

PEMSEA ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT 2008–2010



A GEF/UNDP Regional Programme

PEMSEA Accomplishment Report (2008–2010)

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Messages



November 26, 2009 marked a monumental event for the East Asian Seas region as the Agreement Recognizing the International Legal Personality of PEMSEA was signed by eight PEMSEA Country Partners, thereby establishing PEMSEA as an international organization for coastal and ocean governance. That same day, the Ministers and senior government representatives to the Third Ministerial Forum adopted the Manila Declaration on Strengthening the Implementation of Integrated Coastal Management for Sustainable Development and Climate Change Adaptation in the Seas of East Asia Region. The Declaration confirmed the countries' commitments to building resilience to climate change as a key emerging concern in the region, and reaffirmed their resolve to implement and meet the targets of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA) through ICM scaling up efforts.

These developments and achievements come with huge challenges, but that is also where our partnership becomes paramount. PEMSEA Country and Non-Country Partners recognize the need for joint collaborative planning and implementation. The accomplishments of PEMSEA from 2008 to 2010, as covered in this report, highlight key activities and collaborative undertakings in support of the SDS-SEA implementation, as well as the work being undertaken to further strengthen the regional partnership arrangement.

We are pleased to see the number and variety of accomplishments these past two years and we would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge the efforts of our Country and Non-Country Partners, the members of the Executive Committee, PEMSEA's Sponsoring Agencies, the various collaborating organizations, and the PEMSEA Resource Facility.

Dr. Chua Thia-Eng
Chair
East Asian Seas Partnership Council



Since the 2nd EAS Partnership Council Meeting in July 2008, the PEMSEA Resource Facility (PRF) has proceeded with the roll-out of the GEF/UNDP/UNOPS Implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA), including the challenging processes for the preparation and conduct of the East Asian Seas (EAS) Congress 2009 and the Third Ministerial Forum, securing countries' support for PEMSEA's International Legal Personality and the continuing efforts to secure the Headquarters Agreement.

With this report, we are happy to present a number of important accomplishments from 2008 to 2010 from activities related to: ICM development, implementation and scaling up; various capacity building efforts at the local, national and regional levels; building cooperation through twinning arrangements, public-private partnerships and promotion of corporate social responsibility; development of tools and mechanisms for monitoring and standardization of good practices; and laying out the plans for PEMSEA's transformation and sustainability.

The transition phase (2008-2012) requires actions and deliverables that necessitate abundant energy and commitment from PEMSEA Partners, other collaborators and stakeholders, and the PRF. The PRF will continue to coordinate with all Partners and concerned entities/sectors to operationalize joint actions that will bring into full play the role of each partner and stakeholder within the framework of the SDS-SEA and to engage all Partners in the undertakings related to the transformation of PEMSEA.

Raphael PM Lotilla
Executive Director
PEMSEA Resource Facility

Highlights

PEMSEA continues in its quest on the vision and mission of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA), bringing the region closer to achieving the targets set under the Haikou Partnership Agreement and the Manila Declaration.

Through stronger partnerships, networking and collaboration, PEMSEA is broadening its portfolio of services and stepping up its efforts to bring about governance and management changes in the Seas of East Asia region.

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



PEMSEA Resource Facility management and staff.

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

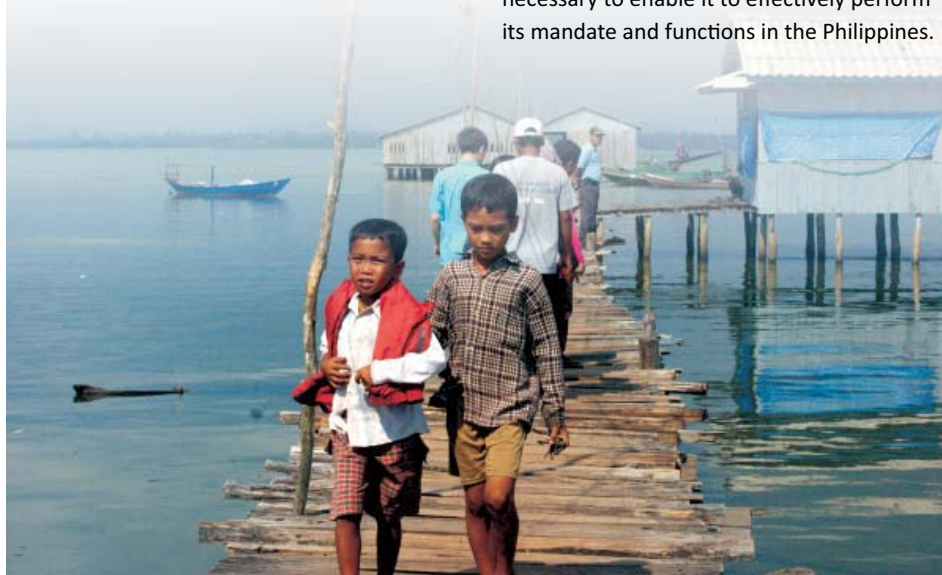
PEMSEA is evolving into a country and partner-owned, self-sustaining regional mechanism. In 2009, Country Partners signed an agreement recognizing the international legal personality of PEMSEA, thereby providing the organization with the legal capacity to enter into contracts and directly receive and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

Building Dynamic Partnerships and Enhancing Synergies

PEMSEA is broadening its partnership base. In 2009, four new Partners joined the East Asian Seas (EAS) Partnership Council, namely the PEMSEA Network of Local Governments for Sustainable Coastal Development, the IUCN-Asia Regional Office, EMECS Center of Japan and the ASEAN Center for Biodiversity. In addition, The World Bank signed an MOU with PEMSEA, agreeing to become a Sponsoring Organization. PEMSEA now has 11 Country Partners and 19 Non-Country Partners, as well as the Global Environment Facility (GEF), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) and The World Bank in the EAS Partnership Council.

Strengthening SDS-SEA Implementation

To address emerging issues related to climate change, the Third Ministerial Forum 2009 adopted the Manila Declaration on Strengthening Implementation of ICM for Sustainable Development and Climate Change Adaptation. The Declaration identifies ten priorities for countries and a commitment to report on their progress at the next Ministerial Forum in 2012.





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

National policies and action plans for sustainable coastal and ocean management

The Haikou Partnership Agreement (2006) targeted the formulation and implementation of national policies and action plans in at least 70 percent of the participating PEMSEA countries by 2015. Indications are that this target will be achieved in advance of 2015. Nine of eleven Country Partners initiated the development of national policies on sustainable coastal and ocean management and/or are in the process of implementation of such policies.

ICM coverage of the region's coastline

As of June 2010, about ten percent of the 234,000-km coastline of the region is covered by ICM programs, meaning in most cases that an ICM coastal strategy or similar sustainable development strategy has been developed and is being implemented at the local level. The regional target adopted by countries in the Haikou Partnership Agreement (2006) was to implement ICM programs in at least 20 percent of the region's coastline by 2015.

Enabling Capacities

PEMSEA's Partners and collaborators continue to enhance ICM and related management tools and instruments in support of coastal and marine initiatives at the regional, national and local levels, including, for example: regional capacity building in natural

resources, protected area management and ecotourism (ASEAN Center for Biodiversity); 6th Marine Pollution and Ecotoxicology Conference (MERIT and CMC); stakeholder consultation on shoreline change, erosion management and sea level rise (IOI); policy on climate change and ocean and coastal ecosystems (IUCN-ARO); international marine and environmental policy education program (KMI); integrated coastal and river basin management (NOWPAP); guideline on the use of oil spill dispersants in Cambodia (OSR); chemical safety in coastal regions and rapid assessment of marine pollution (PML); and the establishment of a regional monitoring network in the Yellow Sea (YSLME).

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

To ensure that the countries' needs on capacity building are met, and that service providers are available to meet the demand, a supply and demand survey was conducted with national and local institutions and universities. The results of the survey were discussed during a Regional Workshop on Meeting Human Resource Requirements in Coastal and Ocean Governance in November 2009. An ICM postgraduate degree curriculum is currently being developed and will undergo review by a team of regional experts in 2010, with the target of testing the curriculum in selected universities in the region in 2011.

State of the Coasts Reporting System

The State of the Coast (SOC) Reporting System was developed and tested in 2008–2009, and is currently being rolled out in all PEMSEA ICM sites. The SOC report is used by local policymakers and other stakeholders

as a means to assess policy, social, economic and environmental conditions at a site (baseline conditions), and to provide information on environmental improvements and other changes that have occurred during the ICM program. The SOC serves as a tool for monitoring progress, achievements and constraints, and continually improving ICM program implementation at the local government level.

