

**3rd EAS Partnership Council Meeting
Agenda Item 8.0: Technical Session**

**SUMMARY OF PROGRESS AND ACHIEVEMENTS IN SDS-SEA IMPLEMENTATION
(2003-2010)**

Background

1. The 6th Executive Committee Meeting (Beijing, March 2010) directed the PEMSEA Resource Facility (PRF) to prepare an implementation plan for the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA).
2. In line with this decision, the PRF initiated the SDS-SEA review process in March 2010, in which all Country Partners and the majority of the Non-Country Partners have participated. The SDS-SEA review includes:
 - a) review and assessment of the status of SDS-SEA progress and achievements (Country Partners);
 - b) Identification of priorities, plans and constraints in coastal and ocean management programs (2011-2015);
 - c) conduct of national interagency consultations/workshops (Country Partners) to build consensus on SDS-SEA implementation progress and plans;
 - d) compilation and submission of consultation/workshop outputs for collation and analysis (Country and Non-Country Partners);
 - e) preparation of national and regional SDS-SEA progress reports in support of planning and development of the SDS-SEA Implementation Plan 2011-2015 (Country Partners and the PRF).
3. The SDS-SEA review is the first step in the development of the SDS-SEA implementation plan. The major objective is to assess PEMSEA's current position with respect to its strategic roadmap for sustainable development of the Seas of East Asia, particularly regarding progress made in relation to the strategies and objectives of the SDS-SEA since its adoption in 2003, as well as to the targets that were agreed to in the Haikou Partnership Agreement 2006 and the Manila Declaration 2009. The results of the review are expected to serve as basis for identifying areas that need to be strengthened changed or added to the national, sub-regional and/or regional action plans in order to ensure the successful advancement and implementation of the SDS-SEA.
4. As of 9 July 2010, 6 Country Partners (i.e., China; Lao PDR; Japan; RO Korea; Philippines; and Vietnam) have submitted country information in accordance with Activity d), Paragraph 2, above. Similarly, 15 Non-Country Partners also submitted requested information (i.e., ACB; CI-Philippines; CMC; EMECS; IOC-WESTPAC; IOI; IUCN-ARO; KMI; KORDI; NOWPAP; OPRF; OSR; PML; SGP; and YSLME).
5. Parallel to the SDS-SEA review process, research was also undertaken to identify new, critical and emerging issues and trends being observed and

addressed in the Seas of East Asia region, as well as priority activities being planned and implemented in other bilateral/multilateral programs/LME projects. The intent of this portion of the review is to identify opportunities for strengthened partnerships and synergies with programs at the sub-regional sea/LME level over the next 5 years of SDS-SEA implementation plan.

