to promote the daily operation in an orderly manner.
- Promoting the election of the PNLG Vice President. Conduct the nomination process for the PNLG Vice President to complement the leadership team and fully leverage the organization's leadership capabilities.
- Expanding PNLG membership. Encourage more cities, organizations, universities, and research institutions that embrace the concept of integrated coastal management to join PNLG, and to scale up ICM.
- Providing training opportunities for members. Jointly provide training opportunities with related organizations, including PNLC in response to the needs of PNLG members.

6.31. Prof. FANG expressed his sincere gratitude to the Jakarta Provincial Government for hosting the event, PRF for its organizational support, and all members of the PNLG, PNLC, and partner organizations for their ongoing collaboration.

6.32. **Ms. Anabelle Cayabyab of Cavite**, Philippines raised a concern regarding the status of participation and payment of membership fees by all regular members. She proposed establishing a fixed grace period with formal reminders for membership fees, allowing flexible payment arrangements for members in financial difficulty, discussing reactivation measures such as establishing national clusters where active members may encourage inactive members to reactivate, and institutionalizing two annual forums (one online and one in-person) to enhance coordination and engagement. Furthermore, she sought clarification on whether the recommendations will require potential Charter amendments through General Assembly consensus.

6.33. **Mr. Agustin Hari Mahardika of Tangerang Regency** expressed agreement on the importance of reactivating members, noting Jakarta's successful reactivation in 2022 and its current hosting of the 2025 Annual Forum as a noteworthy example. These

recommendations and comments will provide important references for follow-up work.

6.34. **Conclusion:** The General Assembly noted the PNLG Secretariat's progress in advancing capacity building, membership expansion, and visibility, as well as its prudent financial management and preparations for 2026 activities. Appreciation was extended to the Xiamen Municipal Government for its continued support and to all partners for their collaboration.

6.35. **Recommendations:**

- To address participation of inactive members and difficulties in consistent payment of membership fees, the following measures were proposed for approval of the General Assembly via email:
- Establish flexible arrangements for membership fee payments for members facing financial constraints or governance transitions.
- Develop operational measures to reactivate inactive members and recruit new ones, where active members encourage fellow members from the same country to re-engage and /or be more active in the network
- Consider adding one network activity for the year (which could also be held online) to the annual PNLG forum/GA

6.36. **Decisions:**

- The General Assembly **approved** the 2026 Work Plan and Budget of the PNLG Secretariat.
- The General Assembly **endorsed** the continued operational and financial support from the Xiamen Municipal Government.
- The General Assembly **took note** of the recommendations proposed by Cavite Province and supported by Tangerang Regency. It was agreed that more feedback in the form of comments or suggestions regarding member reactivation will be formally solicited via email to develop feasible operational measures, **which will subsequently be submitted for formal endorsement during the Executive Committee Meeting and approval at the Annual Forum.**

6.37. **Implementation of the PNLG SAP 2022-2030**

6.38. Ms. Nancy Bermas, Regional Project Manager, PEMSEA Resource Facility, provided an overview of the PNLG Strategic Action Plan (SAP) implementation. She reviewed the

historical adoption of SAP frameworks—the 2016–2021 SAP and the current 2022–2030 SAP—both aligned with regional commitments and global goals such as the SDGs.

- 6.39. Reporting on SAP progress has revealed variability in implementation levels among members, though most have plans and programs supporting Integrated Coastal Management (ICM). Challenges remain in consistently capturing outcomes, and simplified and regularized reporting is needed to better reflect PNLG’s collective contributions.
- 6.40. Key recommendations from the 16th PNLG Executive Committee Meeting include allowing selective reporting based on member capacities, aligning the thematic focus of PNLG Forums with SAP to foster learning, and having the Secretariat facilitate monitoring and evaluation.
- 6.41. A roadmap was proposed for the 2026 PNLG Forum in Busan, outlining steps for members to select priority programs, submit simplified reports, and share experiences. The General Assembly was requested to provide guidance on improving reporting compliance and interim measures ahead of the 2026 Forum.
- 6.42. **Conclusion:** The General Assembly noted the progress and challenges in implementing the PNLG Strategic Action Plan (SAP) 2022–2030. Members recognized the need to strengthen monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and to simplify reporting processes to ensure more consistent documentation of outcomes and contributions across the Network.
- 6.43. **Recommendations:**
- Allow selective and capacity-based reporting among PNLG members to encourage broader participation.
 - Align the thematic focus of future PNLG Forums with SAP priority areas to promote experience sharing and peer learning.
 - Strengthen the Secretariat’s facilitation role in monitoring, evaluation, and consolidation of members’ SAP progress reports.
 - Encourage members to identify priority programs and submit simplified reports ahead of the 2026 PNLG Forum in Busan.
- 6.44. **Decision:** The General Assembly **took note** of the proposed roadmap for SAP reporting and preparation for the 2026 PNLG Forum in Busan.

- 6.45. **Nature Based Solution to Promote Resilient Coastal Communities with Global Impacts**
- 6.46. Ms. Aimee Gonzales introduced the PEMSEA Blue Carbon Program, emphasizing the critical role of Blue Carbon Ecosystems in the East Asian Seas region—including mangroves, seagrass meadows, and tidal flats—in climate mitigation and coastal resilience.
- 6.47. A recent survey across PNLG sites revealed widespread presence of these ecosystems but also identified key challenges: fragmented governance, limited enforcement, resource constraints, climate impacts, and data gaps. Despite these issues, local governments have demonstrated strong interest in blue carbon initiatives, with several already implementing or proposing related projects.
- 6.48. Ms. Aimee Gonzales concluded by calling for PNLG members to participate in the ongoing supply-side survey, share experiences and documents, volunteer as pilot sites for blue carbon monitoring, and formally express interest in joining the regional Blue Carbon Program.
- 6.49. The representative from Sukabumi Regency inquired as to how PNLG members can express their interest in being selected as a pilot site for the PEMSEA Blue Carbon Program. Ms. Gonzales responded that the PEMSEA Secretariat will share a Expression of Interest template to the PNLG Secretariat for circulation to the PNLG members.
- 6.50. **Conclusion:** The General Assembly acknowledged the presentation of the PEMSEA Blue Carbon Program by Ms. Aimee Gonzales and recognized the vital role of blue carbon ecosystems—mangroves, seagrass meadows, and tidal flats—in supporting climate mitigation, adaptation, and coastal resilience efforts across the region.
- 6.51. **Recommendations:**
- Encourage PNLG members to actively participate in the regional Blue Carbon Program, including the ongoing supply-side survey.
 - Invite interested local governments to volunteer as pilot sites for blue carbon monitoring and management.
 - Promote the sharing of relevant experiences, policies, and technical documents to enhance collective knowledge and collaboration.