The EAS Congress 2009

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

Strengthening efforts to promote PEMSEA's sustainable development advocacy

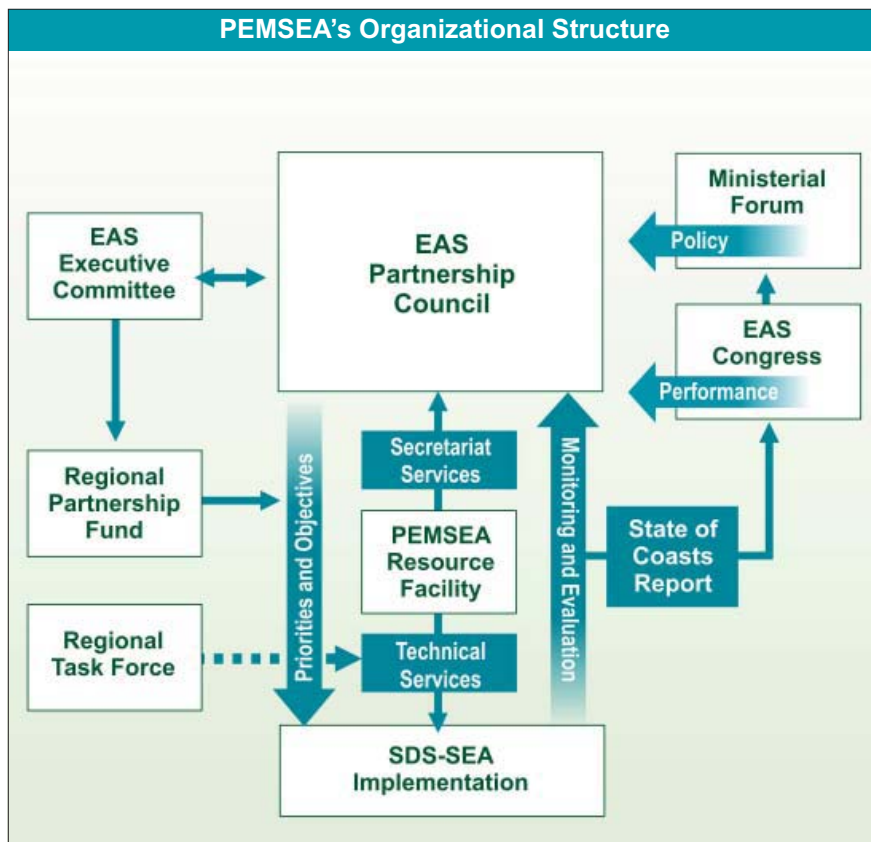
PEMSEA promoted its advocacy for integrated coastal and ocean management in various media and forums over the past two years. Eight case studies were completed covering various aspects of ICM implementation in local governments across the region. A policy brief on climate change, entitled “Achieving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

Highlights

of the Sulu-Sulawesi Seas (Conservation International Philippines).

Challenges

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





Sponsoring Organizations

Global Environment Facility (GEF)

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)

The World Bank

Country Partners

Cambodia
Ministry of Environment

People's Republic of China
State Oceanic Administration

Democratic People's Republic of Korea
General Bureau for Cooperation with International Organizations,
Ministry of Foreign Trade

Indonesia
Ministry of Environment

Japan
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure,
Transport and Tourism

Lao People's Democratic Republic
Water Resource and Environment
Administration, Prime Minister's Office

Philippines
Department of Environment
and Natural Resources

Republic of Korea
Ministry of Land, Transport and Maritime
Affairs

Singapore
Ministry of Environment and Water
Resources

Timor-Leste
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries

Vietnam
Vietnam Administration of Seas and Islands,
Ministry of Natural Resources
and Environment

Non-Country Partners

ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB)
Coastal Management Center (CMC)
Conservation International Philippines (CI)
International EMECS Center (EMECS)
International Ocean Institute (IOI)
Asia Regional Office of IUCN, International
Union for Conservation of Nature
(IUCN-ARO)
Korea Environment Institute (KEI)
Korea Maritime Institute (KMI)
Korea Ocean Research and Development
Institute (KORDI)
Northwest Pacific Action Plan (NOWPAP) of
UNEP

Ocean Policy Research Foundation (OPRF)
Oil Spill Response Limited (Oil Spill Response)
Plymouth Marine Laboratory (PML)
PEMSEA Network of Local Governments for
Sustainable Coastal Development (PNLG)
Swedish Environmental Secretariat for Asia
(SENSA)
UNDP/GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP)
UNDP/GEF Yellow Sea LME Project (YSLME)
UNEP Global Programme of Action for the
Protection of the Marine Environment from
Land-based Activities (GPA)
UNESCO-IOC Regional Secretariat for
WESTPAC (IOC/WESTPAC)

Collaborators

ASEAN Foundation
Bureau of Fish and Aquatic Resources
(BFAR), Philippines
Chevron (Chevron Malampaya LLC; Chevron
Philippines Inc.; Chevron Holdings Inc.;
Chevron Geothermal Holdings Inc)
Department of Sustainability and
Environment (DSE) of Victoria, Australia
Department of Tourism (DOT), Philippines
Equipe Cousteau
Food and Agriculture Organization of the
United Nations-Regional Office for Asia
and the Pacific
GTZ (German Technical Cooperation/
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische
Zusammenarbeit)
International Geographical Union (IGU)
International Maritime Organization (IMO)
International Petroleum Industry
Environmental Conservation Association
(IPIECA)
GEF International Waters - Learning Exchange
and Resource Network (IW-LEARN)
Land and Ocean Interactions in the Coastal
Zone (LOICZ)
Living Asia Channel
Mangroves for the Future (MFF)
Manila Water
Marine Science Institute (MSI), University of
the Philippines

Maynilad
National Oceanic and Atmospheric
Administration (NOAA), USA
National Parks Board Singapore
Ocean Policy Institutes Network of the East
Asian Region (OPINEAR)
Petrone Foundation
Philippine Airlines
Philippine Environmental Governance Project
(ECOGOV) of USAID
San Roque Power Corporation
Secretariat of the Convention on Biological
Diversity (SCBD)
Southeast Asian Fisheries Development
Center
TATS Filipinas Golf Club
Team Energy Foundation
The Organizing Committee for EXPO 2012
Yeosu Korea
Total (Philippines) Corporation
UNEP Coordinating Body on the Seas of East
Asia (COBSEA)
United Nations Industrial Development
Organization (UNIDO)
University of Maryland
Victorian Coastal Council
World Maritime University (WMU)
WorldFish Center
Worldwide Fund for Nature (WWF),
Philippines

Addressing Transboundary Issues at the Subregional Level

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

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

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

The GEF/UNEP Project on Reversing Environmental Degradation Trends in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand produced the Strategic Action Programme for the South China Sea (SAP). The SAP sets out regional actions on six key areas/ components, namely: (1) mangroves; (2) coral reefs; (3) seagrass; (4) coastal wetlands; (5) managing fish habitat and fish stocks; and (6) support management of land-based pollution loadings in the South China Sea marine basin.



The South China Sea project conducts local consultations on mapping known *refugia*.



		Country Partners	Non-Country Partners
	Northeast Asia	China, Japan, DPR Korea, RO Korea	EMECS, NOWPAP, YSLME, KEI, KMI, KORDI, OPRF, PNLG, GPA
	South China Area	Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Philippines, Vietnam	PNLG, GPA, SGP, PML, Oil Spill Response, IOI
	Indochina Area	Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Thailand, Singapore, Vietnam	IOC/WESTPAC, IUCN-ARO, Oil Spill Response, PNLG, SENSE, GPA, PML, SGP
	Center of Biodiversity	Indonesia, Philippines, Timor-Leste	ACB, CMC, CI Philippines, PNLG, SENSE, GPA, PML, SGP



A unique element of the SAP is the inclusion of detailed economic values for coastal habitat goods and services and their use in the determination of regionally applicable Total Economic Values.

YSLME – SAP (China, RO Korea)

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

NOWPAP (China, Japan, RO Korea, Russia)

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

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

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

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

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



The YSLME project during the First Yellow Sea MPA Network Meeting in October 2009.

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

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



NOWPAP International Coastal Cleanup (ICC) and Workshop on Marine Litter Management organized on 26–28 March 2010 in Hirado, Nagasaki, Japan.



Cambodia and Thailand, with assistance from the Oil Spill Response, are enhancing national and local level capacities in oil spill preparedness and response in the Gulf of Thailand.