Summary of Progress and Achievements

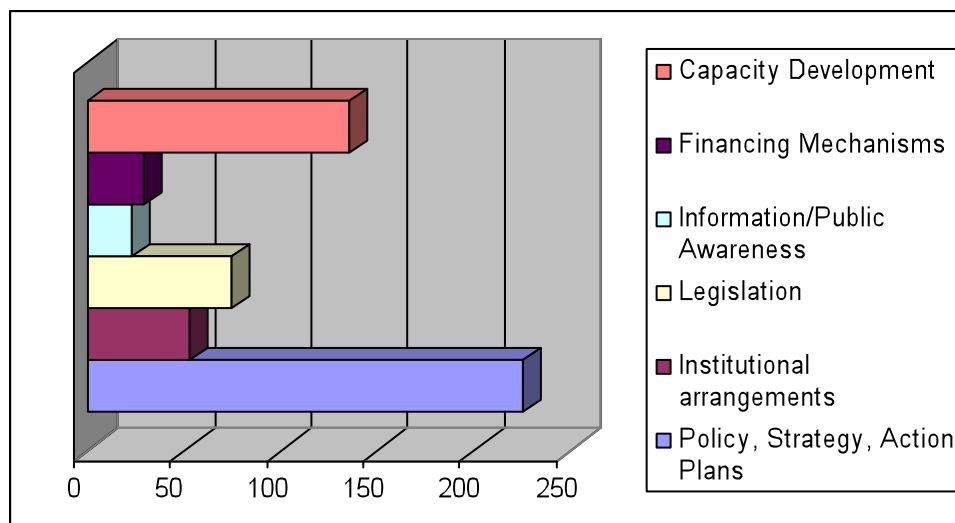
6. This report provides an initial assessment of the Country and Non-Country Partners progress and achievements in SDS-SEA implementation, as well as the preliminary outcome of research on regional and sub-regional programs and projects. The following information was prepared using information provided by PEMSEA Partners, as well as information gathered from in-house documents and via Internet©. All results will be verified and additional inputs will be included in national and regional progress reports, following the conduct of a collaborative planning process that is currently being developed with the Partners. These reports will be completed and disseminated by October 2010.
7. Five questions have been addressed in this initial review namely:
 - a) What changes have occurred/are occurring within countries and in sub-regional sea areas in accordance with the strategies and objectives of the SDS-SEA?
 - b) Where are the gaps and constraints in the delivery of targeted outputs?
 - c) What are the critical social, economic and environmental trends and transboundary concerns currently being addressed in sub-regional sea areas/LMEs of the region?
 - d) What issues and priorities need to be strengthened in the implementation plan for SDS-SEA in order to maintain/enhance it as a strategic platform for cooperation among Country and Non-Country Partners?
 - e) What solutions/desired targets can be identified for these issues and priorities and how can these solutions be delivered efficiently and effectively?

A. What changes have occurred/are occurring within countries and in sub-regional sea areas in accordance with the strategies and objectives of the SDS-SEA?

The governance elements of the SDS-SEA implementation consist of 6 main elements, namely: policy, strategies and action plans; institutional arrangements; legislation; information and public awareness; financing mechanisms; and capacity development.

Figure 1 illustrates these 6 major governance elements in the context of actions and achievements made among PEMSEA countries. In this regard, the governance components dealing with policies, strategies and plans, capacity development and legislation are among the most dominant elements in the countries' implementation of SDS-SEA, followed by elements of institutional arrangements, financing mechanisms and information and public awareness.

Figure 1: Progress on SDS-SEA Governance Elements (# of initiatives)



Exploring these early results for three of the elements in greater detail provides further insight into the specific accomplishments, as well as areas where activities are lagging.

1. National Policy, Strategies and Action Plans

Since 2003, nine of the eleven (11) PEMSEA countries (i.e., Cambodia; Indonesia; Japan; Philippines; RO Korea; Singapore; Thailand; and Vietnam) have formulated or are now in the process of adopting and implementing their respective national ICM or sustainable coastal development policies and strategies. In the case of Lao PDR, a National Water Resources Strategy and Action Plan were drafted and are now under government review.

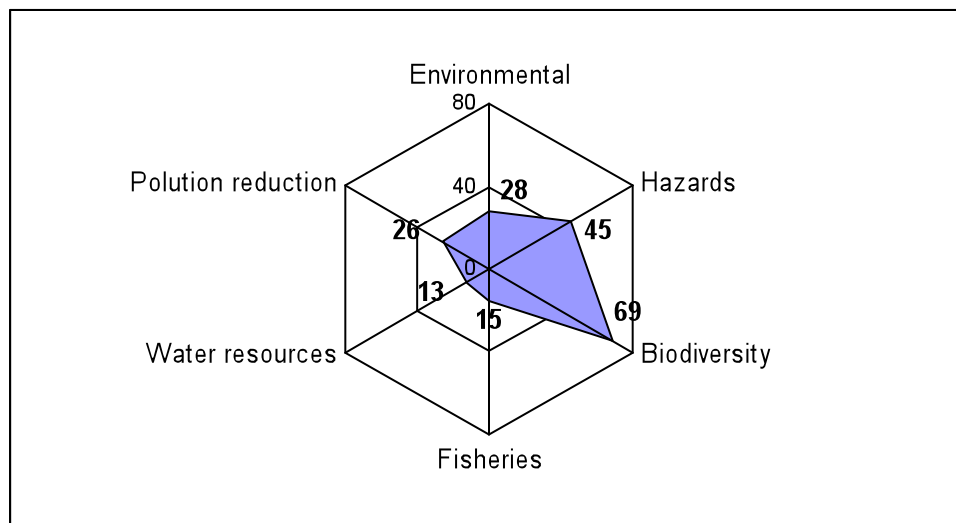
Table 1: Coastal and Ocean Policies, Strategies and Action Plans Under Development/In Place