- Support capacity building and resource mobilization for blue carbon initiatives through partnerships with PEMSEA and other regional mechanisms.

6.52. **Decision:** The General Assembly **expressed support** for the continued implementation and expansion of the PEMSEA Blue Carbon Program. The PNLG Secretariat, with the support of the PEMSEA Resource Facility, shall disseminate a template for PNLG members to express interest in joining as a BC pilot site.

6.53. **Awarding a Plaque of Appreciation to the 2025 PNLG Forum Host**

6.54. **Mr. LIN Huaiyuan** expressed his gratitude to Jakarta, the host of this year's annual Forum and its contribution to the promotion of ICM. He, together with Ms. Aimee Gonzales, presented the Plaque of Appreciation to the representative of Jakarta, Ms. Suharini Eliawati, who were joined by Mr. Hasudungan Sidabalok, Head of Food Security, Marine and Agriculture, and Ms. Marulina Dewi, Head of the Cooperation Affairs Bureau.

6.55. **Conclusion:** The General Assembly acknowledged and expressed appreciation to the Jakarta Provincial Government for successfully hosting the 2025 PNLG Annual Forum and for its continued leadership in promoting Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) in the region.

6.56. **Announcement of the 2026 PNLG Forum Host Local Government**

6.57. The MC announced Busan City, RO Korea as the local government host for the 2026 PNLG Annual Forum and invited Ms. Suharini Eliawati to hand over the PNLG flag to the representative of Busan City, Mr. Park Keun-Lock, Director-General of the Bureau of Maritime Affairs, Agriculture and Fisheries, Busan City, RO Korea.

6.58. **Mr. Park Keun-Lock** expressed sincere appreciation to the Jakarta Provincial Government and the PNLG Secretariat for their dedicated efforts in successfully hosting the 2025 PNLG Forum.

6.59. Building on the outcomes of this year's event, Busan is honored to assume the role of host for the 2026 PNLG Forum. As a leading maritime city in Korea where diverse marine cultures converge, Busan is committed to making the 2026 Forum a meaningful platform for strengthening regional cooperation and safeguarding the seas as a shared asset for all.

6.60. Mr. Park Keun-Lock concluded by looking forward to welcoming all members to Busan in the following year.

- 6.61. Mr. Park Keun-Lock's speech was followed by a short video on Busan.
- 6.62. **Conclusion:** The General Assembly noted the formal announcement of Busan City, Republic of Korea, as the host of the 2026 PNLG Annual Forum.
- 6.63. **Closing Remarks**
- 6.64. As the PNLG President, Dr. Ma. Lucille Nava delivered the closing remarks. She expressed gratitude to all participants for their active engagement and thanked the Jakarta Provincial Government, the PEMSEA Resource Facility, the PNLG Secretariat, IPB University, and partner organizations for their support in hosting the 2025 Forum. She highlighted the significance of the Assembly—including her oath-taking, the admission of Central Java as a new member, and the adoption of the work plan—and emphasized the importance of shared learning on blue carbon, climate resilience, and community-based fisheries. Looking ahead, she reaffirmed PNLG's commitment to advancing Integrated Coastal Management, strengthening livelihoods, and mobilizing partnerships for tangible impact. She also congratulated Busan as the 2026 host and closed with a call for continued collaboration to sustain PNLG as a beacon of local leadership with global relevance.
- 6.65. The 2025 PNLG Forum adjourned at 16:00 PM, GMT+7.

7. FIELD TRIPS

7.1. Site Visit to Tanjung Priok Port

The site visit conducted on 17 September showcased the implementation of Integrated Coastal Management in Jakarta Bay. The visit particularly focused on the implementation of the 'Green Port,' concepts to enhance sustainability and mitigate environmental impact. These initiatives include emissions reduction, equipment and technology, waste management and digitalization.

- The participants first visited the Indonesia Maritime Museum. The museum showcases the port's development from the Dutch colonial era in 1850 to the present day. Participants explored the history through vessel collections, dioramas, and a projection of Tanjung Priok port's planned development by 2030.
- Subsequently, the participants visited the Integrated Planning & Control Room where they were introduced to an integrated system that plans, controls, and monitors all port activities, including ship arrivals, stevedoring, and shipments.

10.2 Field Trip to Kepulauan Seribu

The field trip conducted on 18 September showcased the coastal and integrated island management in Kepulauan Seribu.

- The participants first visited Onrust Island. Onrust Island is one of the historical islands in the cluster of Kepulauan Seribu. Participants are treated to a wealth of heritage and historical buildings from the colonial era, such as ancient ports and fortresses.
- Subsequently, the participants visited Asha Resort in Payung Island. They take real action in marine conservation by participating in coral reef transplantation and fish restocking. They also learned about community empowerment in Kepulauan Seribu, how residents preserve their coastal environment and transform challenges into innovative blue economy initiatives.

