

**GEF/UNDP/IMO Regional Programme on Building Partnerships in Environmental  
Management for the Seas of East Asia**

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE TENTH PROGRAMME STEERING  
COMMITTEE MEETING**



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**TECHNICAL SESSION**

**Xiamen, PR China, 25-29 October 2004**

**A. INTRODUCTION**

- i. The Tenth Programme Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting of the GEF/UNDP/IMO Regional Programme on Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA) was held at the Best Western Xiamen Central Hotel, Xiamen, PR China, from 25-29 October 2004. The State Oceanic Administration of PR China (SOA) and the Municipal Government of Xiamen hosted the Meeting.
- ii. The Meeting was attended by delegates from participating countries namely, Cambodia, People's Republic of China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam.
- iii. Observers represented at the Meeting were the Lao PDR, Myanmar, Timor Leste, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), East Asian Response PTE LTD (EARL), Global Ballast Water Management Programme, Victorian Coastal Council, and the GEF/UNDP Yellow Sea LME Project. A resource person also participated in the Meeting.
- iv. The Implementing Agency was represented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Manila and the UNDP-GEF. The International Maritime Organization (IMO), London, and the Regional Programme Office (RPO), Manila represented the Executing Agency.
- v. A full list of participants is attached as Annex 1.

**B. OPENING CEREMONY**

- i. Dr. Chua Thia-Eng, Regional Programme Director, PEMSEA Regional Programme Office, welcomed all participants to the 10th PSC Meeting. He recalled the progress of PEMSEA from the time that the first GEF International Waters Project for East Asia was launched in Xiamen in 1993. Dr. Chua expressed his appreciation of the successful efforts of the Xiamen Municipal Government in the implementation of Integrated Coastal Management programs. He also expressed his gratitude to the Municipal Government of Xiamen for hosting the gathering, the Department of Ocean

and Fisheries for providing the local logistical assistance, and the State Oceanic Administration for co-hosting and co-sponsoring the Meeting. Dr. Chua then directed the attention of the participants to the major agenda item for the Meeting, which was to decide on the recommendations of the intersessional Working Group regarding the implementing arrangements for the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA). He further stressed the need to consider the expanding geographical and functional coverage of the programme. Dr. Chua then welcomed the participation of Myanmar, Lao PDR and Timor Leste as observers to the Meeting. He expressed his sincerest gratitude for the continuing support given by the countries to the RPO.

- ii. Mr. Wang Fei, Deputy Administrator, SOA, delivered the welcoming remarks on behalf of the State Oceanic Administration of the People's Republic of China. He expressed sincere gratitude to the Xiamen Municipal Government for hosting the Meeting. After citing the significant undertakings of PEMSEA, in particular the endorsement of the SDS-SEA and the signing of the Putrajaya Declaration, he informed the delegates that, in principle, China concurs with the conclusions and recommendations of the Working Group on the implementing arrangements of the SDS-SEA. Mr. Wang also expressed China's willingness to host the 2nd East Asian Seas Congress in 2006. Moreover, he reaffirmed China's commitment to the Regional Programme that has made a valuable impact and guidance on the development of the East Asian Seas region, making it one of the best projects of the Global Environment Facility.
- iii. On behalf of the Municipal Government of Xiamen, Mr. Pan Shijian, Vice Mayor of Xiamen, gave a warm welcome to the delegations and thanked PEMSEA for the great honor given them, by accepting their invitation to host the 10th PSC Meeting. He recognized the achievements and effective guidance provided by PEMSEA in the protection, management and development of East Asian Seas, and of Xiamen Seas in particular. He further informed the Committee of the various undertakings, improvements and recognitions received by the Island as a result of the implementation of ICM. The Vice Mayor also elaborated on the cooperation they established with other groups and institutions in their pursuit to further strengthen ICM practices. He expressed the Municipality's commitment to the Programme and wished the Meeting success.
- iv. Mr. Jean-Claude Sainlos, Director, Marine Environment Division, IMO, gave the opening address on behalf of the International Maritime Organization. He highlighted the achievements made by PEMSEA over the past years that resulted in strengthened partnerships that culminated in the signing of the Putrajaya Declaration in Malaysia and the adoption of the SDS-SEA. Mr. Sainlos endorsed the recommendations made by the Working Group and encouraged the participants to build up collaborative efforts to move PEMSEA forward. Recognizing that the focus of SDS-SEA is much broader than the IMO mandate, Mr. Sainlos expressed IMO's determination to support the follow-on phase of the programme toward the establishment of a regional mechanism for the implementation of the SDS-SEA. He stressed, however, the relevance of taking into consideration the contributions of key IMO activities in the sustainable development of the East Asian Seas region. He also updated the participants on the recent developments within IMO and its activities. Mr.

Sainlos ended by wishing the Meeting well and reiterated IMO's support to the Regional Programme.

- v. Dr. Andrew Hudson, Technical Advisor, International Waters, UNDP-GEF, welcomed all the participants to the Meeting and expressed his gratitude to the Xiamen Government and to the SOA for hosting the 10th PSC Meeting. He noted the achievements made by the Regional Programme as exemplary, contributing not just to environmental development but resulting in economic improvement and poverty reduction. Dr. Hudson recognized the Putrajaya Declaration and the SDS-SEA as important steps towards the development of PEMSEA into a financially sustainable programme. He strongly encouraged the Programme Steering Committee (PSC) to focus on the identification and implementation of effective mechanisms for PEMSEA's institutional and financial sustainability. Dr. Hudson wished successful deliberations for the Meeting.
- vi. The full text of the Opening Ceremony speeches may be found in Annex 2.

## **1.0 ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS**

- 1.1 Dr. Andrew Hudson assumed the position of Co-Chair. He opened the Meeting and requested nominations for Co-Chair. The delegation from the Philippines nominated China as Co-Chair and the delegation from Vietnam seconded the nomination. China was acclaimed as Co-Chair and was represented by Mr. Li Haiqing, Director General, Department of International Cooperation, SOA.
- 1.2 The delegation from Vietnam nominated Indonesia as Rapporteur and the delegation from Cambodia seconded the nomination. Indonesia was acclaimed as Rapporteur and was represented by Mr. Effendy Sumardja, Special Assistant to the Minister for the International Relations, Ministry of Environment.
- 1.3 The principal reference documents for the Technical Session (Annex 3) were introduced by Dr. Chua. He briefed the Meeting on general organizational matters, in particular, the Meeting Documents.

## **2.0 ADOPTION OF AGENDA**

- 2.1 The Meeting adopted the agenda as contained in Annex 4.

## **3.0 RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE MEETING**

- 3.1 Dr. Chua reminded the group that the PSC Meeting would consist of a Technical Session and a Tripartite Review Session. The Technical Session would focus on the progress made with respect to the development and implementation of the Regional Programme, the recommendations of the Working Group on the Implementation of the SDS-SEA, the project initiatives concerning the implementation of the SDS-SEA, and country collaboration and cooperation with partners. The Tripartite Review Session, which is limited to representatives of UNDP, IMO and the participating

countries, would review the proposal to extend the Regional Programme to December 2006, along with a realigned budget and the proposed work plan for the same period.

#### **4.0 REGIONAL PROGRAMME DIRECTOR'S REPORT**

4.1 Dr. Chua presented the Regional Programme Director's report to the Meeting, highlighting the 10-year history of the Regional Programme, providing a comprehensive review of the progress to date, as well as an outline of major achievements, financial delivery, and constraints with regard to the implementation of the Regional Programme. Dr. Chua reminded the Meeting that PEMSEA had evolved over the years, with the support of GEF and the participating countries and their partners, from:

- a) Partnership building to partnership mechanism;
- b) Single-project implementation to multi-project implementation; and
- c) Project execution to regional programme implementation.

4.2 The Regional Programme Director emphasized 10 major achievements of the Regional Programme from 1994 to 2004, namely:

- a) The development of collaborative frameworks in the form of coastal strategies, and management programs at 10 PEMSEA ICM sites and two subregional sea areas/pollution hotspot locations;
- b) The adoption of the SDS-SEA as a common regional framework and platform for cooperation in the sustainable development and management of the marine and coastal resources of the region, with the signing of the Putrajaya Declaration of Regional Cooperation for the Sustainable Development of the Seas of East Asia (the Putrajaya Declaration) by the Ministers and Senior Officials of 12 countries in December 2003;
- c) The demonstration of the cost-effectiveness, socioeconomic benefits, and sustainability of ICM practices, serving as a solid foundation for scaling up ICM programs across the region;
- d) Increased regional, national and local capacity, through specialized skills training, internships and fellowships, and enhancement of regional scientific and technical networks;
- e) The development of modified and refined tools and methodologies relevant to coastal and ocean governance, such as those for ICM, the Port Security, Safety, Health and Environment Management System, risk assessment, resource valuation, and natural resource damage appraisal;
- f) The demonstration of Public Sector-Private Sector Partnerships (PPP) as a viable and alternative mechanism to promote environmental investments in the City of San Fernando, Pampanga, Philippines;
- g) The strengthening of national compliance with, and implementation of, international conventions, through awareness programs and capacity building initiatives;
- h) The catalyzation of national policies and institutional reforms in favor of coastal and ocean governance, including the establishment of new national coastal and marine related departments/institutions, a number of local legislation related to zoning schemes, pollution control, and coordinating mechanisms, Philippine coastal and ocean policy, sea-use



management laws of PR China, Thai ocean policy, and ICM national policy in RO Korea;

- i) The leveraging of co-financing in the order of US\$ 11.6 million from participating governments, UN and international agencies, NGOs and the private sector, and potential investments of US\$ 83.5 million;
- j) The creation of greater awareness and advocacy for coastal and ocean governance, through the establishment of partnerships and collaborative activities at the local, national and regional levels, including community clean-up and awareness-building events, art contests, media collaboration, and private sector engagement in ICM programmes.

4.3 From August 2003 to August 2004, the Meeting was advised that the Regional Programme had achieved a number of milestones, including the following:

- a) 16 organizations collaborated on the development of the SDS-SEA and 12 countries signed the Putrajaya Declaration in December 2003;
- b) Successful implementation of the EAS Congress 2003, attracting more than 400 participants, and serving a forum for multisectoral interaction and knowledge-sharing;
- c) The review and analysis of implementing arrangements for the SDS-SEA;
- d) Confirmation by the Government of the Philippines, through the host agency the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), to host the RPO through 2006, and an expression of willingness to continue to host the office in the next phase of PEMSEA;
- e) The approval of the GEF/UNDP Medium-sized Project for the Development and Implementation of PPP in Environmental Investments, and endorsement by participating governments;
- f) Consolidation of ICM demonstration projects, through the adoption of coastal strategies and the institutionalization of PMOs and PCCs, development of two new ICM parallel sites, and requests for site evaluations of 19 other potential ICM parallel sites;
- g) Strengthening environmental management of the subregional seas/pollution hotspots, through development and implementation of coastal strategies and institutional mechanisms in Manila Bay and Bohai Sea, and the development of national and subregional oil spill contingency plans/subregional frameworks in the Gulf of Thailand and Bohai Sea;
- h) Signing of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the City of San Fernando, Pampanga, Philippines, and a private sector partner for the implementation of a PPP project on integrated solid waste management;
- i) Mobilization of financial resources for the Regional Programme surpassing the US\$ 11.6 million GEF funding;
- j) Development of partnerships with six new PEMSEA partners, namely, Department of Sustainability and Environment (DSE), Australian Network of Maritime training (ANMET), International Marine Project Activities Centre (IMPAC) Ltd/Cooperative Research Centre (CRC) Reef Research Centre Ltd./International Ocean Institute (IOI) Regional Operational Centre for Australia and the Western Pacific, GEF/UNDP Small Grants Program, Global Environment Technology Foundation; and Nippon Foundation; and

- k) Responding to the recommendations of the Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE) Report.
- 4.4 With regard to project delivery, the Meeting was informed that the various components of the Regional Programme, as identified in the Project Document, had progressed as follows: ICM (75% complete); subregional sea areas/hotspots (74%); capacity building (95%); networking/regional task force (75%); environmental investments (80%); scientific input into management decisions (80%); integrated information management (85%); civil society participation (95%); coastal and marine policy development (90%); and regional mechanism (56%). Regarding financial delivery, the Regional Programme had expended US\$ 8.3 million, and committed US\$ 13.3 million, respectively 54% and 87% of the available budget.
- 4.5 Dr. Chua identified the current challenges and constraints with regard to the implementation of the Regional Programme, as follows:
- a) Timely delivery of quality outputs and completion of ongoing project tasks within the timeframe of the Regional Programme, as a consequence of limited capacities and language issues;
  - b) Securing interagency cooperation at the national and regional levels;
  - c) Developing and implementing the PPP process as a practical alternative for financing environmental infrastructure projects; and
  - d) Achieving a formal regional agreement within the limited timeframe of the Regional Programme.
- 4.6 Dr. Chua concluded his report, stating that the region is more ready than before to embark on activities to secure the sustainable development of the seas of East Asia, with:
- a) the availability of a regional collaborative framework and platform for intergovernmental, interagency and multisector collaboration (the SDS-SEA);
  - b) political commitment in the form of the Putrajaya Declaration;
  - c) the availability of tested integrated management approaches and methodologies;
  - d) a potential source and approach for leveraging financing; and
  - e) the availability of trained manpower and regional intellectual capital.
- 4.7 The Meeting acknowledged that, through the efforts of the Regional Programme, a good framework of collaboration and cooperation in marine affairs and ocean management had been established. It was also emphasized that the progress being made on-the-ground at ICM sites and subregional sea areas/pollution hotspots represented significant progress, and that the RPO and concerned national and local governments should be congratulated for their effort.
- 4.8 The Meeting discussed the constraints that had been identified in the Regional Programme Director's report, with the following points being made:
- a) Countries can learn from the identified challenges and constraints to project implementation, and collective efforts should be made to overcome such difficulties;

- b) The Putrajaya Declaration has only recently been signed, and more time should be given to see if this type of regional arrangement can work effectively;
- c) The SDS-SEA implementation involves multi-stakeholders and many different agencies of government. National focal points may consider working closely with agencies that have coordinative responsibilities (e.g., economic planning, finance) in order to be more effective in their coordinating role for the Regional Programme;
- d) Non-binding agreements have the advantage of encouraging wider participation among concerned stakeholders (government and non-government), strengthening the willingness of each party to contribute within their capacity and resources to achieve a shared goal;
- e) The implementing mechanism for the SDS-SEA will require multisectoral participation. National governments will need to consider ways and means of strengthening interagency collaborative mechanisms in order to coordinate counterpart national programmes for SDS-SEA implementation;
- f) Capacity building may be enhanced and sustained by mainstreaming training into a regional network of universities.

4.9 Dr. Chua responded that the RPO will continue to work with national focal points to strengthen coordinating efforts among national agencies. He further commented that the Putrajaya Declaration was indeed a good starting point, and the most appropriate option in the short term appeared to be a non-binding arrangement among the countries. Dr. Chua further pointed out that all PEMSEA sites have established inter-agency coordinating committees to oversee and guide the effective implementation of ICM and subregional seas projects. In addition, some countries have already formed national interagency coordinating committees, which facilitate coordination of the Regional Programme activities within a country, as well as cross-project coordination. However, the coordinating mechanisms varied from country to country. He concluded by emphasizing that the Regional Programme continues to work with universities in the region in capacity building activities at the site level, as well as training programmes at the national and regional levels. For example, national ICM training centers have been established in Xiamen (China), Batangas (Philippines), and Nampho (DPR Korea), in collaboration with national and local governments and universities.

4.10 The Chair concluded that the Meeting was satisfied with the Regional Programme Director's report, and congratulated the Regional Programme Director and the RPO staff for the accomplishments over the past 12 months.

## **5.0 REPORT OF THE WORKING GROUP ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SDS-SEA**

i. The Chair of the Working Group Meeting on the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia, Dr. Rolando L. Metin, Undersecretary for Management and Technical Services, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Philippines, reported to the Meeting. Dr. Metin began with the background of the Working Group, starting from the recognition of the need to

implement the SDS-SEA, which was adopted as the common framework and platform for policy and programme development at regional, national and local levels by Ministers and other high-ranking officials through the Putrajaya Declaration on 12 December 2003. The Terms of Reference of the Working Group, as adopted by the Tripartite Review Session of the 9th PSC, were presented for the information of the Meeting.

- ii. The Preparatory Meeting for the Working Group hosted by the State Oceanic Administration of P.R. China in Chengdu, China on 29 March-1 April 2004, was participated in by experts from the East Asian countries. The Preparatory Meeting recommended the specific fields of action and lines of work to be undertaken in the SDS-SEA implementation.
- iii. The Working Group Meeting, hosted by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Philippines and participated in by representatives from 10 countries, two resource persons and a representative of the World Bank, was held in Manila on 23-26 August 2004. The major outcomes of the Meeting included conclusions and recommendations on the regional implementing arrangement, the Programme of Activities for the Implementation of the SDS-SEA, country strategies, a proposal for a GEF pipeline project application, and a proposal for mobilization of financial incentives and innovative investment programs in support of SDS-SEA implementation.
- iv. Ms. Stella Regina Bernad oriented the Meeting on the contents of the Working Group report (PEMSEA/WP/2004/15).

## **5.1 Implementing Mechanism for the SDS-SEA**

- 5.1.1 Dr. Huming Yu, Senior Programme Officer, PEMSEA, outlined the major components of the proposed regional implementing mechanism. He pointed out that it was the recommendation of the Working Group to develop an implementing mechanism for the SDS-SEA in order to effectively address the disparities among countries that are at various levels of development and thus enable full participation in the implementation process.
- 5.1.2 The Working Group concluded that PEMSEA is recognized as the *de facto* mechanism for the implementation of the SDS-SEA, building upon a decade of partnerships, consultations and collaborative approaches that PEMSEA and others established. The Working Group recommended the development of an implementing mechanism based on the following considerations:
  - a) The existing PEMSEA Programme Steering Committee be transformed into the EAS Partnership Council with enhanced stakeholder participation;
  - b) The existing ad-hoc approach to resource mobilization be institutionalized into the Regional Partnership Fund;
  - c) The Regional Programme Office be further developed into a PEMSEA Resource Facility (PRF); and
  - d) The Putrajaya Congress 2003 be customized into a regular EAS Congress.

- 5.1.3 Dr. Yu stressed that, with commitment and support of the countries and other stakeholders, these arrangements are expected to provide the machineries for the regional management and operation of the SDS-SEA implementation, self-sustained financing and resource mobilization, broad-based stakeholder involvement, and effective monitoring and reporting.

*Redefining the functional and geographical scope of PEMSEA*

- 5.1.4 Dr. Chua introduced the rationale for the redefinition of the functional and geographical scope of PEMSEA. He recalled the functional evolution of PEMSEA from a project-oriented focus to the *de facto* implementing arrangement for the SDS-SEA and from an environmental portfolio to a sustainable development portfolio. He stressed that sustainable development can be best achieved through the participation of and partnerships with all the littoral states and user states of East Asia Seas. In this context, Timor Leste, Lao PDR and Myanmar may be considered as the participating countries in the SDS-SEA implementation process. Timor Leste is a coastal country of the Indonesian Seas, one of the large marine ecosystems covered by the Seas of East Asia, and both Lao PDR and Myanmar are situated within the Mekong River watershed, which drains into the South China Sea.

*Establishment of a Functional Operating Mechanism for Sustainable Development of the Seas of East Asia*

- 5.1.5 Mr. Adrian Ross presented options for transforming the RPO into the PEMSEA Resource Facility (PRF) and the further development of the PRF as a self-sustaining service provider for secretariat and technical services for SDS-SEA implementation. The nature of the PRF would be as a non-stock, non-profit, cost recovery operational mechanism aiming at mobilizing the expertise of regional specialized institutions, areas of excellence, and individual experts to respond to the capacity needs of concerned governments and their partners. The services expected of the PRF were explained. The opportunities and constraints of establishing the PRF within or outside the framework of a given UN agency, as well as with or without a regional convention, were analyzed. In view of the conclusions and recommendations of the Working Group, it was concluded that it may be appropriate for the PRF to adopt a UN/NGO hybrid model at the present stage. Being an innovation with hardly any precedents, innovative and cautious approaches should be adopted in the pursuance of its development.

*Terms of Reference for the Drafting Group as proposed by the Working Group*

- 5.1.6 In introducing the draft Terms of Reference (TOR), Dr. Huming Yu referred to key elements of the documents to be prepared by the proposed Drafting Group in light of conclusions and recommendations of the Working Group, as well as Project Document requirements for a functional regional mechanism. While the Putrajaya Declaration represents regional commitments and support to the SDS-SEA, the objective of the Drafting Group (later changed to the Working Group: see 5.1.11 below) is to take a further step to formulate concrete regional implementing arrangements for the SDS-SEA, including the PEMSEA Partnership Agreement 2006 and PEMSEA Partnership Operating Arrangements, for consideration by the 11th PSC Meeting in 2005.

- 5.1.7 The Meeting expressed appreciation for the efforts made by the Preparatory Meeting and the Working Group Meeting in the evaluation of the partnership foundation developed by PEMSEA, various options identified for the SDS-SEA implementing mechanisms, and the recommendations made for the consideration of the 10th PSC Meeting concerning the possible directions to be undertaken in this regard. The efforts by the RPO in facilitating consultation and consensus building with regard to the implementing mechanism were also noted with appreciation.
- 5.1.8 The Meeting recognized the need to move from a project-based approach to a self-sustained, country-owned mechanism of regional cooperation for the implementation of the SDS-SEA. In this connection, the Meeting considered the commitments and support from the countries and stakeholders of the region to be essential in order to ensure effective implementation, as well as the basis for gaining outside funding and assistance.
- 5.1.9 Some participants reiterated a conclusion of the Working Group that a regional convention or other binding mechanisms be left for future consideration, based on the experiences and lessons learned from the region and elsewhere. Some mentioned the need to allow time for the Putrajaya Declaration to work, and to consider political complexities in the region when developing the SDS-SEA implementing arrangements. It was also suggested to consider the possibility of developing the implementing mechanism for the SDS-SEA within the framework of an existing regional entity in order to secure its sustainability. The need for caution was raised concerning the potential status of the revenue-making mechanism envisioned for the PRF, as such a mechanism would be subject to the regulations of either national or international agencies, depending on the specific circumstances. In addition, financial implications of redefining the geographic scope of PEMSEA and broadening its membership should be considered in transforming the PEMSEA mechanisms into regular arrangements.
- 5.1.10 During the discussion, it was clarified that the adequacy of existing mechanisms for the implementation of the SDS-SEA was assessed, various options and related pros and cons were weighed, and the diverse perspectives of the countries and stakeholders were considered at great length through the Preparatory Meeting and the Working Group Meeting. More detailed formulations for the proposed mechanisms for the SDS-SEA implementation, including the PRF, can be worked out and the various aspects of their implications can be assessed, by the proposed Drafting Group during the intersessional period.
- 5.1.11 The Meeting considered that a non-legally binding self-sustained implementing mechanism for the implementation of the SDS-SEA would be an appropriate option for the region at the present time. The Meeting endorsed in principle the conclusions and recommendations of the Working Group concerning the implementing mechanisms for the SDS-SEA. The Meeting considered it beneficial to maintain the Working Group established by the 9th PSC Meeting to undertake the recommended drafting work, building on the experiences gained in its early work. The Meeting also provided the Terms of Reference (TOR) for the Working Group, as contained in Annex 5. The Meeting further considered that, for the effective conduct of the TOR,

the composition of the Working Group should cover inter-country, multisectoral and multidisciplinary perspectives and expertise.

5.1.12 The Meeting agreed with the rationale for redefining the functional and geographical scope of PEMSEA and requested the RPO to extend an invitation to Timor Leste, Lao PDR and Myanmar to join the follow-on phase of PEMSEA.

5.1.13 The Meeting agreed that the acronym of PEMSEA should remain and stand for Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia.

## **5.2 Programme of Activities**

### *Institutional Arrangements (Programme Activity A)*

5.2.1 Mr. Adrian Ross introduced the Programme of Activities for the Implementation of the SDS-SEA, which was recommended by the Working Group in Annex 5 of the Working Group Meeting report (PEMSEA/WP/2004/15). He provided the objectives and expected outputs of the activities related to institutional arrangements, including a ten-year framework of Regional Partnership Programmes, integrated implementation of international environmental agreements, a systematic approach to environmental monitoring, evaluation and information exchange, and a tri-annual EAS Congress.

### *EAS Congress 2006*

5.2.2 With regard to the EAS Congress 2006, Mr. Ross referred to the offer of China to host the Congress. Mr. Ross introduced a programme outline for the Congress which included a Ministerial Forum on the Implementation of the SDS-SEA, an International Conference on Coastal and Ocean Governance: "One Vision, Towards a Stronger Regional Alliance", a number of workshops, side events, exhibitions and field trips, patterned after the EAS Congress 2003. Other entities may later express interest in co-organizing the Congress together with PEMSEA and the State Oceanic Administration of China. The number of participants is expected to reach 500. Mr. Ross indicated that the matters for consideration at this time were the date, venue (considering China's offer to host the same), organizers and sponsors of workshops, side events, partner organizations, honorary advisors, committees and national task teams.

5.2.3 The Meeting supported the proposal for the EAS Congress 2006.

### *National Policies and Action Plans (Programme Activity B)*

5.2.4 Dr. Huming Yu provided background information on the Working Group recommendations on Programme Activity B, concerning national policies and action plans adopted in 70 percent of participating countries by 2015. Regional cooperation for the SDS-SEA implementation is premised on the national adoption and implementation of policies for sustainable coastal and ocean development. This calls for clear understanding by the policymakers and other stakeholders of the unique ecological and socioeconomic contributions from the coasts and oceans, the development and strengthening of national multisectoral and interdisciplinary policy consultation and management mechanisms for the coastal and marine areas under

national jurisdictions, and a systematic implementation plan (e.g., a ten-year framework programme) for the SDS-SEA, building on the existing programmes. Regional expertise would be pooled to assist these national efforts.

#### *Scaling up ICM (Programme Activity C)*

- 5.2.5 Dr. Jihyun Lee introduced components of the Programme of Activities dealing with the scaling up of ICM programme and collaborative arrangements. Dr. Lee highlighted that Programme Activity C has the following targeted outputs:
- a) At least 20 percent of coastlines covered by integrated coastal management (ICM) programmes by 2015;
  - b) National and sub-national ICM policies, legislation and programmes and action plans as a part of ten-year framework programmes;
  - c) Capacity building of local governments in integrated decision-making;
  - d) Information access by women, youth, indigenous people, and marginalized groups;
  - e) Standardized ICM performance indicators and monitoring and certification systems; and
  - f) Regional coastal network of local governments.