Country	Coastal and Ocean Policies, Strategies and Action Plans
CAMBODIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Shoreline Management Strategy (2008) ✓ Draft ICM Policy
INDONESIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Draft Indonesian Ocean Policy
JAPAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Basic Plan on Ocean Policy (2008) ✓ Basic Policy on Conservation and Management of Islands for Ocean Management(2009)
LAO PDR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Draft National Water Resources Strategy and Action Plan for the Years 2011 to 2015
PHILIPPINES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Executive Order 533 ICM as National Strategy to Sustainable Development of Coastal and Marine Environment (2006)
RO KOREA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Coastal Zone Management Act amended to include zoning scheme (2009)
SINGAPORE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Lively and Livable Singapore: Strategies for

Country	Coastal and Ocean Policies, Strategies and Action Plans
	Sustainable Growth (including ocean and coastal aspects)
THAILAND	✓ Draft Marine and Coastal Resources Management Act
VIETNAM	✓ Government Decree No. 25 of Vietnam on Integrated Resources Management and Environmental Protection of Seas and Islands (2009)

In addition to coastal and ocean policy, other national policies have been developed and adopted over the past 7 years, which contribute to the objectives of the SDS-SEA. Figure 2 indicates SDS-SEA related policies, strategies and action programs that have been developed/implemented at the national level covering: a) environmental management and protection; b) hazards (e.g., disaster risk reduction; climate change; oil spills), biodiversity, fisheries, water resources management and pollution reduction. Of the 196 reported developments, early results suggest that the majority of policies and action plans of countries have focused on biodiversity (e.g., habitat protection and conservation) and hazards, (e.g., extreme events), followed by environmental protection, pollution reduction, fisheries/food security and water resources management.

Figure 2: National Policies, Strategies and Action Programs



2. Institutional arrangements

National interagency coordinating mechanisms for coastal and ocean management programs have been set up and are currently operational in Cambodia, Indonesia, Japan, Philippines, RO Korea and Singapore. The Government of Lao PDR has recently approved the formation of a River Basin Committee to coordinate river basin development in the country (Table 2). Other countries are still in the process of developing their interagency coordinating mechanisms for coastal and ocean management

Table 2: National Interagency Coordinating Mechanisms for Coastal and ocean Management

Country	Interagency Coordinating Mechanisms
CAMBODIA	✓ National Coastal Steering Committee
INDONESIA	✓ National Ocean Council (2007)
JAPAN	✓ The Secretariat of the Headquarters for Ocean Policy Cabinet Secretariat (2007)
LAO PDR	✓ River Basin Committee (2010)
PHILIPPINES	✓ National Coordinating Committee for ICM scaling up in the Philippines (pending approval)
RO KOREA	✓ MOMAF, created in 1996 for integrated ocean policy, was merged to Land Ministry in 2008
SINGAPORE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Coastal and Marine Environment Policy Committee and the Technical Committee on Coastal and Marine Environment (2008) ✓ ICM high-level Programme Coordinating Committee and Programme Management Office (under development)

3. Legislation

There have been more than 80 pieces of legislation directly related to the six strategies of the SDS-SEA enacted by national governments over the past 7 years. Table 3 lists the various legislation by country.