ANNEX 1. AGENDA ITEMS

1. Opening Ceremony of 2025 PNLG Forum

Time : 08:30 - 09:13, 16 September, 2025
Venue : Bali Room, Hotel Indonesia Kempinski, Jakarta, Indonesia
Theme : Towards a Sustainable and Inclusive Blue Economy: Linking Climate, Nature and Energy

Time	Program
08:30-08:35	Opening Performance: - Bumper Opening - Cultural Performance
08:35-08:37	Opening by MC
08:37-08:40	Short Video PNLG 2025
08:40-08:45	Opening Remarks Ms. Aimee Gonzales , Executive Director, PEMSEA Resource Facility
08:45-08:48	Announcement and Certificate Presentation for the C40 Student Reinventing Cities Winner
08:48-08:53	Opening Remarks Hon. Mr. Pramono Anung , Governor of Jakarta
08:53-08:58	Launching the State of Coast Report of Jakarta
08:58-09:03	Inaugural ceremony
09:03-09:13	Keynote Speech H.E. Mr. Hanif Faisol Nurofiq , Minister of Environment, Indonesia
09:13-10:00	Press Conference and Coffee Break

2. PNLG-PNLC Joint Learning Forum

Time : 10:00 - 11:45, 16 September, 2025
Venue : Bali Room, Hotel Indonesia Kempinski, Jakarta, Indonesia
Theme : Source to Sea Governance: Science-based Tools and Strategies for Local Action
Facilitator : Ms. Nancy Bermas, Regional Project Manager, PEMSEA Resource Facility

Time	Program
10:00-10:02	Opening by MC
10:02-10:07	Opening Remarks Prof. Fang Qinhua , Deputy Secretary - General of PNLG Secretariat, Vice President of PNLG, Deputy Director of Coastal and Ocean Management Institute (COMI), Xiamen University
10:07-10:12	Opening Remarks Prof. Yonvitner , PNLC President: Director of Center for Coastal and Marine Resources Studies (CCMRS), IPB University
10:12-10:17	Introduction to the theme of the dialogue and the speakers
10:17-10:32	Jakarta Toward a Global Coastal City : Driving Blue Economy through ICM. Dr. drh. Hasudungan A. Sidabolok, M.Si Head of Food Security, Marine and Agriculture Agency of Jakarta Province
10:32-10:47	Regenerative Local Coastal and Marine Resources Co-Governance: The Case of Jor Bay Ecosystem, West Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia Prof. Dr. Luky Adrianto Chairperson of the International Research Institute for Maritime, Marine and Fisheries, IPB University
10:47-11:02	Ecological Stratification of Hongshahuan Seawall in Fangchenggang, China Mr. HE Yuefeng Staff Member of Fangchenggang Oceanic Administration, China
11:02-11:17	Exploring Partnership Opportunities for the future of Coastal Jakarta Ms. Marulina Dewi Head of Cooperation Affairs Bureau Jakarta Province Government, Indonesia
11:17-11:32	Audience Q&A
11:32-11:37	Wrap-up, Way Forward and Closing
11:37-11:45	Photo Session All speakers and facilitator

11:45-13:00	Lunch
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3. Panel Discussion 1

Time : 13:00 - 14:30, 16 September, 2025
Venue : Bali Room, Hotel Indonesia Kempinski, Jakarta, Indonesia
Theme : Strengthening Climate Resilience through Local Action and Ocean Innovation
Facilitator : Prof. Dr. Luky Adrianto, Chairperson of the International Research Institute for Maritime, Marine and Fisheries, IPB University

Time	Program
13:00-13:02	Opening by MC
13:02-13:05	Introduction to the theme of the dialogue and the speakers
13:05-13:20	Busan - Leading the digital Wave in Global Maritime Ms. Song Eun Jung Deputy Director of Marine Environment Team, Maritime Capital Policy Division, Busan City, RO Korea
13:20-13:35	Strengthening Climate Resilience and GHG Reduction through Sustainable Coastal Development Mr. Feiruly Irzal Head of Economic Division, Regional Development Planning Agency, Jakarta
13:35-13:50	Developing Local Leadership in Sustainable Fisheries and Marine Ecosystem Conservation Mr. Bachrun La Buta Regent of Muna Regency, Indonesia
13:50-14:05	Audience Q&A
14:05-14:10	Wrap-up, Way Forward and Closing
14:10-14:15	Photo Session All speakers and facilitator
14:15-14:30	Coffee Break

4. Panel Discussion 2

Time : 14:30 - 15:50, 16 September, 2025

Venue : Bali Room, Hotel Indonesia Kempinski, Jakarta, Indonesia

Theme : Building the Blue Economy Locally: Perspectives on Technologies, Marine Enterprises, and Naturebased Solutions

Facilitator : Dr. Handoko Adi Susanto, Interim Executive Director, ATSEA

Time	Program
14:30-14:32	Opening by MC
14:32-14:35	Introduction to the theme of the dialogue and the speakers
14:35-14:50	Innovative Integration of Aquaculture and Solar Energy: The "Fishery-Photovoltaic Synergy" Model in Dongying Ms. CHENG Kexin Engineer of Dongying Huanhai Institute of Marine Conservation and Development
14:50-15:05	SCS-SAP Experience on Ecosystem Service Valuation Dr. Tran Thi Thu Ha Economic Valuation Expert, Research Institute for Forest Ecology and Environment, Vietnamese Academy for Forest Science
15:05-15:20	Implementing Right Based Fisheries in Spatial Context : Some Lesson Learned from Locally Managed Fisheries Area and OECM Fisheries in Indonesia Mr. Hari Kushardanto Vice President, RARE
15:20-15:35	Audience Q&A
15:35-15:40	Wrap-up, Way Forward and Closing
15:40-15:45	Photo Session All speakers and facilitator
15:45-15:48	Closing by MC

5. Site Visit

Time : 07:00 - 12:00, 17 September, 2025

Location : Port of Tanjung Priok, North Jakarta, Indonesia

Time	Activity
07:00-07:30	Gathering
07:30-08:30	Transfer From Kempinski to Port Tanjung Priok
08:30-08:45	Arrive at Port Tanjung Priok and Gather at Serbaguna Room
08:45-08:50	Singing the Indonesian National Anthem
08:50-08:53	Greetings to Delegations Mr. Yandri Trisaputra Executive General Manager (EGM) Pelindo Regional 2 Tanjung Priok
08:53-09:00	Presentation: Explanation of Green Port Tanjung Priok Humas Pelindo Regional 2 Tanjung Priok
09:00-09:30	Field Study on the Indonesia's Museum Maritime, West Gallery
09:30-10:00	Field Study on the Indonesia's Museum Maritime, East Gallery
10:00-10:45	Field Study on the Integrated Planning & Control Room at Control Tower
10:45-11:00	Coffee break and prepare back to hotel
11:00-12:00	Back to the Hotel Indonesia Kempinski