Bilateral Cooperation on SDS-SEA Implementation

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

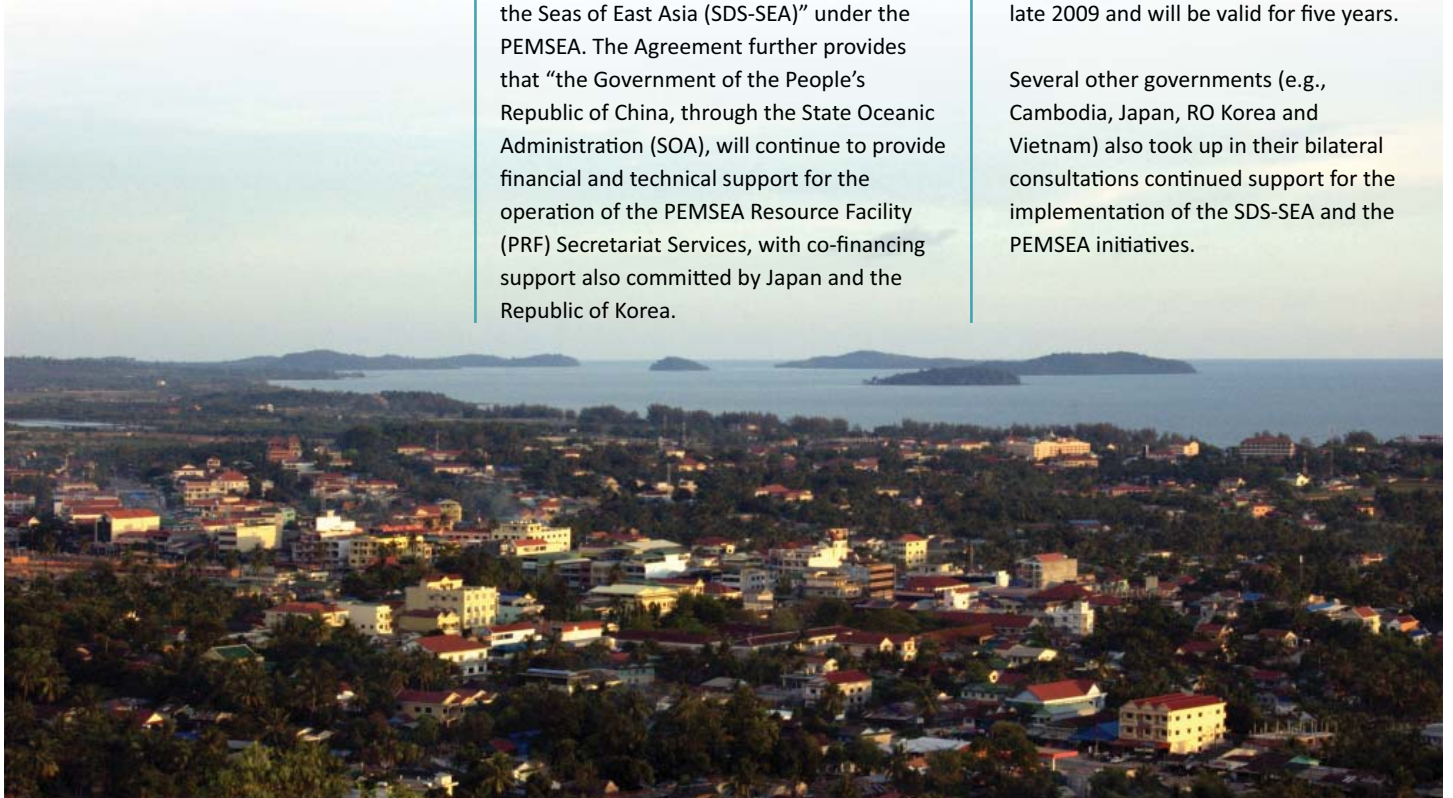


China Foreign Minister Yang Jiechi and Philippines Foreign Secretary Romulo signed the Joint Action Plan for Strategic Cooperation and the Philippines-China Consular Agreement, in the presence of then Philippine President Gloria Macapagal Arroyo.

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

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

Several other governments (e.g., Cambodia, Japan, RO Korea and Vietnam) also took up in their bilateral consultations continued support for the implementation of the SDS-SEA and the PEMSEA initiatives.





National Implementation of SDS-SEA

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

Interagency institutional mechanisms for coastal and ocean management and integrated river basin and coastal management are being set up in a number of countries.

Country	Initiatives/Accomplishments
Cambodia	• Draft ICM Policy
China	• China Sea Islands Protection Law (2010) • Outline of the Plan for Development of National Marine Programs (2008)
Indonesia	• Draft Indonesian Ocean Policy
Japan	• Ocean Basic Plan (2008) developed in support of Ocean Basic Law of Japan
Lao PDR	• Draft National Water Resources Strategy and Action Plan for the Years 2011 to 2015
Philippines	• Supreme Court Decision on the Rehabilitation of Manila Bay (2008)
RO Korea	• Coastal Zone Management Act amended to include zoning scheme (2009)
Singapore	• Lively and Livable Singapore: Strategies for Sustainable Growth (2009)
Thailand	• Draft Marine and Coastal Resources Management Act
Vietnam	• Government Decree No. 25 on Integrated Resources Management and Environmental Protection of Seas and Islands in Vietnam (2009)

Country	Initiatives/Accomplishments
China	• National Working Committee on SDS-SEA Implementation (2008) • Framework Agreement for Establishing a Working Mechanism to Improve Communication and Cooperation for Marine Environmental Protection signed between State Oceanic Administration and Ministry for Environmental Protection (2010)
Japan	• The Headquarters for Ocean Policy Cabinet Secretariat (2008)
Lao PDR	• National River Basin Committee (2010)
Philippines	• National Coordinating Committee for ICM scaling up in the Philippines (under development)
RO Korea	• MOMAF merged with Land Ministry (2008)
Singapore	• Coastal and Marine Environment Policy Committee (2008) • Technical Committee on Coastal and Marine Environment (2008)

Other national initiatives

IRBCAM: Manila Bay

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

IRBCAM: Jakarta Bay and Ciliwung River

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

Overall Plan for Environmental Protection of Bohai Sea

The Overall Plan for Environmental Protection of the Bohai Sea (2008-2020) was submitted

to and approved by the State Council at the end of 2008. The plan aims to:

- promote maritime pollution control and prevention and ecological rehabilitation;
 - strengthen control and comprehensive treatment of land pollution source;
 - exert overall management and overhaul of the water resources and hydrological environment of the river valley;
 - step up scientific and technological support of environmental protection and speed up the construction of five systems of maritime monitoring;
 - set up land-sea unified pollution control and prevention system;
- (see next bullet on page 13)

National Implementation of SDS-SEA



ICM scaling up activities are being undertaken in Manila Bay, particularly in Regions III, IVA and the National Capital Region.



In the Jakarta Bay area, artificial recharge wells are used to rehabilitate degraded catchment areas.



On March 2010, China put into effect the Law on Protection of Sea Islands to put order in the conservation and development of islands.

ICM Scaling up Programs Across the Region

Country	ICM/Pollution Hotspot Site	Length of Coastline (km)
Cambodia	Preah Sihanouk Province	119*
	Koh Kong Province	237*
	Kampot Province	73*
	Kep Municipality	6*
China	Xiamen	194*
	Quanzhou	541.0
	Yangjiang	341.5
	Haikou	30
	Panjin	included in the Bohai Sea coastline
	Laoting	
	Dongying	
	Lianyungang	
	Fangchenggang	13
	Wenchang City	584
	Qingdao	48
	Bohai Sea	730
	Nampho	3,748*
	Bali	127*
Indonesia	Sukabumi	219*
	Tomini Bay	117*
	Jakarta Bay	2,500*
	15 provinces/43 coastal districts and cities covered by the MCRMP of MOMAF	72*
		No data available
Malaysia	Klang	101.75*
Philippines	Batangas Province	492*
	Guimaras	409*
	Manila Bay (Bataan, Cavite, Pampanga, Bulacan, NCR)	395.5*
	Tayabas Bay (Quezon side)	305.7*
	Macajalar Bay	176
	Camiguin	55*
	Ilocos Coast	596
	Palawan	1,921*
	Boracay Island	7
RO Korea	Entire coastline	11,542*
Thailand	Chonburi	160*
Vietnam	Danang	92*
	Thua Thien Hue	128*
	Quang Nam	125*
	Quang Ninh	270
	Hai Phong	125
	Nam Dinh	72
	Va Ria-Vung Tau	156
Total regional coastline (km)		234,000
Total regional coastline coverage with ICM programs initiated		26,829 (11%)
* Total regional coastline with coastal strategy or similar sustainable development strategy in place and being implemented at the local level		22,658 (9%)



More than 600 stakeholders in Sihanoukville were mobilized for mangrove reforestation in Stung Hav.



Protection and rehabilitation of mangrove areas in adjoining municipalities in Chonburi Province through capacity development and community mobilization.



The Chonburi Crab 'Condo': Conservation of blue swimming crabs by protecting the spawners.



Urban green trees planting and protection in Danang, Vietnam.

UNDP/GEF SGP Projects Implementation at ICM Sites

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

(Continued from page 11, Bohai Sea)

- Pollution Reduction Technical Working Groups were established for Daling River, Luan River, Hai River, Xiaoqing River, and Guangli River. Projects initiated with local government co-financing, in partnership with the State Oceanic Administration and other agencies.

On-the-ground actions: ICM scaling up

ICM programs are being scaled up across the region with the support and participation of national and local governments, donors, international organizations, and universities, communities, nongovernmental organizations and the corporate sector. As of June 2010, ICM programs span 26,829 km of the region's coastline.

While the progress is commendable, the current situation indicates that further effort is required at the national and local levels if the 20 percent target identified in the Haikou Partnership Agreement is to be achieved by 2015. Although ICM scaling up programs are being developed and initiated in 11 Partner Countries,

the principal challenge is the availability of competent ICM managers and implementers at the national and local levels. Putting in place the required capacity building programs and support mechanisms is a priority of PEMSEA.

PNLG Advocacy for ICM

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

Over the past three years, the PNLG Forums have shared experiences on priority concerns of local governments, including:

- Disaster risk reduction and management (Danang, 2007)
- Water use and supply management (Sihanoukville, 2008)
- Coastal use planning and zoning (Bataan, 2009)

In 2010, the PNLG Forum will be hosted by Chonburi, Thailand and the topical issue is Oil Spill Preparedness and Response at the Local Government Level.