Table 3: National Legislation

Country	Legislation
CAMBODIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Law on Bio-safety (2008) ✓ Law on Tourism (2008) ✓ Law on Protected Areas (2008) ✓ Law on Water Resources (2007) ✓ Law on Cambodian Standards (2007) ✓ Drinking Water Standard Law (2004) ✓ Fisheries Law 2004 ✓ Law on management of quality and safety of fisheries product
CHINA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Law of the People's Republic of China on Island Protection ✓ Law of the People's Republic of China on Prevention and Control of Water Pollution (2008)
DPR KOREA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Taedong River Pollution Prevention Law of DPRK (2005) ✓ Fluvial Law of DPRK (Revised) (2004) ✓ Law of DPRK on Environmental Impact Assessment (2005) ✓ Law of DPRK on Waterway ✓ Law of DPRK on Environmental Impact Assessment (2005)

Country	Legislation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Law of DPRK on Protection of Environment (Revised on 2005) ✓ Law of DPR Korea on Marine transportation (2004 revision) ✓ Law of DPR Korea on Tidal Land (2005)
INDONESIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Law No. 7/2004 Integrated Water Resources Management at Basin Level ✓ Environment Act No. 32/2009 (covers River Basin Policy) ✓ National Act 27/2007 Coastal Zone and Small Islands Management (CSIM) (provides legal basis for ICM and mandates local governments to implement ICM following a common planning process) ✓ Act No. 32/2004 Local Government (Sharing of responsibilities in coastal and marine management) ✓ GR No. 20/2008 Utilization of Small Islands and Its Surrounding Waters ✓ Act No. 26/2007 Spatial Planning ✓ Act No. 33/2004 Financial Balance Among National and Local-level Government (management of income originated from environmental resources) ✓ Presidential Instruction No. 6/2005 Culture and Tourism Development Policy ✓ Presidential Instruction No.6/2007 Acceleration Policy for Development of Real Sector and Empowerment of Medium, Small, and Micro-Scale Business (availability of high quality and safe-sea transportation infrastructure) ✓ National Act no 24/2005 on Disasters Preparedness and Mitigation ✓ Law No. 24/2007 Disaster Management ✓ Amendment on Act on Liability for Oil Pollution Damage (2005) ✓ Emergency Plan for Preparedness and Action for Oil Spill Incidents (2006) ✓ Biodiversity Basic Act (2008) ✓ National Act no 24/2005 on Disasters Preparedness and Mitigation ✓ Fishery Law No. 31/2004 ✓ Presidential Regulation No. 9/2007 Ratification of Agreement for Establishment of Indian Ocean Tuna Commission ✓ Presidential Regulation No. 109/2007 membership to the Convention for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT) ✓ GR No. 60/2007 Conservation of Fish Resources Stocks ✓ National Act No 45/2009 on Fisheries

Country	Legislation
JAPAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ National Spatial Planning Act incorporated EEZ as a management area (2005) ✓ Basic Act on Ocean Policy (2007) ✓ Utilization of the Exclusive Economic Zone and the Continental Shelf (2010) ✓ Protection of the Low-tide Line and Development of Facilities for Conservation and Promotion of Use of Exclusive Economic Zone and Continental Shelf (2010) ✓ The Secretariat of the Headquarters for Ocean Policy Cabinet Secretariat ✓ Amendment on Act on Liability for Oil Pollution Damage (2005) ✓ Emergency Plan for Preparedness and Action for Oil Spill Incidents (2006) ✓ Biodiversity Basic Act (2008)
LAO PDR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Prime Minister Decree no. 149/PM on 10 May 2007 on establishment of Water Resources and Environmental Administration ✓ Decree on Establishment of River Basin Committee approved (2010)
PHILIPPINES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ RA 9843, Oil Compensation Act (2007) ✓ RA 9993 Philippine Coast Guard Law (2009) ✓ R.A. 9729 Climate Change Act (2009) ✓ RA 10121 Disaster Reduction Act (2010) ✓ R.A. 9275 Philippine Clean Water Act (2004), applies to water quality management in all water bodies and in the control and abatement of pollution from land-based sources ✓ DAO 2005-10: Clean Water Act Implementing Rules and Regulations (2005) ✓ Supreme Court Decision enjoining 12 government agencies to clean up, rehabilitate and restore Manila Bay (2008)
RO KOREA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Marine Environment Management Act (2007) ✓ Marine Ecosystem Protection and Management Act (2006) ✓ Water Quality and Water Ecosystem Conservation Act (2007) ✓ Fisheries Resource Management Law (2009)
SINGAPORE	
THAILAND	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Draft Water Resources Law ✓ Effluent standards for aquaculture (2006) ✓ Enhancement of Marine and Coastal Resources Management Act (approved by the Cabinet; being considered by the Royal Decree Committee)
TIMOR LESTE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Decree Law No. 3/2004: APORTIL - Managing the port facilities and services ✓ DNF & UN FAO: Forest Management Decree (2006)