#### *Ecosystem-Based Management*

- 5.2.6 Dr. Yu reviewed the Working Group recommendation that the site-specific management initiatives be undertaken to showcase how integrated approaches can be applied in managing interrelated riverine, estuarine and marine water resources, with full consideration of ecosystem features and impacts. These initiatives would include Bohai Sea (PR China), Jakarta Bay (Indonesia), Manila Bay (the Philippines) and Masan-Chinhae Bay (RO Korea). The formulations of the site-specific management programmes would vary from site to site depending on current level of programme implementation stages and local circumstances. Experiences gained from these sites, together with those in Seto Inland Sea and Chesapeake Bay, would be shared. Twinning arrangements among the sites would be made to facilitate programme implementation at various concerned locations, extension of the lessons learned across the region, and South-South and North-South transfer of knowledge.

#### *Collaborative Activities (Programme Activity D)*

- 5.2.7 Dr. Lee informed the Meeting that the expected outputs of Programme Activity D are:
- a) Collaborative arrangements between and among research institutions, universities, the private sector, governments, communities, and NGOs;
  - b) The identification and networking of Areas of Excellence; and
  - c) The identification of key areas of scientific uncertainty
- 5.2.8 A question was raised regarding the basis for the quantitative targets set for national policies and action plans for sustainable coastal and ocean development in at least 70 percent of the participating countries, and 20 percent of coastlines of the region covered by the ICM programmes. In response, Dr. Chua noted that, in formulating these time bound targets for the SDS-SEA implementation, the Working Group had taken into consideration the recent development and progress made in the region in developing national coastal and ocean policies and ICM programmes, as well as the



results of the expert consultations at the international conference Oceans and Coasts at Rio plus 10, UNESCO, Paris, December 3-7, 2001. Although thus far there are no statistics on national coastal policies and ICM programmes in the region, these targets were considered reasonable and achievable by the Working Group.

#### *Investment and Financing Programme (Programme Activity E)*

- 5.2.9 Mr. Ross introduced Programme Activity E on the Investment and Financing Programme. He informed the Meeting that the intended outputs of the activity were:
- a) Innovations in financing and procurement policies, regulations and processes to enhance financial investments in water, sewage and sanitation facilities and services;
  - b) A ten-year investment plan for each selected site; investment opportunities in small cities/municipalities and secondary townships for small and medium-sized enterprises, private investors and public-private partnerships;
  - c) A regional private sector advisory group; and
  - d) A pollution reduction investment fund, focused on land-based activities.

### **5.3 Road Map and Timetable**

- 5.3.1 Ms. Bernad introduced the Road Map and Timetable as recommended by the Working Group.
- 5.3.2 The Meeting adopted the Programme of Activities as recommended by the Working Group.

## **6.0 SDS-SEA IMPLEMENTATION**

### **6.1 GEF Project Concept for Pipeline Entry**

- 6.1.1 Mr. Adrian Ross introduced the draft GEF Pipeline Entry Application entitled Implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia. He informed the Meeting that the concept paper was developed through a series of dialogues by PEMSEA RPO with GEF, UNDP, IMO and the deliberations of the Working Group. Mr. Ross informed the Meeting of the objectives, work plan, proposed financing, and expected outputs of the project. He advised the Meeting that a GEF PDF-B proposal would be prepared and submitted to GEF, seeking support to develop the Full Project.
- 6.1.2 The Meeting noted the cruciality of the GEF Pipeline Application to the implementation of the SDS-SEA. The Meeting endorsed the GEF pipeline entry application and requested the RPO to proceed with the development of the PDF-B Project Brief.
- 6.1.3 The Meeting was informed by the UNDP-GEF Principal Technical Advisor for International Waters that there is a probability that GEF funding would only be available for the project commencing in 2007-2008.

6.1.4 In view of the GEF Project schedules, Dr. Hudson urged countries to explore various funding mechanisms and identify programmes and national initiatives to ensure implementation of the SDS-SEA. In order to obtain the full support of the GEF Council, countries need to accelerate their approach for an implementing mechanism for the SDS-SEA or as a minimum, set out a clear plan with benchmarks or deliverables.

## **6.2 World Bank/GEF Strategic Partnership for a Land-Based Pollution Reduction Investment Fund for the LMEs of East Asia**

6.2.1 Mr. Ross introduced the World Bank/GEF PDF-B Application for the revolving fund component of the Pollution Reduction Investment Fund. The Meeting was informed of the objectives, outputs and outcomes, including:

- a) the two components of the proposed Fund (i.e. investment fund, revolving fund);
- b) principles of a revolving fund;
- c) introduction/explanation of the PDF-B project; and
- d) the roles of PEMSEA and World Bank in its implementation.

6.2.2 The Meeting discussed several issues regarding the project development and implementation including the geographic boundary, potential barriers related to domestic policy and regulations, consultation with governments, involvement of financial experts, potential opportunities to support the partnership built at community level, linking with existing efforts of international organizations and regional programmes, and the assessment of country needs.

6.2.3 The Meeting discussed the role of PEMSEA in the PDF-B initiative, and concluded that this offered the opportunity for countries to participate in the design and to take ownership of the revolving fund.

6.2.4 The representative of the UNDP/GEF Yellow Sea LME Project reminded the Meeting of the benefits of engaging other regional projects in the development of the fund. Mr. Ross confirmed that these considerations were included in the PDF-B application.

6.2.5 The Meeting next discussed the issue of co-financing. Mr. Ross informed the Meeting that the design of the revolving fund would be the focus of the PDF-B, including its operating modality. Eligibility criteria for accessing the fund, including required leverage of investments, would be developed in due course.

6.2.6 The Meeting supported the proposed PDF Block B project entitled World Bank/GEF Pollution Reduction Investment Fund for Large Marine Ecosystems of East Asia: Revolving Fund Component, and encouraged RPO to continue working with the World Bank for the development and implementation of the project.

## **6.3 CRC/ASEAN/PEMSEA Effective MPA Management in the Seas of East Asia**

6.3.1 Ms. Kathrine Gallardo introduced an Expression of Interest (EOI) prepared by IMPAC/CRC, RPO and IOI and submitted to the Regional Natural Heritage Programme of Australia. The EOI focused on effective marine protected area (MPA) management in the Seas of East Asia - a capacity-building project built on lessons learned in existing MPAs. The proposed initiative aims to improve and strengthen the

management of MPAs in the countries of East Asia through a major capacity-building programme for the governments, NGOs and other stakeholders.

6.3.2 The Meeting discussed how the proposed initiative would contribute to the implementation of the SDS-SEA by establishing and implementing effective MPA management in East Asia for biodiversity conservation within the framework of integrated coastal management (ICM), with due consideration to the need for human uses and development.

6.3.3 The Meeting also discussed other related ongoing initiatives in the region, and the need for collaboration and cooperation among the different groups.

6.3.4 The Meeting supported the proposed project.

#### **6.4 Nippon Foundation Research Task Force on the Dynamics of Regional Cooperation on Oceans and Coasts**

6.4.1 Ms. Gallardo introduced the Meeting to the Primer on the Nippon Foundation Research Task Force on the Dynamics of Regional Cooperation on Oceans and Coasts. Its main objective is to support the strengthened implementation of ocean governance by analyzing the regional approach to managing ocean affairs.

6.4.2 The Meeting recognized that the major expected outputs of the RTF such as papers on key regional initiatives and issues related to coastal and ocean governance, a compilation of training and education materials on coastal and ocean governance, and a database of potential networks of institutions and experts on regional ocean governance, would serve as building blocks in the formulation of necessary regional partnerships, capacities and services, as well as legal, financial and economic arrangements for the sustainable implementation of the SDS-SEA.

6.4.3 Mr. Hiroshi Terashima, Executive Director, Ship and Ocean Foundation (SOF), informed the Meeting that the RTF was established as part of the International Ocean Governance Network (IOGN), a global network of education and research institutions on oceans policy and regional cooperation on oceans governance, as well as a database of experts. Mr. Terashima stated that the work of the IOGN contributes to the implementation of the SDS-SEA, and that he looked forward to the synergy between IOGN and PEMSEA.

6.4.4 The Indonesian delegation welcomed the offer of the Nippon Foundation to develop a database of policy and governance experts, which would be helpful for the implementation of SDS-SEA related actions.

6.4.5 The Meeting acknowledged the efforts of the Nippon Foundation to take an active role in promoting coastal and ocean governance, which is being undertaken through the activities of International Ocean Governance Network.

6.4.6 The Meeting expressed its support for the project and looked forward to receiving feedback on outputs from this effort.

## **6.5 IMO's Integrated Technical Cooperation Programme (ITCP)**

- 6.5.1 Mr. Ross informed the Meeting about two new project initiatives that have been approved for funding by IMO. One involves the development of national/subnational oil spill contingency plans for Cambodia and Vietnam, and Gulf of Thailand and Bohai Sea subregional contingency framework plans. In the process, partnerships are also being developed among different stakeholders in those areas.
- 6.5.2 The second project, the Port Security, Safety, Health and Environment Management System (PSSHE-MS) provides an integrated management system for ISO 9001, ISO 14001, OSHAS 18001, and ISPS Code in ports. The project's objective is to achieve an integrated system that would allow ports to apply for internationally recognized certification. It would also provide training and certification services regionally and globally.
- 6.5.3 Mr. Jean-Claude Sainlos, Director of the Marine Environment Division of IMO, stated that IMO supports PEMSEA activities related to OPRC and port safety through its ITCP. He invited East Asian countries to participate in the Marine Environment Protection Committee (MEPC), in particular to the OPRC/OPRC-HNS technical group, and in the IMO/UNEP Regional Forum on Preparedness for Marine Pollution Incidents. He also referred to the IMO/IPIECA training course on oil spill contingency planning to be held in China in December. He referred to the NOWPAP MOU on a regional contingency plan and stated that it could provide a good example for the Gulf of Thailand.
- 6.5.4 The delegation from Thailand expressed its appreciation of and full support for IMO and PEMSEA activities in the Gulf of Thailand, which benefits not only Thailand but Cambodia and Vietnam as well. The delegation extended an invitation for continued efforts in this area.
- 6.5.5 The delegation from Vietnam recalled that Vietnam has benefited for a long time from IMO, through PEMSEA, especially in activities leading to ratification and implementation of international conventions. Vietnam's membership in CLC is a result of these activities. The Vietnamese delegation requested IMO for assistance in activities leading to the development of port reception facilities, as required by MARPOL, and support for activities leading to ratification of the London Convention. The IMO representative replied that IMO would respond to Vietnam's request.
- 6.5.6 The Chinese delegation expressed its interest in IMO's ITCP, and informed the Meeting that China is already cooperating with IMO in connection with oil spill contingency planning for the Bohai Sea.
- 6.5.7 The Japanese delegation stated that the ITCP is a good example of the benefits of accumulated technical knowledge through sharing. The activities with IMO will contribute to the SDS-SEA implementation.
- 6.5.8 The Philippine delegation expressed its support for the adoption of the PSSHEMS for Philippine ports and in this connection the development of a team of auditors. The delegation looked forward to the expansion of the use of the system to other ports, and the future availability of third-party auditors.

- 6.5.9 The representative of EARL, speaking on behalf of EARL and IPIECA, expressed their intention to provide continued support for PEMSEA activities in oil spill preparedness and response.
- 6.5.10 Dr. Chua highlighted the significance of PSSHEMS providing a good vehicle for integrated port management and certification, and countries were invited to consider taking advantage of the system once testing was completed.

## **6.6 APEC Integrated Oceans Management Forum: Economic Valuation of the Marine Sector**

- 6.6.1 Ms. Gallardo informed the Meeting about the APEC Integrated Oceans Management Forum held on 18 to 20 October 2004 in Easter Island. PEMSEA had been invited to the Forum to present the SDS-SEA, as a prime example of how the regional organizations can contribute to integrated oceans across APEC member countries.
- 6.6.2 It was pointed out that PEMSEA cooperation stems from the recognition of the need to develop a methodology to determine the contribution of the coastal and marine area to country GDPs in the region. The demonstration of the value of the coastal and marine areas will serve as a basis for policy and decision makers to develop national coastal and marine policy.
- 6.6.3 Opportunities will be explored for advancing the current project to other APEC countries. Candidate countries are being sought.
- 6.6.4 The Philippine delegation made reference to the UNEP/GEF South China Sea Project activities on economic valuation, and a USAID-funded project in the Philippines on resource valuation. The experiences from these two projects could provide useful inputs to the APEC activity. The Philippines indicated interest in participating in the activity.
- 6.6.5 The delegation from RO Korea informed the Meeting of previous efforts in the country for the same purpose, and also indicated interest in cooperating to develop the methodology.
- 6.6.6 The Meeting was reminded that such economic contributions from the marine sector are not only actual but potential, and that there is critical need for persistent advocacy for the coastal and marine areas so that their tremendous contributions be recognized.

## **7.0 COUNTRY STATEMENTS CONCERNING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SDS-SEA**

### **Cambodia**

- 7.1 The Cambodian delegation confirmed the country's commitment to cooperate with the countries of the region in implementing the SDS-SEA, and informed the Meeting that national coastal policy and programmes are being developed using the regional strategic policy framework of SDS-SEA.

- 7.2 To address local and community concerns on food, public health and environment, continuing efforts are requested to build local capacity and develop workable approaches for the creation of investment opportunities and self-sustaining financing mechanism, building upon achievements and capacity building in the Sihanoukville ICM demonstration site. In view of the critical need for capacity building, the delegation expressed its appreciation to the government of Republic of Korea for providing training opportunities on environmental monitoring.
- 7.3 The delegation recognized PEMSEA and the Regional Programme Office as the *de facto* regional mechanism and an appropriate secretariat respectively for the implementation of the SDS-SEA.

### **China**

- 7.4 The Chinese delegation stated that PEMSEA has made significant achievements during the past decade. For the first time, PEMSEA managed to build up the regional framework through the SDS-SEA, under which all countries of the region have been willingly and enthusiastically collaborating with each other for the protection of the East Asian Seas and its resources. PEMSEA has put the concept of integrated coastal management into practice, made great efforts to facilitate the countries or local governments sharing the same marine ecosystem to work together in addressing the hot spot environmental issues, and greatly contributed to capacity building of the East Asian countries.
- 7.5 The delegation stated that national implementation of the principles adopted by UNCED and Agenda 21, the conclusions of WSSD, China Agenda 21 and China Ocean Agenda 21, and China Planning for Marine Economic Development for 2001-2010 will be guided by the SDS-SEA. Priority would be given to integrated coastal management through the implementation of the Law on the Management of Sea Use and the Law on the Management of the Marine Environment. Emphasis will be given to the management of estuarine and river-system approach especially in Yellow River, Yangtze River and Pearl River, the Integrated Bohai Sea Management Plan, and China's participation in the management of large marine ecosystems, particularly the Yellow Sea Large Marine Ecosystem.
- 7.6 The delegation expressed China's support for the new project application by PEMSEA to GEF for support in the implementation of the SDS-SEA, and reiterated its offer to host the East Asian Seas Congress 2006, including a ministerial forum. For the effective implementation of the SDS-SEA, China would make various kinds of contributions, both in kind and in direct financial contributions, to the PEMSEA Partnership Fund, if established.

### **DPR Korea**

- 7.7 The DPR Korean delegation informed the Meeting of their focus areas with regard to the implementation of SDS-SEA including the following:
- a) Increasing awareness of policy makers on the importance of coast and ocean to national development;

- b) Establishment and operation of national coordination mechanism involving all stakeholders for the implementation of the SDS-SEA;
  - c) Formulation and adoption of a national action plan for the implementation of the SDS-SEA and its incorporation into the master plan of land development;
  - d) National and local capacity building for the implementation of the national action plan;
  - e) Ensuring self-sustainable financial support;
  - f) Improvement and modernization of sewage treatment plants in major coastal areas; and
  - g) Systematic and safe management of toxic and hazardous wastes.
- 7.8 Building upon achievements and experiences at Nampho ICM Demonstration Site, continuing efforts will be made to strengthen national and local capacities in ocean and coastal management through the regular operation of an ICM National Training Center, which was established in July 2004 in collaboration with PEMSEA. Special efforts such as study tours would also be necessary for awareness-building of policy makers.
- 7.9 The delegation expressed appreciation that the PEMSEA RPO and the PEMSEA Programme Steering Committee has successfully coordinated and implemented the PEMSEA Regional Programme in the past 10 years, and expressed their support for the proposed regional arrangements including the EAS Partnership Council and the PEMSEA Resource Facility.

## **Indonesia**

- 7.10 The Indonesian delegation acknowledged achievements of PEMSEA in the past decade in building regional capacity and cooperation to address the transboundary, cross-cutting environmental problems of the Seas of East Asia, recognizing PEMSEA as a *de facto* implementing mechanism for the SDS-SEA. The delegation emphasized the need for establishing an effective regional arrangement in which 12 participating countries can actively participate in the planning and deliberation of SDS-SEA implementation.
- 7.11 The delegation informed the Meeting that the SDS-SEA would be incorporated into Indonesia's Strategy for Sustainable Development (ISSD), and would thereby complement and further strengthen various existing national initiatives and programmes such as PEMSEA ICM demonstration/parallel sites in Bali and Sukabumi, ADB Marine and Coastal Resource Management Project (MCRMP), ADB Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management Program (COREMAP), and USAID Coastal Partnership Project.

## **Japan**

- 7.12 The Japanese delegation stated that Japan, an ocean country surrounded by seas on all sides, has an Exclusive Economic Zone of about four million sq. km. and a shoreline of approximately 35,000 km. The seas between Japan and other Asian countries are very important, considering the close relationships between these countries. PEMSEA attaches high priority to "Integrated Coastal Management

(ICM)," based on the concept of "Sustainable Development" harmonized with the environment, and emphasizes 'partnership' and 'collaboration,' among various partners who are expected to contribute to these objectives based on their capacities. Thus it is desirable to continue with the framework of PEMSEA as a *de facto* implementing mechanism of the SDS-SEA partnership.

- 7.13 The delegation stated that Japan's future activities related to the implementation of the SDS-SEA will cover management of river water quality, development of sewerage systems, prevention and management of oil spill from marine vessels, waste water quality control, etc. Based on the "Grand Design for the 21st Century" adopted by the Cabinet Council in 1998, Japan is making efforts for adequate conservation and multiple utilization of oceanic and coastal areas. Accordingly, further promotion of ICM is an important theme for Japan.
- 7.14 The delegation provided a number of examples in which the government of Japan has contributed to the implementation of the SDS-SEA in cooperation with East Asian countries through activities such as the use of ODA in the areas of sewerage, ports, and seashore developments, contribution to an international effort in addressing the ballast water problem, cooperation for actions combating oil spill incidents (e.g., the OSPAR project, Post OSPAR, CMV project, NOWPAP Regional Oil Spill Contingency Plan, etc.), cooperation in promoting sustainable use of marine living resources, through the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC), and the transfer of information and surveillance studies concerning environmental conservation of enclosed sea areas and other activities through EMECS Center.
- 7.15 Japan will provide information on these experiences as part of its contribution to the implementation of the SDS-SEA.
- 7.16 The delegation expressed Japan's high appreciation of the role of the GEF as shown by its donation of US\$ 413 million, accounting for 20% of the total donation to GEF from July 1998 to June 2002, the second largest contribution after the United States. Japan will attach weight to the approach of reorganizing various existing undertakings for a greater contribution to the implementation of the SDS-SEA.

## **Malaysia**

- 7.17 The Malaysian delegation recalled the adoption of the Putrajaya Declaration and the SDS-SEA, which brings a comprehensive approach to coastal and marine management in the region and outlines a common framework and platform for policy and programme development at regional, national and local levels. Malaysia has taken active steps in contributing towards the objectives of the SDS-SEA by initiating the preparation of an ICZM policy for the country. This is extremely important for Malaysia, which has a long coastline in relation to its territory. Most Malaysians live in the coastal zone, and all of the states have a coastline.
- 7.18 Faced with many issues and challenges in the coastal zone, Malaysia launched a study in January 2004 to promulgate an ICZM policy, which aspires to fulfill a vision of a healthy and productive coastal zone, rich in biodiversity, wisely managed and developed for the equitable distribution of benefits for all, now and in the future. The ICZM Policy is currently being finalized through consultations with all stakeholders



and is expected to be ready by the end of 2004. Its coming into force will place the country in a better position to seek ways to contribute towards the success of the SDS-SEA.

- 7.19 The delegation reiterated Malaysia's readiness to cooperate with its partners in furthering the aims of the SDS-SEA, to share as well as learn lessons in the preparation of national coastal policy and successful models of implementation. The joint efforts in addressing the challenges and opportunities provided by the SDS-SEA will allow countries of the region to build upon the excellent relationship and cooperation they have been enjoying.

### **Philippines**

- 7.20 The Philippine delegation expressed its support for the recommendations of the Working Group on the implementation of the SDS-SEA, especially on the phased approach in establishing a regional agreement to implement the SDS-SEA, and its commitment to join efforts to resolve the related legal issues. The delegation encouraged the RPO and the participating countries to raise in other forums the SDS-SEA and its implementation arrangement, and more involvement of participating countries in the planning and implementation process.
- 7.21 The Philippines, committed to adoption of the national Archipelagic Sustainable Development Policy (ArcDev), which mirrors the SDS-SEA, will establish an inter-agency body to include non-government organizations and the business sector, to coordinate and oversee the implementation of both instruments at national and local levels in conjunction with parallel and ongoing projects that contribute to the implementation of the SDS-SEA. An SDS-SEA and ArcDev Awareness programme will be pursued for policymakers, local governments, NGOs and communities. Additional parallel ICM sites and involvement of local governments will be undertaken as strategies for greater dissemination of the ICM approach in the country.
- 7.22 The delegation reiterated the commitment of the Government of the Philippines, through the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, to host the PEMSEA RPO as part of SDS-SEA implementation.

### **RO Korea**

- 7.23 The RO Korean delegation endorsed the conclusions and recommendations of the Working Group Meeting, in particular, expressed their support for the establishment of an EAS Partnership Council, a PEMSEA Resource Facility and a Regional Partnership Fund, and the organization of a regular regional Congress, recognizing the *de facto* existence of PEMSEA as the implementing mechanism for the SDS-SEA.
- 7.24 The delegation informed the Meeting that RO Korean efforts toward the implementation of SDS-SEA would be consolidated under the existing national policy framework of integrated ocean and coastal management. For the fiscal year of 2004, the total estimated government budget related to the implementation of SDS-SEA is US\$1.2 billion.

- 7.25 The delegation expressed their interest to contribute to the capacity-building efforts at regional level in collaboration with PEMSEA towards the SDS-SEA implementation, indicating their existing efforts through the APEC Marine Environmental Training and Education Center (AMETEC). Collaboration with PEMSEA will continue through its ICM parallel site in Shihwa Lake.
- 7.26 The delegation informed the Meeting that the RO Korean government is planning to organize a regional workshop in May 2005 in collaboration with PEMSEA to initiate the twinning of integrated watershed and coastal area management efforts in Masan-Chinhae Bay in RO Korea, Manila Bay, Bohai Sea, Seto Inland Sea, Jakarta Bay, and others. They also indicated their interest in organizing a special session on the issue of transboundary marine pollution together with concerned countries, international organizations and partners during the EAS Congress 2006.

### **Singapore**

- 7.27 The delegation from Singapore stated that PEMSEA has contributed to the region's capacity to protect the marine and coastal resources. The SDS-SEA covers a wide-ranging spectrum of inter-related issues, such as protection of biodiversity, fisheries and prevention of pollution in the Seas of East Asia. In biodiversity conservation, various initiatives are underway in Singapore to integrate considerations for sustainable development, including documenting the marine biodiversity of Singapore, and incorporating biodiversity input into development projects, as well as establishment of a National Biodiversity Reference Center by 2005. Various agencies are in collaboration with academic institutions to carry out surveys of the marine environment protection issues. A coral enhancement project in the Southern Islands is sponsored through the Tourist Board.
- 7.28 On marine pollution, Singapore is taking steps to protect the marine environment from ship-borne pollution. Current programmes include the implementation of major IMO conventions, such as the MARPOL and OPRC (Oil Pollution Preparedness Response and Co-operation) Conventions, and the establishment of navigational aids and routing systems for safe navigation. Singapore believed that the implementation of programmes for the SDS-SEA would only be effective with participation of 3P partners (namely the Public, Private and People sectors). Hence, Singapore will continue to adapt a continuous consultative and educational process in doing so.

### **Thailand**

- 7.29 The Thai delegation stated that Thailand has given a high priority to the management of coastal resources and environment. During the past years, the Thai Government has initiated various activities aimed at sustainable development for coastal and marine resources and environment, which are implemented by various agencies. At the regional level, Thailand has participated in many projects and programs for the sustainable utilization of her rich resources and the sustainable livelihood of her people. The Government reorganization has facilitated interagency cooperation and involvement in the management of marine and coastal resources and environment, which responds to the needs related to the economy, the environment and public safety. National policy and the strategic plan for sustainable development of marine

and coastal resources focused on good governance, environmental friendly concepts and conservation of resources.

- 7.30 The management mechanisms in operation are: the decentralization emphasizing the local role; the participatory process encouraging public involvement in decision making; proactive integrated management, involving all the concerned agencies; transparency and equitable access; monitoring, research, and knowledge base development; the promotion and transfer of technology; and the rehabilitation of natural resources and environment by government agencies/institutions.
- 7.31 The delegation said that Thailand supports the strengthening of regional collaboration, partnerships and networks in the Seas of East Asia especially for research and exchange of information and expertise in all the aspects of the SDS-SEA implementation. Thus, Thailand's plan and actions should focus on SDS-SEA approaches such as sustainable development, integrated coastal management, action program on Ocean Governance, enhancement of maritime safety and protection of marine environmental pollution, reduction of loss of marine biodiversity, ensuring the maintenance of marine fish stocks and implementation of Code of Conduct (COC) for responsible fisheries, and continuing cooperation in regional projects.