Initiatives in ICM

Geographical Scaling up of ICM Programs

Cambodia

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

China

- ICM scaling up plan outlined between SOA and the 10 ICM parallel sites, namely, Wenchang City (Hainan Province), Fangchenggang City (Guangxi Autonomous Region), Yangjiang City (Guangdong Province), Quanzhou City (Fujian Province), Lianyungang City (Jiangsu Province), Qingdao City (Shandong Province), Dongying City (Shandong Province), Haikou City (Hainan Province), Laoting County (Hebei Province) and Panjin City (Liaoning Province).

Indonesia

- In collaboration with Jakarta Province, a coastal area covering a sub-basin of the Ciliwung River will serve as demonstration site for developing and implementing an ICM program and demonstrating local level

implementation of the Master Plan for Rehabilitation of Ciliwung River.

- A Coastal Strategy for Tomini Bay was adopted, in 2009, involving three provinces (North Sulawesi, Central Sulawesi and Gorontalo).

Philippines

- Guimaras Province established as ICM parallel site (May 2008).
- ICM scaling up initiated in Manila Bay (Regions III, IVA and National Capital Region); Macajalar Bay (14 municipalities and city) and Region 6 – Western Visayas (6 provinces).
- Integration/coordination of additional ICM sites is being organized with related programs (e.g., GEF/ADB Integrated Coastal Resource Management Project).

Thailand

- Four local governments joined the 22 members of the Chonburi ICM network in 2008, completing ICM coverage of the 160-km coastline of Chonburi.

- Workshop promoting ICM to other provinces in the Eastern Seaboard of Thailand conducted in 2008.
- Workshop promoting ICM to non-coastal municipalities conducted in March 2010.

Timor-Leste

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

Vietnam

- Thua Thien Hue Province established as ICM parallel site in April 2008.
- Quang Nam Province completed its Coastal Strategy in 2008.
- Northern (3 sites), Southern (3 sites) and Central regions (1 site) of Vietnam identified for the initiation of ICM programs in 2010.



Guimaras Province is developing a long-term sustainable development strategic plan for the Province.

Functional scaling up of ICM Programs

Water supply and disaster management in Bali, Indonesia

- ICM employed in Bali, Indonesia, to develop and implement programs on beach and coastal ecosystem conservation and disaster management.
- In response to new concerns, ICM implementation in Bali included development of an integrated water resource management policy and six-year program, with a particular focus on the future sustainable development of Bali in



the face of social and environmental challenges including climate change and conflicting use of available natural resources.

- Integration of land- and sea-use plans to be undertaken in response to National Acts on spatial planning (NA 26/2007) and coastal zone and small islands management (NA 27/2007).

Climate change and disaster management in Guimaras, Philippines

- A two-year project on Strengthening Disaster Preparedness, Response and Risk Management in Guimaras Province, Philippines to be implemented with funding support from the Yeosu Project of RO Korea. The project focuses on:
 - a. hazard identification and vulnerability assessment;
 - b. community-based disaster risk management; and
 - c. strengthening the institutional mechanisms and existing

programs and plans on disaster preparedness, response and risk management.

River Basin Management in Lao PDR

- The Sedone Integrated Riverbasin Management Project (SIRBMP) covers 3 riparian provinces in Southern Lao and spans 1,574 km. The riverbasin has a total area of 7,229 km².
- Institutional arrangements for the SIRBMP were set in place in 2009.
- The Sedone Riverbasin Profile and Sedone Riverbasin Sustainable Development Strategy were developed to guide management of Sedone.

Coastal Use Zoning (CUZ) in Sihanoukville, Cambodia

- The enforcement of CUZ is of utmost priority in Sihanoukville given the rapid urban expansion in the province, which has resulted in destruction

of mangroves and corals as well as the displacement of small-scale fishers by large industries and tourist infrastructures.

- Using experiences from the region and in other parts of the world, a group of zoning experts is assisting to develop a training course to strengthen capacity of concerned agencies in effectively managing three priority zones:
 - a. Preservation zone;
 - b. Fishery Management and Fishing Port Zone; and
 - c. Tourism Development.

Integrated Land and Sea-Use Zoning of Manila Bay

- Development of a “macro-scale” land and sea-use zoning plan is ongoing with focus on the different scenarios for sea level rise, flooding and storm surges as a consequence of climate variability and extremes over the next 50 years.



The Sedone Integrated Riverbasin Management Project (SIRBMP) has developed a Riverbasin Profile and a Riverbasin Sustainable Development Strategy.

Enabling Capacities

In response to the growing demand for skilled human resources, tools and instruments and services related to the SDS-SEA implementation in the region, PEMSEA has been building and enhancing its capacity development programs through the provision of information, training activities, technical assistance and the development of learning centers and task forces. PEMSEA's capacity development programs

aim to maximize and strengthen the region's intellectual capital and human resources and are envisioned to eventually lead to the establishment of a core group of competent individuals or institutions in each country that are networked across the region, and with the capability to provide training and technical assistance to national and local governments in sustainable marine and coastal development through ICM.



National ICM Training, Site visit to the Jakarta Fish Port, May 3-8, 2010 in Jakarta, Indonesia.

Widening the Lens on Capacity Development

Starting in 2008, the capacity-building strategies focused not only on building the capacities of ICM managers and implementers but also of trainers and task forces, setting up ICM learning centers,

and forging partnerships with institutions of learning to facilitate ICM capacity development at a broader scope and wider scale. Strategies focused on building on-site, in-country and a regional resource pool of ICM experts and specialists to address the growing demand for ICM knowledge, information, tools and strategies.

Programs and Strategies

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

Development and Conduct of Training Courses

To assist participating countries in national ICM scaling up programs and the implementation of SDS-SEA, PEMSEA has developed:

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

From 2008 to 2010, a total of 22 training and workshop activities were conducted and participated in by ten Partner Countries and involved 638 participants.

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



Thirty-two participants from eight PEMSEA Partner Countries learned about innovative technologies for marine pollution monitoring and control, including bioremediation in the training co-organized by PEMSEA and MERIT in November 2009.



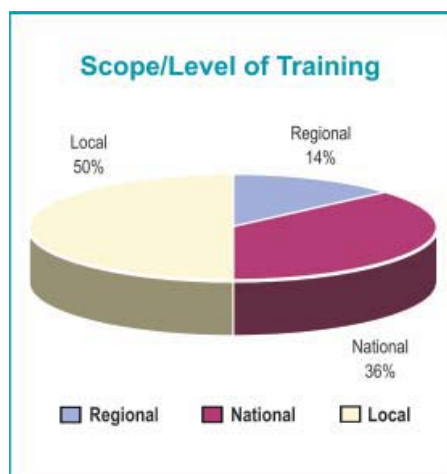
Forging Partnerships for Capacity Development

The increasing and varying demands of PEMSEA partner countries for capacity development require more manpower and a broader suite of training courses. In response, PEMSEA tapped into the region's rich

intellectual and manpower resource through forging partnerships with private sector and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) for specific training needs.

From 2008-2010, a number of activities were jointly conducted by PEMSEA with Oil Spill Response, Korea Maritime Institute

(KMI), Maryland University, the Centre for Marine Environmental Research and Innovative Technology in Hong Kong (MERIT), State Oceanic Administration (SOA), Coastal and Ocean Management Institute-Xiamen University, Great Barrier Reef Marine Parks Authority (GBRMPA), Queensland EPA, USAID-FISH Project, and the University of the Philippines.



ICM Model Courses

ICM Course 1	Understanding Integrated Coastal Management
ICM Course 2	ICM Program Planning and Development
ICM Course 3	Implementing an ICM Program
ICM Course 4	Sustaining an ICM Program
ICM Course 5	Monitoring, Assessing and Measuring ICM Program Performance and Promoting Continual Improvement

Specialized Training Courses

Coastal Strategy Development and Implementation (CS/CSIP)
Development and Management of Coastal and Marine Environmental Projects (PDM)
Environmental Risk Assessment/Risk Management
Integrated Environmental Impact Assessment
Integrated Information Management System for Coastal and Marine Environment (IIMS) Development and Application
Integrated Land and Sea-Use Zoning (CUZ)
Natural Resource Damage Assessment
Oil Spill Contingency Planning
Port Safety, Health and Environmental Management System (PSHEMS)
Public-Private Partnerships (PPP)/Environmental Investments
State of the Coasts Reporting (SOC)
Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)