Country	Legislation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ DNF/MAP: Government Resolution for National Park Nino Konis Santana (2007) ✓ Decree-Law 6/2004 - Management & Regulation of Fisheries and Aquaculture: General basis of the legal regime for the management and regulation of fisheries and aquaculture ✓ Decree 5/2004 - General Regulation on Fishing ✓ Law No. 12/2004 - Crime action on fishing ✓ Government Decree No. 2/2005 - Tariff in Fisheries ✓ Ministerial Diploma 01/03/GM//2005 - Definition of Fisheries ✓ Ministerial Diploma 03/05/GM//2005 - By catch fishing ✓ Ministerial Diploma 04/115/GM/IV2005 - Protected aquatic species ✓ Ministerial Diploma 05/116/GM/IV2005 - Minimum fish size can be caught ✓ Ministerial Diploma 06/42/GM/II/2005 - Fisheries infringements
VIETNAM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Revised Environmental Protection Law 2005 - proposes to apply the ICM approach for the coastal resources and environment protection in Vietnam ✓ Forest Protection and Development Law 2004 ✓ Law on Minerals 2004 ✓ Maritime Law 2005 ✓ Law on Tourism 2006 ✓ Decree of solid waste management

Sustainable Development Aspects

The SDS-SEA identifies ICM as an effective management framework to achieve the sustainable development of coastal and marine areas. Subsequently, the Haikou Partnership Agreement (2006) set a target of 20 percent of the region's coastline covered by ICM programs by 2010. Table 4 below indicates that, in 2010, countries have scaled up ICM programs to cover between 9 to 10 percent of the coastline of the region.

Table 4: Length of Coastline (km) with ICM Programs

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

Country	ICM/Pollution Hotspot Site	Length of Coastline (km)
	Laoting Dongying	Bohai Sea coastline
	Liangyungang	13
	Fangchenggang	584
	Wenchang City	48
	Qingdao	730
	Bohai Sea	3,748*
DPR KOREA	Nampho	127*
INDONESIA	Bali	219*
	Sukabumi	117*
	Tomini Bay	No data
	Jakarta Bay	72*
	15 provinces/42 coastal districts covered by the MCRMP of MOMAF	No data
MALAYSIA	Klang	101.75*
PHILIPPINES	Batangas Province	492*
	Guimaras	409*
	Manila Bay (Bataan, Cavite, Pampanga, Bulacan, NCR)	395.5*
	Tayabas Bay (Quezon side)	305.7*
	Macajalar Bay	176
	Camiguin	55*
	Ilocos Coast	596
	Palawan	1,921*
	Boracay Island	7
	RO KOREA	Entire coastline
THAILAND	Chonburi	160*
VIETNAM	Danang	92*
	Thua Thien Hue	128*
	Quang Nam	125*
	Quang Ninh	270
	Hai Phong	125
	Nam Dinh	72
	Va Ria-Vung Tau	156
Total regional coastline		234,000
Total regional coastline coverage with ICM programs initiated		24,329 (10%)
*Total regional coastline with coastal strategy or similar sustainable development strategy in place and being implemented at the local level		20,158 (9%)