6. 2025 PNLG General Assembly

Time : 14:00 - 15:50, 17 September, 2025
Venue : Bali Room, Hotel Indonesia Kempinski, Jakarta, Indonesia
Chair : Mr. LIN Huaiyuan, Executive Deputy Secretary-General of PNLG Secretariat;
Level II Counsellor of Xiamen Municipal Bureau of Ocean Development

Time	Program
14:00-14:10	Opening Remarks 1. Mrs. Suharini Eliawati , Undersecretary for Economy and Finance, Jakarta Provincial Government, Indonesia 2. Ms. Aimee Gonzales , Executive Director, PEMSEA Resource Facility

14:10-14:15	Presentation and Adoption of 2025 PNLG General Assembly Agenda by PNLG Secretariat
14:15-14:25	PNLG Officers Oath-taking Ceremony 1. Presentation of the Election Process and Result by PNLG Secretariat 2. Administering the Oath of Office by Ms. Aimee Gonzales, Executive Director, PEMSEA Resource Facility 3. Acceptance Speech by Dr. Ma. Lucille Nava, Elected PNLG President
14:25-14:35	Induction of New PNLG members 1. Presentation of the Review Result of New Members by PNLG Secretariat 2. Signing of PNLG Charter by the New Member Witnesses: 1) Dr. Ma. Lucille Nava, Elected PNLG President 2) Ms. Aimee Gonzales, Executive Director, PEMSEA Resource Facility 3) Mr. Lin Huaiyuan, Executive Deputy Secretary-General of PNLG SecretariatGeneral of PNLG Secretariat Signed by : Mr. Harso Susilo Head of Regional Development Planning Agency of Central Java Province, Indonesia 3. Message by the New Member Mr. Harso Susilo, Head of Regional Development Planning Board, Central Java Province, Indonesia
14:35-14:50	PNLG Work Progress 2024 and Work Plan 2025 Prof. FANG Qinhua Deputy Secretary-General of PNLG Secretariat; Deputy Director of Coastal and Ocean Management Institute (COMI), Xiamen University
14:50-15:00	Implementation of PNLG Strategic Action Plan Ms. Nancy Bermas Regional Project Manager, PEMSEA Resource Facility

15:00-15:10	Nature Based Solution to Promote Resilient Coastal Communities with Global Impact Ms. Aimee Gonzales Executive Director, PEMSEA Resource Facility
15:10-15:20	Awarding a Plaque of Appreciation to the 2025 PNLG Forum Host Presented by: Ms. Aimee Gonzales, Executive Director, PEMSEA Resource Facility Mr. LIN Huaiyuan, Executive Deputy Secretary-General of PNLG Secretariat To: Mrs. Suharini Eliawati, Undersecretary for Economy and Finance, Jakarta Provincial Government, Indonesia Ms. Marulina Dewi, Head of Cooperation Affairs Bureau Jakarta Province Government, Indonesia Mr. Hasudungan A. Sidabalok, Head of Food Security, Marine and Agriculture Agency, Jakarta Provincial Government, Indonesia
15:20-15:30	Announcement of the 2026 PNLG Forum Host Local Government Official Handover of PNLG Flag to the next host 2026 From: Mrs. Suharini Eliawati Undersecretary for Economy and Finance, Jakarta Provincial Government, Indonesia To: Mr. Park Keun-Lock Director-General of the Bureau of Maritime Affairs, Agriculture and Fisheries, Busan City, RO Korea Message by the Host City of the 2026 PNLG Forum Mr. Park Keun-Lock Director-General of the Bureau of Maritime Affairs, Agriculture and Fisheries, Busan City, RO Korea Video of Busan
15:30-15:35	Closing Remarks by Dr. Ma. Lucille Nava, Elected PNLG Presiden
15:35-15:50	Group Photo

7. Field Trip

Time : 07:00 - 17:00, 18 September, 2025

Location : Onrust Island and Asha Resort (Payung Island), Kepulauan Seribu, Jakarta

Time	Activity	Location
06:45-07:00	Gathering	Hotel Indonesia Kempinski
07:00-08:00	Transfer From Kempinski to Marina Pier	Marina Pier, Ancol
08:00-08:30	Boat Transfer to Onrust Island	Onrust Island
08:30-08:45	Participants are welcomed with a refreshment, join a group photo session, and are organized into smaller groups for a guided walking tour	
08:45-09:30	Exploring Onrust Island with a guided tour	
09:30-10:15	Participants return to their designated boats and continue the journey to Asha Resort (Payung Island)	
10:15-10:45	Participants welcomed with a coffee break, performance culture, and followed by a short briefing from the MC regarding the upcoming conservation activities	Asha Resort (Payung Island)
10:45-10:30	All participants taken part in a symbolic coral planting activity using planting media on the shoreline	
10:30-11:15	Selected participants taken a wooden boat to the nearby offshore area to release Fish	
11:15-12:30	Lunch	
12:30-13:00	Local communities presented their initiatives on coral conservation, waste and mangrove management, and local product SMEs (Small-Medium Enterprise)	
13:00-13:15	Handover of mangrove seedlings from the PNLG Secretariat, represented by	

	delegates, to the community.	
13:15-13:30	The MC introduced locally made products prepared by the community, and participants can then visit each booth and bring home souvenirs	
13:30-14:30	Boat transfer from Asha Resort back to Marina Ancol	Marina Pier, Ancol
14:30-14:40	Transfer to Walking Drums	
14:40-16:30	Participants gather for an early dinner before concluding the program	Walking Drums, Ancol