Capacity-building Activities of PEMSEA's Non-Country Partners

Non-Country Partners	Major Activities and Achievements
ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support for preparation of National Reports to the Convention on Biological Diversity (Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Philippines, and Vietnam): Addressing Progress in Achieving the Biodiversity Target. 2. Development of Regional Guidelines on Transboundary Protected Area Management. 3. Programmatic Approach to Capacity Building at Regional Level, particularly on development and implementation of course programmes on Natural Resources and Protected Area Management and Ecotourism. 4. Enhanced Regional and National Clearing House Mechanisms on Biodiversity Information Sharing Services. 5. Completed Gap Analysis Studies on Protected Areas Coverage in Terrestrial and Marine Ecosystems in Southeast Asia.
Conservation International (CI) - Philippines	<p>Achievements in Coral Triangle Initiative at Sulu-Sulawesi Seascape</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protected Area Establishment <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.A. Verde Island Passage Corridor – Science-based sites for network of MPAs identified; existing MPAs strengthened; new ones created and reached 16,503 ha of No Take Zones. 1.B. Cagayan Ridge Corridor – MPAs in Cagayancillo increased from less than 100 ha to more than 600 ha. 2. Policy Establishment <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2.A. Cagayan Ridge Corridor – 9 Cagayancillo MPAs with Management Plans; Expansion of Tubbataha Reef Natural Park buffer zone (349,307 ha) supported. 2.B. Turtle Island (Tri-National Sea Turtle Corridor) – Field station for research, training, base of enforcement renovated; Ecotourism Framework developed. 3. Law Enforcement Establishment <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3.A. Verde Island Passage Corridor – Enforcement Network of Batangas Province created (12 member municipalities looking after 33 MPAs). Enforcement Network of Mindoro Province created (8 member municipalities looking after 15 MPAs). 3.B. Cagayan Ridge Corridor – Cagayancillo Bantay Dagat (Sea Wardens) strengthened. 4. Capacity Building / Governance Establishment <p>Turtle Island (Tri-National Sea Turtle Corridor) – 'No Take Zone' Law enforcement supported: training, provision of patrol boats, computers and communications equipment; Sea turtle monitoring in Baguan in No Take Zone.</p> 5. Terrestrial/Watershed Environment <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5.A. Sierra Madre Biodiversity Conservation Corridor – Total area reforested/rehabilitated 430.5 ha, which is 115 percent of the target of the Philippine Peñablanca Sustainable Reforestation Project. Gold level of Voluntary Carbon Standard attained in Quirino Protected Landscape through Quirino Forest Carbon Project. 5.B. Mt. Mantalingahan Protected Landscape – Proclamation of Mt. Mantalingahan as protected area achieved; House Bill prepared. Protected area management board established.
Coastal Management Center (CMC)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support to the 3rd EAS Congress in 2009 2. Support to 6th Marine Pollution and Ecotoxicology Conference in 2010 3. Support to PEMSEA activities and logistics needs



Non-Country Partners	Major Activities and Achievements
International EMECS Center	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. EMECS8 Conference in Shanghai, China in 2008 and the Shanghai Declaration 2. SATO-UMI Workshop, co-organized with PEMSEA in the EAS Congress 2009 in Manila, Philippines 3. JICA Training program for the central/local government officers (1990-present) 4. CAPaBLE program (capacity building for young researchers) supported by APN Centre (2010-)
IOC Sub-Commission for the West Pacific (IOC-WESPAC)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve the knowledge of member states in the region on their coasts and oceans and assist them, through the application of the knowledge, to improve management practices and the decision-making process, foster sustainable development and protect the marine environment.
International Ocean Institute (IOI)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Capacity Building on Ocean Governance, Policy, Law and Management at international level since 1981, national (about 100 countries) and local levels (communities/schools in 25 countries around the world since 2000, in the East Asian Sea are China, Thailand, Indonesia, and Japan). 2. Natural Hazard Prevention and Management in Thailand since 2005. In Thailand, institutional mechanism to promote government function levels from central, provincial, district, sub-district and village levels were used to coordinate and cooperate with local stakeholders in planning and management of tsunami early warning and mitigation system. 3. Habitat restoration by organizing stakeholder consultation workshop on Shoreline Change, Erosion Management and Sea Level Rise in December 2009 in Bangkok, Thailand leading to development of a project proposal for submission to potential donors. Organizing the World Ocean Day Celebration by IOI Operational Centers around the world to organize events such as lectures, seminars, exhibitions, children artwork contests which raise awareness in protection of coastal habitats, beach clean up, protection of environmental pollution, etc.
Asia Regional Office of IUCN, International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN-ARO)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Replication of ICM implementation framework – Tomini Bay (Indonesia), Ranong (Thailand) 2. Support for LGU network Tomini Bay, Indonesia 3. ICM best practice review partnership between IUCN Asia and BOBLME project 4. ICM and climate change joint – project proposal development in Timor-Leste 5. Policy on climate change and ocean and coastal ecosystems - through Global Marine Programme (GMP)
Korea Maritime Institute (KMI)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. International Marine and Environmental Policy Education Program (IMEPEP) co-organized by KMI and the Ministry of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs of RO Korea. In June-July 2010, training courses were conducted, respectively, for high ranking and working level officials on innovative marine and environmental policies. 2. Driving IRBCAM initiative, since 2008 3. Supporting LDC to develop ICM scaling up, 2009 4. National Coastal Survey, 2009 5. National ICM Master Plan, 2010
Action Plan for the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Northwest Pacific Region (NOWPAP)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. NOWPAP Regional Oil Spill Contingency Plan was developed and signed in 2004. The Plan was successfully applied after a major oil spill in Korea in December 2007 which allowed member states to provide assistance. Hazardous and Noxious Substances (HNS) was added to the Contingency Plan in 2008. 2. NOWPAP Regional Action Plan on Marine Litter (RAP MALI) management was developed and adopted in 2008. RAP MALI is being implemented by NOWPAP member states since then, helping them to deal with the marine litter problem at local, national and regional level. 3. NOWPAP has started activities related to Integrated Coastal and River basin Management (ICARM) since 2007, which will eventually help member states to deal with such issues as climate change adaptation and biodiversity conservation.

Enabling Capacities

Non-Country Partners	Major Activities and Achievements
NOWPAP (continued)	4. NOWPAP has started assessments of marine and coastal biodiversity and the situation with marine invasive species since 2009; these assessments will help member states to conserve valuable resources and protect livelihood of people depending on that resources.
Ocean Policy Research Foundation (OPRF)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enactment of the Basic Act on Ocean Policy 2. Establishment of the Basic Plan on Ocean Policy 3. Institutional arrangement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of the Headquarters for Ocean Policy within the Cabinet Secretariat, Government of Japan
Oil Spill Response	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Supported capacity development in the implementation of the GOT oil spill preparedness and response in the Gulf of Thailand, involving Cambodia, Thailand and Vietnam 2. Assisted in the development of the Chonburi Provincial oil spill contingency plan (OSCP) and the preparation of the guideline for the use of chemical dispersants during oil spills in Cambodia 3. Co-convener at the 3rd EAS Congress in 2009.
Plymouth Marine Laboratory (PML)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Country (2004-2009) – Assist local people of the Laem Son National Park region of Thailand, after the devastation of the tsunami in December 2004, in understanding the effects of the tsunami and provide training in the management of their changed environment. 2. Regional – Chemical safety in coastal regions and Rapid Assessment of Marine Pollution - training on approach and implementation in Vietnam, China and Thailand (and India). Most recent training took place in Guangxi province in China, 2010. 3. Country – Ocean Acidification awareness raising (2 workshops Haikou and Guangzhou and published document for national policymakers in China in 2008) and Environment and Human Health workshops (Yantai and Shenzhen, China 2008). Audiences for both included a combination of stakeholders such as policymakers, fishermen, general public (Cafe Scientifique) and scientists. 4. Regional – Environmental Change Impacts on Global Fisheries (NERC QUEST - Earth System Processes and Prediction) Quest-Fish. The main objective is to elucidate how climate change will affect the potential production for global fisheries resources in the future and to estimate the added vulnerability of these effects on national and regional economies in fishery-dependent areas and on specific elements of the fishery system at different scales. (2007-2010) 5. Regional – PML hosts the POGO secretariat. POGO is a forum created recently by directors and leaders of major oceanographic institutions around the world to promote global oceanography, particularly the implementation of an international and integrated global ocean observing system. Likewise, PML hosted the Global Ocean Ecosystem Dynamics (GLOBEC) International Project Office. GLOBEC is a programme with the aim to advance our understanding of the structure and functioning of the global ocean ecosystem, its major subsystems, and its response to physical forcing so that a capability can be developed to forecast the responses of the marine ecosystem to global change. Accomplishments of GLOBEC include over 3,500 publications to date, including 30 special issues of primary journals.
UNDP/GEF Yellow Sea Large Marine Ecosystem (YSLME) Project	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ecosystem-based approach for multi-sector management of the ecosystem. 2. Subregional co-operation by establishing a YSLME Commission 3. Improve ecosystem services, including provisioning, regulating, supporting and cultural services (e.g., fish stock recovering by reducing fish boats, sustainable mariculture, reducing pollution loads, etc.) 4. Improved understanding of ecosystem by establishing a regional monitoring network 5. Capacity building for the local governments and communities.