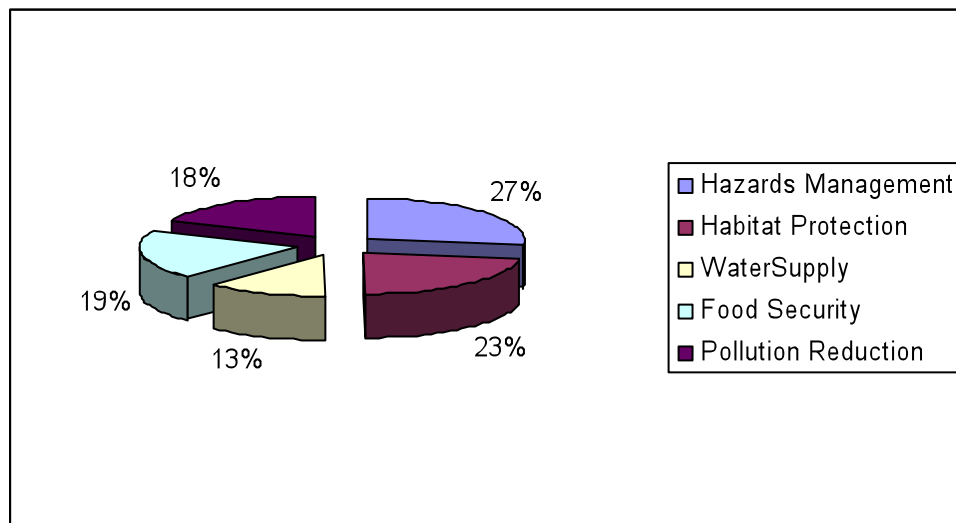
The ICM process helps national and local governments to operationalize sustainable development of coastal and marine areas. The SDS-SEA identifies 5 main aspects of

sustainable coastal and marine development, namely: natural and man-made hazards prevention and management; habitat protection, restoration and management; water use and supply management; food security and livelihood management; and pollution reduction and waste management.

In aggregate, there are more than 700 ongoing projects and programs being reported by countries covering these aspects. Of these, 50 percent are focused on natural and man-made hazards and habitat protection (Figure 3). Within the hazards category, about 25 percent of the ongoing initiatives are related to climate change impacts. Food security and pollution reduction are getting about equal attention in different projects, whereas water supply and use management appears to be an area that is getting the least attention at present.

In a number of areas, data are quite limited and will require further validation with the countries.

Figure 3: Sustainable Development Aspects of SDS-SEA Implementation (% of more than 700 initiatives)



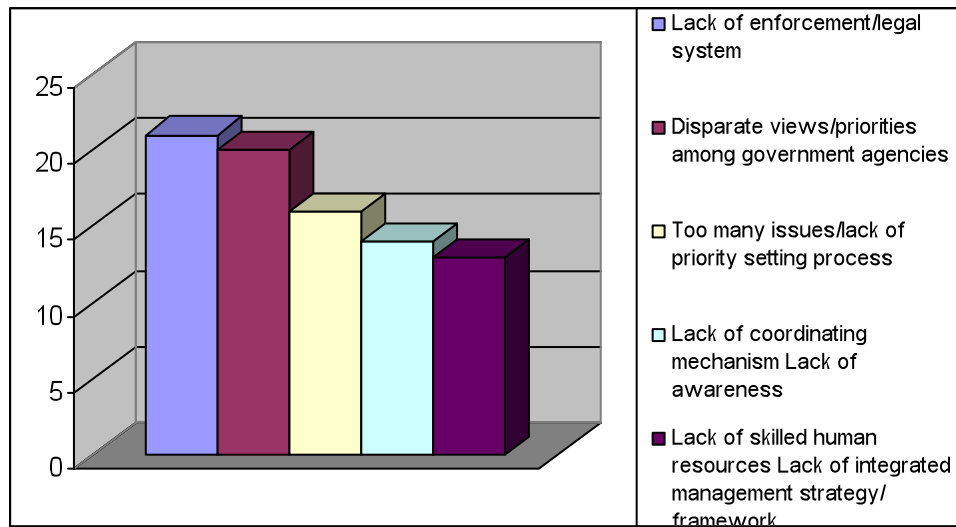
B. Where are the gaps and constraints in the delivery of targeted outputs?

In spite of the number policy and program initiatives, a number of challenges remain. Country and Non-Country Partners were asked to identify what they considered to be the main obstacles to achieving the shared vision and mission of the SDS-SEA.