ANNEX 2. LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

No	Member	Name	Affiliation and Title
Regular Members			
Cambodia			
1	Koh Kong Province	Sothearith On	Deputy Governor, Koh Kong Province, Cambodia
2		Rithyuth Sim	Official, Koh Kong Province, Cambodia
3		Sareth Vin	Director of HRM Division, Koh Kong Province, Cambodia
4	Preah Sihanouk Province	Sok Phea	Vice Provincial Governor, Preah Sihanouk Provincial Adiministration, Cambodia
China			
5	Fangchenggang City	TAN Lixiong	Director Level Officer (Grade II), Fangchenggang Oceanic Administration, China
6		HE Yuefeng	Staff Member, Fangchenggang Oceanic Administration, China
7	Xiamen City, China/PNLG Secretariat	LIN Huaiyuan	Level II Bureau Rank Official, Xiamen Municipal Bureau of Ocean Development, China; Executive Deputy Secretary-General of PNLG Secretariat
8		ZENG Haiyu	Staff, Xiamen Marine International Cooperation Center, China
Indonesia			
9	Jakarta Province	Pramono Anung	Governor of Jakarta, Indonesia
10		Suharini Eliawati	Undersecretary for Economy and Finance, Jakarta Provincial Government

11		Dr. drh. Hasudungan A. Sidabalok	Head of Food Security, Marine and Agriculture Agency, Jakarta Provincial Government
12		Marulina Dewi	Head of Cooperation Affairs Bureau, Jakarta Provincial Government
13	Sukabumi Regency	Ade Suryaman	Secretary of Sukabumi Regency, Indonesia
14		Puji Widodo	Asistant Secretary of Sukabumi Regency for Economy & Development, Indonesia
15		Aep Najmudin	Head of Planning & Development Board of Sukabumi Regency, Indonesia
16		Asep Rahmat Mulyana	Head of Land & Spatial Planning Agency of Sukabumi Regency, Indonesia
17		Nunung Nurhayati	Head of Fisheries Agency of Sukabumi Regency, Indonesia
18		Sri Padmoko	Secretary of Fisheries Agency of Sukabumi Regency, Indonesia
19		Susanti	Head of Capture Fisheries Division of Fisheries Agency, Sukabumi Regency, Indonesia
20	Tangerang Regency	Ujang Sudiartono	Head of Regional Planning and Development Agency, Tangerang Regency, Indonesia
21		Agustin Hari Mahardika	Head of Division of Waste Management Environment Agency of Tangerang Regency, Indonesia
22		Arief Feisal	
23		Irwan Henki	
24	Central Java Province	Harso Susilo	Head of Regional Development Planning Board

25		KRISNO DWI RAHARJO	Regional Development Planning Board
26		Nathan Setiawan	Regional Development Planning Board
27		Ganjar Primandaru	Central Java Province
28		Muhamad Irfan Rosyid	Central Java Province
29	Gorontalo Province	Ir. Bonny Mohamad Mochtar Ointu, MSc	Gorontalo Province
Malaysia			
30	Port Klang	Ir. Ts. Dr. Haji Mohamad Asari bin Daud, A.S.A, A.I.S, P.P.T	Director, Selangor Water Management Authority (SWMA), Malaysia
31		Haslina binti Amer, A.I.S	Chief Assistant Director, Selangor Water Management Authority (SWMA), Malaysia
32		Bidasari binti Bahashim	Environmental Control Officer, Selangor Water Management Authority (SWMA), Malaysia
33		Mohd Nazifi bin Nawawi P.P.C	Environmental Control Officer, Selangor Water Management Authority (SWMA), Malaysia
34		Mohd Shahzuan bin Mustakim P.P.S	Assistant Engineer, Selangor Water Management Authority (SWMA), Malaysia
35		Ir Mohd Zaidi bin Zainal	Deputy Director, Klang Royal City Council (MBDK), Malaysia
36		Mohd Fharulisa bin Mohd Isa	Administrative Officer, Klang Royal City Council (MBDK), Malaysia
37		YBrs. Tuan Mohd Hasry bin Nor Mohd, S.M.S	The President, Kuala Langat Municipal Council (MPKL), Malaysia

38		TPr. Mohd Aszzwir bin Mohd Sabiruddin	Director of Development Planning Department, Kuala Langat Municipal Council (MPKL), Malaysia
39		Nurasykin binti Mohamed Yusuf	Assistant Town and Country Planning Officer, Kuala Langat Municipal Council (MPKL), Malaysia
40	Northern Selangor	YBrs. Tuan Mohamad Hanafe bin Basri S.M.S	The President, Kuala Selangor Municipal Council (MPKS), Malaysia
41		Siti Nur Shafiqah binti Rahmad	Quantity Surveyor, Kuala Selangor Municipal Council (MPKS), Malaysia
42		Ts. Faezah Binti Abdul Aziz	Director of Building Control Department, Kuala Selangor Municipal Council (MPKS), Malaysia
43	Sepang	Ahmad Syafiq bin Sabri	Architect Of Landscape Department, Sepang Municipal Council (MPSp), Malaysia
44		Muhammad Akmal Azfar bin Jaafar	Architect Of Project Management Unit, Sepang Municipal Council (MPSp), Malaysia
Philippines			
45	Batangas Province	Marivic P. Esmas	Officer-In-Charge, PGENRO Batangas, Philippines
46	Cavite Province	Anabelle Loyola Cayabyab	Department Head OPENRO, Cavite Province, Philippines
47	Guimaras Province	Ma. Lucille L. Nava	Governor of Guimaras Province, Philippines
48		JC Rahman A. Nava	Congressman of Guimaras Province, Philippines