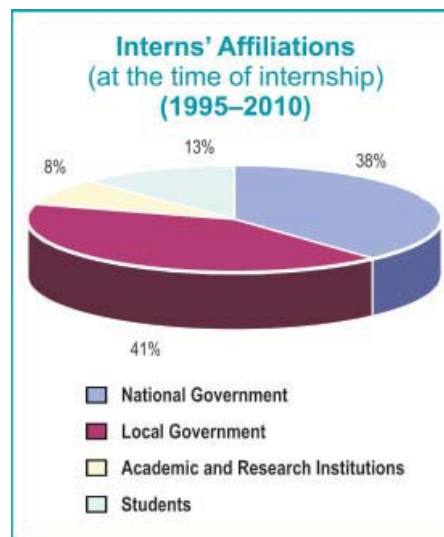
Implementation of the PEMSEA Internship and Fellowship Program

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

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

The majority of the fellows and interns were staff of national and local governments tasked to develop, oversee and/or implement ICM Programs. To date, a number of the interns and fellows have since become influential environmental policymakers, planners and ICM implementers who are crucial catalysts in ICM development, implementation and scaling up in their countries at the national or local level.

Year	No. of Interns	Countries of Origin
1995 – 2007	27	Canada*, Cambodia, China, France*, DPR Korea, RO Korea, Indonesia, Thailand, Vietnam
2008 – 2010	12	Cambodia, China, Indonesia, DPR Korea, Lao PDR, Timor-Leste, Vietnam
Total: 39		* Self-funded



Country	Major Outputs of PEMSEA Internships from 2008–2010
Cambodia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State of the Coasts draft report
China	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refined Xiamen State of the Coast Report Refined Jiulong Integrated River Basin and Coastal Area Management Plan and Operational Strategy Refined case study on Risk Mitigation through Effective Implementation of Integrated Management in Xiamen Draft operating guidelines for PNLG Secretariat operations
Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft Action plan for ICM Scaling Up: Jakarta Bay and Ciliwung River, work program on pollution reduction
DPR Korea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refined Taedong River Management Strategy
Lao PDR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Xedone Integrated River Basin Sustainable Development Strategy
Timor-Leste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State of the Coasts draft report for Sedone River
Vietnam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preliminaries of the State of the Coast Report Refined work plan and budget of ICM Programs, draft outlines for the State of the Coasts reports, action plans for project proposal development for SGP Projects



Participants of the 2009–2010 Regional Internship Programme.



Interns from DPR Korea and Xiamen, China visited a local coastal community in Morong, Bataan, Philippines in June 2010. The community is assisted by a US Peace Corps volunteer.

Enabling Capacities

Establishment and Mobilization of ICM Learning Centers in the Region

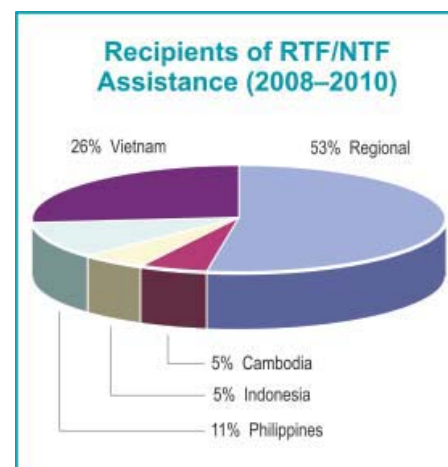
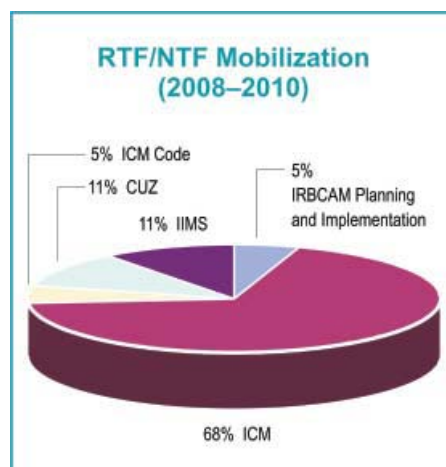
Learning centers were established in strategic areas of participating countries to work with national focal agencies and Project Management Offices in training and technical assistance to local governments, NGOs and community members for ICM scaling up. From 2008-2010, PEMSEA forged partnerships with five universities in the region. The point persons and staff of ICM learning centers were given training support and exposure to ICM learning environments (i.e., short-term ICM training scholarships, specialized training, exposure to on-site activities, and provision of ICM materials).

Mobilization of Regional and National Task Forces (RTF/NTF)

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

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

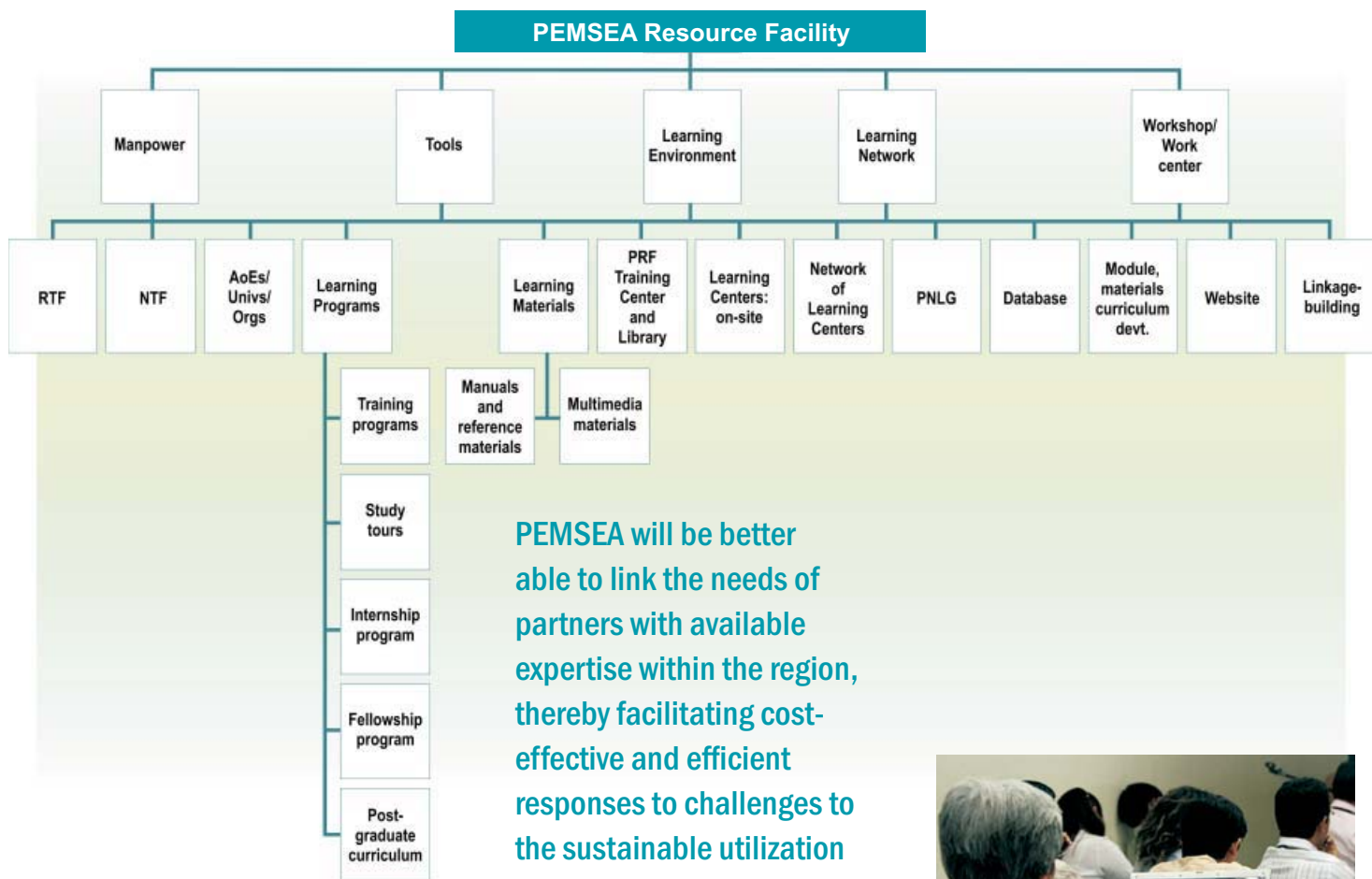
Learning Centers	Collaborative work with ICM Learning Centers (2008–2010)
Royal University of Phnom Penh, Cambodia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National ICM Course 1 in Cambodia
Center for Coastal and Marine Resources Studies – Bogor Agricultural University, Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National ICM Course 1 in Indonesia; Resource person in National ICM Course 1 in Cambodia; Technical Support for ICM Policy Development and Implementation in Timor-Leste and Indonesia. Training on State of the Coasts Reporting in Indonesia
Xavier University – Ateneo de Cagayan, Philippines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning workshop for ICM Development and Implementation in Macajalar Bay
De La Salle University – Lipa, Philippines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICM Training of Trainers for the ICM Core Team of DLSU-Lipa Resource person in ICM Course 1 for Region 6, Philippines
The University of Danang, Vietnam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National ICM Course 1 in Vietnam



MOA signing ceremony between De La Salle University-Lipa (Philippines) and PEMSEA on 16 October 2008.



PEMSEA Enabling Strategy



Mobilization of PEMSEA Regional Areas of Excellence

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

- Providing expert views on areas of competence
- Coordinating and undertaking studies/projects, making research results available to participating countries and institutions

- Training researchers from nations of the region
- Organizing regional training courses on areas of competence

From 2008–2010, the Hongkong-based Centre for Marine Environmental Research and Innovative Technology (MERIT), as a PEMSEA AoE, conducted regional trainings, which were participated in by partners from Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam (see table). MERIT has also provided opportunities for training to PEMSEA's ICM Learning Centers.