Six countries (China; Indonesia; Lao PDR; Philippines; RO Korea; and Vietnam) identified the main challenges to sustainable coastal and ocean management in their respective countries. As indicated in Figure 4, the top 2 constraints identified were lack of enforcement of existing laws and regulations, and disparate views and priorities among government agencies. The next 3 challenges identified concerned functional institutional mechanisms and human resource capacity as the main challenges. Thus, while there has been significant progress among countries in developing policy and legislation, the feedback suggests that the focus needs to shift from developing such

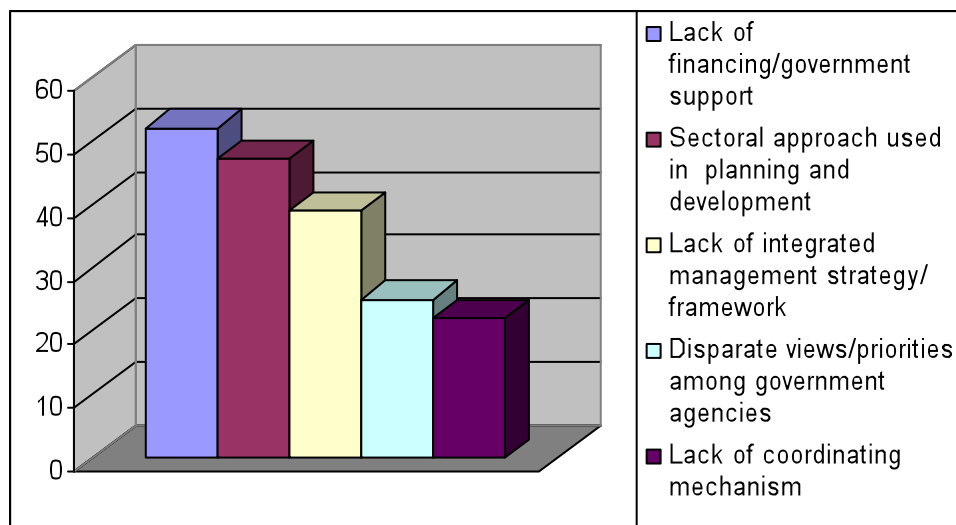
instruments to improving competencies and capacities in enforcement and implementation.

Figure 4: Country Partner Perspectives on Gaps and Challenges to SDS-SEA Implementation



Fifteen of 19 Non-Country Partners (ACB; CI-Philippines; CMC; EMECS; IOC-WESTPAC; IOI; IUCN-ARO; KMI; KORDI; NOWPAP; OPRF; OSR; PML; SGP; and YSLME) shared their perspectives on key challenges to SDS-SEA objectives and targets (Figure 5). The top 2 constraints identified were lack of government financing and support for priority programs, and a sectoral approach to planning and development. These were followed by lack of an integrated management strategy or framework, disparate views among government agencies, and lack of coordinating mechanism. In sum, the perspective of non-country partners is that governments of the region need to work on their integrated management strategies and approaches in order to more effectively address challenges to sustainable development.

Figure 5: Non-Country Partner Perspectives of Gaps and Challenges to SDS-SEA Implementation



C. What are the critical social, economic and environmental issues and transboundary concerns currently being addressed in regional sea areas/LMEs?

A review of existing programs and projects being undertaken or planned in various regional sea areas and LMEs across the region has provided details on the principal transboundary hazards and risks of these multilateral initiatives (Table 5). Follow-up consultations are required with the responsible entities to explore proposed actions over the next 5 years, and opportunities for collaborative planning and implementation.