## **Vietnam**

- 7.32 The Vietnam delegation emphasized that SDS-SEA should be implemented through a regional mechanism, which involves the East Asian Seas Partnership Council, Regional Partnership Fund, PEMSEA Resource Facility, and regional ICM task force.
- 7.33 The delegation informed the Meeting of their priority activities, which will be implemented mostly by national budget, with regard to the implementation of SDS-SEA including:
- a) Strengthening the role and responsibility of the Vietnam Environmental Protection Agency in the implementation of the SDS-SEA;
  - b) Awareness building regarding the SDS-SEA;
  - c) Capacity building through training and ICM demonstration/parallel sites;
  - d) Integration of the support and assistance from various donors and investors in the coastal development and management projects;
  - e) ICM institutionalization;
  - f) Ratification of international conventions;
  - g) Development of national ICZM strategy; and
  - h) Organizing a national ICM task force, to assist local governments with the development and implementation of ICM programmes.
- 7.34 The full text of the country statements may be found in Annex 7.

## **8.0 COOPERATION AND COLLABORATION WITH PARTNERS**

- 8.1 Dr. Jihyun Lee introduced the collaborative activities with PEMSEA partners, focusing on the emerging new initiatives, over the past year in various areas including EAS

- Congress, training and capacity building, ICM parallel site development and implementation, public awareness and communication, information sharing and exchange, environmental investments, and implementation of the SDS-SEA. PEMSEA partners covered in the overview range from national and local governments and agencies to private sector, university, research institutions, donors, NGOs, and media.
- 8.2 The delegates from Timor Leste, Lao PDR and Myanmar expressed the interest of their countries to participate in the follow-on phase of the PEMSEA Regional Programme, in particular to address the lack of capacity and skills in coastal and marine management and to exchange experiences and lessons learned in marine ecosystem and watershed management.
- 8.3 The delegate from Myanmar provided further information on the importance of marine and coastal resources to socioeconomic development of the country. Myanmar's participation in PEMSEA would help address challenges to sustainable ocean and coastal development, such as the lack of adequate infrastructures, expertise, and management skills as well as the lack of an appropriate institutional mechanism for integrated management. He also encouraged PEMSEA participating countries to collaborate in the Bay of Bengal and Andaman Sea for effective management of marine and coastal ecosystem.
- 8.4 Ms. Diane James, Chairman of the Victorian Coastal Council, informed the Meeting of the collaborative activities that have been undertaken in past few years between PEMSEA and the Victorian Coastal Council. The collaboration would evolve to a new level with the establishment of a Memorandum of Understanding between Victorian Department of Sustainability and Environment. The agreement would provide the basis for identification of collaborative initiatives, capacity building opportunities, knowledge sharing and exchange, effectively promoting PEMSEA across the broad spectrum of agencies within Victoria as well as in Australia.
- 8.5 Dr. Anjan Datta, Programme Officer of UNEP GPA Coordination Office, acknowledged that the SDS-SEA, which makes clear reference to the need and importance of addressing land-based sources of pollution, could complement GPA implementation at the national and regional level, and that the experiences gained from the PEMSEA ICM demonstration sites are invaluable to GPA implementation. UNEP/GPA supports the integrative and holistic approaches in addressing coastal and marine pollution. Building upon the partnership between PEMSEA and UNEP/GPA evolved in last few years, including co-organizing a workshop during EAS Congress 2003, UNEP/GPA will continue collaborating with PEMSEA in addressing land-based marine pollution.
- 8.6 Ms. Kathleen Ghislaine Irene Llewellyn, Consultant, Ecosafe (WWF Asia Pacific Marine Programme) acknowledged that the implementation of SDS-SEA would result in significant progress towards meeting national commitments under the marine and coastal program approved by the 7th Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, as well as fulfilling WSSD marine goals and targets. To facilitate the SDS-SEA implementation, she offered that WWF office would conduct an analysis of activities WWF is involved with, which are relevant to SDS-SEA implementation.

- 8.7 Mr. Zhao Dianrong, representative of the Global Ballast Water Management Programme, introduced to the Meeting the key activities of the programme, which would contribute to the implementation of SDS-SEA, including 1) education and awareness building campaign; 2) national legislative review; 3) port biological baseline survey; 4) ballast water risk assessment; 5) development and delivery of a training manual; and 5) regional cooperation. He reaffirmed the interest of the programme to continue collaboration with PEMSEA in the second phase of the Global Ballast Water Programme.
- 8.8 Mr. Yihang Jiang, Chief Technical Advisor, GEF/UNDP Yellow Sea LME Project, informed the Meeting of the initiation of the Yellow Sea LME Project implementation with two participating countries, People's Republic of China and Republic of Korea. He expressed the project's willingness to welcome the DPR Korea to participate in the project. With a total budget of US\$ 25 million in which US\$ 14.7 million from GEF, the project will focus its activities on fisheries, marine pollution, ecosystem management, protection of marine biological diversities, and environment investment. The cooperation with other international/regional organizations and projects, including PEMSEA, IOC/WESTPAC, NEAR-GOOS, NOWPAP, PICES, and WWF, is being explored during the project planning stage.
- 8.9 Capt. Patrick Ooi, Training & Consultancy Manager of East Asia Response Pte. Ltd., informed the Meeting of the collaboration with PEMSEA in organizing and conducting training workshops on oil spill response, and claims and contingency planning. He expressed EARL's willingness to continue work with PEMSEA in providing necessary technical expertise to build regional capacity for oil spill response and contingency planning.
- 8.10 Dr. Chua Thia-Eng expressed his appreciation for the participation of partners at the 10th PSC Meeting, acknowledging that the collaborative activities with PEMSEA partners during the past ten years have been rewarding, creating synergies and enhancing PEMSEA activities. In particular, he highlighted the recent collaborations with APEC Marine Environment Training and Education Center (AMETEC) of Republic of Korea on marine environment training; the City University of Hong Kong as area of excellence on marine pollution; the Department of Sustainability and Environment, Victoria, Australia; Masan Munhwa Broadcasting Corporation of Republic of Korea in producing a TV program on Xiamen ICM experiences; and the PERSGA on ICM training.
- 8.11 Dr. Chua informed the Meeting of the establishment of partnership arrangements with the UNDP Small Grants Programme with the signing of a Joint Communiqué in October 2004, which would enable collaborative efforts in small grant projects focusing on community-based management.
- 8.12 At the close of the session, the Meeting was invited to witness the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding between PEMSEA, represented by Dr. Chua, and the Department of Sustainability and Environment of Victoria, Australia, represented by Mr. John Ginivan, Project Director of the Coastal Spaces Project.

## **9.0 PEMSEA WORK PLAN 2004 – 2006**

- 9.1 Mr. Adrian Ross introduced the 2004-2006 Work Plan (PSC/04/DOC/28), highlighting the major activities to be undertaken for the period.
- 9.2 Questions were raised on the mechanisms for communicating PEMSEA activities to stakeholders, as it was pointed out that national focal agencies, other than those for PEMSEA, were not well informed about PEMSEA. It was noted that, according to the reporting requirements of the PEMSEA sponsoring agencies, the RPO produced various types of reports, monthly, quarterly and annually, including the Project Implementation Review (PIR) and Results-Oriented Accomplishment Report (ROAR), in addition to responding to various requests for information and evaluation. Moreover, monthly PEMSEA e-Updates, tracking project progress at the various levels, were circulated to over 4000 e-mail addresses. In this context, it was stressed that time and efforts in producing these outputs could be worthwhile only when the outputs reached the stakeholders, and were utilized.
- 9.3 To improve the communication, the Meeting called upon:
- a) The RPO to send the e-Updates to the national focal agencies for PEMSEA, GEF, UNDP and IMO;
  - b) UNDP Manila to send the PIR to the UNDP country offices in PEMSEA participating countries for circulation to GEF focal points; and
  - c) National focal agencies for PEMSEA to strengthen the dissemination of PEMSEA documents and information materials to the interested users.
- 9.4 Dr. Andrew Hudson stressed the importance for the PEMSEA participating countries to commit themselves and provide financial support to the development and operation of the regional implementing mechanism for the SDS-SEA. He encouraged the efforts to explore options and modalities in developing a regional self-sustaining mechanism. Dr. Chua further underscored the need for the countries to undertake progressive steps in establishing the regional self-sustaining mechanism, building on the country initiatives as exemplified by the self-financing of the ground level ICM programmes.
- 9.5 The delegation of RO Korea indicated its willingness to host a workshop for the twinning projects in ecosystem-based management under the Programme of Activities for the SDS-SEA, in the May 2005. The Meeting thanked the delegation for their generous offer, and requested the RPO to interact with RO Korea regarding the workshop proposal.
- 9.6 The Meeting adopted the 2004-2006 Work Plan for the Regional Programme.

## **10.0 OTHER BUSINESS**

- 10.1 The Meeting took up the issue of the 11th PSC Meeting. The Cambodian delegation expressed interest in hosting the Meeting, which would be subject to further confirmation. Approval of the government will be sought by the end of November 2004.

- 10.2 The Meeting expressed its appreciation to the Cambodian delegation, and requested the RPO to work with the Cambodian national focal point to finalize the date and venue for the 11th PSC, in collaboration with participating countries, UNDP and IMO.

## **11.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

- i. The Meeting discussed the format of the 'Conclusions and Recommendations' section of the PSC Proceedings. The options considered by the Meeting were to maintain a comprehensive report, detailing the substance of the Meeting's discussions, or to prepare a shorter and more concise version on the Meeting's outputs.
- ii. The Meeting concluded that it was preferable to keep the comprehensive format as used in previous PSC Meetings, as a valuable reference for country representatives and other interested stakeholders.

## **REGIONAL PROGRAMME DIRECTOR'S REPORT**

The Meeting noted, with sincere appreciation:

- 11.1 The achievements of the Regional Programme over the past 12 months, and the efforts of the Regional Programme Director and RPO staff;

### *Hosting of the Regional Programme Office*

- 11.2 The Government of the Philippines' agreement to extend the MOA between the IMO and the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) to host the Regional Programme Office (RPO) until 2006, and the expressed desire of DENR to continue hosting the RPO through the follow-on phase of PEMSEA;

### *The EAS Congress 2003*

- 11.3 The Government of Malaysia, the Ministry of Science, Technology and the Environment Malaysia (MOSTE), the Department of Environment Malaysia, and the State Government of Selangor, Malaysia, for their support and cooperation in hosting and co-organizing the East Asian Seas Congress 2003;
- 11.4 The five international and national organizations that co-organized the workshop sessions for the International Conference of the EAS Congress 2003, namely: IMO; UNEP-GPA; UNDP-GEF Regional Service Centre, Kuala Lumpur; Ship and Ocean Foundation, Japan; and the WorldFish Center, Penang, Malaysia;
- 11.5 All supporting organizations of the EAS Congress 2003 for their cooperation and support to the concept and objectives of the Congress;
- 11.6 The financial contribution of the Ship and Ocean Foundation of Japan for the organization and implementation of the EAS Congress 2003;

### *The Putrajaya Declaration*

- 11.7 The endorsement of the SDS-SEA by the concerned Ministers and Senior Officials from the 12 participating governments with the signing of the Putrajaya Declaration;

### *Implementation of the Regional Programme*

- 11.8 The support provided by the national and local governments, private sector, NGOs/POs, academe and/or community groups in setting up and operationalizing eight ICM demonstration sites, five ICM parallel sites and three subregional sea area/pollution hotspot sites, including the commitment of financial and human resources and facilities, thereby symbolizing partnership and commitment to the success of the respective projects;
- 11.9 The collaboration of UN and international agencies, multilateral financial institutions, and NGOs as partners in the development of the SDS-SEA;
- 11.10 The efforts made by the RPO in implementing the recommendations of the MTE Report;
- 11.11 The intergovernmental, interagency and intersectoral initiatives that have been developed and implemented at subregional sea area/pollution hotspot locations, which established cross-boundary, multi-jurisdictional and multisectoral partnerships to address transboundary environmental issues in the Bohai Sea, Manila Bay, and Gulf of Thailand;
- 11.12 The corporate responsibility demonstrated by industry and the business sector by sharing of perspectives, knowledge, skills and resources as partners of PEMSEA during the development of coastal strategies, formulation and signing of declarations, and implementation of capacity-building programs and activities;
- 11.13 The benefits of sharing information, experience, and human and financial resources in strengthening individual and collective environmental management capabilities among countries of the region, thereby encouraging countries to continue to cooperate in organizing and conducting regional and subregional capacity building activities.

### *The GEF/UNDP MSP on PPP*

- 11.14 The signing of the GEF/UNDP MSP Project Document on the Development and Implementation of Public-Private Partnerships in Environmental Investments by the Governments of Cambodia, the Philippines, and Thailand.

### *The Meeting recommended:*

- 11.15 The establishment of PEMSEA ICM parallel sites as an effective means of scaling-up ICM initiatives for the region, and that countries and other potential partners wishing to establish ICM parallel sites make their requests to the RPO, and cooperate with the RPO in the conduct of PEMSEA's ICM site evaluation and approval process;



- 11.16 The RPO continue to explore viable mechanisms to support the efforts of national governments wishing to develop ICM parallel sites;
- 11.17 The RPO continue to distil the lessons learned from the various ICM sites and subregional sea areas/pollution hotspots, and to disseminate those lessons to all pertinent national government agencies, local governments and stakeholders throughout the region through the preparation of case studies and technical reports, and the conduct of conferences, workshops and training programs;
- 11.18 The RPO continue developing and implementing hands-on training at demonstration sites, specialized training courses, internships, fellowship programs and regional networks, in collaboration with international agencies and institutions, regional organizations, national government's departments and agencies, the academe, NGOs and the private sector;
- 11.19 National Focal Agencies further facilitate the involvement of other relevant national agencies in PEMSEA's activities especially in disseminating pertinent PEMSEA information and assisting RPO in the selection of appropriate candidates for relevant training and project activities, and to undertake a proactive role in assisting RPO in achieving PEMSEA's objectives through greater country ownership of the Regional Programme;
- 11.20 The RPO continue to dialogue with new national focal points and new political leaders on the activities of PEMSEA;
- 11.21 International agencies and institutions, regional organizations, the academe, NGOs and the private sector be invited to become partners with PEMSEA and to collaborate in strengthening the local, national and regional capacities in environmental management of the Seas of East Asia;
- 11.22 The RPO continue its efforts to implement the recommendations of the Mid-Term Evaluation Report, within the available resources of the Regional Programme, including: organizing a country-driven donors meeting to support the implementation of the SDS-SEA; comparing experience of ICM initiatives around the world; producing an international code of practices for the design and implementation of ICM initiatives; and developing a Regional ICM Knowledge Center as a regional ICM knowledge repository.

## **REPORT OF THE WORKING GROUP ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SDS-SEA**

The Meeting noted, with sincere appreciation:

- 11.23 The hosting and co-financing of the Preparatory Meeting of experts by the Government of P.R. China;
- 11.24 The hosting of the Working Group Meeting by the Government of the Philippines;
- 11.25 The valuable contribution made by Mr. Li Haiqing of PR China, as the Chair of the Preparatory Meeting, and by Dr. Rolando Metin of the Philippines and Dr. Khieu Muth of Cambodia, as the respective Chair and Vice Chair of the Working Group Meeting;

- 11.26 The participation by experts and government representatives and resource persons during the Preparatory and Working Group Meetings;
- 11.27 The Working Group report submitted to the 10th PSC Meeting, including Working Group conclusions and recommendations, in response to the TOR.

### **Implementing Mechanism for the SDS-SEA**

The Meeting concurred with the conclusions of the Working Group Meeting that:

- 11.28 PEMSEA is the *de facto* implementing mechanism for the SDS-SEA;
- 11.29 The commitment by the governments to establish a regional arrangement to implement the SDS-SEA is an essential step towards country-driven implementation of the SDS-SEA;
- 11.30 The regional arrangement needs to build on the partnership foundation of PEMSEA, which is based on intergovernmental and intersectoral cooperation and collaboration in managing coastal marine resources;
- 11.31 A regional convention or other binding regional mechanism would be a difficult step for the countries to take in the short term, and should be left for future discussions.

The Meeting recommended:

- 11.32 Adoption, in principle, of the recommendations of the Working Group with regard to the regional implementation mechanisms for the SDS-SEA, and further recommended the preparation of the documents on implementing mechanisms for the SDS-SEA for the consideration by the 11th PSC Meeting, detailing:
- a) The transformation of PEMSEA's Programme Steering Committee (PSC) into an East Asian Seas (EAS) Partnership Council;
  - b) The establishment of a Regional Partnership Fund;
  - c) The operationalization of a self-sustaining PEMSEA Resource Facility (PRF); and
  - d) The setting up and launching of a three-year cycle regional congress patterned after the East Asian Seas Congress 2003.

The Meeting further recommended that:

- 11.33 The Working Group established during the 9th PSC Meeting be maintained to undertake the drafting work in accordance with the Terms of Reference attached hereto as Annex 5;
- 11.34 The Working Group members be duly authorized to undertake the Terms of Reference (Annex 5), and selected by the RPO in consultation with participating countries, taking into account the existing membership of the Working Group and the expertise required in coastal and marine policy, law, management, and regional cooperation;

- 11.35 The RPO mobilize financial support for the operation of the Working Group, including co-financing from the participating countries and other concerned stakeholders.

*Redefining the Functional and Geographical Scope of PEMSEA*

The Meeting noted:

- 11.36 The rationale for redefining the functional and geographical scope of PEMSEA, particularly the function of PEMSEA as the *de facto* regional implementing arrangement for the SDS-SEA, and the need for the participation and partnership with all the coastal and land-locked states sharing the same interrelated riverine, coastal and marine water systems of the Seas of East Asia;
- 11.37 The Meeting requested the Regional Programme Director, on behalf of PEMSEA participating countries, to extend formal invitations to the countries of Timor Leste, Lao PDR and Myanmar to join the follow-on phase of PEMSEA.

**Programme of Activities**

The Meeting noted:

- 11.38 With appreciation, the conclusions and the recommendations of the Working Group concerning the Programme of Activities for the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA);
- 11.39 The positive response and partnership opportunities derived from the EAS Congress 2003 and the Working Group recommendations to organize a tri-annual EAS Congress to monitor the progress of the SDS-SEA implementation;
- 11.40 The suggestion to organize the EAS Congress 2006 as a venue for a Ministerial Forum on the Implementation of SDS-SEA, and an International Conference on Coastal and Ocean Governance: One Vision Towards Stronger Regional Alliance;
- 11.41 With sincere appreciation, the offer by the Government of the PR China to host EAS Congress 2006;
- 11.42 The urgent requirement to identify co-organizers and partner organizations to plan and conduct the EAS Congress 2006, including representation on conference committees and organization of workshops, side events, exhibition, field trip, etc.

The Meeting recommended:

- 11.43 The adoption of the Programme of Activities for the implementation of the SDS-SEA as recommended by the Working Group Meeting, and attached hereto as Annex 6;
- 11.44 The organization of the EAS Congress 2006, requesting the RPO to explore an appropriate venue and the date with the host government, PR China, and to identify co-organizers and partner organizations for the event.

11.45 The Meeting further urged participating countries to nominate contact persons to coordinate country input to the planning and implementation of the Congress.

### Road Map and Timetable

11.46 The Meeting recommended the adoption of the Road Map and Timetable for developing the implementing mechanism for the SDS-SEA as follows:

	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Timetable</b>
1	Establish the Working Group at the 10th PSC	October 2004
2	Nomination of the Working Group members by the participating governments	November-December 2004
3	Prepare the draft documents on the implementing mechanisms for the SDS-SEA	February 2005
4	Conduct national consultations and review the draft documents	March-May 2005
5	Prepare the final draft documents incorporating the feedback from the national consultations	June 2005
6	Submit the draft final documents to the 11th PSC for review and recommend the follow-up needed	July 2005
7	Revise the draft documents according to the comments of the 11th PSC, if any, and circulate them for national review and endorsement	August 2005
8	Endorse the documents by the participating governments	September-December, 2005
9	Sign the adopted documents at the EAS Congress	2006

## SDS-SEA IMPLEMENTATION

### GEF Project Concept for Pipeline Entry: Implementation of the SDS-SEA

The Meeting noted:

11.47 That the objectives of the project are to mobilize the necessary partnerships, intellectual capital, support services and resources for the long-term, sustainable implementation of the SDS-SEA, and to reduce in-country and regional disparities in capacities for sustainable coastal and ocean development and management;

11.48 That the three major components of the project involve the Programme of Activities, as recommended by the Working Group on the implementation of the SDS-SEA;

11.49 That the total cost of the Full Project is US\$49.75 million, with a proposed GEF contribution of US\$19.75 million, and co-financing contributions of US\$30 million, US\$ 20 million of which is required from the participating governments;

- 11.50 The plan to secure pipeline entry and PDF-B approval, and to implement the PDF-B project over an 18-month period, to develop the Project Brief and Project Document for the Full Project;
- 11.51 The prerequisites for GEF approval of the Full Project, including:
- a) Establishment of an implementing regional mechanism;
  - b) Establishment of a country-supported Marine Environment Resource Facility (MERF or PRF);
  - c) National endorsement and commitments/co-financing to SDS-SEA implementation;
  - d) Identification of other partners and stakeholders;
  - e) Collaboration with ongoing GEF projects;
- 11.52 The likelihood that GEF funding would only be available for the project commencing in 2007-2008.

The Meeting recommended:

- 11.53 The endorsement of the GEF pipeline entry application and agreed to proceed with the development and implementation of the PDF-B Project Brief;
- 11.54 That countries take joint action in the GEF Council, in order to obtain full support for the continuation of the PEMSEA programme, and to identify programmes and national initiatives in support of the SDS-SEA implementation;
- 11.55 The commitments from countries to fast track the endorsement of the PDF-B Application by their respective GEF national focal points;
- 11.56 The Meeting requested the PEMSEA RPO to maintain close communication with UNDP and GEF in the development of the Full Project Brief and work programme entry.

**World Bank/GEF Pollution Reduction Investment Fund for LMEs of East Asia:  
Revolving Fund Component**

The Meeting noted:

- 11.57 The need for innovative financing mechanisms and sources of investment funds in order to meet the financial demands for implementation of the SDS-SEA;
- 11.58 The RPO, on behalf of PEMSEA, has been collaborating with the World Bank and the GEF Secretariat to develop the project and ensure compatibility between the proposed Pollution Reduction Investment Program objectives and the objectives of the SDS-SEA;
- 11.59 The proposed project would be a 10-year programme dedicated to pollution reduction from land-based activities in the East Asian region, and consisting of two components, namely an investment fund and a revolving fund, with approximately US\$40-45 million earmarked for the investment fund and approximately US\$35-40 million for the revolving fund;

- 11.60 The investment fund component would be developed and implemented as a grant programme, which would be designed to assist in identifying, preparing, implementing and/or evaluating pollution reduction projects that are eligible for consideration under the lending program of the World Bank;
- 11.61 The revolving fund component would be designed to facilitate the development and implementation of projects that are not normally eligible for financing from major financiers, such as the World Bank or the Asian Development Bank (e.g., when project proponents are industry, the private sector, and sub-national or other non-borrowing clients of the Bank).
- 11.62 The revolving fund would focus on; (i) pollution reduction projects in smaller cities and industrial complexes; (ii) agricultural pollution; and (iii) private investment in, and public/private partnerships for, pollution reduction.
- 11.63 The details concerning the design, operating modalities and governance of the revolving fund will be the subject of a World Bank/GEF PDF-B initiative;
- 11.64 The PDF-B initiative provides the opportunity for countries to be involved in the development, design and approval of the revolving fund, its operating modalities, and governance.

The Meeting recommended:

- 11.65 The endorsement of the PDF Block B project entitled World Bank/GEF Environment Facility Pollution Reduction Investment Fund for Large Marine Ecosystems of East Asia: Revolving Fund Component;
- 11.66 Countries fast track the approval of the PDF Block B application, in order to facilitate start-up of the project by year-end;
- 11.67 Countries fully participate in the PDF-B project to ensure that their needs and constraints are addressed, in coordination with other national financing and investment programmes concerning in environmental infrastructure, private sector investments, and public-private partnerships;
- 11.68 Full consideration be given to the existing efforts of international organizations, regional programmes, and GEF regional projects, and their investment programmes, in the PDF-B project;
- 11.69 The RPO continue to work with World Bank in the development and implementation of the PDF-B project.

### **CRC/ASEAN/PEMSEA Effective MPA Management in the Seas of East Asia**

The Meeting noted:

- 11.70 The Expression of Interest by IMPAC/CRC, RPO and IOI to jointly undertake a project focusing on implementing effective MPA management in East Asia for biodiversity

conservation within the framework of ICM, in support of the implementation of the SDS-SEA;

- 11.71 The ongoing initiatives related to MPA management and networking being undertaken by the ASEAN Working Group on the Coastal and Marine Environment, the ADB Coral Rehabilitation and Management Project in Indonesia, and the GEF Biodiversity Portfolio in Asia and the Pacific;
- 11.72 The efforts of RPO to create partnership arrangements between IMPAC/CRC and the ASEAN Working Group;

The Meeting recommended:

- 11.73 That the RPO continue its efforts to develop the project on effective MPA management with IMPAC/CRC and ASEAN, ensuring cooperation with ongoing initiatives and avoiding duplication of efforts.

### **Nippon Foundation Research Task Force on the Dynamics of Regional Cooperation on Oceans and Coasts**

The Meeting noted:

- 11.74 With appreciation, the efforts of the Nippon Foundation, to support strengthened implementation of ocean governance by analyzing regional approaches to managing ocean affairs;
- 11.75 The importance of the policy research being undertaken by Nippon Foundation and the potential contribution of its outputs to the effective implementation of the SDS-SEA.

The Meeting recommended:

- 11.76 That the RPO pursue the activity with the Nippon Foundation Research Task Force on the Dynamics of Regional Cooperation on Oceans and Coasts towards the implementation of the SDS-SEA.

### **IMO's Integrated Technical Cooperation Programme**

The Meeting noted with appreciation:

- 11.77 The contributions made by IMO to SDS-SEA implementation, and the new skills and services that are being developed within PEMSEA countries;
- 11.78 IMO's commitment to continue to support PEMSEA by co-financing capacity-building initiatives related to OPRC implementation and Port Security, Safety, Health and Environmental Management System, needed in the region;
- 11.79 The initiatives in the Gulf of Thailand, Bohai Sea and Manila Bay, which greatly contribute to skills development in oil spill response and cost recovery and enhanced capacity in oil spill contingency planning in those areas;

The Meeting requested:

- 11.80 The continuing cooperation and collaboration of IMO with the implementation of the SDS-SEA;
- 11.81 The RPO to continue to pursue cooperative activities between PEMSEA and IMO's Integrated Technical Cooperation Programme.