Year	MERIT Regional Training
2008	Regional Training Course on Rich, Harmful Algal Blooms and Environmental Impact Assessment
2009	Regional Training on Novel Technology for Marine Environmental Management
2010	Supported representatives from ICM Learning Centers and other collaborating universities to the 6th International Conference on Marine Ecotoxicology

Advocacy



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

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

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

Communications and Media Advocacy

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

Publications

PEMSEA's publications are made available to the public, both in print and online through its website, www.pemsea.org.



Policy Briefs

Policy briefs provide concise opinion on various subjects and topics, hoping to serve as a foundation to spur policy debate

and, in due course, enable policymakers and managers to formulate concrete actions to address issues on specific topics such as marine endangered species trade, ICM programs, and water quality. PEMSEA's latest policy brief is "Achieving Sustainable Development Targets in a Changing Climate: How Can ICM Help?"



Case Studies

Case studies on good practices and lessons learned in ICM implementation and public-private partnerships were

prepared and disseminated in various forums across the region. These case studies showcase grassroots examples of the benefits of ICM, as well as any experiences that have been learned during the course of implementing ICM practices.

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



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

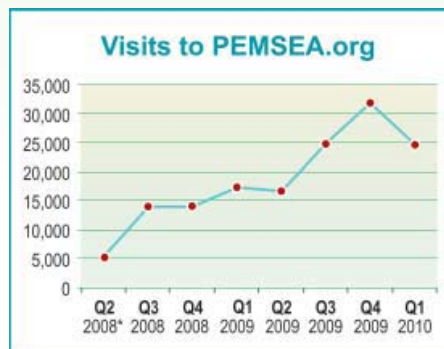
PEMSEA's Online Presence

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

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

Composition of visitors to the PEMSEA Website

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



Referring websites (*):

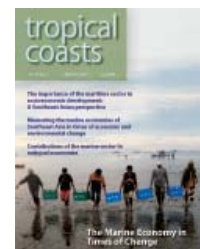
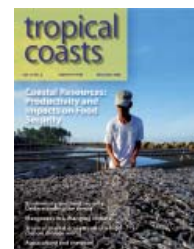
Q2 2008: 174	Q2 2009: 440
Q3 2008: 441	Q3 2009: 535
Q4 2008: 433	Q4 2009: 571
Q1 2009: 385	Q1 2010: 351

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

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

Tropical Coasts

Tropical Coasts is a biannual magazine that provides critical information and analysis on coastal and marine issues. Each issue covers a major theme with supporting articles specifically chosen and tailored to cover significant stories of relevance. Co-publishing arrangements for *Tropical Coasts* have also helped extend areas of interest to a wider audience, such as on topics as food security (ASEAN Center for Biodiversity) and the conservation of the Sulu-Sulawesi Seas (Conservation International Philippines). These co-published issues have also been instrumental to showcasing the dynamics between PEMSEA and its partner organizations, and serve to highlight the various synergies that are at the very core of the PEMSEA philosophy.



PEMSEA likewise produced a wide-array of brochures, providing succinct information on its products, services and activities. The PEMSEA e-Updates newsletter has also been regularly broadcasted to a wide online audience.

Advocacy



The East Asian Seas Congress 2009 was attended by more than 1,500 participants.



PEMSEA actively shares its experiences in major conferences in the region.

Events Advocacy

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

International and Regional Events

PEMSEA's experiences and good practices were showcased in various international, regional and national forums, helping the organization establish further linkages and strengthen its recall.

The organization's visibility, both within and outside the region, is bolstered by its participation in various international, regional and national conferences, workshops and meetings. These events enable PEMSEA to share its experiences to various groups and audiences, as well as learn from the experiences of other programs and organizations. These forums provide new avenues for exploring partnerships and collaboration, and provide appropriate opportunities to disseminate its case studies and publications. The organization was proud to have been part of major conferences such as the Manado World Ocean Conference;

Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts and Islands; the World Ocean Forum; the GEF International Waters Conference; the Climate Change Conference in Copenhagen; and the 11th UN Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea.

Promoting the Benefits of ICM in workshops and conferences

- The Bali ICM Project, particularly its achievements and contributions to climate change adaptation, was presented in the International Marine Environmental Policy Education Program in RO Korea in June and July 2010.
- The PRF co-organized the local government workshop at the Xiamen World Ocean Week (XWOW) and facilitated the review by the State Oceanic Administration (SOA) of progress and challenges in ICM across 10 parallel sites.
- ICM was promoted through various orientation workshops done in Misamis Oriental, Capiz and Iloilo Province, Boracay Island and Ilocos Region in the Philippines.
- In Thailand, ICM was promoted to local governments during the Seminar for the Eastern Regional Sector of the Coastal Resources Management Alliance of Thailand (June 2008).

- ICM experiences of PEMSEA sites were showcased in various workshops during the EAS Congress 2009.
- Several national consultation workshops on development of national ICM programs were held in PEMSEA partner countries.

East Asian Seas Congress 2009

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

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



EAS Congress 2009 Key Conclusions

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

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

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

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

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

PEMSEA Participation in Various Conferences and Workshops



- 1 4th Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands, Hanoi, Vietnam, 7-11 April 2008
- 2 Xiamen World Ocean Week (XWOW), 6-10 November 2008, Xiamen, PR China
- 3 World Ocean Conference, 11-14 May 2009, Manado, Indonesia
- 4 Fifth GEF Biennial International Waters Conference, Cairns, 24-30 October 2009, Australia
- 5 Xiamen World Ocean Week (XWOW), 5-8 November 2009, Xiamen, PR China
- 6 World Ocean Forum, Busan, RO Korea, 10-11 November 2009
- 7 Global Oceans Forum, Copenhagen, Denmark, 11-16 December 2009
- 8 Global Oceans Conference, Paris, France, 02-06 May 2010
- 9 IOC/WESTPAC 7th Intergovernmental Session, 24-28 May 2009, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia
- 10 6th NOWPAP POMRAC Focal Points Meeting, 17-19 June 2008, Yantai, PR China
- 11 13th Intergovernmental Meeting of NOWPAP, October 19-22, Jeju RO Korea
- 12 EMECS 8 International Conference, October 27-30, 2008, Shanghai PR China
- 13 7th SENSE Retreat Seminar, Chiang Mai, Thailand, 18-19 March 2010
- 14 NOWPAP ICC and Workshop, Hirado, Japan, 26-28 March 2010
- 15 8th Intergovernmental Session of the IOC Sub-Commission for the Western Pacific (WESTPAC-VIII), Bali, Indonesia 10-13 May 2010
- 16 World Fisheries Congress 2008, Yokohama, Japan, October 2008
- 17 9th Meeting of the ASEAN Working Group on Coastal and Marine Environment (AWGCME), 3-4 July 2008, Manila, Philippines
- 18 Second APFIC Regional Consultative Forum Meeting, Manado, 6-10 August 2007
- 19 1st International Symposium on the EXPO 2012 Yeosu Korea, 21-24 October 2008, Seoul & Yeosu, Korea
- 20 1st International Round table Meeting of World Ocean Conference 2009, 30-31 October 2008, Bintan Island, Indonesia
- 20-1 Ocean Policy Institute Network in the East Asian Region (OPINEAR), 25 November 2008 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
- 21 Trade Policy Nexus with Climate Change and Sustainable Development for the Asia Pacific Region, 18-20 February 2009, Singapore
- 22 International Chemical & Oil Pollution Conference and Exhibition, 21-24 April 2009, Singapore
- 23 Regional Workshop on Practical Implementation of Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries and Aquaculture in the APFIC Region, 18-22 May 2009, Colombo, Sri Lanka
- 24 2009 Macao International Environmental Co-operation Forum & Exhibition, 2-4 April 2009, Macao
- 25 Focal Points Meeting of the ASEAN – Oil Spill Response Action Plan (ASEAN-OSRAP), Jakarta, Indonesia, 8 to 12 June 2009
- 26 WWF Mekong River Project Workshop, 22 July, Bangkok, Thailand
- 27 ASEAN Workshop on UNCLOS and Marine Biodiversity, 1-3 July 2009, Singapore
- 28 10th Meeting of the United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea, New York, USA, 17-19 June 2009
- 29 Bohol Roundtable on Ecotourism and Eco-Productivity, 23-24 January 2010, Bohol, Philippines
- 30 2nd OPINEAR Meeting, Seoul, RO Korea, 7-9 February 2010
- 31 Philippines Poverty-Environment Initiative (PEI) Learning and Leadership Retreat, Clark, Pampanga, 24 February 2010
- 32 First International Planning Meeting for the EXPO 2012, Yeosu, RO Korea, 6-8 April 2010



Policy and Legislative Advocacy

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

Region-wide initiative

Promoting policy change through the Manila Declaration on ICM and Climate Change: The Third Ministerial Forum held on 26 November 2009 highlighted the need for the region to look into the serious impacts of climate change and the region's sustainable development. The signing of the Manila Declaration on Strengthening the Implementation of Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) for Sustainable Development and Climate Change Adaptation in the Seas of the East Asia Region confirmed the commitment of the 11 PEMSEA Country

Partners to scale up ICM programs for sustainable development and climate change adaptation, targeting 20 percent coverage of the region's coastline by 2015.