49		Lovelía G. Gamo	Assistant Provincial Planning and Development Coordinator of Guimaras Province, Philippines
RO Korea			
50	Busan	Park Keun-Lock	Director-General of the Bureau of Maritime Affairs, Agriculture and Fisheries, Busan City, RO Korea
51		Song Eun-Jung	Deputy Director of Marine Environment Team, Maritime Capital Policy Division, Busan City, RO Korea
52		Shin Min-Kyung	Assistant Director of Marine Environment Team, Maritime Capital Policy Division, Busan City, RO Korea
53		Jeoung Su-Jin	Assistant Director of Marine Environment Team, Maritime Capital Policy Division, Busan City, RO Korea
Timor Leste			
54	Dili City	Francisco dos Santos	Mayor of Dili City, Timor-Leste
55		Ana Fernanda Guterres Junior	1st Secretary of Mayor, Dili City, Timor-Leste
56	Liquica City	Paulino Ribeiro	Mayor, Liquica City, Timor-Leste
57		Fernando da Conceição	1st Secretary, Liquica City, Timor-Leste
58	Manatuto City	Octavio Carceres de Carvalho	Representative of Mayor, Manatuto City, Timor-Leste
59		Sebastiao Soares Pinto	ICM Coordinator, Manatuto City, Timor-Leste
60		Simiao da Costa	Director of Program Development Integrated, Manatuto City, Timor-Leste

61		Duarte da Costa	Secretary of ICM Manatuto Site, Manatuto City, Timor-Leste
Associate Members			
62	Coastal and Ocean Management Institute, Xiamen University	FANG Qinhua	Deputy Director, Coastal and Ocean Management Institute, Xiamen University
63	Dongying Huanhai Institute of Marine Conservation and Development	LIU Pei	Director, Dongying Huanhai Institute of Marine Conservation and Development
64	Conservation and Development	ZHOU Jiajing	Engineer, Dongying Huanhai Institute of Marine Conservation and Development
65		CHENG Kexin	Engineer, Dongying Huanhai Institute of Marine Conservation and Development
Ministry of Environment of Indonesia			
66	Ministry of Environment of Indonesia	Dr. Hanif Faisol Nurofiq	Minister of Environment
67		Sayid Muhadhar	Ministry of Environment
68		Aditya Yuniarti	Ministry of Environment
69		Winda Chairunisyah Suryani	Ministry of Environment / Bureau of Development and Environment (BPLH)
70		Indah Fionita	Ministry of Environment / Bureau of Development and Environment (BPLH)
71		ZULFA ROHADATUL AISY	Ministry of Environment
72		Yousef Rio Gunawan	Directorate of Pollution and Environmental Damage Control for Coastal and Marine Areas, Ministry of Environment
73		Yashinta Rachma Budiyaniti	Ministry of Environment
74		Iwan Setiawan	Ministry of Environment

75		Joni Bakti	Ministry of Environment
Ministry of Home Affairs of Indonesia			
76	Ministry of Home Affairs	dwi yani anggun sari	Ministry of Home Affairs
77		Linda Ardaneta Sutrisno	Ministry of Home Affairs
78		farah nabila putri pasah	Ministry of Home Affairs
79		Rio Chantyno Arwanda	Ministry of Home Affairs
Ministry for Food Affairs of Indonesia			
80		Suci Alisafira	Coordinating Ministry for Food Affairs
PEMSEA Resource Facility			
81	PEMSEA	Elma Aimee Gonzales	Executive Director, PEMSEA
82		Nancy Amorada Bermas	Regional Project Manager, PEMSEA
83		Abigail Fiona Cruzadea	Secretariat Coordinator, PEMSEA
84		Jeanne Francesca Pineda Cortez	Secretariat and Training and Capacity Development Assistant, PEMSEA
85	ATSEA	Handoko Adi Susanto	Interim Executive Director, ATSEA
PEMSEA Network of Learning Centers (PNLC)			
86	PNLC Secretariat	Yonvitner	PNLC President; Director of Center for Coastal and Marine Resources Studies (CCMRS), IPB University
87		Luky Adrianto	Chairperson of the International Research Institute for Maritime, Marine and Fisheries, IPB University

88		Isdahartati	Coordinator of PNLC Secretariat; Researcher of CCMRS, IPB University
89		Lusita	Researcher of CCMRS, IPB University
90	PNLC Members	Rudhi Pribadi	University of Diponegoro
91		Ketut Gede Dharma Putra	Udayana University
Observers			
92	Atauro Administrative Authority (AAA), Timor-Leste	Mateus Belo	The President, Atauro Administrative Authority (AAA), Timor-Leste
93		Avelino Pereira Fernandes	Technical Specialist, Atauro Administrative Authority (AAA), Timor-Leste
94	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Forestry, Timor-Leste	Lino de Jesus Martins	National Director of Marine Spatial Planning and Aquatic Resources Management and PEMSEA Focal Point in Timor Leste, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Forestry, Timor-Leste
95	Secretary of State of Fisheries, Timor-Leste	Rafael Pereira Gonçalves	Advisor, PMO/ Secretary of State of Fisheries, Timor-Leste
96	Muna Regency, Indonesia	Bachrun La Buta	Regent of Muna Regency, Indonesia
97	Sangihe Regency, Indonesia	Michael Thungari, SE, MM	Regent of Sangihe Regency, Indonesia
98	Rare	Hari Kushardanto	Vice President, Rare
99		Ray Chandra Purnama	Director of Policy, Rare
100		Wa Ode Anna Dianna Chaidir	Senior Manager Policy, Rare

101		Frits Geral Z	Coordinator Policy and Partnership, Rare
102	Buton Regency, Indonesia	Alvin Akawijaya Putra	Regent of Buton Regency, Indonesia
103	SCS-SAP Project (Cambodia)	Oul Rann	Chief Office of Wildlife Sanctuary & Site Manager of Peam Krasop Wildlife Sanctuary, Koh Kong Provincial Department of Environment, Cambodia
104		Onn Chetra	Deputy Chief Office of Wildlife Sanctuary, Kampot Provincial Department of Environment, Cambodia
105		Mour Chhay	Chief Office of National Park & Site Manager, Preah Sihanouk Provincial Department of Environment, Cambodia
106		Than Monomoyith	Chief of Office, Department of Marine and Coastal Zone Conservation, General Directorate for Natural Protected Areas, Ministry of Environment, Cambodia
107	SCS-SAP Project (Cambodia - NC)	Sopheak Thav	Programme Management Specialist – National Coordinator for Cambodia
108	SCS-SAP Project (China)	DING Jianghua	Chief Engineer, Zhuhai Municipal Bureau of Ecology and Environment, China
109		QIN Xudong	Director, Guangxi Shankou Mangrove Nature Reserve, China
110		ZHOU Zhiqin	Research Fellow, Haikou Duotan Wetlands Institute, China
111	SCS-SAP Project (China - NC)	PEI Xiangbin	Programme Management Specialist – National Coordinator for China
112	SCS-SAP Project (Indonesia)	Rekky	Technical Staff, Center for Coastal and Marine Resources Studies-Bogor Agricultural University