### **APEC Integrated Oceans Management Forum**

The Meeting noted:

- 11.82 The actual and potential contributions of the marine sector to the GDP of countries and the critical need for advocacy on marine issues in the region;
- 11.83 The participation of the RPO in the APEC initiative to develop a methodology for determining the contribution of the coastal and marine areas to GDP, which will potentially provide a solid basis to participating countries to develop coastal and marine policies;
- 11.84 Past and current related efforts of the East Asian countries and regional entities that can provide input to the initiative;
- 11.85 The expressed interest by the Philippines and RO Korea to participate in the proposed APEC initiative.

The Meeting recommended:

- 11.86 That the RPO pursue the partnership with APEC on economic valuation of the marine sector, leading towards enhanced implementation of the SDS-SEA.

### **COUNTRY STATEMENTS CONCERNING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SDS-SEA**

The Meeting noted:

- 11.87 With appreciation, the general support by countries for PEMSEA as a *de facto* implementing mechanism for the SDS-SEA as well as the proposed regional arrangements, including the EAS Partnership Council, PEMSEA Resource Facility, Regional Partnership Fund, and tri-annual EAS Congress;
- 11.88 All countries are committed to actively participate in the SDS-SEA implementation and incorporate the objectives and strategies of SDS-SEA into their respective national ocean and coastal policies and programmes;
- 11.89 With appreciation, the initiatives that countries are already taking for the implementation of SDS-SEA using their own resources, demonstrating country ownership and leadership in SDS-SEA implementation;



- 11.90 Most countries recognized the importance of national level coordination and are setting clear targets to effectively implement the SDS-SEA;
- 11.91 The important contribution by GEF or other international agencies and donors to SDS-SEA are catalytic, but the initiatives of countries need to be further intensified, providing a sound foundation for SDS implementation;
- 11.92 The value of the marine sector to socioeconomic development of countries in the region, and the benefits of maintaining an appropriate balance between development and environmental sustainability, as exemplified in Xiamen.

## **COOPERATION AND COLLABORATION WITH PARTNERS**

The Meeting noted with appreciation:

- 11.93 The collaborative activities that the Regional Programme Office has undertaken with numerous and valuable PEMSEA partners since the start-up of the Regional Programme;
- 11.94 The new partnership arrangements that have been developed, from August 2003 to September 2004, between PEMSEA and: the Port Authority of Thailand; Cavite Provincial Government, Philippines; Quangnam Provincial Government, Vietnam; Victoria State Government, Australia; Port of Tanjung Pelepas (PTP), Malaysia; Pro-Environment Consortium, Philippines; APEC Marine Environment Training & Education Center (AMETEC), Republic of Korea; Australian Network of Maritime Education and Training Association Inc. (ANMET), Australia; Chulalongkorn University, Thailand; City University of Hong Kong, PR China; Global Environment and Technology Foundation (GETF)/International Center for Environmental Financing, Washington D.C. USA; International Marine Project Activities Centre (IMPAC) Ltd./Cooperative Research Centre (CRC) Reef Research Centre Ltd. and its associate International Ocean Institute (IOI) Regional Operational Centre for Australia and the Western Pacific, Australia; The Nippon Foundation, Japan; Asia Pacific Forum of Environmental Journalists (APFEJ); CNBC Asia; Intercontinental Broadcasting Corporation, Philippines; Isla TV, Philippines; Masan Munhwa Broadcasting Corporation of RO Korea; GEF/UNDP Small Grants Programme (SGP); and the Regional Organization for the Conservation of the Environment of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden (PERSGA);
- 11.95 The expressed interest of Timor Leste, Lao PDR, and Myanmar to join the follow-on phase of PEMSEA;
- 11.96 The expression of interest by representatives of the Victorian Coastal Council, Australia; UNEP-GPA; World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF); UNDP/GEF/IMO Global Ballast Water Management Programme; GEF/UNDP Yellow Sea LME Project; and East Asia Response PTE LTD., to cooperate and collaborate with PEMSEA in the implementation of the SDS-SEA;
- 11.97 The signing of the MOU between PEMSEA and the Department of Sustainability and Environment, Victoria, Australia;

11.98 The signing of a Joint Communiqué between PEMSEA and the GEF/UNDP Small Grants Programme;

11.99 The offer by the representative of the WWF to undertake an analysis of WWF activities in the region that are relevant to SDS-SEA implementation.

The Meeting recommended:

11.100 That the Regional Programme continue to develop collaborative activities and partnerships with governments at the national and local levels, the private sector, universities, research institutions, donors, NGOs, UN agencies, international organization and institutions, furthering efforts for the implementation of the SDS-SEA.

### **PEMSEA WORK PLAN 2004-2006**

The Meeting noted:

11.101 The major focus areas in the Regional Programme's work plan for the period 2004-2006 are:

- a) winding up all remaining field projects by the end-of-2005 synthesis of project outputs;
- b) packaging/dissemination of case studies and lesson learned;
- c) provision of services and consultation, especially in training, coastal strategy implementation and parallel sites development;
- d) implementation of the GEF/UNDP MSP-PPP project;
- e) development of the GEF/UNDP PDF-B project (Implementation of the SDS-SEA);
- f) development and implementation of the WB/GEF PDF-B project (Revolving Fund component);
- g) development and establishment of implementing arrangements for the SDS-SEA, including the organization and conduct of the Working Group;
- h) establishment of the PRF;
- i) organization of the EAS Congress 2006; and
- j) convening the 11th PSC Meeting.

11.102 The need for country assistance and support in publicizing, promoting and preparing for the EAS Congress 2006;

11.103 The requirement for consultations at both the national and regional levels in the development of the implementing arrangements for the SDS-SEA;

11.104 The need for the Regional Programme and participating countries to allocate the necessary funding/human resources for the conduct of the Working Group;

11.105 The necessity to keep GEF, UNDP and IMO national focal points in the region well informed of the progress and status of the Regional Programme;

11.106 The benefits of disseminating the technical reports, manuals, case studies and lessons learned from the activities of the Regional Programme to a wide and cross-sectoral regional and global audience.

The Meeting recommended:

- 11.107 The endorsement of the Regional Programme's Work Plan for 2004-2006;
- 11.108 That the UNDP Manila office explore opportunities for enhancing information flow among UNDP country offices, as well as to UNDP, GEF, and IMO national focal points in the region, regarding the Regional Programme;
- 11.109 That PEMSEA national focal points enhance the dissemination of technical reports, manuals, case studies and lessons learned to libraries and other target institutions and organizations in each participating country.
- 11.110 The Meeting called on countries for collaboration, commitment and ownership during the development of the regional implementing arrangements during the intersessional period.

#### **OTHER BUSINESS**

- 11.111 The Meeting noted, with gratitude, the expression of interest by the representative of the Government of Cambodia to host the 11th PSC Meeting, subject to confirmation.
- 11.112 The Meeting requested the Secretariat to follow up on this matter with the Government of Cambodia, including the possible date and venue for the Meeting, and to advise the PEMSEA member countries, UNDP and IMO accordingly.

#### **12.0 ADOPTION OF THE TECHNICAL SESSION REPORT**

- 12.1 The Meeting adopted the Technical Session Report at 10:30 AM, 28 October 2004.

#### **13.0 LAUNCHING OF THE PEMSEA COASTALINK/SEALINK NETWORK**

- 13.1 Dr. Jihyun Lee presented to the Meeting a video on launching of PEMSEA Coastalink and Sealink. In response to recommendations of PEMSEA Mid-Term Evaluation on knowledge management, the RPO for past months had been assisting interested local governments in PEMSEA demonstration and parallel sites in developing an internet-based knowledge sharing system, called the "Coastalink/Sealink" network. Coastalink and Sealink are in line with PEMSEA's efforts towards building C2C information network. Dr. Lee informed the Meeting that Coastalink links local governments at PEMSEA ICM demonstration and parallel sites, while Sealink links subregional sea areas and pollution hot spot sites, through internet websites.
- 13.2 The Meeting was informed that starting with Batangas ICM demonstration site, Philippines, in May 2004, RPO provided special training and technical assistance on website development and maintenance to ICM sites including Port Klang (Malaysia), Danang (Vietnam), Bali and Sukabumi (Indonesia), and Shihwa (RO Korea). RPO is also collaborating with Manila Bay and Bohai Sea pollution hot spot projects to further

enhance existing websites, and will continue extending assistance to interested local governments in applying innovative knowledge-sharing strategies and tools.

- 13.3 Dr. Lee also informed the Meeting that the development of software on integrated information management system has been finalized by RPO with upgraded query functions and applications such as linkage to GIS and oil spill modeling. A pilot project is being undertaken in Manila Bay to build IIMS network using the internet website, which will further strengthen the information-sharing capacity of participating governments and stakeholders.
- 13.4 The final version of IIMS software and the user's manual was distributed to the country delegates at the Meeting. National Focal Points were encouraged to make efforts to promote wider application of IIMS based on their experiences on integrated information management in the respective demonstration and parallel sites.

#### **14.0 CLOSING CEREMONY**

- 14.1 The Co-Chair, Ms. Deborah Landey, Resident Representative, UNDP Manila, commended the successful conclusion of the Technical Session. She expressed her gratitude to the Government of the People's Republic of China and to the Xiamen Municipal Government for hosting the Meeting. Special thanks were also accorded to UNDP Manila, IMO and UNDP-GEF for the guidance given to the Programme. She also congratulated PEMSEA countries and the RPO for their path-breaking achievements and the progress already made in the implementation of the SDS-SEA. Ms. Landey reaffirmed UNDP's support to the Programme.
- 14.2 In his closing remarks, the Co-Chair, Mr. Li Haiqing, Director General, Department of International Cooperation, SOA, enumerated the major achievements of the Meeting as well as the challenges put before the participants. He expressed sincere appreciation to the UNDP, UNDP-GEF, IMO, country representatives, other organizations and observers for their participation and input to the Meeting. On behalf of SOA and the Xiamen Municipal Government, he gave special citation to the support provided by the Department of Ocean and Fisheries of Xiamen in the logistic arrangement of the Meeting. Lastly, the Chairman thanked the PEMSEA Secretariat for the efficient preparation of the Meeting documents.
- 14.3 Mr. Jean-Claude Sainlos, Director, Marine Environment Division, IMO, expressed his appreciation to the Co-Chair for the efficient manner in which he conducted the Meeting. He also extended his thanks and congratulations to the Xiamen Municipal Government, SOA, and PEMSEA Secretariat. Mr. Sainlos lauded all the participants for achieving the objectives of the Meeting and encouraged the countries to implement the institutional and financing arrangements for the SDS-SEA implementation as soon as feasible.
- 14.4 Dr. Andrew Hudson, Principal Technical Advisor, UNDP-GEF, conveyed his gratitude to the host and organizers of the Meeting, country representatives, IMO and UNDP. He commended the excellent performance of PEMSEA as one of the major success stories in the GEF international water portfolio and encouraged the countries of the

region to carry forward the undertakings of the Programme at its pivotal moment of ensuring sustainability.

- 14.5 Dr. Chua Thia-Eng, Regional Programme Director, expressed his deepest appreciation to all the participants. He gave special acknowledgment to the strong leadership of the Co-Chairs, the Department of Ocean and Fisheries of Xiamen, and all the staff working diligently behind the scenes for their support in the successful organization of the Meeting. PEMSEA staff was also recognized for their hard work. Dr. Chua recognized the achievements of the Meeting and reminded everyone of the ever-increasing challenges ahead of the Programme. He expressed his confidence that the countries of the region could achieve their objectives in developing the regional implementing arrangements step by step. He thanked Cambodia for expressing their willingness to host the 11th PSC and looked forward to more active cooperation from PEMSEA countries.

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## **ANNEX 1**

### **LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**

#### **TECHNICAL SESSION**

**10th Programme Steering Committee Meeting  
Best Western Xiamen Central Hotel  
Xiamen, China  
25-29 October 2004**

**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**

**CAMBODIA**

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**ANNEX 2**  
**FULL TEXT OF SPEECHES**  
**OPENING CEREMONY**

**OPENING REMARKS OF DR. CHUA THIA-ENG  
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The Honorable Vice Mayor of Xiamen, Mr. Pan Shi Jian  
The Honorable Deputy Administrator of the State Oceanic Administration,  
Mr. Wang Fei  
The Director of the Marine Environment Division of IMO, Mr. Jean-Claude Sainlos  
Distinguished delegates and observers  
Ladies and gentlemen

Good Morning.

Welcome to Xiamen and to the PSC Meeting!

In November 1993, five countries from the seas of East Asia met in Xiamen officially launching the first GEF international waters project for East Asia. The project was to undertake marine pollution prevention and management for the seas of East Asia. This GEF initial effort continued into the second phase in 1999 with expanded scope of work and participation by increased number of countries. 11 years later, we are now back in Xiamen not only to witness the achievements the Xiamen Municipal Government has made in the implementation of integrated coastal management (ICM) but also to discuss how we could together sustain and expand our efforts to ensure sustainable development of the seas of East Asia.

Ladies and gentlemen,

May I take this special opportunity to extend our appreciation to the Honorable vice-mayor for his personal interest, belief and continued support to the ICM initiatives in Xiamen. Through his efforts and that of the Honorable Mayor Mr. Chang Changping, Xiamen has made significant progress in addressing its environmental problems. The Municipality has successfully demonstrated the effectiveness of integration of land- and sea- use management as well as integrating environmental concerns in the development of the municipality. I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the Xiamen Government for making Xiamen a living model for the implementation of ICM.

Allow me also to underscore our appreciation to the staff of the project office under the leadership of Mr. Zhou Lumin of the Department of Ocean and Fisheries of Xiamen in providing the local logistic arrangements that ensure smooth operation of the meeting and for making our stay here enjoyable.

Ladies and gentlemen,

We are very grateful to the Government of China for co-hosting and co-sponsoring this PSC Meeting. Through the State Oceanic Administration, the Chinese government is providing not only the local costs in the conduct of the meeting but also all the meals for all delegates and observers for the entire duration. Furthermore, the Government of China had also co-sponsored the Preparatory Meeting in Chengdu in March this year. Such support enables the Regional Programme to stretch its limited budget to enable us to organize other consultative meetings. I wish to place in record our appreciation to the State Oceanic Administration especially the hard work of Mr. Li Haiqing who makes this possible.



One of the major agenda of this meeting is to make a decision on the implementing arrangements for the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA). Both the preparatory meeting in Chengdu in March and the working group meeting in Manila have debated on the subject matter and had made useful recommendations for your consideration. We also have to consider the expansion of our geographical scope to cover the watershed areas and all related regional seas. In this connection, we are pleased that the representatives of Myanmar, Laos and East Timor are present today as observers. We welcome their participation.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Unlike the past PSC meetings, the 10th meeting has on its agenda many other important issues requiring your inputs and decisions such as the project concept for the follow-on phase, the GEF/WB Nutrient Reduction Project and other collaborative programmes with our partners. I noted that some delegates are participating in PEMSEA meeting for the first time. However, I do hope you will find time during this meeting to find out more about PEMSEA's activities. The PEMSEA secretariat will be more than happy to clarify any inquiries you may have.

Finally,

As I mentioned earlier, Xiamen is a successful showcase of ICM. The local authority has organized a half-day field trip on October 27 and 28 to visit some of the project sites. I would like to encourage you to participate.

I wish to take this opportunity to thank you for your continued support to the Regional Programme Office (RPO). Your cooperation and support have made the work of the RPO much easier and more effective in rendering its responsibilities. On behalf of the staff of the RPO, I thank you.

I look forward to a fruitful meeting. Thank you.

**WELCOME ADDRESS OF MR. WANG FEI**  
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**People's Republic of China**

Respected Dr. Chua,  
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Distinguished guests,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Good morning!

It's my pleasure to have the chance to participate in the 10th Project Steering Committee meeting of PEMSEA and give opening remarks. First of all, please allow me, on behalf of the State Oceanic Administration of PR China, to extend my warm welcome to all Ministers and distinguished guests and to express my sincere thanks to Xiamen municipal government for their helps to the conference.

In December of last year, the 1st Congress for the Seas of East Asia and Ministerial Forum were held in Malaysia. During the congress and the forum, the Sustainable Development Strategy for Seas of East Asia and Putrajaya Declaration were formulated and endorsed, which built the political basis for further development of marine cooperation in East Asia Region. The 10th PSC meeting will be another conference of important significance in the history of PEMSEA. In the meeting, we will discuss and make decision on the form and implementation arrangement of marine cooperation in East Asia region after PEMSEA concludes next year. Especially we'll focus on the implementation arrangement of SDS-SEA. Earlier this year, the Working Groups on the Implementation of the SDS-SEA were separately held in Chengdu and Manila. The preliminary agreement made in the working groups established the framework for future implementation of regional marine cooperation. In principle, China agrees with the conclusions and recommendations made in the two working groups. And we wish that this meeting will build a common ground for the implementation of SDS-SEA. Hereby, I would like to solemnly declare that China will host the 2nd Congress for Seas of East Asia in 2006, and make relevant financial contributions.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

In the last five years, PEMSEA has made positive contributions in improving the marine cooperation in East Asia region and promoting the experiences of integrated coastal management, which won high praises from participating countries. PEMSEA, which comprises 12 East Asian countries, was selected as one of the best project by GEF. During the cooperation with other participating countries in PEMSEA, China achieved a lot of valuable experiences of ICM, and created new experiences for ICM in Xiamen project, which became the common treasure of East Asian countries. Here, I would like to express my hearty thanks to the Regional Program Office of PEMSEA which is led by Dr. Chua. We believe that PEMSEA will make new contributions to the implementation of SDS-SEA.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Chinese government has always put much attention on the cooperation with East Asian countries. We would like to work together with all countries to actively promote the marine cooperation of East Asian region, and to make our efforts to keep the peace, stability and prosperity of East Asia.

Finally, I wish the meeting full success.

Thank you.

**WELCOME ADDRESS OF MR. PAN SHIJIAN**  
**Vice Mayor**  
**Xiamen, China**

Honorable Mr. Wang Fei, Deputy Director General of China State Oceanic Bureau,  
Dr. Andrew Hudson, representative of UNDP and UN Global Fund,  
Mr. Jean-Claude Sainlos, representative of IMO,  
Dr. Chua Thia-Eng, Director of the Regional Program of PEMSEA,  
Dear friends,  
Ladies and Gentlemen:

Good morning!

Welcome to attend PEMSEA's 10th PSC in Xiamen timed in this harvest season of the year. On behalf of Mr. Zhang Changping, the mayor of Xiamen, and on behalf of our government and citizens, I wish to warmly congratulate you on the opening of this important meeting and also wish to express my heartfelt welcome to all the leaders and guests participating in this event.

Since its establishment, PEMSEA has dedicated itself to the protection and management of East Asian marine environment. It has played an important role in coordinating and guiding the restoration, protection, management and improvement of East Asian Seas and the exploration and exploitation of marine resources. It demonstrates to the whole world the best way to preserve the marine environment and capitalize the marine resources and thus contributes greatly to the social and economic development of East Asian countries. Under the guidance of PEMSEA, Xiamen actively joined in campaigns to improve the management of its seas and has since achieved remarkable progress. In 2002, the second regional forum of PEMSEA was held in Xiamen. Today we once again become the host of the 10th PSC. This is a great honor and privilege. Therefore, I wish to thank from the bottom of my heart all the members of PSC as well as all the participants present today.

At the same time, I also wish to thank again our specially invited guests from the Philippines, including Madame Elisea G. Gozun, formal cabinet member and Secretary General of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources; Dr. Cielito F. Habito, Director of the National Economic Development of the National Economic Development Agency and Secretary General, Social and Economic Planning and Mr. Hector C. Villanueva, my counterpart, the mayor of Bais City. Thanks also to the Global Environment Fund as they have generously supported Xiamen in its ICM practices.

Xiamen is a beautiful port city on China's southeastern coast. It is one of the five special economic zones of China, population 2.17 million, land area 1565 sq. km. Its unique combination of the seascape and landscape has won her the nickname Garden on the Sea. Xiamen's average annual GDP growth rate in the past 20 years reached 18 percent, topping all the other cities in the country. Last year its per capita GDP rose up to USD 6700. What is good about our economic growth is that we didn't compromise our social welfare, justice, environment to economic efforts. Due to our balanced development in social welfare, justice, environment to economic efforts. Due to our balanced development in social and economic norms, we have been given such honors as National Garden City, National Model City for Environmental Protection, National Sanitary City and National Ten Most Livable Cities Award. Last year we

were conferred with the China Habitat Award and this year we became the only city in the world to be given the 2004 UN Habitat School of Honor Award.

Xiamen administers 390 sq. km of sea waters strewn by 31 islands and islets. Its coastline stretches for 234 km, including 27 km of deep water coastline which never freeze, have little silts and are free of violent waves. Xiamen has abundant marine resources and a variety of marine ecological environments. There are approximately 2000 kinds of marine species here, including rare and economically beneficial ones such as lancelet, the so-called "living fossil", Chinese white dolphin, which is the first class protected species of the country, horseshoe crabs, mangroves, and white egrets. By far Xiamen has established a number of sea-based industries, such as ports, shipping, tourism and marine high technologies. 35 percent of our marine resources have been utilized, boosting the development of the whole economy and society.

In the past decade, Xiamen municipal government attached great importance to ICM. We managed to maintain the healthiness of the local marine ecological system through sustainable development strategy in spite of the fast economic growth, continuous expansion of the city and increase of the population. We actively cooperate with PEMSEA and have found out a new model for ISM featured by legal support, centralized coordination, integrated law enforcement and involvement of the public. We have adopted a number of local regulations and laws such as Measures for the Management and Exploitation of the Seas, Regulations on the Protection of Marine Environment, Measures for the Management and Exploitation of Non-inhabited Islands and Regulations on the Management of Aquatic Farming on Near-shore Inter-tidal Zones. These regulations and laws have formed a legal frame, protecting our marine species and ecological systems. We have invested more to implement ICM. Additionally RMB 380 million has been earmarked for the greening and anti-pollution treatment of Yudun Lake. We also channeled sea water into the lake bringing away the pollutants and re-purified the lake. Now the lake becomes clean and beautiful again. The successful environmental restoration of Yudun Lake provides valuable experiences for the restoration of Maluan Bay and the comprehensive exploitation of Zhongzhai Bay. We also spent RMB 330 million on removing the aquatic farm facilities on the western sea area of Xiamen, cleaning up the navigation channels and protecting the wetlands. Now tides can flow and ebb freely in this area. The marine ecological environment has been preserved. We also improved the management of Gulangyu Island. Excess buildings on the island have been demolished and the number of visitors has been limited. Now Gulangyu has passed the ISO14001 accreditation, laying a solid foundation of the accreditation of the whole Xiamen Island. We have strengthened our research ability on ICM. Upon our invitation, ten plus experts in the fields of marine environment, economy, planning, laws, ports, civil engineering, environment protection and form a consultation team for ICM. We have worked out two important planning schemes, namely Xiamen Marine Functions Planning and Xiamen Marine Economic Development Program. We entrusted Xiamen University and the 3rd Research Institute of the State Oceanic Bureau to conduct special researches about the investigation and protection of marine environment, adjustment of the utilization of sea areas, exploitation and preservation of ports, beaches and other marine resources, sustainable development of marine industries and application of marine technologies. Our government has joined hands with the State Oceanic Bureau, Xiamen University and PEMSEA to establish an international ICM training centre, providing ICM training on state and regional levels in order to enhance the abilities of coastal government to implement ICM. The ICM practices in Xiamen will set up a good example for other cities in China and other countries in East Asia.

With all these achievement, we will continue to cooperate with relevant international organizations and local governments, sharing experiences with each other to improve our

respective abilities in ICM. This seminar is yet another good opportunity. We will implement the action plans for the sustainable development of East Asian Seas to be discussed and adopted during the meeting, with a view to bettering our work in ICM and protection of our marine environment.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

You are warmly welcome to visit our city as beautiful as the blossoms. I wish you to take this opportunity to probe into our city and leave us your invaluable suggestions and comments. I also wish you to visit Xiamen again in the future in order to exchange your ideas with us.

In conclusion, I wish the 10th PSC of PEMSEA a complete success and wish you all good health and happiness.

Thank you.

**OPENING REMARKS OF MR. JEAN-CLAUDE SAINLOS**  
**Director of the Marine Environment Division**  
**International Maritime Organization**

Your Excellencies, distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen:

It is a great pleasure for me to speak on behalf of the International Maritime Organization at the opening of the 10th Meeting of the Programme Steering Committee. I would like to express my deepest gratitude to our hosts, the Government of the People's Republic of China, for the excellent arrangements made for this meeting.

As an executing agency of PEMSEA, I would like to spend a few minutes reflecting on the PEMSEA's accomplishments of the past decade – not only the individual milestones, but also the underlying framework and concepts we have put in place over the past years which, if understood and implemented consistently, will ensure continued progress toward our common goal of sustainable ocean and coastal development.

At the highest level are the accomplishments that I would characterize as “achievement of a shared vision”. At the Ministerial Forum on 12 December 2003, East Asian countries made a political commitment for better regional cooperation through the Putrajaya Declaration of Regional Cooperation for the Sustainable Development of the Seas of East Asia, and adopted a regional strategy, the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA). It was indeed a milestone event for coastal and ocean governance occurred in the East Asian Seas region. The SDS-SEA serves as a functional framework for regional cooperation in the implementation of international conventions and agreements, providing international agencies with the opportunity to work in partnership with governments and other stakeholders, to address the adopted priorities of countries.

Another achievement that I would like to highlight is the emergence of regional partnership arrangements that have been gradually taking shape involving all sectors and at all levels, including government, non-government organizations, business sectors, academic and scientific institutions, and other civil organizations. The partnerships built at various levels, over a decade of concerted and collective efforts, enabled PEMSEA to make substantial progress and achieve several important targets and outputs contributing positively to the strengthening of coastal and ocean governance in this region. Both the short-term and longer-term achievements of PEMSEA clearly are the results of hard work, innovative thinking, and a commitment to excellence of the Regional Programme Office under the able leadership of Dr. Chua.