Advocacies in Recognitions and Certifications

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

Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) Code

In line with the goal of covering 20 percent of the region's coastline, PEMSEA initiated the development of an ICM Code. The ICM

Code is being prepared as an international standard for ICM program development, implementation and evaluation, and as a basis for the certification and recognition of local governments implementing ICM programs. The ICM Code has been reviewed by an expert group, comprised of national and international specialists in ICM and ISO standards. The ICM Code will serve as a guide for replication, quality control and scaling up of ICM across the region.

PSHEM Code and Recognition System

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



The Third Ministerial Forum in 2009 saw the signing of the Manila Declaration on Strengthening the Implementation of Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) for Sustainable Development and Climate Change Adaptation in the Seas of the East Asia Region by 11 PEMSEA Country Partners.

Advocacy



Mr. Rogelio Singson, President of Maynilad, one of the two water concessionaires in Metro Manila, presented the CSR program of his company during a roundtable discussion with the corporate sector in October 2009.



Ms. Malu Erni, Executive Director of Petron Foundation, narrated the experience of the Bataan Coastal Care Foundation (BCCF) in partnering with the local government and other stakeholder groups in the development and implementation of ICM in the province of Bataan.



CSR practitioners made specific commitments to continue and initiate CSR programs for the rehabilitation of Manila Bay.

Network Advocacy

Facilitating Corporate Sector Engagement

With the intrinsic characteristics of ICM as an open platform for stakeholder participation and involvement, ICM provides the integrative solution for multinational and national corporations practicing CSR, to reprogram their activities in line with higher development aspirations.

The CSR Forum for Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) in the Rehabilitation of Manila Bay, held on 25 November 2009, highlighted the capacity and willingness of the corporate sector to develop and implement relevant CSR programs for the environment, with the rehabilitation of Manila Bay as the primary beneficiary. This celebrated special event attracted more than 80 CSR practitioners from a wide variety of companies in the

coastal provinces of Manila Bay and the National Capital Region. Collectively, the companies agreed to refocus their initiatives and forge PPP with local governments in order to achieve the objectives of the Operational Plan for the Manila Bay Coastal Strategy (OPMBCS).

Facilitating Local Government Linkages

The PEMSEA Network of Local Governments for Sustainable Coastal Development (PNLG) is the first of its kind in the East Asian Seas region. It is a self-sustaining network of local governments implementing ICM programs. Local government members develop and implement ICM programs using the same framework and processes, and share their experiences through an annual forum. Guimaras, Philippines, and Thua Thien Hue Province, Vietnam joined the PNLG in 2008 and 2009, respectively, raising its membership to 26 member local governments and 7 observer local governments from 9 countries across the region. The membership is expected to further increase given PEMSEA countries' confirmation to scale up ICM coverage over the next three to six years. The Network continues to hold its annual forum, with the 2010 forum to be held in Chonburi, Thailand.



Participants of the 2009 PNLG Forum release sea turtle hatchlings in Bataan, Philippines.



As part of their outdoor and on-the-ground experience, YF delegates conducted mangrove planting activity at the Las Piñas-Parañaque Critical Habitat and Eco-tourism Area, a declared critical habitat and bird sanctuary in the Manila Bay region.



YF delegates learned about T/S Spirit MOL's environmental-related activities through a guided tour and interactions with the fleet's captain, officers, cadets and crews.



Fostering Youth Leadership

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

The YF served as the platform in fostering friendship and partnership among young

leaders in the region. Their network is being sustained through continuous communications using various online and social networking sites. The social networking sites facilitate the sharing of their experiences not only to their fellow Youth Forum participants but to their other networks. This serves, in a way, as media for encouraging the involvement of more youth in the region to activities related to coastal and ocean management.

The Youth Forum was co-sponsored by the ASEAN Foundation and SENS.

President Fidel V. Ramos, former President of the Philippines, in a 'sit-down' session with EAS Youth Forum delegates.

The Second East Asian Seas Youth Forum Statement

The 2nd Youth Forum Statement is a declaration of commitment, friendship and partnership among 61 young leaders in the region for the protection and conservation of the Seas of East Asia, for theirs' and for future generation to benefit from. It embodies their agreement to contribute to sustainable development efforts in the region by "informing, inspiring, involving and empowering" (I3 = E) other youths in addressing environmental issues (e.g.,

climate change, marine biodiversity, natural resources conservation, etc.) as well as their own active involvement in environmental activities. As a translation of their commitment, they identified set of simple activities (e.g., public awareness and mobilization campaigns, environmental youth camps, clean-up drives, tree planting, practice 3Rs, etc.) that they will undertake in the next three years and of which outcomes will be reported in the 3rd EAS Youth Forum in 2012.



YF representatives led the parade of colors during the Opening Ceremony of the East Asian Seas Congress 2009.

PEMSEA Resource Facility Services

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



PEMSEA and the Korea Maritime Institute (KMI) inaugurated the PEMSEA Twinning Secretariat on 17 June 2008, at KMI in Seoul, RO Korea.





Enhancing the capacity of ICM practitioners in environmental monitoring is one of the key services being rendered by the PEMSEA Resource Facility.

Providing training and technical assistance to ports in the development of PSHEMS in line with the PSHEM Code is a service of the PEMSEA Resource Facility.

PRF Services Coverage (2008–2010)	Cambodia	China	DPR Korea	Indonesia	Japan	Lao PDR	Philippines	RO Korea	Singapore	Thailand	Timor-Leste	Vietnam
ICM Development and Implementation: Technical assistance and training for the development, implementation, scaling-up and replication of ICM sites.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
SOC: Technical assistance in the development of State of the Coasts Reports for local governments implementing ICM.	•	•		•		•	•			•	•	•
Integrated River Basin and Coastal Area Management (IRBCAM): IRBCAM focuses on the integration of an equally vital habitat – the river basin, to that of the coastal area.		•		•		•	•	•				
Developing Twinning Arrangements: In collaboration with the Twinning Secretariat, the PRF coordinates the cost sharing and learning of knowledge, experience and lessons learned on IRBCAM.		•		•	•	•	•	•				
Capacity Building/Training: The PRF provides various capacity building/training services on ICM and other related environmental management disciplines that could enhance the region's capacity in implementing the SDS-SEA.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Event Management: The PRF develops the technical contents and organizes events of all sizes in line with SDS-SEA planning, implementation and knowledge-sharing.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Monitoring and Evaluation: The PRF endeavors to gather all the essential information that could form a relevant and reliable database for formulating policies and strategies and developing action programs that would address recurring problems and emerging environmental concerns in the region.	•	•	•	•		•	•	•		•	•	•
SGP-PEMSEA Activities: The PRF serves local communities through its technical assistance in UNDP Small Grants Programme (SGP).	•						•			•		•
Port Safety, Health and Environmental Management System (PSHEMS): The PRF provides training on the development and implementation of PSHEMS in ports.	•			•			•			•		
Facilitating Public and Private Partnerships (PPP): PEMSEA facilitates the development and implementation PPP in environmental investments to take advantage of the synergies that can be derived from the sharing of human, financial and economic resources of the corporate and government sectors and other stakeholder groups such as the donor community, financial institutions, academe, media and civil society.	•	•		•			•			•		•
Integrated Information Management System for Coastal and Marine Environment (IIMS): The IIMS is a desktop database application for managing a relational database of environmental data. Designed to address the various needs of environmental practitioners at the different stages of the ICM development and implementation process, the IIMS is both a comprehensive database and a decision-support system.				•		•	•					•

Resource Mobilization

Country and non-Country Partners of PEMSEA continue to commit human and financial resources in support of various activities of SDS-SEA implementation.

Resource Mobilization	
Sources of Funds	Amount (US\$)
GEF Project Budget (2008-2012)	10,800,000
Counterpart Investment by Countries and Local Governments for SDS-SEA Implementation (2008-2012)	54,660,103
Partners' and Collaborators' Investment for Regional Cooperation, e.g., capacity development and research, support for EAS Congress, etc. (2008-2009)	1,177,480
Japan, PR China and RO Korea's Support for PRF Secretariat Services (2008-2009)	706,798
TOTAL	67,344.381

In addition to the catalytic funding provided by the GEF/UNDP/UNOPS Project on the Implementation of the SDS-SEA (US\$10,800,000), countries and local governments are providing counterpart investment totaling US\$54,660,103, accounting for about 81 percent of the mobilized resources. In addition, the Governments of China, Japan and RO Korea have been co-financing the operation of the PRF Secretariat Services since 2007, to help in the transformation of PEMSEA into a full-

fledged international organization. The Government of the Philippines, through the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), contributed in the construction of the new PEMSEA Office Building in 2007, and has been hosting the PEMSEA office operation since 1994.

With the total of resource mobilized, PEMSEA was able to support SDS-SEA projects and programs at the local, national, sub-regional and regional levels.

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





Partnerships in Environmental Management
for the Seas of East Asia

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