113		Muin Sinaga	Site Manager, Mapur and Bintan Seagrass Sites, Bintan Fishery Agency, Indonesia
114		Ahmad Faisal Siregar	Site Manager, Batu Ampar Mangrove Site, Yayasan Mangrove Indonesia
115	SCS-SAP Project (Indonesia - NC)	Heru Waluyo Koesworo	Programme Management Specialist – National Coordinator for Indonesia
116	SCS-SAP Project (Philippines)	Luigi Yan Lubrico	Project Development Officer, Palawan Council for Sustainable Development, Province of Palawan, Philippines
117		Dawn Erika Alvarez	Vice-Mayor, Municipality of Tingloy, Province of Batangas, Philippines
118	SCS-SAP Project (Philippines - NC)	Romeo Trono	Programme Management Specialist – National Coordinator for Philippines
119	SCS-SAP Project (Thailand)	Utai Dachyosdee	Forestry Technical Officer (Practitioner Level), Marine and Coastal Resources Administration Office 4 (mangroves and seagrass site), Thailand
120		Phenkanlaya Weerasawat	Fishery Officer, Experienced Level, Marine and Coastal Resources Administration Office 8 (wetland site), Thailand
121		Nitchanan Khaengkhan	Fishery Officer, Marine and Coastal Resources Administration Office 2 (coral site), Thailand
122	SCS-SAP Project (Thailand - NC)	Suwimol Sereepaowong	Programme Management Specialist – National Coordinator for Thailand
123	SCS-SAP Project (Viet Nam)	Tran Thi Thu Ha	Economic Valuation Expert, Research Institute for Forest Ecology and Environment, Vietnamese Academy for Forest Science
124		Tran Van Binh	Deputy Head, Gia Lai Province Fisheries Sub-Department, Gia Lai Province, Viet Nam

125		Hoang Anh Hao	Specialist, Department of Agriculture and Environment, Khanh Hoa Province, Viet Nam
126	SCS-SAP Project (Viet Nam - NC)	Nguyen The Chinh	Programme Management Specialist – National Coordinator for Vietnam
127	SCS-SAP Project	Vo Si Tuan	Regional Science Coordinator
128		Reynaldo Molina	Programme Management Specialist – Country Coordinator
129		Ob-Orm Utthasit	Project Management Support-Senior Assistant
Invitation/Guest			
130	NGO/Community	Femme Sihite	ICLEI Indonesia
131		Amrullah Rosadi	Divers Clean Action
132		Vrilly Rondonuwu	C40 Cities
133		IDRIS	Indonesian Coral Reef Foundation (TERANGI)
134		Ir. Arif Wibowo, MSc	ICLEI Indonesia
135	Invitation	RONALD IZAAK	Sangihe Regency Government – Regional Development Planning, Research, and Development Agency (BAPELITBANGDA)
136		Alfi Amalia Ahmad	Bandung Institute of Technology
137		M Alfin Rinaldinsyah	PT Jakarta Propertindo (Perseroda)
138		Prof. LA SARA, Ph.D	Buton Institute of Marine Technology
139		Rika Lestari	PT Pembangunan Jaya Ancol (Tbk)
140		Ajeng Ayu Winarsih	ZuttoRide
141		Dr. H. Soma Atmaja	Tangerang Regency
142		Nyoman Parining	Bali Sustainable Development

143		Alver Giandri	Polytechnic Milan
144		Al Hidayat	
145		Akbar Haiqal	Buton Regency
146		Suriadi	Pori
147		Yashinta Rachma Budiyaniti	Bandung Institute of Technology Competition Team
148		YOSIA SANDI PABIA	Sangihe Islands Regency
149		Yenny Wahid	Wahid Foundation
150		Al Lailatul Qodriyah	Bandung Institute of Technology
151		Bardah Afwillah	Bandung Institute of Technology
152		Alika Izzatul	Bandung Institute of Technology
153		Nadia Ayu Setiyaningbudi	Bandung Institute of Technology
154		Yosman Limpong	Sangihe Islands Regency
155		Deky Ferli Janis	Sangihe Islands Regency
156		HENDRI HERMAWAN	Tangerang Regency
157		La Ode Muhammad Burhanuddin	Muna Regency
158	Jakarta Provincial Government	Virgina Dharmasasmitha	Bali Sustainable Development
159		Aliy Bachrun	Muna Regency
160		Feiruly Irzal	Head of Economic Division, Regional Development Planning Agency, Jakarta Provincial Government
161		Enggar Ferry	Head of International Cooperation Division, Bureau for Cooperation Affairs
162		Imam Fitrianto	Head of Marine Division, Food Security, Marine and Agriculture Agency

163		Ratih Puspitasari	Head of International Organization Subdivision, Bureau for Cooperation Affairs
164		Cindewiyani	Sub Head of Marine Division, Food Security, Marine and Agriculture Agency
165		Nofrida	Bureau of Development and Environment
166		Ronal Tirta Mulya	Regional Development Planning Agency
167		nurliati	Sub-Department of Food Security, Marine Affairs, and Agriculture of the Seribu Islands Administrative Regency
168		Andi Dala Jemma	Sub-Department of Food Security, Marine Affairs, and Agriculture (KPKP) of South Jakarta
169		Meida, S.St.Pi., M.Si	Sub-Department of Food Security, Marine Affairs, and Agriculture of East Jakarta Administrative City
170		Maulina Rondang Rosinta	Agency of Food Security, Marine Affairs, and Agriculture
171		Cisilia Prilestari	Food Security, Marine and Agriculture Agency
172		Muanis Nur Aeni	Agency of Food Security, Marine Affairs, and Agriculture
173		Willy Dapot Tua Hutajulu	Agency of Food Security, Marine Affairs, and Agriculture
174		Ir. Siti Halimah, MM	Sub-Department of Food Security, Marine Affairs, and Agriculture (KPKP) of South Jakarta
175		Taufik Yulianto, S.Sos., M.Si	Sub-Department of Food Security, Marine Affairs, and Agriculture of East Jakarta Administrative City