As an honoured partner to such undertakings, IMO strongly supports initiatives being taken by participating countries toward establishing a regional mechanism for the implementation of the SDS-SEA, in particular through the conduct of a Preparatory Meeting and a Working Group meeting, which were organized in March and August of this year, respectively. Although I could not personally participate in both meetings, I fully endorse those recommendations made by the Working Group meeting and would like to encourage all PEMSEA participating countries and partners to build up their collaborative efforts to move the PEMSEA programme forward.

I believe that all of you have been touched by the dynamic pace of change across a wide spectrum of regional ocean and coastal governance in recent years, which was led by PEMSEA. It is therefore hoped that you share my concerns over the sustainability of what this region has

achieved so far. Without a strong country buy-in and solid commitments to sustaining the regional programme, it would be very difficult for external donors to continue to invest in this region.

As we have done for the past decade, IMO is determined to continue to provide the necessary framework and structural support to the follow-on phase of the regional programme toward building sustainable regional mechanism for the implementation of SDS-SEA, taking note that not all of the action programmes of SDS are within IMO's mandates.

However, while this may be the case, key IMO activities that combat the continued degradation of the marine environment in this region, should be meshed seamlessly into the SDS action programmes. In particular I refer to IMO activities that relate to the management of ballast water, the establishment of port reception facilities, reducing pollutants from shipping activities, including the dumping of wastes and ship recycling. These activities too, will provide sustainable outcomes for the East Asian Seas region as a whole.

As you may be aware the adoption, in February of this year, of the Ballast Water Management Convention was a significant step towards controlling the unwanted introduction of aquatic species via ships' ballast water; and a major achievement in the history of IMO. We must now concentrate our efforts towards the early entry into force of the new Convention and, afterwards, the wide and effective implementation of its provisions.

The 52nd session of the Marine Environment Protection Committee (MEPC), held just two weeks ago, also made important progress on matters that will generate positive outcomes for this region.

For instance, the successful adoption at MEPC of the amendments to MARPOL Annexes I and II and the consequential amendments to the IBC Code, has produced a good balance between the need to protect the marine environment and the avoidance of any potential disruption to certain trades, such as vegetable oils.

The revised MARPOL Annex I Regulations for the prevention of pollution by oil incorporates the various amendments adopted since MARPOL entered into force in 1983, including the amended regulation 13G and new regulation 13H on the phasing-in of double hull requirements for oil tankers. The revised Annex II Regulations for the control of pollution by noxious liquid substances includes a new four-category categorization system for noxious and liquid substances.

MEPC, building on progress made at earlier meetings, moved the issues relating to ship recycling a fundamental step closer to mandatory, including issues relating to IMO guidelines on ship recycling, development of a ship recycling plan for each ship to be recycled and criteria for ships to be declared "ready for recycling".

While MEPC 52 finalized the designation of the Western European Waters as the seventh Particularly Sensitive Sea Area (PSSA) designated by IMO across the globe, it also took decisive steps to review the Guidelines for the identification and designation of particularly sensitive sea areas (Assembly resolution A.927 (22)) with a view to clarify and strengthen the Guidelines, which for many Member Governments, is the cornerstone of IMO tools, to provide additional protection to fragile ecosystems when clearly threatened by international shipping activities.



I note there is an increased interest in PSSAs in the Seas of East Asia following the successful Workshop held in Manila late last year and I look forward to working with you on these issues.

I am also very pleased to note that the People's Republic of China, Republic of Korea, Japan and the Russian Federation will soon sign a Memorandum of Understanding to facilitate the North West Pacific Action Plan (NOWPAP) regional oil spill contingency plan next month.

I congratulate you all on this unique approach. This is another example of the knock-on effects of the vibrant partnerships that are being formed in this region making it a leader in the world on these matters.

On a final note, I would like to point out that IMO will continue to explore various means and new ways to assist the countries in the region in effectively achieving the goals and targets set by the SDS-SEA, catalyzing international resources, and further strengthening regional partnership arrangements by making collective efforts with various partners and other UN and international organizations and agencies.

I hope in this regard that this meeting will be a venue of consolidating the progress and achievements made so far, and reaffirming the commitments of participating countries and partners toward achieving our common and shared vision for the Seas of East Asia. I look forward to a successful and productive meeting.

Thank you very much for your attention.

**OPENING REMARKS OF DR. ANDREW G. HUDSON  
Principal Technical Advisor, International Waters  
UNDP-GEF**

Mr. Chairman

Honourable representatives of the governments of Cambodia, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Thailand, and Vietnam;

Distinguished representatives from the International Maritime Organization, UNDP, UNEP-GPA, WWF, EARL and the Victorian Coastal Council;

Distinguished delegates,

PEMSEA Staff,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of UNDP Administrator Mark Malloch-Brown, and Mr. Frank Pinto, Executive Coordinator of the UNDP Global Environment Facility Unit, it gives me great pleasure to welcome you to the 10th PEMSEA Programme Steering Committee here in Xiamen. I would like to extend my gratitude and appreciation to the city of Xiamen and the State Oceanic Administration for hosting the 10th PSC.

Just under one year ago, many of us gathered in Putrajaya, Malaysia where the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia was endorsed along with its Putrajaya Declaration expressing country commitments to implement the SDS-SEA. The SDS-SEA provides a framework for action at the local, national and regional levels to sustainably manage the vital marine and coastal resources of the East Asian Seas, and represents one of the first regional efforts to transform the WSSD Plan of Implementation into a coherent regional strategy and action program.

Since 1994, PEMSEA has demonstrated effective Integrated Coastal Management through 8 ICM demonstration sites in 8 countries and 5 ICM parallel sites in 4 countries. An additional 19 sites are now being reviewed for designation as PEMSEA parallel sites. PEMSEA has also worked to address important sub-regional seas pollution hot spots through risk assessments and strategic plans in Manila Bay, the Bohai Sea, and the Gulf of Thailand. The 13 ICM and parallel sites cover a coastline totaling over 2,000 km with combined population of over 11 million. The sub-regional sites add another 6,000 km of coastline and an affected population of 268 million.

Following completion of the current phase of PEMSEA in about two years, the GEF will have invested about US \$25 million and 13 years in building local, national and regional capacity to sustainably manage the ecologically unique and economically vital marine and coastal resources of the East Asian Seas region. Through the dedicated efforts of participating governments, the PEMSEA Regional Programme Office, United Nations agencies and many others, GEF's investment in regional sustainable development has been leveraged and multiplied many times. The cost/benefit and cost effectiveness arguments are all crystal clear:

PEMSEA delivers far more in environmental improvements, economic growth and poverty reduction than its core operational costs. PEMSEA is clearly the most successful mechanism to date for promoting, replicating and implementing sustainable development of the East Asian Seas and so it is vital that this mechanism be sustained.

As with all GEF International Waters projects, after making significant temporal and financial investments in building regional and national capacities for integrated sustainable management of shared aquatic ecosystems, the GEF expectation is that countries will assume ownership and financial responsibility for regional coordination and monitoring of ongoing activities. The non-binding agreement to implement the SDS-SEA through the Putrajaya Declaration is an important first step in this direction. However, it is also critically important that, in the remaining two years of the current GEF project and during any parallel or subsequent GEF project preparation process, the PEMSEA countries and the Regional Programme Office focus very closely on identifying and implementing effective mechanisms for PEMSEA institutional and financial sustainability.

There are already a number of potential mechanisms for sustainability being explored, from formal legal agreements with mandatory financial contributions, to non-binding agreements using revolving funds, to 'phase outs' where national contributions substitute for GEF support over a period of several years. It is of course up to the PEMSEA countries to determine which mechanism is most suitable to their economic, political and other circumstances, but the key message is that such a mechanism must be firmly in place by the time the final phase of GEF assistance has been completed to avoid the risk of losing much of the investment in and capacity established through PEMSEA.

Thank you for providing me with the opportunity to address you this morning, thanks again to the City of Xiamen and SOA for their generous hosting of the 10th PSC, and I wish you every success in your deliberations this week.

**ANNEX 3**  
**LIST OF DOCUMENTS**

**10TH PROGRAMME STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING  
 25 – 29 October 2004  
 Xiamen, PR China**

**LIST OF DOCUMENTS**

**Technical Session**

<b>ITEM NO.</b>	<b>AGENDA ITEM</b>	<b>DOCUMENT</b>	<b>DOCUMENT NUMBER</b>
1.0	Organizational Matters	List of Documents	PSC/04/DOC/01
		Provisional List of Participants	PSC/04/DOC/02
2.0	Adoption of Provisional Agenda	Provisional Agenda	PSC/04/DOC/03
		Annotated Provisional Agenda	PSC/04/DOC/04
3.0	Rules of Procedure of Meeting		
4.0	Regional Programme Director's Report	Regional Programme Director's Report	PSC/04/DOC/05
5.0	Report of the Working Group on the Implementation of the SDS-SEA	Recommendations of the Working Group on the Implementation of the SDS-SEA	PSC/04/DOC/06
5.1	Implementing Mechanism for the SDS-SEA	Terms of Reference for the proposed Drafting Group	PSC/04/DOC/07
		Redefining the Functional and Geographical Scope of PEMSEA	PSC/04/DOC/32
		Establishment of a Functional Operating Mechanism for Sustainable Development of the Seas of East Asia	PSC/04/DOC/33
		Expert's View of Non-Binding Agreements	PSC/04/DOC/34
5.2	Programme of Activities	EAS Congress	PSC/04/DOC/08
5.3	Road Map and Timetable		
6.0	SDS-SEA Implementation		
6.1	GEF Project Concept for Pipeline Entry	Status Report on GEF Project Concept for Pipeline Entry	PSC/04/DOC/09
6.2	World Bank/GEF Strategic Partnership for a Land-Based Pollution Reduction Investment Fund for the LMEs of East Asia	World Bank/GEF Project Brief	PSC/04/DOC/10
6.3	CRC/ASEAN/PEMSEA Effective MPA Management in the Seas of East Asia	CRC/ASEAN/PEMSEA Project Proposal	PSC/04/DOC/11

ITEM NO.	AGENDA ITEM	DOCUMENT	DOCUMENT NUMBER
6.4	Nippon Foundation Research Task Force on the Dynamics of Regional Cooperation on Oceans and Coasts	Project Primer	PSC/04/DOC/12
6.5	IMO Technical Cooperation Programme	Project Summary: Oil Spill Contingency Plans in the Gulf of Thailand and Bohai Sea/Port Safety, Security, Health and Environment Management System in East Asia	PSC/04/DOC/13
6.6	APEC Integrated Oceans Management Forum	Economic Valuation of the Marine Sector	PSC/04/DOC/14
7.0	Country Statements concerning the Implementation of the SDS-SEA	Brunei Darussalam	PSC/04/DOC/15
		Cambodia	PSC/04/DOC/16
		China	PSC/04/DOC/17
		DPR Korea	PSC/04/DOC/18
		Indonesia	PSC/04/DOC/19
		Japan	PSC/04/DOC/20
		Malaysia	PSC/04/DOC/21
		Philippines	PSC/04/DOC/22
		RO Korea	PSC/04/DOC/23
		Singapore	PSC/04/DOC/24
		Thailand	PSC/04/DOC/25
	Vietnam	PSC/04/DOC/26	
8.0	Cooperation and collaboration with Partners	Cooperation and Collaboration with Partners	PSC/04/DOC/27
9.0	PEMSEA Work Plan 2004-2006	PEMSEA Work Plan 2004-2006	PSC/04/DOC/28

**Tripartite Review Session:**

ITEM NO.	AGENDA ITEM	DOCUMENT	DOCUMENT NUMBER
1.0	Organizational Matters	List of Documents	PSC/04/DOC/01
2.0	Adoption of Provisional Agenda	Provisional Agenda	PSC/04/DOC/03
		Annotated Provisional Agenda	PSC/04/DOC/04
3.0	Matters Arising from the 2003 TPR Session	Report on the Recommendations of the 2003 TPR Session	PSC/04/DOC/29
4.0	Adoption of Conclusions and Recommendations of Technical Session of 10 <sup>th</sup> PSC Meeting	Draft 10 <sup>th</sup> PSC Meeting Report	
5.0	Extension of the Regional Programme	Work Programme Rationale and Objectives	PSC/04/DOC/30
6.0	Adoption of Work Plan and Budget for 2004-2006	PEMSEA Work Plan 2004-2006	PSC/04/DOC/28
		PEMSEA Budget 2004-2006	PSC/04/DOC/31

**ANNEX 4**  
**10TH PSC AGENDA**

**10th Programme Steering Committee Meeting  
Best Western Premier  
Xiamen, PR China  
25 – 29 October 2004**

**MEETING AGENDA**

**25 October 2004 (Monday)**

- 7:30 Registration
- 8:30 Opening Ceremony
- PEMSEA Video: Father Time, Mother Nature
  - Opening Remarks
  - Welcoming Remarks
- 9:30 Group Photo
- 10:00 Coffee Break

**TECHNICAL SESSION**

- 10:30 1.0 Organizational Matters:
- 1.1 Election of Co-Chairperson and Rapporteur
  - 1.2 Other Organizational Matters
- 2.0 Adoption of Provisional Agenda
- 3.0 Rules of Procedure for the Meeting
- 11:00 4.0 Regional Programme Director's Report
- 12:30 Lunch
- 14:00 PEMSEA Video: EAS Congress 2003
- 14:15 5.0 Report of the Working Group on the Implementation of the SDS-SEA
- 5.1 Implementing Mechanism for the SDS-SEA
  - 5.2 Programme of Activities
  - 5.3 Road Map and Timetable
- 15:30 Coffee Break
- 16:00 Continuation of Agenda Item 5.0
- 18:00 Close of Session



## **26 October 2004 (Tuesday)**

- 08:30 PEMSEA Video: Partnerships
- 08:45 6.0 SDS-SEA Implementation
- 6.1 GEF Project Concept for Pipeline Entry
  - 6.2 World Bank/GEF Strategic Partnership for a Land-Based Pollution Reduction Investment Fund for the LMEs of East Asia
  - 6.3 CRC/ASEAN/PEMSEA Effective MPA Management in the Seas of East Asia
  - 6.4 Nippon Foundation Research Task Force on the Dynamics of Regional Cooperation on Oceans and Coasts
  - 6.5 IMO Technical Cooperation Programme
    - 6.5.1 Oil spill contingency plans for the Gulf of Thailand and the Bohai Sea
    - 6.5.2 Port Safety, Security, Health and Environment Management System in East Asia
  - 6.6 APEC Integrated Oceans Management Forum: Economic Valuation of the Marine Sector
- 10:30 Coffee Break
- 11:00 Continuation of Agenda Item 5.0
- 12:30 Lunch
- 14:00 7.0 Country Statements concerning the Implementation of SDS-SEA
- 16:00 Coffee Break
- 16:30 8.0 Cooperation and Collaboration with Partners
- 18:00 Close of Session

## **27 October 2004 (Wednesday)**

- 08:30 9.0 PEMSEA Work Plan 2004-2006
- 10:00 10.0 Other Business
- 10:30 Coffee Break
- 11:00 11.0 Conclusions and Recommendations
- 12:30 Lunch/Field Trip

## **28 October 2004 (Thursday)**

- |       |      |  |
|-------|------|--|
| 08:30 | 12.0 | Adoption of the Technical Session Report           |
| 10:30 | 13.0 | Launching of the PEMSEA Coastalink/Sealink Network |
| 11:00 |      | Closing of the Technical Session                   |
| 12:30 |      | Lunch/Field Trip                                   |

## **29 October 2004 (Friday)**

### **TRIPARTITE REVIEW SESSION**

- |       |     |  |
|-------|-----|--|
| 08:30 | 1.0 | Organizational Matters   |
|       | 2.0 | Adoption of Provisional Agenda   |
|       | 3.0 | Matters Arising from the 2003 Tripartite Review Session                  |
| 09:30 | 4.0 | Adoption of the Conclusions and Recommendations of the Technical Session |
| 10:30 |     | Coffee break   |
| 11:00 | 5.0 | Extension of the Regional Programme                                      |
| 12:30 |     | Lunch  |
| 13:30 | 6.0 | Adoption of Work Plan and Budget 2004-2006                               |
| 14:30 | 7.0 | Conclusions and Recommendations  |
- Closing Ceremony

## **ANNEX 5**

### **TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE WORKING GROUP ON A REGIONAL IMPLEMENTING MECHANISM FOR THE SDS-SEA**

## **WORKING GROUP ON A REGIONAL IMPLEMENTING MECHANISM FOR THE SDS-SEA**

### **TERMS OF REFERENCE**

#### **Background**

On 12 December 2003, Ministers and Senior Officials from the 12 participating countries of PEMSEA signed the Putrajaya Declaration. The Putrajaya Declaration was a first for the region, as a regional expression of commitment to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia, and to the goals and objectives of the WSSD Plan of Implementation, the UN Millennium Development Goals, and Agenda 21.

Recognizing the Putrajaya Declaration as an important first step in the long road to sustainable development and management of the Seas of East Asia, the 10th PSC Meeting concluded that, while PEMSEA is the *de facto* implementing mechanism for the SDS-SEA, there was a need to transform the existing project-based PEMSEA arrangement into a long-term and effective regional mechanism for the SDS-SEA implementation.

The 10th PSC Meeting recommended the convening of the Working Group to undertake a series of activities and outputs that will lead to the adoption of a PEMSEA Partnership Agreement 2006 among PEMSEA countries and other concerned stakeholders:

#### **Overall Objectives**

To formulate the PEMSEA Partnership Operating Arrangements on the transformation of the existing project-based PEMSEA arrangement into a fully functional, self-sustaining regional implementing mechanism for the SDS-SEA, and to prepare a draft PEMSEA Partnership Agreement 2006 for the adoption the proposed regional implementing mechanism.

#### **Specific Activities**

The Working Group will undertake the following activities:

1. Review the recommendations of the 10th PSC Meeting with regard to the implementing mechanism for the SDS-SEA, including the associated institutional arrangements (e.g., the East Asian Seas Partnership Council, the PEMSEA Resource Facility, the Regional Partnership Fund, and the regular EAS Congress), the response programme, and the investment and financing programme
2. Identify and assess the challenges and constraints (i.e., political, legal, economic/financial) associated with the proposed implementing mechanism, with due consideration to the engagement of the concerned national governments, user States, the private sector, relevant regional/international organizations, programmes and projects, and a full range of other concerned stakeholders.
3. Formulate the vision, mission, goals and operating modalities for the proposed implementing mechanism, which address the previously identified challenges and constraints, and puts the philosophies underlying the Putrajaya Declaration and the SDS-SEA into practice.
4. For the associated institutional arrangements, clearly delineate:
  - Objectives

- Scope of activities
  - Composition, roles and responsibilities
  - Operational procedures and modalities
  - Funding sources and mechanisms
  - Monitoring, evaluation and reporting mechanisms and processes
5. Consolidate the above analysis and outputs into the PEMSEA Partnership Operating Arrangements.
  6. Prepare a draft of the PEMSEA Partnership Agreement 2006 among countries and their partners, adopting a long-term and effective regional mechanism for the SDS-SEA implementation, and providing an articulation on agreed institutional arrangements.
  7. Identify options and recommendations for achieving consensus among PEMSEA countries and potential partners on the PEMSEA Partnership Agreement 2006.
  8. Submit the two documents to the 11th PSC Meeting.

### **Working Group Membership**

The Working Group shall be composed of experts selected through consultation by the RPO with the participating countries. Experts should be well versed in coastal and marine policy, law, management, and regional cooperation, and duly authorized to undertake consultation and formulation of the agreement and its supporting documents.

### **Working Group Operation**

The Working Group shall operate primarily through correspondence and meetings depending on the resources available.

## **ANNEX 6**

### **A PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR THE SEAS OF EAST ASIA**

## **A PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR THE SEAS OF EAST ASIA**

This Programme of Activities for the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia is based on the discussion and recommendations of the Working Group Meeting on 23-26 August 2004 in Manila, Philippines. The Programme of Activities consists of the three major components, namely I) Institutional Arrangements, II) Response Programme, and III) Investment and Financing Programme. The Appendix to this document includes a more detailed outline under each intended output. Each component has a number of intended outputs and supporting activities, which will effectively operationalize the SDS-SEA.

### **I. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS**

#### **A) A regional partnership arrangement for sustainable implementation of the SDS-SEA**

- 1. Establish the East Asian Seas (EAS) Partnership Council**, an intergovernmental and multi-sectoral mechanism, with the function of coordinating, guiding and monitoring the progress of the SDS-SEA implementation, and consisting of two sessions: the first session (intergovernmental) would be comprised of participating national governments, with the role and responsibility of establishing and consolidating government goals, objectives and commitments to the implementation of the SDS-SEA; the second session (technical) would be comprised of coastal economies of the region, the economies using the Seas of East Asia, international agencies and financial institutions that are supporting and sponsoring the SDS-SEA implementation, the private sector, non-government organizations, and concerned regional and global programmes, particularly SDS-SEA collaborators, with the role of operationalizing the partnerships, services and capacities necessary to achieve the goals and objectives set by participating governments.
- 2. Facilitate the development and adoption of a 10-year framework of regional partnership programmes** by the EAS Partnership Council, in support of national and regional activities to implement the SDS-SEA, including: a) initiatives aimed at reducing disparities in on-the-ground implementing activities within and among participating countries, through capacity building, knowledge transfer, and the mobilization of existing intellectual capital and scientific and technical support networks within the East Asia region (i.e., developed countries of the region helping developing countries); b) collaboration with existing and future GEF regional programmes, to increase overall effectiveness of regional responses and interventions; and c) linkages to a global collaborative network of legal, scientific, technical and financial institutions and donor organizations, as well as private sector and non-government organizations.
- 3. Promote regional cooperation in integrated implementation of international environmental instruments** that address priority transboundary concerns of participating countries and their integration into the 10-year framework of regional partnership programmes, including: maritime safety, marine pollution from ships, invasive alien species in ballast water, and PSSA's (IMO); illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (FAO); municipal wastewater, physical alteration and destruction of habitats, and nutrients (UNEP/GPA); impacts of climate change, especially sea-level rise (UNFCCC); toxic chemicals/hazardous wastes and their transboundary movements (UNEP/Basel

Convention); wetland coastal ecosystems (Ramsar and Biological Diversity Conventions); and sustainable tourism development (World Tourism Organization).

4. **Set up a Regional Partnership Fund** as part of the financing arrangements for the framework of regional partnership programmes, to channel and ensure best use of voluntary contributions of resources from countries, international agencies, donors, institutions, and individuals.
5. **Operationalize a self-sustaining PEMSEA Resource Facility (PRF)**, composed of a small core staff serving as Secretariat to the EAS Partnership Council, and coordinating/mobilizing: a) legal, scientific, technical and financial support services, especially from regional professional networks; and b) capacity building initiatives for participating countries, communities and organizations, as-requested and on a cost recovery basis, to support the longer-term implementation of SDS-SEA activities.
6. **Implement a systematic approach to environmental monitoring, evaluation and information exchange**, using standardized sustainable development indicators, so that results can be shared among countries of the region, providing a more accurate picture of the State of the Seas of East Asia, and contributing to the regular process of the Global Marine Environment Monitoring and Assessment called for in the WSSD Plan of Implementation in collaboration with the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) and other relevant partners.
7. **Launch a regional congress**, patterned after the East Asian Seas Congress 2003, to be conducted every three years, as a mechanism to: a) monitor the progress made and evaluate the improvements needed in the implementation of the SDS-SEA; b) facilitate knowledge exchange, advocacy and multi-stakeholder participation; and c) promote the ocean agenda as a priority programme in regional forums such as Asia Forum, ASEAN, APEC and ESCAP; and d) encourage corporate responsibility and accountability in the business community.

## II. RESPONSE PROGRAMME

### **B) National policies and action plans for sustainable coastal and ocean development in at least 70% of the participating countries by 2015**

1. **Conduct national and regional assessments** of the contributions made by the coastal and marine sectors to social and economic development in East Asia, and identify their implications with regard to existing national economic and social development policies and programs, taking into account sustainable consumption and use of marine and coastal resources and the carrying capacity of related ecosystems.
2. **Promote the formulation, elaboration and adoption of national policies and strategies** aimed at improving and sustaining the products and services provided by coasts and oceans, while reducing adverse environmental, health and other social impacts.
3. **Facilitate the development of a 10-year framework of country programmes in support of national initiatives** to implement the SDS-SEA, including initiatives aimed at reducing disparities in on-the-ground implementing activities within and among government agencies,



levels of government, and concerned stakeholder groups, through capacity building, knowledge transfer, and the mobilization of existing intellectual capital and scientific and technical support networks within each country and across the East Asian region.

4. **Develop and/or strengthen interagency and multisectoral coordinating mechanisms** aimed at improving coherence in coastal and ocean policy, legislation, regulation and enforcement at local and national levels.
5. **Mobilize a network of regional experts in coastal and ocean governance**, to assist countries in the development, implementation, assessment and refinement of related national policies, strategies and programmes.

**C) At least 20% of coastlines of the region covered by integrated coastal management (ICM) programmes by 2015**

6. **Provide technical support to develop and launch national and sub-national ICM policies**, legislation, programmes and action plans with time-bound targets for scaling up / scaling down ICM practices, considering also the needs and requirements of small island communities.
7. **Strengthen the capacity of local governments to engage in integrated decision-making** with stakeholder participation, and to apply effective institutional, legal, scientific, financial and socioeconomic tools and adaptive management expertise in implementing ICM programmes, by setting up or expanding regional and national training centers with standardized training curricula for ICM managers and local practitioners.
8. **Facilitate access by women, the youth, indigenous peoples, marginalized groups, and the media to educational and awareness-raising information at the local level**, in order to inspire and foster change in behavior towards sustainable management of coasts and oceans.
9. **Organize a regional ICM task force**, comprised of multidisciplinary technical and management experts, to assist local governments with the development and implementation of ICM programmes.
10. **Put in place a systematic process for monitoring, evaluating and reporting the progress, outputs and impact of ICM programmes**, based on an agreed set of social, economic and environmental indicators.
11. **Organize a dynamic and sustainable regional coastal network of local governments** to share ICM working knowledge and experiences through regular regional forums, workshops and leadership seminars, adoption of sister cities, and local government official exchange programmes within and outside the region.
12. **Develop and implement integrated management programmes using the ecosystem-based approach** and other tools, as appropriate, in selected major watershed areas such as the Bohai Sea, Jakarta Bay, Manila Bay and Masan-Chinhae Bay; and establish 5-year plans of action to address specific priority concerns including, for example, the identification of time-bound wastewater emission targets (e.g., nutrient loadings), sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation, restoration of degraded habitats, community-based

waste management programmes, sustainable tourism, establishment and management of marine protected areas, and equitable and sustainable fisheries management.

13. **Forge twinning and networking arrangements** involving South-South and North-South collaboration to share knowledge and experience in innovative approaches to ecosystem-based management of watersheds, estuaries and the adjacent coastal seas, such as Chesapeake Bay, Seto Inland Sea, Bohai Sea, Manila Bay, Masan-Chinhae Bay and Jakarta Bay, as well as the effective management of marine protected areas, such as the Great Barrier Reef and Sulu-Sulawesi Sea.

#### **D) Collaborative arrangements between and among research institutions, universities, the private sector, governments, communities, NGOs and Areas of Excellence**

14. **Establish a regional C2C<sup>1</sup> Network**, for facilitating the sharing of intellectual capital, technology, information and services among people, collaborators and partners involved in the implementation of the SDS-SEA, inspiring and fostering change in individual behavior towards sustainable management of the global ocean, informing the public about ocean issues and ways and means to make a difference, and motivating as many organizations and citizens of the region as possible to act, including women, the youth, indigenous peoples, marginalized groups and the media. The C2C network would comprise a number of sub-networks, including linkages among local governments, scientific and technical institutions and organizations, marine affairs institutions, and private sector, financial institutions and investment groups.
15. **Identify and network Areas of Excellence** within existing research institutions and institutions of higher learning that are of international quality, to provide technical support and to accelerate research, education, training and expert advice to countries of the region on specific issues and topics of concern, within such fields as marine environmental monitoring, maritime legislation, marine biodiversity, marine policy, waste management/pollution control, and integrated coastal management.
16. **Identify key areas of scientific uncertainties** in the implementation of the SDS-SEA, and support the development of project proposals for funding to undertake multidisciplinary scientific research to address those uncertainties, particularly concerning such areas as ecosystem carrying capacities, ecosystem monitoring, identification and monitoring of sustainable development indicators, and the development of an annual EAS Assessment report.

### **III. INVESTMENT AND FINANCING PROGRAMME**

#### **E) National and regional pollution reduction investment programmes**

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<sup>1</sup> The C<sub>2</sub>C has a number of connotations with regard to ocean and coastal governance. C<sub>2</sub>C refers to 'coast to coast', where the focus is governments, stakeholder groups and individuals working together to reduce the negative impacts of unsustainable land-based activities on freshwater, estuarine and coastal ecosystems. C<sub>2</sub>C also refers to 'sea to sea', where the focus is the interconnectivity among the five LME's/subregional sea areas, and the collective effort needed to mitigate transboundary environmental problems that are having a detrimental impact on economic growth and social development in the region.

1. **Review financing and procurement policies, regulations and processes** related to environmental infrastructure improvement projects in participating countries, identifying existing impediments to small and medium-sized enterprises, private sector investments, and public-private partnerships, and recommending appropriate innovations.
2. **Identify and promote investment opportunities for small and medium-sized enterprises, private investors and public-private partnerships**, aimed at reducing the negative impacts of sewage discharges, physical alteration and destruction of habitats, nutrient loading, sediment mobility, marine litter, and persistent organic pollutants in the local environment, especially in small and medium-sized cities, townships and municipalities, by creating policy climates that are conducive to investment and adopting supporting investment plans.
3. **Establish a regional private sector advisory group** to provide input and direction on the structuring of investment projects and risk reduction techniques and requirements of the private sector, as well as a resource for accessing specialty firms and investment groups for environmental investment opportunities in East Asia.
4. In collaboration with World Bank, participating national governments and the private sector, **set up a Strategic Partnership for a Land-Based Pollution Reduction Investment Fund** for the LMEs of East Asia to help countries achieve time-bound wastewater emission targets, including a revolving fund to leverage private sector investment and public-private partnerships for pollution control in secondary cities and in industrial and agricultural enterprises in regional pollution hot spots.

## APPENDIX

### Detailed Programme of Activities for the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia

#### I. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

**Activity A:** A regional partnership arrangement for sustainable implementation of the SDS-SEA

**Objective:** To mobilize the necessary regional partnerships, capacities and services, as well as legal, financial and economic arrangements for the sustainable implementation of the SDS-SEA.

Intended Outputs	Description of Activities
1. EAS Partnership Council	<p>1.1 In collaboration with participating countries and stakeholders, prepare the strategic vision, principles, objectives and desired outcomes of the EAS Partnership Council.</p> <p>1.2 Complete a review of potential mechanisms, operating modalities and actions required to establish and sustain the desired EAS Partnership Council.</p> <p>1.3 Submit the conclusions and recommendations of the review to the Programme Steering Committee (PSC) for consideration, refinement and approval.</p> <p>1.4 Develop an EAS Partnership Council agreement, including the objectives of the Council, the roles and commitments of the membership, the responsibilities and mandates of the intergovernmental and technical sessions, membership accreditation and renewal, meeting procedures, Secretariat responsibilities, partnership arrangements among stakeholders and their related work programmes at the national and regional levels, and monitoring, evaluation and reporting of SDS-SEA implementation.</p> <p>1.5 Undertake consultations at the national and international levels on the formation of the EAS Partnership Council and adoption of the agreement.</p>
2. A 10-year framework of regional partnership programmes	<p>2.1 Identify strategic programme areas and targets towards SDS-SEA implementation over the next ten years, in collaboration with participating countries and stakeholders;</p> <p>2.2 Undertake survey of existing programmes and projects under the identified programme areas and their contribution to identified targets;</p> <p>2.3 Determine constraints and barriers of identified programmes and projects, including human and financial resources;</p> <p>2.4 Formulate a rolling 10-year regional partnership programme to address identified programme areas and targets and develop new programmes/projects to address the gaps and disparities identified, specifying funding requirements, lead and partner implementing institutions/organizations, and potential sources of funding support;</p>

<b>Intended Outputs</b>	<b>Description of Activities</b>
	2.5 Undertake national and regional consultations in pursuit of the above; and 2.6 Undertake annual or bi-annual review/report and revision of the rolling 10-year partnership programme framework, using an agreed set of indicators.
3. Regional cooperation in integrated implementation of international instruments	3.1 In collaboration with implementing agencies for relevant international instruments, identify areas of cooperation, approaches and benefits of regional and integrated implementation of international instruments in achieving the objectives of the SDS-SEA; 3.2 Develop appropriate concerted action plans to facilitate integrated implementation of international instruments in the identified areas of cooperation, and integrate these into the 10-year partnership programme framework; 3.3 Facilitate the implementation of the above action plans at selected sites, and where appropriate, develop proposals to secure appropriate funding for the implementation; 3.4 Package experiences and case studies.
4. A Regional Partnership Fund	4.1 Define the objectives, scope and priorities of a regional partnership fund; 4.2 Conduct studies on institutional (organizational and legal) requirements and options for developing the Regional Partnership Fund based on the voluntary contributions of the countries, resource providers and other stakeholders; 4.3 Review success and constraints in the development and operation of fund mechanisms for sustainable development and environmental management in the region and elsewhere; 4.4 Establish the Fund with seed contribution from GEF as a basis to leverage new contributions; 4.5 Prepare management and disbursement rules and operational procedures; 4.6 Develop and implement marketing strategies and awareness-building activities for fundraising.
5. A self-sustaining, non-profit, PEMSEA Resource Facility (PRF)	5.1 Assess the needs for technical assistance and services in SDS-SEA implementation, and identify cost-recovery mechanisms and options for providing the services; 5.2 Evaluate institutional requirements for the establishment and operation of a non-profit PRF; 5.3 Review successes and constraints in the development and operation of resource centers at national, regional and international levels; 5.4 Develop guidelines for the management and operation of the PRF; 5.5 Organize the PRF to deliver the following services in support of SDS-SEA implementation: a) specialized skills training; b) policy and technical advice and support on sustainable coastal and ocean governance; c) environmental investment; d) public-private partnerships programmes; e) accreditation/certification in ICM and Port Safety, Security, Health and Environment Management System

Intended Outputs	Description of Activities
	(PSSHE-MS); f) project development, management and implementation; g) information, education and communication; h) mobilizing regional professionals and expertise; i) environmental reporting; j) regional and cross-regional knowledge transfer and technical support; and k) secretariat services for the Regional Partnership Council and regional networks; 5.6 Develop and implement a dynamic marketing strategy and “business plan” focusing on the implementation of the 10-year regional partnership programme.
6. A systematic approach to environmental monitoring, evaluation and information exchange	6.1 Building on the experiences and lessons learned of PEMSEA's Integrated Environment Monitoring Plan (IEMP), develop a model monitoring, assessment and reporting system for coastal management regimes; 6.2 Support selected sites with integrated coastal and marine management programmes across the region to implement the model IEMRP system; 6.3 Prepare a regional report on the state of the coasts of the participating sites for submission to the EAS Congress; 6.4 Participate and contribute to the Global Marine Environmental Monitoring and Assessment (GMA), in collaboration with UNESCO/IOC.
7. A regional congress every 3 years	7.1 Organize tri-annual EAS Congresses, in collaboration with relevant partners including the media, NGOs and the business sector, to monitor the progress of SDS-SEA implementation, with a high-level policy ministerial meeting, sectoral and cross-sectoral seminars/workshops, and ocean sector exhibitions; 7.2 Explore and facilitate a self-sustaining mechanism for regular EAS Congresses 7.3 Organize an international award scheme for outstanding efforts in furthering sustainable coastal and ocean development.

## II. RESPONSE PROGRAMME

**Activity B:** National policies and action plans for sustainable coastal and ocean development adopted in at least 70% of the participating countries by 2015

**Objective:** To develop and strengthen integrated, multidisciplinary and multisectoral coastal and ocean management at the national level,

Intended Outputs	Description of Activities
1. National and regional assessments of social and	1.1 Establish a common methodology and indicators for assessing contributions made by the coastal and marine areas/sectors to overall social and economic development, in collaboration with APEC and other interested national and international partners;

<b>Intended Outputs</b>	<b>Description of Activities</b>
economic contributions of coastal and marine areas/sectors	1.2 Develop a regional task force and counterpart national task forces to assist in national assessment of the coastal and marine contributions in interested countries; 1.3 Conduct a workshop to review results of national assessments, transfer methodology to other interested countries and partners, and develop strategies for regional assessment; 1.4 Undertake regional synthesis based on the national reports; and 1.5 Publish national reports and regional synthesis.
2. Formulation, elaboration, adoption and implementation of national policies and strategies	2.1 Organize high-level national ocean forums in interested countries, including the legislative, economic, policy, business sectors, to develop national agenda for sustainable coastal and ocean development; 2.2 Develop a regional ocean agenda at the Asia Forum (Boao) and other regional policy forums; 2.3 Provide assistance towards development and adoption of national coastal and ocean policies and/or strategies in interested countries; 2.4 Develop advocacy instruments to heighten awareness (e.g. World Ocean Network, ocean ambassador, ocean passport).
3. 10-year framework of country programmes in support of national initiatives to implement the SDS-SEA	3.1 Identify strategic partners and programmes towards the implementation of the SDS-SEA at national level, including targets, project areas, involved agencies, resources and timeframes; 3.2 Develop a rolling 10-year framework programme addressing the gaps and deficiencies in the existing programmes and capacities; 3.3 Conduct a review of the framework programme every two years.
4. Interagency and multisectoral coordinating mechanisms	4.1 Establish an interagency and multisectoral mechanism, including identified strategic partners, to coordinate the development and implementation of the 10-year framework programme, building on the existing mechanisms and taking into account specific national needs and conditions; 4.2 Establish a programme management office to serve as Secretariat for the coordinating mechanism, and coordinate with the strategic partners in the implementation of the 10-year framework programme; 4.3 Where appropriate, incorporate the interagency coordinating mechanism and the programme management office into a regular institutional arrangement.
5. Network of regional experts in coastal and ocean governance	5.1 Mobilize national institutions and experts to undertake national coastal and ocean assessment, participate in the organization of national ocean forums, contribute to the policy component of the EAS Congress, and provide expertise in the development and implementation of national policy/strategy and programmes; 5.2 Strengthen network collaboration through hosting of periodic regional network meetings.

**Activity C:** At least 20% of coastlines of the region covered by integrated coastal management (ICM) programmes by 2015

**Objective:** To scale up integrated coastal management (ICM) as on-the-ground framework for achieving sustainable development of coastal lands and waters in the region and promote intra-and inter-regional partnerships for ICM capacity building

<b>Intended Outputs</b>	<b>Description of Activities</b>
6. Technical support to develop and launch national and sub-national ICM policies and programmes	6.1 Develop and adopt a national ICM policy or programme, as part of the national ocean policy and 10-year framework programme, including identification of targets and resources; 6.2 Establish a national ICM task force to provide technical support to the implementation of the national ICM programme and replication of local ICM experiences in existing demonstration and parallel sites; 6.3 Undertake a special training and certification of potential national ICM task force members; 6.4 Organize national ICM workshops to mobilize local government participation and donor contributions in the implementation of national ICM programmes or the replication of local ICM experiences; 6.5 Facilitate the implementation of the site-specific coastal strategies of existing ICM demonstration and parallel sites, and mobilize their experience for supporting national ICM replication.
7. Capacity building of local governments in integrated decision-making	7.1 Provide technical support to countries in establishing a National ICM Training Center, targeting at least five centers in the region, by providing training of trainers, training manuals/ modules/ materials, a pool of lecturers, etc.; 7.2 Strengthen and upgrade PEMSEA's Regional ICM and specialized training courses into a self-sustained International ICM Training Programme; 7.3 Develop internet-based capacity-building and technical support system.
8. Information access by women, the youth, indigenous peoples, marginalized groups	8.1 Develop projects at the local level, involving women and marginalized groups, with livelihood programmes as a special target, in collaboration with other partners; 8.2 Organize a special session during EAS Congress to identify the role of women, youth and other marginalized groups and mobilize their participation in SDS-SEA implementation.
9. A regional ICM task force	9.1 Strengthen and expand the existing regional task force through the development of a regional certification system to provide training and technical assistance in the development and implementation of ICM programmes; and assist in the establishment of national ICM task forces; 9.2 Define the operational modality and mechanisms for the sustainable operation of regional ICM task force, within the PEMSEA resource facility (PRF).



Intended Outputs	Description of Activities
<p>10. Standardized ICM performance indicators, and monitoring and certification system</p>	<p>10.1 Building on current ICM performance indicators, conduct a regional workshop to standardize a set of social, economic and environmental indicators to monitor, evaluate and report the progress, outputs and impact of ICM programmes;</p> <p>10.2 Put in place a systematic process for monitoring, evaluating and reporting the progress, outputs and impact of ICM programmes;</p> <p>10.3 Develop and implement a PEMSEA ICM certification/recognition and incentive scheme (e.g., qualification for PPP, environmental investment).</p>
<p>11. A regional coastal network of local governments</p>	<p>11.1 Strengthen the existing local government network and develop it to achieve: a) knowledge sharing in ICM implementation, b) promotion of ICM replication; c) advocacy of the role of local government and communities in national coastal policy; d) economic and socio-cultural exchange;</p> <p>11.2 Review existing network arrangement and develop measures to strengthen its sustainability;</p> <p>11.3 Set up the network programme for the next period.</p>
<p>12. Site-specific / issue-specific response programmes for selected hotspots: Manila Bay, Bohai Sea, Masan-Chinhae Bay, Jakarta Bay</p>	<p>12.1 Develop and implement response programmes to address the priority areas in the Coastal Strategy of Manila Bay watershed, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Establishing a basin wide management mechanism;</li> <li>➤ Integrated land and water use programmes and/or zoning schemes;</li> <li>➤ Water pollution (e.g., nutrient) reduction and implementation targets and schemes for rivers, tributaries and estuaries;</li> <li>➤ Investment plan for major water, sewage and sanitation facilities;</li> <li>➤ Policy reform and improved use of market-based regulatory instruments for the pollution reduction, e.g., water and waste water tariffs, water pollution fines;</li> <li>➤ Community-based waste minimization programmes;</li> <li>➤ Sustainable fisheries and aquaculture;</li> <li>➤ Alternative livelihood programme;</li> <li>➤ Environmental monitoring, risk assessment and information management programmes;</li> </ul> <p>12.2 Develop and implement response programmes to address priority areas in the Coastal Strategy of Bohai Sea and the Masan-Chinhae Bay Environmental Management Plan;</p> <p>12.3 Develop a strategy and implementation plan in Jakarta Bay to address priority issues;</p> <p>12.4 Distill and package experiences and lessons from the implementation of the action plans across the sites, focusing on concerning effective management of interrelated riverine, estuarine and marine water resources.</p>
<p>13. Twinning and networking arrangements among Seto</p>	<p>13.1 Develop and formalize networking / twinning arrangements between the identified sites for integrated management of riverine, estuarine and marine waters;</p> <p>13.2 Conduct cross-site study tours to share experiences on good practices</p>

Intended Outputs	Description of Activities
Inland Sea, Chesapeake Bay, Bohai Sea, Jakarta Bay, Manila Bay and Masan-Chinhae Bay	<p>and lessons learned for the integrated management of coastal seas, bays, estuaries, river basins and watersheds.</p> <p>13.3 Organize cross-site workshops to develop guidelines / manuals on the approaches/methods in: a) basin wide management; b) determination of water quality management objectives/ pollution loads; pollution reduction allocation; c) market-based regulatory tools, and deliver training programme on these approaches / methods</p>

**Activity D:** Collaborative arrangements between and among research institutions, universities, the private sector, governments, communities, NGOs and Areas of Excellence

**Objective:** To build up and make best use of regional intellectual capital for integrated management and sustainable uses of the environment and resources in the region, through stakeholder participation and networking, as well as scientific, technical and information support

Intended Outputs	Description of Activities
14. Coast To Coast / Sea To Sea (C2C) Network	<p>14.1 Building upon existing PEMSEA websites and networks, expand and operate the internet-based EAS Portal Site to enhance the implementation of the SDS-SEA and mobilize the participation of various partners through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Interactive stakeholders' participation</li> <li>➤ E-community of ICM practitioners</li> <li>➤ Media resource center</li> <li>➤ State of Coast reporting</li> <li>➤ Youth forum</li> </ul> <p>14.2 Transform Tropical Coasts newsletter into a C2C magazine in collaboration with interested partners.</p>
15. Areas of Excellence (AoEs) and scientific reviews of critical management issues	<p>15.1 Identify areas of expertise that are most needed to support the implementation of the SDS-SEA through capacity building, technical assistance, research and education so as to reduce disparity in the region;</p> <p>15.2 Prepare and launch the Areas of Excellence programme, including the development of selection criteria and process to address the identified needs, and types of activities, and invite applications from institutions in the region;</p> <p>15.3 Undertake review of critical management issues requiring intensive scientific investigations and develop collaborative research proposals for possible funding support from other resource providers.</p>

### III. INVESTMENT AND FINANCING PROGRAMME

**Activity E:** National and regional pollution reduction investment programmes

**Objectives:** 1) To support the development of investment plans and national financing programmes for achieving time-bound wastewater emission targets (e.g., nutrient loadings) and sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation for the Bohai Sea, Manila Bay and Jakarta Bay, as well as other sites in the region where local and national commitments have been facilitated through integrated management programmes;

2) To establish an innovative financing mechanism to help countries achieve time-bound wastewater emission targets, including a revolving fund to leverage private sector investment and public-private partnerships for pollution control in secondary cities and in industrial and agricultural enterprises in regional pollution hotspots, in collaboration with World Bank, participating national governments and the private sector.

Intended Outputs	Description of Activities
1. Innovations in financing and procurement policies, regulations and processes to enhance financial investments in water, sewage and sanitation facilities and services	1.1 Identify existing national, regional and international financing programmes, including private sector investments, which support land-based pollution prevention and reduction programmes in the participating countries; 1.2 Review and evaluate financial barriers to implementing land-based pollution prevention and reduction programmes in general, and specifically for sewage, water and sanitation projects in smaller cities/municipalities and secondary townships of the participating countries; 1.3 Identify and evaluate policies, laws/regulations, incentives and constraints to private sector investments and public-private partnerships in environmental infrastructure improvement projects; 1.4 Draft innovative approaches to national/local policies and regulations, which address the identified barriers and provide incentives for private sector investments and public-private partnerships; 1.5 Present the results to a regional workshop for review and refinement, and submit the products to the PSC for consideration and endorsement to participating governments.
2. 10-year investment plan for each selected site; investment opportunities in small cities/municipalities and secondary townships for	2.1 Document cases of national and local “unfunded or underfunded” commitments to land-based pollution prevention and reduction programmes in ICM sites and pollution hotspots in the region where national and local commitments have been facilitated through integrated management programmes; 2.2 In collaboration with national and local governments, develop a 10-year investment plan for each of the sites, focused on sewage, water and sanitation projects, and the achievement of time-bound wastewater emission targets, safe drinking water and access to adequate sanitation for all sectors of society, including the poor; 2.3 As part of the investment plan, identify opportunities for public-private

<b>Intended Outputs</b>	<b>Description of Activities</b>
small and medium-sized enterprises, private investors and public-private partnerships	<p>sector partnerships and private sector investments, including the participation of small- and medium-sized enterprises;</p> <p>2.4 Select one or two investment opportunities at each location, and undertake PEMSEA’s PPP process as a capacity building initiative in public-private partnership implementation for local governments in small cities/municipalities and secondary townships;</p> <p>2.5 In collaboration with the World Bank/GEF project on strategic partnerships for a land-based pollution reduction investment fund, determine the need, objectives and potential benefits of innovative financing programmes and schemes at national, regional and/or international levels, which would facilitate the implementation of the 10-year investment plan at each site;</p> <p>2.6 Following consultation and agreement at the local and national levels, present the results to a regional workshop, organized for the purpose of building consensus on a regional revolving fund, in support of national financing programmes;</p> <p>2.7 Submit the recommendations of the regional workshop to the PSC for consideration and endorsement to countries, World Bank, and other IFIs.</p>
3. A regional private sector advisory group	<p>3.1 Building upon the GEF/UNDP/IMO MSP on public-private partnership in environmental investments, identify [a] private sector “champion(s)” in the region, who will communicate at the CEO level among the identified institutions and associations, and bring them together into a regional roundtable on private sector participation and partnerships in the implementation of the SDS-SEA;</p> <p>3.2 Conduct the regional roundtable, focusing on challenges in the implementation of the SDS-SEA, issues/constraints to private sector participation, private sector investment opportunities, public-private partnerships, etc., and the establishment of a regional private sector advisory group to provide PEMSEA/participating governments with input on related policy proposals and programme activities;</p> <p>3.3 Operationalize the private sector advisory group at the national and regional levels, including the development of policies, financing programmes, and innovative investment proposals for the long-term implementation of the SDS-SEA.</p>
4. A pollution reduction investment fund, focused on land-based activities	<p>4.1 In collaboration with the World Bank/GEF project, organize a multisectoral expert group tasked with overseeing the design and development of a regional revolving fund.</p>

**ANNEX 7**  
**COUNTRY STATEMENTS**

## COUNTRY STATEMENT OF CAMBODIA

Mr. Chairmen  
Distinguished representatives of the Governments and Institutions  
Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen

Coastal areas is relatively a small part of our country but very important to us. We have increasingly recognized the importance of coastal and marine development in sustaining the national socioeconomic growth. When we talk about the need to strengthen national environmental and resource management, we cannot ignore the importance of our coasts and marine heritage.

To ensure people's livelihood, resource sustainability and environmental protection, we are facing tremendous challenges in meeting the people's first needs as food, clean water with sanitary conditions, and the extensive local and community needs in particular. However, the insufficient capacity and limited financial resources are the main factors hampering these efforts. In overcoming these constraints, we have been actively strengthening in international cooperation.

Taking this opportunity, I would like to express that our government of Cambodia, as a signatory of the Putrajaya Declaration, is committed to cooperate with the countries of the region in implementing the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA). Cambodia would use the regional strategic framework to develop its own national coastal policy and programmes.

We would like to see further development and extension of demonstration activities for integrated coastal management, sub-regional collaboration in addressing common issues, and more workable and effective approaches to the creation of investment opportunities and developing self-sustained financing mechanisms, which are urgently needed in addressing our extensive local and community needs in food, clean water and sanitary conditions.

Cambodia appreciates the efforts of Regional Program Office in strengthening the capacity of the country especially, the Province of Sihanoukville in integrated coastal management. The integrated management approach is well appreciated in Cambodia and efforts are being made to replicate ICM working model with the help of Regional Program Office and other donor agencies;

Past experience shows that technical assistance and financial support can be effective or useful only when they are addressing national and local concerns, workable under specific national and local conditions, and manageable by the local people. We call upon PEMSEA, concerned international agencies and institutions to strengthen support to the development of self-sustained financing mechanisms to help countries in addressing the local needs, and these mechanisms must be rooted in the grounds of the region and the countries concerned.

Cambodia considers PEMSEA and the regional programme office in Manila as the *de facto* regional mechanism and appropriate secretariat respectively for the implementation of the SDS-SEA;

Cambodia would like to request Regional Program Office to continue and expand its training efforts to help create a critical mass of expertise in the country for the development of coastal policy and strategies as well as the scaling up of the ICM efforts in line with the regional strategy framework.

Taking into account, I would like to express my sincere thanks to the Regional Program Office efforts, the international agencies supports, especially the Government of Republic of Korea in providing assistance on human development resources in building the capacity of marine environmental quality monitoring.

Finally, I would like to thank the Government of People's Republic of China for the wonderful hospitality, and our generous hosts for making this PSC Meeting a success. I wish you all good health, prosperity and success in implementing the missions.

Thank you.

## **COUNTRY STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

Mr. Chairman,  
Distinguished Delegates,  
Ladies and gentlemen,

It is also my great honour to make a statement regarding China's views on the implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the East Asian Seas.