176		Risnadi	Agency of Food Security, Marine Affairs, and Agriculture
177		Mahad	Agency of Food Security, Marine Affairs, and Agriculture
178		Eny Suparyani	Division of Fisheries – Agency of Food Security, Marine Affairs, and Agriculture
179		Unang Rustanto	North Jakarta Sub-Department of Food Security, Marine Affairs, and Agriculture
180		Penty Yunesi Pudyastuti	Central Jakarta Sub-Department of Food Security, Marine Affairs, and Agriculture
181		Abdul Ghofar Alhakim	Bureau for Economy and Finance, Jakarta Provincial Government
182		RIAMA MADUMA CHANELIA	Agency of Water Resources
183		Endro Mukti Wibowo	Thousand Islands Administrative Regency
184		Riko Apriatresnayanto	Bureau of Development and Environment
185		Naufal Bagas Baihaqi Hakim	Agency of Transportation
186		SIGIT INDRIATNO	Sub-Department of Food Security, Marine Affairs, and Agriculture of Central Jakarta Administrative City
187		Febry R.	Thousand Islands Administrative Regency
188		Christlan Putra HJS	Thousand Islands Administrative Regency
189		Auliasari Rachmat	Agency of Food Security, Marine Affairs, and Agriculture
190		Dinda Hanifah Nur Ikhwani	Agency of Transportation

191		Novy Christine Palit, S.Pt., M.Si	Sub-Department of Food Security, Marine Affairs, and Agriculture of West Jakarta Administrative City
192		Aas Asih Prihatiningsih, S.A.P.	Sub-Department of Food Security, Marine Affairs, and Agriculture of West Jakarta Administrative City
193		Supriyadi Saleh	Agency of Food Security, Marine Affairs, and Agriculture
194		Nian Oktavia SW	Agency of Food Security, Marine Affairs, and Agriculture
195		Djunet Prijambodo	Agency of Food Security, Marine Affairs, and Agriculture
196		Arif Rachman Ajiz	Agency of Food Security, Marine Affairs, and Agriculture
197		Ummi Athiyah	Agency of Food Security, Marine Affairs, and Agriculture
198		Almawer Siambaton	Agency of Food Security, Marine Affairs, and Agriculture
199		Abdul Rasyid	Agency of Food Security, Marine Affairs, and Agriculture
200		Risnauli Kurnia A	Agency of Food Security, Marine Affairs, and Agriculture
201		Sipa Fadilah	Agency of Food Security, Marine Affairs, and Agriculture
202		Ananda Saeful F	Agency of Food Security, Marine Affairs, and Agriculture
203		Gama	Agency of Food Security, Marine Affairs, and Agriculture
204		Akbar	Agency of Food Security, Marine Affairs, and Agriculture

205		Elsa Sofnia	Agency of Food Security, Marine Affairs, and Agriculture
206		Selma Naresti	Agency of Food Security, Marine Affairs, and Agriculture
207		Galih Chandra Dewi	Agency of Food Security, Marine Affairs, and Agriculture
208		Alfathan Hayyan Rifardi	Agency of Food Security, Marine Affairs, and Agriculture
209		Muhammad Naufal Hidayat	Agency of Food Security, Marine Affairs, and Agriculture
210		Andika Pratama	Agency of Food Security, Marine Affairs, and Agriculture
211		Alamsyah Michael Saputra	Agency of Food Security, Marine Affairs, and Agriculture
212		Wisnu Ibnuadji	Agency of Food Security, Marine Affairs, and Agriculture
213		Agustin Nur Prastika	Agency of Food Security, Marine Affairs, and Agriculture
214		Rachmad Adi Saputra	Agency of Food Security, Marine Affairs, and Agriculture
215		Ika Rachmawati	International Organization Subdivision, Bureau for Cooperation Affairs
216		Ristra Herdania Ardhita	International Organization Subdivision, Bureau for Cooperation Affairs
217		Akmal Fauzan	International Organization Subdivision, Bureau for Cooperation Affairs
218		Belarmina Krisdiana	International Organization Subdivision, Bureau for Cooperation Affairs
219		Prayudha P.H.	International Organization Subdivision, Bureau for Cooperation Affairs

220		Mustika Putri	International Organization Subdivision, Bureau for Cooperation Affairs
221		Anindita K.H.	International Organization Subdivision, Bureau for Cooperation Affairs
222		Resti Sandya Ditha	International Organization Subdivision, Bureau for Cooperation Affairs
223		Novito Budiman	International Organization Subdivision, Bureau for Cooperation Affairs
224		RA Sulastri	Bureau for Cooperation Affairs
225		Nugroho Prasetyo A.W.	Bureau for Cooperation Affairs
226		Muh. Ekafarik	Bureau for Cooperation Affairs
227		Lidia Yopita Silaban	Bureau for Cooperation Affairs
228		Alifa Ayu Desti Saputra	Bureau for Cooperation Affairs
229		Anggi Panjaitan	Bureau for Cooperation Affairs
230		Anisa Hasna Nabila	Bureau for Cooperation Affairs

ANNEX 3. PRESENTATIONS

Presentations

ANNEX 4. PHOTOS

OPENING CEREMONY of 2025 PNLG FORUM



PNLG-PNLC JOINT LEARNING FORUM



PANEL DISCUSSION 1



PANEL DISCUSSION 2



Vice Governor's Welcome Dinner



Site Visit to Tanjung Priok Port



PNLG GENERAL ASSEMBLY



FIELD TRIP TO KEPULAUAN SERIBU