### **I. An assessment of the 10-year PEMSEA achievements**

PEMSEA was initiated 10 years ago since 1993. After some ten years of efforts, what have we achieved? This is a most important question we have to answer. We believe that PEMSEA has achieved the following: first, it has, for the first time, managed to build up the regional framework of the whole East Asia under which all countries of the region have been willingly and enthusiastically collaborating with each other for the protection of the East Asian Seas and its resources, for our common good. The sense of East Asia has never been so distinctive and clear in the minds of the governments of East Asian countries, and the networking of the East Asian countries has never been so close and effective, a partnership has been established among various stakeholders; second, it has put the concept of integrated coastal management into practice and has set the model as to how an ICM should be practiced, which is exemplary and being replicated in many countries of the region, and also around the world. This has been extremely helpful for the countries of East Asia to actually carry out and benefit from integrated coastal management, rather than endlessly talking about it, as is seen in many other regions; third, it has also made great efforts to facilitate the countries or local governments sharing the same marine ecosystem, either it is a bay, or a sub-regional sea, to collaborate with themselves in their efforts to address the hot spot environmental issues; fourth, it has greatly contributed to capacity building of the East Asian countries, and particularly the developing countries in ocean and coastal management, and thus has greatly upgraded the capabilities of these countries to protect marine environment and resources for sustainable development, and finally, based on its ten years of partnership building and management experiences, it has adopted the sustainable development strategy, aiming at sustainable utilization of the environment and its resources for the future years and generations to come. China highly values the tremendous contribution of PEMSEA, and particularly Dr. Chua and his team, to China itself and the region, and is firmly supportive of the follow-up to the sustainable development strategy.

### **II. Implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategy**

China has adopted and signed the Sustainable Development Strategy for Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA) at the first EAS Congress in December 2003. China agrees in principle with the implementation recommendations by expert group meeting held in Chengdu, China and by the working group meeting in Manila, Philippines for the implementation of the SDS-SEA. Here, I would like to point out that the implementation of the SDS-SEA will be incorporated into China's national policies and plans, with the following emphasis:

- A. China will strictly follow the principles adopted by UNCED and Agenda 21, the conclusions of WSSD, China Agenda 21 and China Ocean Agenda 21 adopted respectively in 1992 1996, China Planning for Marine Economic Development for 2001-



2010 and will be guided by SDS-SEA. In this context, China will actively join the PEMSEA projects on national policies and action plans;

- B. China will lay priority focus on integrated coastal management through implementation of its Law on the Management of Sea Use and Law on the Management of Marine Environment, the functional zoning scheme, the nature protected areas, the marine observing and monitoring programme, as well as the newly launched, 5-year large-scale nationwide coastal survey programme, etc. In this context, China will actively join the PEMSEA project for scaling up ICM.
- C. China will lay great emphasis on the management of estuaries and adopt river-system approach to estuary management, and especially in such big river mouths of Yellow River, Yangtze River and Pearl River. For this purpose, blue sea action plans are being made;
- D. China will attach incredible importance to the management of Bohai Sea, and has made a lot of preparations regarding planning and investment, e.g. the Blue Sea Action Plan for the Bohai Sea, and the Integrated Bohai Sea Management Plan.
- E. China will promote the management of large marine ecosystems, and particularly the Yellow Sea Large Marine Ecosystem, which is already in operation, as well as others, such as the East China Sea and the South China Sea;
- F. China would like to lend its full support to PEMSEA for new project application to GEF in view of the implementation of the SDS-SEA.

I wish to say here that the aim of implementing these programmes, as part of the implementation of SDS-SEA, is to build up sustainability, partnership, and eventually regional mechanism based on regional convention, through gradual and steady efforts from a currently realistic non-binding political agreement. For this purpose, I wish to declare that China has offered, and would like to repeat its offer, to host the Second East Asian Seas Congress, including a ministerial forum, which we hope will be built into a regular high-level policy –making mechanism to oversee the implementation of SDS-SEA at an interval of three years. I also wish to say that for the effective implementation of the SDS-SEA, China will make various kinds of contributions, including both in-kind support and direct financial contributions to its Partnership Fund.

Thank you for your attention.

## **COUNTRY STATEMENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA**

Mr. Chairman,  
Dear. Dr. Chua Thia-Eng,  
Distinguished delegates  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of our delegation, I would like to extend my thanks to the PEMSEA RPO and the Xiamen Municipality Government for all the efforts they have made in preparation of the 10th Meeting of the PEMSEA Programme Steering Committee. The meeting has reviewed recommendations of the Working Group Meeting held in Manila towards end of August, and discussed in detail regional implementation mechanisms and realistic Action Plan for successful implementation of Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia.

Allow me to briefly touch upon the interest the Government of DPRK has vis-à-vis the implementation of Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia.

Being a maritime state, DPRK has proclaimed coastal and marine environmental protection and natural resources management as an integral part of its land management policy and included them in its land management master plan.

In his works "On Improvement of Land Management" presented to the National Meeting of Land-Management Workers held on 19 November 1984, General Kim Jong Il, great leader of our people taught that proper management of coast and territorial waters and their rational development and utilization are of great significance for the development of national economy and in improving people's living standards.

Over the past 20 years, the Government of DPRK, based on its land management master plan, has developed action plans for coastal and marine environmental protection and natural resources, and implemented a number of programs and projects with its own fund, labor and technology.

Environmental projects funded by international organizations are instrumental in successful implementation of environmental protection and management in DPRK. In the past 10 years, DPRK has participated in the PEMSEA, a regional cooperation project of Global Environment Facility, United Nations Development Program and International Maritime Organization and accumulated experience and knowledge necessary for comprehensive management of coastal and marine environment and resources.

By signing the document on Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia at the Ministerial Forum held in Malaysia last year, the Government of DPRK has expressed its will to implement the Strategy. For implementation of the document, DPRK will give due attention to following areas:

- ♦ Increase awareness of policy makers and decision makers of the important role in and contributions made by coast and ocean to socio-economic development of the country;

- ◆ Establishment and operation of national coordination mechanism involving all stake holders for the implementation of the SDS-SEA;
- ◆ Formulation and adoption of a national action plan for the implementation of the SDS-SEA and its incorporation into the land development master plan;
- ◆ National and local capacity building for implementation of the national action plan;
- ◆ Ensure self-sustainable financial support;
- ◆ Improvement and modernization of sewage treatment plants in major coastal areas;
- ◆ Systematic and safe management of toxic and hazardous waste;

Wide participation of concerned institutions at central and local level is necessary in implementing strategies and activities elaborated in SDS-SEA document.

In preparation for implementation of SDS-SEA, SDS document has been distributed to institutions concerned. A team of multi-sectoral experts which had been established for implementation of National ICM Demonstration Project in Nampho, made a review of the strategy and the action plan elaborated in the SDS-SEA and has started working on draft National Action Plan. Preparation of national action plan and its incorporation into the national land management master plan, however, require time. DPRK will first prepare action plan for implementation of SDS-SEA at the national level based on which development strategy for major coastal areas will be prepared and implemented. Coastal strategy developed through implementation of National ICM Demonstration Project in Nampho will constitute a basis and a guideline for development of coastal strategy of other coastal areas. The experience and knowledge obtained while implementing National ICM Demonstration Project in Nampho will be disseminated to other coastal areas thereby increasing ICM demonstration sites.

In order to ensure success of the scheme, national capacity should be strengthened before anything else. By regular operation of ICM national training center established in July through assistance from PEMSEA RPO and by improving its capacity, coastal and marine experts will be trained.

For fulfillment of commitment to SDS-SEA, it is highly important to upgrade awareness of policy and decision makers on importance of coastal and marine environmental and natural resources management. Arranging study tours on coastal and marine environmental and natural resources management is necessary to increase awareness of policy makers while conducting awareness activities. Steps are being taken to establish national implementation mechanism involving national and local institutions related to the coastal and marine environmental and natural resources management to guarantee implementation of SDS-SEA until 2005.

Implementation of SDS-SEA is not possible with efforts of a single country or an international organization alone. I appreciate the fact that issues related with establishment of coordination mechanism and detailed action plan for implementation of SDS-SEA have been profoundly reviewed at this meeting. PEMSEA RPO and PEMSEA Program Steering Committee has successfully coordinated and implemented PEMSEA Regional Program in the past 10 years. I therefore wish to extend support to the proposal on transforming PEMSEA Program Steering Committee and RPO to East Asian Seas Partnership Council and on establishing PEMSEA Resource Facility. The new regional implementation mechanism should be established in such a manner to ensure successful implementation of SDS-SEA.

Successful implementation of PEMSEA RP and national ICM demonstration projects in the remainder period is a prerequisite for implementation of SDS-SEA. It is my hope that, through the review of 2004-2006 work plan and budget, this meeting will ensure smooth implementation of PEMSEA RP and national demonstration projects.

Finally, I wish to take this opportunity to highly appreciate the efforts made by Dr. Chua Thia-Eng, PEMSEA RPO senior program officers and national officers who have made significant contribution to ensuring that the PEMSEA RP, which is being participated by 12 countries from East Asia, truly makes a practical contribution to coastal environmental protection and management of participating countries. We will continue to develop cooperative relationship with PEMSEA RPO and participating countries for a successful implementation of SDS.

Thank you.

## COUNTRY STATEMENT OF INDONESIA

Distinguished delegates of East Asian member countries  
Our wonderful hosts of China  
PEMSEA Director  
Ladies and gentlemen,

It is my great honour to have the opportunity of making an official Country Statement, on behalf of the Government of Indonesia, concerning the Implementation of Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA).

The Putrajaya Declaration of Regional Cooperation for Sustainable Development for the Seas of East Asia and the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA) indeed reflects common visions and consensus among the governments of the Region concerning the applicable principles, instruments and approaches for achieving sustainable development of the Seas of East Asia.

Thanks to PEMSEA Regional Programme Office and respective host countries, we have successfully held the Preparatory Meeting of Working Group and Working Group Meeting on the implementation of SDS-SEA held respectively in Chengdu, China and Manila, Philippines. Three main issues are critical and have been emphasized for the implementation of SDS-SEA, they are: (a) formulating the implementation mechanisms for the SDS-SEA; (b) the exploration of feasible, sustainable funding mechanisms; and (c) effective employment of regional intellectual capital and knowledge transfer that have been developed among countries of the region. We also recall that the governments in the region have committed to establish a regional arrangement to implement the SDS-SEA so as country-driven implementation of SDS-SEA could be effectively achieved.

We have noticed outstanding achievement in the past decade made through PEMSEA arrangement in building regional capacity and cooperation in addressing the trans-boundary, cross-cutting environmental problems of the Seas of East Asia. It was also indicated that PEMSEA is the *de facto* implementing mechanism for the SDS-SEA.

Notwithstanding, to ensure ownership and commitments among countries to SDS-SEA and its sustainable implementation both at regional and national level, we would like to take this opportunity to re-emphasise the need for establishing an effective regional arrangement that may serve as an ultimate mechanism in which 12 participating countries may have a more active, substantial participation and involvement in the planning and deliberation of SDS-SEA implementation. Active, substantive participation and involvement of countries of the region in the planning and deliberation of any regional programme activities, including those sponsored by international agencies in the context of regional implementation of SDS-SEA is a clear need and reflects the essence of a regional initiative. Ultimate representation of countries in the future regional arrangement, say PEMSEA, as implementing mechanism of SDS-SEA is important, not only in coordinating, guiding, and monitoring of SDS-SEA implementation programme activities, but also in planning and operating of the Programme Activities for the Implementation of SDS-SEA.

In connection with that idea, we respectfully call for further consultations between PEMSEA Regional Programme Office and Indonesia, and other countries, in reconsidering the status and real needs of environmental management of coastal and marine areas, both at regional and national levels. For reference, Indonesia's Strategy for Sustainable Development (ISSD), a national perspective of WSSD Plans of Implementation, has been developed together with the national programme of actions. In this connection, we find SDS-SEA needs to be incorporated into ISSD and National Programme of Actions. Large numbers of programme activities at national and local levels have been going on, ranging from policy and legislative arrangement to on-the-ground integrated coastal and marine resource management. They are initiated, developed and managed through different government institutions, either as sole national initiatives or together with counterpart organizations. Government of Indonesia (GOI)-PEMSEA ICM Demonstration/Parallel Sites, GOI-ADB Marine and Coastal Resource Management Project (MCRMP), GOI-ADB Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management Program (COREMAP), GOI-USAID Coastal Partnership Project are just some of on-going collaborative programmes/projects. By having considered that, we find the next phase of the Regional Programme for the implementation of SDS-SEA will need to be in-line with, effectively complement and enhance on-going and future national programmes and initiatives of the countries.

Finally, we would like to extend our high appreciation to PEMSEA Regional Programme Office for the hard working and continues support in making sure this 10th PSC Meeting of PEMSEA successfully serve as forum for effective discussion and consultation on issues and matters especially dealing with the implementation mechanisms of SDS-SEA.

Not least, very special, sincere thanks we would like express to our host country China and Xiamen local administration for their warm hospitality and wonderful support in making our stay in Xiamen pleasant and safe.

Thank you very much.

## **COUNTRY STATEMENT OF JAPAN**

### **1. Introduction**

Distinguished delegates of member countries and international organizations, ladies and gentlemen, and wonderful hosts of the People's Republic of China,

It is my great honor and privilege to have the opportunity of making an official statement on behalf of the government of Japan. Given this valuable opportunity, I would like to make several comments on Japan's views regarding the future implementation of the SDS-SEA (Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia).

### **2. Our Basic Understanding of PEMSEA's activities**

Japan is an ocean country surrounded by seas on all sides, has an Exclusive Economic Zone of about 4 million square km, and has a shoreline of approximately 35,000 km. Among the seas adjacent to Japan, we think that the sea between Japan and Asian countries is very important considering our close relationships with these countries.

I think the activities of PEMSEA have many prominent characteristics. First of all, PEMSEA attaches high priority to "Integrated Coastal Management (ICM)," based on the concept of "Sustainable Development" harmonized with the environment. Secondly, PEMSEA emphasizes 'partnership' and 'collaboration,' among various partners, such as countries, local governments, the private sector, experts, international organizations and so on. These partners are expected to contribute as their respective capacities and interests allow, sharing strategy and targets, while legal obligations or fund-raising activities are not regarded as first priority issues.

Japan considers that this framework of PEMSEA has universal validity for promoting the marine environment. In future, PEMSEA's activities will grow to become an important foundation for international cooperation and collaboration in East Asian seas.

### **3. Views Regarding the Implementation of the SDS-SEA**

On the basis of the understandings mentioned above, Japan thinks that various partners, including national governments, should make efforts to cooperate widely toward the implementation of the SDS-SEA, the strategic document that embodies the distinguished basic concept and policy of PEMSEA.

In this regard, it is necessary to develop partnerships, participated in by local governments, the private sector, experts, research institutes, international organizations, as well as national governments.

For its implementation, it is necessary to build shared guidelines at various levels, such as the Asian regional level, country level, and so on, to promote them steadily in their own positions, and to develop a mechanism in order to exchange and to share knowledge and experience on administration and technique.

Regarding development of the partnerships mentioned above, a framework in which each partner contributes steadily as its interests and capacities allow appears more effective than a legally-bound framework, since it encourages wider participation of various participants and strengthens willingness for positive activities. Hence, it is desirable to continue with the framework of PEMSEA as a 'de facto' implementing mechanism of the SDS-SEA partnership.

In this Programme Steering Committee (PSC) meeting, the Programme of Activities for the Implementation of the SDS-SEA is a plan of PEMSEA activities in the near future. This proposal includes tasks such as the establishment of an East Asian Seas Partnership Council, promotion of integrated coastal management (ICM) through formulation of national policies and development of a 10-year framework of country programmes, promotion of participation and collaboration of research institutions, universities, the private sector, and so on. Japan basically appreciates this proposal and supports its adoption.

#### **4. Japan's future activities related to the implementation of the SDS-SEA**

Regarding Japan's future activities related to the implementation of the SDS-SEA, in aiming at a greater contribution to the implementation of the SDS-SEA, Japan will make efforts on coastal management by the arrangement and reorganization of existing undertakings, such as

- ◆ management of river water quality
- ◆ development of the sewerage system
- ◆ prevention, emergency response and post-management of oil spill from marine vessels
- ◆ waste water quality control and so on.

Concretely speaking about ICM in Japan, our cabinet council adopted the "Grand Design for the 21st Century" in 1998. Based on this "Grand Design", Japan is making efforts for adequate conservation and multiple utilization of oceanic and coastal areas. Accordingly, further promotion of ICM is an important theme for Japan. Against this background, there have recently been examples of comprehensive undertakings based on partnerships through formulation of action programs in collaborations among authorities relevant to development, utilization and conservation of oceans and coastal areas in order to protect the environment of oceans and coastal areas; for example, the 'Action Plan for Tokyo Bay Renaissance' and 'Action Plan for Osaka Bay Renaissance'. Japan would like to systematize such undertakings in order to enable effective management of oceanic and coastal environments under the concept of 'sustainable development'. In this concept, we will make further efforts, strengthening our current activities, including the two cases mentioned above, formulation of an action plan for oceanic and coastal areas, and so on.

Moreover, concerning contributions to East Asian countries in the implementation of the SDS-SEA, we can find many examples relevant to oceanic and coastal management in the efforts Japan has made towards cooperation with East Asian countries. The government of Japan has undertaken activities such as:

- ◆ various cooperation using ODA in the areas of sewerage, ports, and seashore developments
- ◆ contribution to an international argument on the ballast water problem



- ♦ cooperation for actions combating oil spill accidents: for example, the OSPAR project, Post OSPAR, CMV project, NOWPAP Regional Oil Spill Contingency Plan, and so on
- ♦ cooperation in promoting sustainable use of marine living resources, through the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC)
- ♦ cooperation through EMECS Center, which performs transmission of information and surveillance studies on environmental conservation of enclosed sea areas and other activities.

Japan would like to draw on these efforts relevant to oceanic and coastal management in the Seas of East Asia and provide information on these activities in the framework of PEMSEA. Through such activities, Japan would like to continue its contribution to the implementation of the SDS-SEA.

### **5. The resources that Japan will allocate for the implementation of the SDS-SEA**

Concerning the resources that Japan will allocate for the implementation of the SDS-SEA, Japan will attach weight to the approach of reorganization of existing various undertakings for a greater contribution to the implementation of the SDS-SEA, as is mentioned above. In such context, Japan will lay stress on qualitative improvement of the arrangements of the allocated resources, rather than quantitative expansion of them.

Moreover, regarding financial support to PEMSEA, Japan highly appreciates the role of the GEF and has donated 413 million dollars, 20% of the whole donation since July 1998 to June 2002. It is the second largest contribution after the United States. Japan has been supporting activities of PEMSEA through its donations to the GEF.

### **6. Conclusion**

Finally, I would like to conclude my statement by expressing my sincerest hope that increasingly effective cooperation among all partners will result in the optimum management of the marine environment in the seas of East Asia.

Thank you for your kind attention.

## COUNTRY STATEMENT OF MALAYSIA

Mr. Chairman,  
Distinguished Delegates,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Good afternoon.

First of all, let me begin by placing on record our appreciation for the excellent arrangements made for this meeting, and to congratulate the State Oceanic Administration of China, the Xiamen Municipal Government and the Regional Programme Office for their efforts.

Mr. Chairman,

As you are aware, on 12 December 2003, 12 countries from the East Asia region signed the Putrajaya Declaration of Regional Cooperation for the Sustainable Development of the Seas of East Asia and adopted the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA) at the Ministerial Forum of the East Asian Seas Congress 2003, held in Putrajaya, Malaysia. The Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia outlines a comprehensive approach to coastal and marine management in the region and serves as a common framework and platform for policy and programme development at regional, national and local levels.

For its part, Malaysia has taken active steps in contributing towards the objectives of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia by initiating efforts in preparing an integrated coastal zone management policy for the country. An integrated coastal zone management policy is of particular importance to Malaysia as Malaysia has a long coastline in relation to its hinterland. Moreover, most Malaysians live in the coastal zone and much of our wealth is derived from the coastal zone. In effect, all Malaysian states have a coastline.

At present, Malaysia faces many challenges in the coastal zone management, including: erosion, siltation, water pollution, multiple-use conflicts, loss of mangrove habitat and other coastal forests, coral reef degradation, coastal habitat loss and reduced numbers in species populations. Our ability to respond to these coastal issues is hampered, among others, by enforcement challenges; insufficient data on the environment, social aspects and natural resources in the coastal zone management; funding for implementation agencies especially at the State and Local Government levels; coordination issues; and a low level of understanding and awareness by both the public and some decision-makers.

To address these issues, Malaysia had launched a study in January 2004 to promulgate an integrated coastal zone management policy. The work was based on earlier initiatives in Malaysia, including the integrated coastal zone management strategies that had been drawn-up for three states in Malaysia from the years of 1995 -1999. The Malaysian Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) Policy aspires to fulfil a vision of a healthy and productive coastal zone, rich in biodiversity, wisely managed and developed for the equitable distribution of benefits for all, now and in the future. It has 12 principles as its bedrock, namely: beneficiary pays/polluter pays principle; promotion of biological diversity; encouraging public participation; respect for culture and indigenous heritage; application of an ecosystem approach; ensuring

equitable benefit to all Malaysians; informed decision-making; use of an integrated approach; international cooperation and coordination; precautionary approach; the right to develop; and sustainable development. The Integrated Coastal Zone Management Policy is currently being finalised through consultations with all stakeholders and is expected to be ready by the end of 2004.

Mr. Chairman,

Coming back to the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia, we wish to reiterate Malaysia's readiness to cooperate with its partners in furthering its aims. We are ready to share lessons learned from our experience in preparing a national integrated coastal zone management policy as well as to learn from our partners, successful models of implementation. We are of the view that the coming into force of Malaysia's Integrated Coastal Zone Management Policy will place us in a better position to seek ways to contribute towards the success of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia.

Finally, Mr. Chairman,

Malaysia remains committed to sustainable development and we believe that our joint efforts in addressing the challenges and opportunities provided by the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia will give us yet another means by which the countries of the region can build upon the excellent relationship and cooperation that we have been enjoying. On its part, Malaysia will continue to play its role in protecting the coastal and marine ecosystems for the needs of the present and future generations.

Thank you.

## **COUNTRY STATEMENT OF PHILIPPINES**

Our delegation would like to thank PEMSEA for influencing the development of a science-based coastal management in the Philippines and we wish to express our pride and pleasure for hosting its Regional Program Office or RPO for more than 10 years.

The Philippines supports the recommendations of the Working Group on the Implementation of the SDS-SEA, especially on the phased approach in establishing a regional agreement to implement the SDS-SEA. We will join the efforts to resolve the legal issue involving regional mechanism. Initially we can ask: Can the proposed regional mechanism be linked to an existing international or regional body where all the countries are signatory or is a member such as IMO, ASEAN, COBSEA, APEC or even UNCSD?

The conduct of an East Asian Seas Congress every three years must be regularized, but at a certain time needs to be reviewed as to its effectiveness, and to ensure that it addresses identified needs to implement the SDS-SEA.

Given the multi and cross-sectoral and long term feature of the SDS-SEA strategies and action program, there is a need to ensure financial sustainability to support the regional mechanism. The RPO and the participating countries must take opportunities on the support and interest of international and regional institutions like GEF, World Bank, UNDP, ADB and international NGOs in establishing a partnership fund.

In the meantime, we would like to encourage the RPO and the participating countries to raise in other forums the SDS-SEA and its implementation arrangement. Likewise, we would like to see more substantial participation and involvement of participating countries in its planning and implementation, such as utilizing experts from one country in the planning or design of activities in another country. This way we are able to build our capacity as a means of showing ownership and commitment.

On the implementation of the SDS-SEA at the national and local level, we will work for the adoption of the Archipelagic Sustainable Development Policy or ARCDEV, which mirrors the SDS-SEA. To ensure adoption and implementation of its programs, we will formalize the current working arrangement by establishing an inter-agency body that will coordinate and oversee the implementation of the SDS-SEA and ARCDEV at the national and local level. The establishment of this inter-agency body will ensure that all government institutions and appropriate non-government organizations, the business or private sector, academe and local governments will be involved in SDS-SEA program/projects implementation and are informed and capacitated.

The SDS-SEA needs to be disseminated and promoted in the Philippines, thus we plan to develop and implement SDS-SEA and ARCDEV Awareness program for the policy makers, legislators, local government units, NGOs and the communities.

At the sub-regional level, the Philippines as a signatory to the Tri-national Agreement with Indonesia and Malaysia for the implementation of the Sulu-Sulawesi Large Marine Eco-region Conservation Program will continue to take a leadership role in partnership with the World Wildlife Fund (WWF).

The Philippines through the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) as host to the Regional Programme Office for the last ten years reiterates its commitment to provide the required facilities and services for future PEMSEA operations, as part of our contribution to the implementation of the SDS-SEA.

Our other contribution will come in from the various on-going programs and projects that are currently implemented by national and local government agencies, of which we are currently taking an inventory.

We will increase the number of PEMSEA parallel projects in the Philippines by improving the design of existing coastal management projects and incorporating ICM best practices. This up scaling is the reason why we have an officer of the League of Cities of the Philippines with us. Let us hope that his attendance in this meeting will result in greater interest in ICM among our local governments as 62% of our population resides along the coastal area.

In the area of fisheries and coastal ecosystem management we have the following projects which can be considered as part of the SDS-SEA: Fisheries Improved for Sustainable Harvest Project or Fish and Transforming the Marine Aquarium Trade in the Philippines (TMAT), Ecological Governance-Phase II with USAID; Integrated Coastal Resource Management Project with the Asian Development Bank (\$30 M); Laguna de Bay Institutional Strengthening and Community Participation. The most recent initiative that the government has undertaken is to seek support from World Bank and GEF support for the implementation of the Manila Bay Strategy.

In the meantime, we have included SDS-SEA in our briefing to our legislators and we will continue doing this in order to garner a wider support for SDS-SEA and ARCDEV.

In closing, on behalf of the Philippine delegation I would like to extend our gratitude to the host country China, the Municipality of Xiamen and Regional Programme Office for making this 10th PSC Meeting possible, particularly to the host who has accorded us its warm hospitality.

We look forward to seeing PEMSEA in the next 50 years and maybe a PEMSEA Institute for Integrated Coastal Management in the next 10 years.

Thank you.

## COUNTRY STATEMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Distinguished Delegates of the PEMSEA participating countries,  
Distinguished Representatives of UNDP, IMO, and PEMSEA Regional Programme Office,  
Distinguished Observers and PEMSEA Partners,  
Ladies and Gentlemen

On behalf of delegates from the Republic of Korea, I would like to first express my deepest appreciation to the Government of People's Republic of China, in particular to the State Oceanic Administration and Xiamen Municipal Government for hosting the 10th Programme Steering Committee Meeting in this beautiful city of Xiamen. I would like also to extend our great thanks to PEMSEA Secretariat, especially Regional Program Director, Dr. Chua Thia-Eng for successfully organizing this meeting.

It is my great pleasure to deliver a national statement on behalf of our government concerning the implementation of Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia, which was adopted by 12 PEMSEA participating countries during the EAS congress 2003 held in Putrajaya, Malaysia.

Korean government has actively participated in the Preparatory Meeting and the Working Group Meeting on the Implementation of the SDS-SEA, which were held in Chengdu and Manila respectively. We support the conclusions and recommendations of the Working Group Meeting. Particularly, we recognize the *de facto* existence of PEMSEA as the implementing mechanism for SDS-SEA, and support the establishment of EAS Partnership Council, PEMSEA Resource Facility and a Regional Partnership Fund based on existing regional partnership as well as the organization of regular Regional Congress to collectively monitor the progress of SDS-SEA implementation.

Since the creation of Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries in 1996, Korean government has strengthened its capacity in integrated ocean and coastal governance particularly in formulating national ocean policy, such as Ocean Korea 21(OK21), and enhancing legal framework such as the enactment of the Coastal Management Act(1999), the amendment of the Marine Pollution Prevention Act (1999), and the enactment of the Wetland Conservation Act (1999). The Coastal Management Act provides a mechanism for implementing integrated coastal management, including integrated planning and inter-agency coordinating committee at both national and local levels. Thus, our efforts toward the implementation of SDS-SEA will be consolidated under the existing national policy framework of integrated ocean and coastal management. For the fiscal year of 2004, the total estimated government budget related to the implementation of SDS-SEA is 1.2 billion US dollar. Key national players include Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries(MOMAF), Ministry of Environment(MOE), Ministry of Culture and Tourism(MOCT), Ministry of Government Administration and Home Affairs(MOGAHA), Ministry of Science and Technology(MOST), and Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry(MOAF)

Sharing the common concerns on capacity disparity in the region, we are very interested in contributing to the capacity building efforts at regional level in collaboration with PEMSEA towards the SDS-SEA implementation. For example, APEC Marine Environmental Training and Education Center (AMETEC), which was jointly established by APEC and Korean government in 2003, has been providing education and training on marine environmental monitoring to

personnel from PEMSEA sites since 2003. In addition, various other research institutions such as National Fisheries Research & Development Institute (NFRDI), Korea Maritime institute(KMI) and Korea Ocean Research & Development Institute (KORDI) can share their expertise, knowledge and experiences with other participating countries, in such fields as integrated coastal management, port management and shipping policy, marine science and fishery aquaculture red-tides, through the designation of Area of Excellence or other appropriate mechanism.

Our government will continue to collaborate with PEMSEA in the implementation of the integrated coastal management through ICM parallel site in Shihwa Lake. As an extension of our existing collaboration with PEMSEA, our government is planning to organize a regional workshop on May 2005 in collaboration with PEMSEA to initiate the twinning of integrated watershed and coastal area management efforts in Masan Bay in RO Korea, Manila Bay, Bohai Sea, Tokyo Bay, and transboundary marine pollution is of our great concern, and we are also interested in organizing a special session on this issue together with concerned countries, international organizations and partners during the EAS Congress 2006. Our governmental investment initiatives in the East Asian Seas region as well as facilitate transfer of environmental management related technologies to PEMSEA countries will also continue.

To address the environmental problems in Yellow Sea large marine ecosystem, Korean government is implementing YS LME project together with People's Republic of China. Korean government is also implementing North West Pacific Action Plan (NOWPAP), in collaboration with Japan, PR China and Russia, and it is my pleasure to inform the meeting that we will open NOWPAP Busan Office, which is fully hosted by Korean government, next week on 2 November. As SDS-SEA covers the geographic boundary of YS LME project and NOWPAP, Korean government is interested in promoting cooperation between these sub-regional programs and PEMSEA for sharing knowledge and experiences.

As explained so far, our country is willing to play active role in the implementation of SDS-SEA in collaboration with other participating countries, in particular sharing knowledge, experiences and expertise in integrated ocean and coastal management.

Thanks a lot for your attention.

## **COUNTRY STATEMENT OF SINGAPORE**

Right at the outset, I would like to express our appreciation to the PEMSEA Secretariat for staging this 10th Programme Steering Committee Meeting. I would also like to thank the host country, People's Republic of China, for the excellent hospitality offered to the delegates.

Through its efforts since 1994, PEMSEA has contributed to the region's capacity to protect the marine and coastal resources. This meeting is especially timely for PEMSEA members to share amongst members our respective on-going programmes and initiatives in their implementation of relevant aspects of the SDS-SEA.

The SDS-SEA covers a wide-ranging spectrum of inter-related issues such as protection of biodiversity, fisheries and prevention of pollution in the Seas of East Asia.

In the context of biodiversity conservation, there are various initiatives in Singapore to integrate considerations for sustainable development, including documenting the marine biodiversity of Singapore, and incorporating biodiversity input into development projects. One such initiative is to set up a National Biodiversity Reference Centre by 2005. Various agencies in Singapore are also collaborating with academic institutions to carry out surveys of the marine environment and marine environment protection issues. Singapore, through its Tourist Board, is also sponsoring a coral enhancement project in the Southern Islands.

On marine pollution, Singapore has likewise taken steps to protect the marine environment from ship-borne pollution. Current programmes include the implementation of major IMO conventions, such as the MARPOL and OPRC (Oil Pollution Preparedness Response and Co-operation) Conventions, as well as the establishment of navigational aids and routing systems for safe navigation.

In Singapore, we believe that the implementation of programmes for the SDS-SEA would only be effective with participation of 3P partners (namely the Public, Private and People sectors). Hence, we will continue to adapt a continuous consultative and educational process in doing so.

Thank you



## COUNTRY STATEMENT OF THAILAND

Mr. Chairman,  
Distinguished Delegates and Representative,  
Ladies and Gentlemen

Thailand has given high priority to the management of our coastal resources and environment. During the past years, Thai Government has initiated various activities aiming rational sustainable development for coastal and marine resources and environment which were implemented by various agencies. At the regional level, we have participated in many projects and programs leading to the sustainable utilization of our rich resources and the sustainable livelihood of our people.

The Government reorganization has facilitated interagency cooperation and involvement in management of marine and coastal resources and environment which responds to the needs related to the economy, the environment and public safety. To respond to these challenges, the National policy and strategic plan for sustainable development of marine and coastal resources has focused on good governance, environmental friendly concepts and conservation of resources. The management mechanisms that Thailand has implemented are:

1. Decentralization: will support the local to play the role as “link” between the national plan and local government plan.
2. Participatory process: will encourage public participation in decisions making process and linking of local needs to the national policies; promote capacity building and public awareness on sustainable development and conservation of the resources to mitigate the problems.
3. Proactive integration: management by all concerned agencies.
4. Transparency/ equitable access to the resources
5. Monitor, research, knowledge base development, promote and transfer technology, and rehabilitate natural resources and environment by government agencies/institutions/ stakeholders.

Thailand would like to see further development in strengthening the regional collaboration, partnerships and network in the Seas of East Asia especially for research and exchanges of information and expertise in all aspects concerning the Sustainable Development of the Sea and other regional initiatives.

In conclusion, Thailand believes that our plan and actions should focus on SDS-SEA approaches such as sustainable development; integrated coastal management, action program on Ocean Governance, enhance maritime safety and protection of marine environmental pollution; reduce loss of marine biodiversity; ensure maintaining of marine fish stocks and implementation of Code of Conduct (COC) for responsible fisheries; and continue cooperation in regional projects.

Finally, on behalf of the Royal Thai Government, I would like to extend our gratitude and sincere thanks to China, the host country, Dr. Chua Thia-Eng and PEMSEA's staff for all their hard work and warm hospitality.

Thank you for your attention.

## COUNTRY STATEMENT OF VIETNAM

### How the SDS-SEA will be implemented

As discussed during the PEMSEA working group meeting held in Manila in August 2004, Vietnam envisions that SDS-SEA should be implemented through a regional mechanism, established in the following way:

**Establish the East Asian Seas (EAS) Partnership Council**, an inter-governmental and multi-sectoral mechanism, with the function of coordinating, guiding and monitoring the progress of the SDS-SEA implementation, and consisting of two sessions:

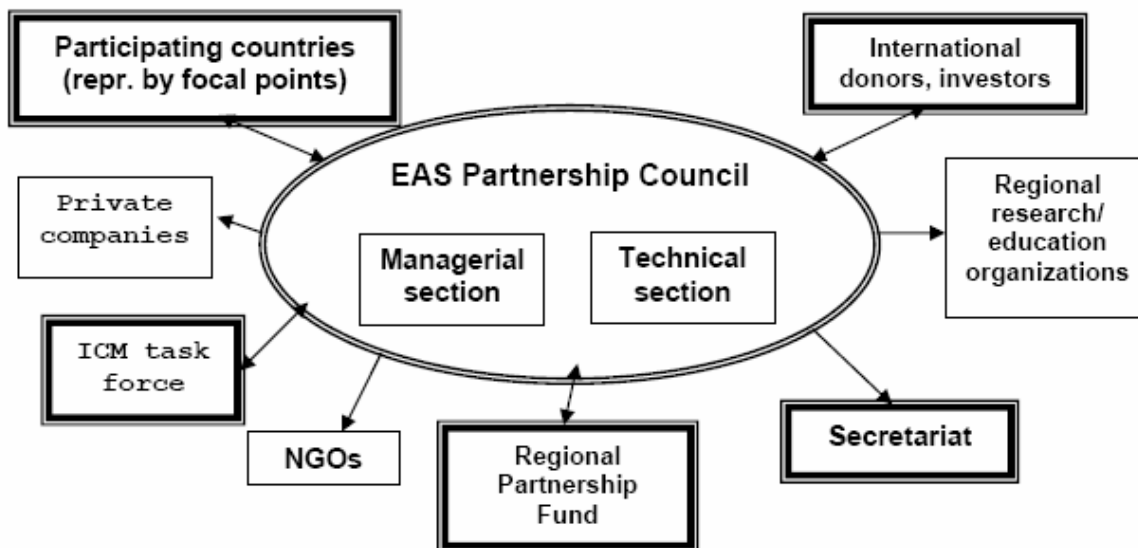
- ♦ the first session (managerial) would be comprised of participating national governments, with the role and responsibility of establishing and consolidating government goals, objectives and commitments to the implementation of the SDS-SEA;
- ♦ the second session (technical) would be comprised of coastal economies of the region, which use the Seas of East Asia, international agencies and financial institutions that are supporting and sponsoring the SDS-SEA implementation, the private sector, non-government organizations, and concerned regional and global programmes, particularly SDS-SEA collaborators, with the role of operationalizing the partnerships, services and capacities necessary to achieve the goals and objectives set by participating governments.

**Set up a Regional Partnership Fund** as part of the financing arrangements for the framework of regional partnership programmes, to channel and ensure best use of voluntary contributions of resources from countries, international agencies, donors, institutions, and individuals.

**Operationalize a self-sustaining regional marine resource center**, composed of a small core staff serving as Secretariat to the EAS Partnership Council, and coordinating/mobilizing: a) legal, scientific, technical and financial support services, especially from regional professional networks; and b) capacity building initiatives for participating countries, communities and organizations, as-requested and on a cost recovery basis, to support the longer-term implementation of SDS-SEA activities.

**Organize a regional ICM task force**, comprised of multidisciplinary technical and management experts, to assist local governments with the development and implementation of ICM programmes.

Some other stakeholders will also be involved in the SDS implementation (see the chart below):



#### Activities that will be undertaken in Vietnam for the implementation of the strategy

- ◆ Strengthening the role and responsibility of VEPA, as the focal point of Vietnam in the implementation of the SDS-SEA
- ◆ Translate the SDS-SEA into Vietnamese and disseminate to sectors and provinces for raising awareness and soliciting the participation in the strategy implementation
- ◆ Strengthening public awareness on the marine and coastal resources and environment protection throughout the country
- ◆ Conducting national training (in ICM, GIS, community involvement,...)
- ◆ Developing ICM tools: strategy and action plan, database, GIS, ...
- ◆ Opening up ICM sites:
  - Developing the second phase of Vietnam-Netherlands ICZM Project which would cover more than 3 pilot ICM sites in previous phase (Nam Dinh, Thua Thien Hue and Ba Ria – Vung Tau, 2000-2004)
  - ICZM parallel site project in Quang Nam (PEMSEA, MONRE and Provincial Government of Quang Nam, 2004-2007)
- ◆ Integrating the support and assistance from various donors and investors (PEMSEA, Netherlands, Sweden, ADB) in the coastal development projects
- ◆ Institutionalizing ICM (in Danang, Hue)
- ◆ Considering the possibility for the ratification of international conventions (in July 2004 the CLC convention was ratified by Vietnam as the result of common effort of MONRE and Min. of Transport)

- ◆ Preparing for the development of national ICZM strategy (MONRE jointly with VNICZM project is currently conducting some preparation activities such as development of Vietnam coastal environmental profile and marine and coastal database.
- ◆ Organizing a national ICM task force, to assist local governments with the development and implementation of ICM programmes.

#### **The resources that will be allocated**

- ◆ All the above listed activities will be implemented, fully or partly based on the national budget contribution.
- ◆ Particularly, the Quang Nam ICM parallel site development is based on the national and local funding
- ◆ Vietnam will participate in the common activities of the Region concerning the implementation of the SDS-SEA in accordance with its capacity and responsibility

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE TENTH PROGRAMME  
STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING**

**TRIPARTITE REVIEW SESSION**

**Xiamen, China, 29 October 2004**

**GEF/UNDP/IMO Regional Programme on Building Partnerships in Environmental  
Management for the Seas of East Asia**

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE TENTH PROGRAMME  
STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING**

**TRIPARTITE REVIEW SESSION**

**Xiamen, China, 29 October 2004**

**INTRODUCTION**

- i. The Tripartite Review (TPR) of the Regional Programme was held in Xiamen, China, on 29 October 2004, following the Technical Session of the 10th Programme Steering Committee Meeting. The TPR was hosted by the State Oceanic Administration (SOA) and the Municipal Government of Xiamen, both of the People's Republic of China.
- ii. The TPR was attended by representatives from ten participating countries of the Regional Programme, including Cambodia, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Thailand and Vietnam.
- iii. The TPR was also attended by representatives from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Country Office in Manila, UNDP-GEF New York, the International Maritime Organization (IMO), London, and the Regional Programme Office (RPO), Manila.
- iv. A list of participants is attached as Annex 8.

**1.0. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS**

- 1.1 Ms. Deborah Landey chaired the Meeting and declared it open at 8:30 in the morning, 29 October 2004.

**2.0 ADOPTION OF AGENDA**

- 2.1 The agenda for the TPR was adopted as presented, and is contained in Annex 4.

**3.0 MATTERS ARISING FROM THE 2003 TRIPARTITE REVIEW SESSION**

- 3.1 The Regional Programme Director, Dr. Chua Thia-Eng, informed the Meeting that the Regional Programme implemented most of the recommendations from the Technical Session of the 9th PSC Meeting, as described in Meeting Document PSC/04/DOC/29.

The four outstanding recommendations, as follows, will be accomplished before the completion of the project to the extent that available resources permit:

- Organizing a country-driven donors meeting to support the implementation of the SDS-SEA (recommendation 7.14-7.15);
- Comparing experience of ICM initiatives around the world (recommendation 7.20.1);
- Formulating an international code of practice for the design and implementation of ICM initiatives (recommendation 7.20.3);
- Developing a Regional ICM Knowledge Center, as a regional ICM knowledge repository.

3.2 With regard to the country-driven donors meeting, the Secretariat explained that potential donors will be invited to a meeting, currently being conceived to take place during the EAS Congress 2006. Country representatives expressed their support for the donors meeting, which would be organized and promoted as a country-driven event, in the sense that countries must take the initiative to identify their needs and solicit donors to attend the event. To this end, existing coastal strategies at the various PEMSEA sites need to be transformed into implementation plans, with clear indications of investment opportunities and requirements.

3.3 In addition, the Meeting emphasized that national work programmes and strategies in support of the SDS-SEA implementation are required, and need to highlight the respective country needs and specific investment opportunities. Donors must be given a strong indication of country commitment.

3.4 The help of the RPO was requested, in the form of guidelines for countries to follow in transforming strategies into operational plans, identifying investment needs, and preparing investment opportunity briefs.

#### **4.0 ADOPTION OF CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF TECHNICAL SESSION OF THE 10TH PSC MEETING**

4.1 The Meeting adopted the conclusions and recommendations of the Technical Session of the 10th PSC Meeting as amended by the Technical Session.

4.2 The Regional Programme Director reviewed the specific actions to be undertaken with the adoption of the conclusions and recommendations, as follows:

- a) Organizing and convening an intersessional Working Group in accordance with the adopted Terms of Reference (see Annex 5);
- b) Undertaking national consultations regarding support for a regional implementing mechanism, and specifically the secretariat component of the PRF. To start the process, the RPO will prepare a document for consideration by the countries, detailing the roles and options for financing the PRF secretariat;
- c) Promoting and organizing the EAS Congress 2006. Each country was requested to identify an individual to serve as the national contact for the

- organization of the EAS Congress. Countries were also encouraged to co-organize workshops at the Congress, focusing on specific issues of concern;
- d) Preparing and submitting the GEF Pipeline Entry Application and PDF-B Project Brief seeking financial support from GEF for the implementation of the SDS-SEA;
  - e) Implementing the GEF PDF-B project in collaboration with participating countries, including identification of in-country activities for the implementation of the SDS-SEA;
  - f) Promoting the implementation of the SDS-SEA at the country level. Each PEMSEA national focal point was requested to brief GEF and UNDP operational focal points and UNDP country offices on the SDS-SEA implementation programme; and
  - g) Organizing the 11<sup>th</sup> PSC Meeting, including early nomination of country representatives.
- 4.3 In connection with options for a regional implementing mechanism, the UNDP-GEF representative informed the Meeting about the UNDP project facility known as 100-percent cost sharing. He asked the participating countries to consider it as an option. According to Dr. Hudson, the advantage of this facility is that the programme would have the status and benefits of the UN System. There were some examples of this type of project in other parts of the world. The UNDP-GEF representative added that aside from countries, entities such as international organizations could join as participants in such a project.
- 4.4 In connection with the collaboration with the GEF/UNDP Small Grants Programme, it was acknowledged that the main beneficiaries of the Programme are communities and non-government organizations. The SDS-SEA will provide a framework with which to work closely with communities and NGOs.
- 4.5 The Meeting agreed that the Putrajaya Declaration was a significant step in the development of cooperation and coastal and marine management in the region. The work plan towards the implementation of the SDS-SEA adopted by the Meeting, decisions made to move forward with the third phase regional programme and PDF-B project, and the financing arrangements, were considered comprehensive, ambitious and challenging. UNDP, GEF and IMO were urged to assist PEMSEA in taking steps for a smooth transition into the implementation phase for the SDS-SEA.
- 4.6 The Chinese delegation expressed the commitment of China to make the EAS Congress 2006 a success, following the example of the 2003 Congress in Putrajaya, Malaysia.
- 4.7 The UNDP-GEF representative stated that there were still many steps to be taken, and that he would work closely with the RPO and UNDP country offices on this matter.

## **5.0 EXTENSION OF THE REGIONAL PROGRAMME**

- 5.1 Mr. Adrian Ross presented the Meeting with the background and objectives for Regional Programme Extension. The proposed Programme Extension is until December 2006, and its main objectives are 1) to finalize remaining activities and outputs under the



Project Document, including packaging and dissemination of case studies/lessons; 2) to implement the GEF/UNDP MSP PPP project; 3) to organize EAS Congress 2006; and 4) to address recommendations of the 10th PSC Meeting. The budget requirement for the Programme Extension could be addressed through budgetary realignment of available uncommitted funds (1.97 million), PEMSEA Trust Fund (US \$ 36,200) and the resources available from the MSP-PPP. Mr. Ross reminded the Meeting of potential budgetary shortfalls if the start-up of the new initiatives were delayed beyond December 2006.

- 5.2 The Regional Programme Director encouraged participating countries to share the burden for financial resources that are necessary for addressing recommendations of the 10th PSC Meeting, in particular those related to the Working Group and national consultations. Regarding the Meeting's concern on the potential budgetary shortfalls, he also emphasized that countries should play active roles in expediting the process of project development for follow-on phase, in particular regarding the country endorsement and the expression of country interest to GEF Council, while RPO would make efforts to find ways to expedite the process in collaboration with GEF, UNDP and IMO. He also reminded the Meeting that a strong team of young professionals had been developed to spearhead many activities related to ocean and coastal governance in the region, which should be effectively utilized, and the momentum should be maintained. He informed the Meeting of a letter from World Bank indicating their pledge to cooperate with PEMSEA as an example of collaborative initiatives being developed toward SDS-SEA implementation.
- 5.3 The IMO representative expressed IMO's commitment to the ongoing Regional Programme, including the establishment of a regional implementing mechanism. Mr. Sainlos indicated that IMO would continue to serve as Executing Agency for the next phase, including the provision of financial support for technical cooperation activities. He affirmed that IMO is willing to discuss interim arrangements for the establishment of a functional regional mechanism, including a PRF secretariat, with UNDP and participating countries.
- 5.4 The Meeting approved the Work Programme 2005-2006 as proposed and requested RPO to prepare a contingency plan, such as cost-sharing among participating countries, for the potential delay in the initiation of the follow-on phase. The Meeting also requested GEF to speed up the actions related to project development and encouraged participating countries to give firm support for the follow-on project at GEF Council.

## **6.0 ADOPTION OF WORKPLAN AND BUDGET FOR 2004-2006**

- 6.1 Mr. Adrian Ross introduced the Work Plan and Budget for 2004-2006. He highlighted major focus areas of project implementation for the remaining years, such as completion of all remaining field projects, packaging/dissemination of case studies and lessons learned, provision of services and consultations, coastal strategy implementation and parallel sites development. He also introduced the Work Plan related to new projects including implementation of the GEF/UNDP MSP PPP project implementation, development of the GEF/UNDP PDF-B project (implementation of SDS-SEA), and development of the GEF/WB PDF-B project (revolving fund), as well as the implementation of the 10th PSC recommendations, which involves coordination of the working group, the establishment of the PEMSEA Resource Facility, the organization of

EAS Congress 2006 and the 11th PSC Meeting. Mr. Ross also presented the Meeting the expenditure to date, the summary budget for 1999-2006, and the proposed budget for 2004-2006.

- 6.2 The delegation from China moved for adoption of the 2004-2006 Work Plan and Budget for the Regional Programme, and the delegation from Philippines seconded the adoption. The 2004-2006 Work Plan and Budget were approved by the Meeting.

## **7.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

The Meeting noted:

- 7.1 That the RPO has achieved most of the recommendations of the Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE) of the last Tripartite Session;
- 7.2 That countries have contributed significantly towards the achievement of these accomplishments;
- 7.3 The need for country support to develop a self-sustaining implementing mechanism for SDS-SEA;
- 7.4 The need to prepare/organize for the Working Group, the 11th PSC and the EAS Congress 2006, including a country-driven donors meeting as priority activities for 2004-2006;
- 7.5 The need for country participation in the preparation and endorsement of the PDF-B for SDS-SEA implementation and the World Bank PDF-B for the revolving fund;
- 7.6 With appreciation, IMO assistance and continuing support for the development and implementation of the Regional Programme and the proposed implementing mechanism.

The Meeting recommended that:

- 7.7 A donors meeting be organized and implemented as part of EAS Congress 2006;
- 7.8 RPO assist PEMSEA Countries in developing National Work Programmes and Investment Plans regarding SDS-SEA implementation in preparation for the donors meeting;
- 7.9 Countries and RPO explore modalities for country support for the implementing mechanism for the SDS-SEA, to be taken by the Working Group;
- 7.10 RPO, UNDP and IMO develop mechanisms for channeling funds and other support from countries to the PEMSEA Partnership Fund and PRF;
- 7.11 The adoption of Programme extension in accordance with the 2004-2006 Workplan with the identified activities;

- 7.12 The RPO prepare a contingency plan covering possible delays in 3rd phase start-up after December 2006;
- 7.13 The adoption of the Regional Programme extension;
- 7.14 The adoption of the 2004-2006 Workplan and Budget;
- 7.15 The GEF be urged to put the Full Project funding in place as early as possible;
- 7.16 Countries support the two PDF-B Projects (implementation of SDS-SEA; and World Bank project on Revolving Fund) at GEF Council;
- 7.17 Countries be urged to organize specific parts of the EAS Congress 2006, and identify a focal point for the purpose of EAS Congress coordination.

## **8.0 CLOSING REMARKS**

- 8.1 Country Representatives expressed their gratitude to SOA and the Xiamen Municipal Government for hosting the Meeting. The guidance of UNDP-GEF, UNDP and IMO throughout the Meeting was also highly appreciated. After commending the PEMSEA Secretariat for their dedication and hard work, the country representatives reaffirmed their support to the Programme. They also urged the UNDP-GEF to help in pushing hard to attain GEF approval and support for PEMSEA.
- 8.2 The Chair, Ms. Deborah Landey, expressed her appreciation to the Xiamen Municipal Government and State Oceanic Administration for their hospitality. She commended all the Country representatives for their contributions, and in particular she congratulated the PEMSEA Secretariat for their outstanding performance in the various undertakings of the Programme.
- 8.3 Mr. Jean-Claude Sainlos conveyed his optimism on the future of the Programme as a result of this Meeting. He sincerely believed that the good spirit among the participants, evident in the conduct of the Meeting's discussions, would help in addressing the various challenges in the future. He considered the success of the Meeting as an important step towards even greater accomplishments. He ended by reaffirming IMO's continued support to the Programme.
- 8.4 Dr. Chua acknowledged the able leadership shown by the Chair in facilitating the flow of the Meeting. Once again, he expressed his gratitude to UNDP and IMO for their trust, cooperation and contribution. Dr. Chua pledged to continue the support of PEMSEA RPO to East Asian Countries to ensure the implementation of the SDS-SEA and its establishment as the real regional framework for the Seas of East Asia.
- 8.5 The Tripartite Review Session was declared closed at 11:40 AM, 29 October 2004.

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**ANNEX 8**  
**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**  
**TRIPARTITE REVIEW SESSION**

**10th Programme Steering Committee Meeting  
Tripartite Review Session  
Best Western Xiamen Central Hotel  
Xiamen, China  
29 October 2004**

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