Table 5: Transboundary Issues addressed under Ongoing and Planned Regional and LME Programs and Projects

Regional Organization/ Program	Major Programs/Plans
ARAFURA TIMOR SEA EXPERT FORUM	The GEF/UNDP Arafura and Timor Sea Ecosystem Action (ATSEA) program (to develop a TDA and a SAP) aims to ensure the integrated, cooperative, sustainable, ecosystem-based management and use of the living coastal and marine resources, including fisheries and biodiversity, of the Arafura and Timor Seas, through the formulation, inter-governmental adoption and initial implementation of a Regional Strategic Action Programme (SAP) and development of a Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) for the A&T Seas. Countries participating in the project include Australia, Indonesia and Timor Leste.
ASEAN	ASEAN has established a number of agreements, strategies and action plans related to coastal and marine management and development, including: (a) the ASEAN Strategic Plan of Action on the Environment (1994-1998); (b) the ASEAN Cooperation on Transboundary Pollution; (c) the Regional Haze Action Plan; (d) the ASEAN Vision 2020 Agenda and Vientiane Action Programme (VAP) (2004-2010); and (e) the Hanoi Plan of Action 1999-2004. The VAP describes the goals and strategies towards realizing the ASEAN

Regional Organization/ Program	Major Programs/Plans
	<p>Community, which comprises of three pillars, the ASEAN Security Community (ASCC), the ASEAN Economic Community and the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community. Environmental cooperation generally falls under the ASCC and one of the key strategic thrusts of the ASCC is to promote environmental sustainability through environmental and natural resource management.</p> <p>The Hanoi Plan of Action calls for the development of a framework to improve regional coordination for the integrated protection and management of coastal zones, development of a regional action plan for the protection of the marine environment from land-based and sea-based activities, and promote regional coordination to protect Marine Heritage Parks and Reserves.</p>
COBSEA	<p>In 2008, COBSEA adopted a New Strategic Direction for COBSEA (2008-2012), focusing on the following thematic areas: Marine- and land based pollution; Coastal and marine habitat conservation; and Management and response to coastal disasters. COBSEA also adopted a Regional Action Plan on Marine Litter and a Regional Plan of Action to combat IUU fishing (RPOA-IUU). COBSEA member countries include: Australia; Cambodia; China; Indonesia; Malaysia; Philippines; RO Korea; Singapore; Thailand; and Vietnam.</p>
CORAL TRIANGLE INITIATIVE (CTI)	<p>The CTI Regional Plan of Action was adopted by Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste during the Manado Ocean Conference in 2009. The 10-year action plan aims to implement the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security which focuses on 5 main goals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Priority seascapes designated and effectively managed, (2) Ecosystem approach to management of fisheries and other marine resources fully applied (3) Marine protected areas established and effectively managed (4) Climate change adaptation measures achieved (5) Status of threatened species improving <p>a) GEF/UNDP/CTI West Pacific-East Asia Oceanic Fisheries Management Project</p> <p>The purpose of this project is to strengthen national capacities and international cooperation on priority transboundary concerns relating to the conservation and management of highly migratory fish stocks in the west Pacific Ocean and east Asia (Indonesia, Philippines and Vietnam).</p> <p>b) GEF/UNDP/ADB CTI IW: LEARN: Portfolio Learning in International Waters with a Focus on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands and Regional Asia/Pacific and Coral Triangle Learning Processes</p> <p>The objective of the project is improved management of coastal and marine ecosystems through efficient and effective inter- and intra-regional adaptive learning processes.</p> <p>c) GEF/UNDP/CTI Sulu-Celebes Sea Sustainable Fisheries Management Project (SCS)</p>

Regional Organization/ Program	Major Programs/Plans
	<p>The objective of the project is to improve the condition of the fisheries and their habitats in the SCS through an integrated, collaborative and sustainable tri-national management. The participating countries are Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines.</p> <p>d) GEF/FAO/CTI CTI Strategies for Fisheries Bycatch Management</p> <p>The CTI Strategies for Fisheries Bycatch Management aims to address challenges on promoting sustainable fishing, by minimizing the footprint of fishing practices, reducing impact on sensitive species, and providing a rational approach to delivering benefit from landed bycatch. Specific technological practices will be identified and management plans developed in partnership with the private sector (fish harvesters, vessel owners and processors) at both national and regional levels, including the preparation of “best practice guidelines for fishing operations” and direct participation in the project through commitment of resources and engagement in Public-Private Partnerships (PPP), where appropriate. The participating countries are Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam.</p>
NOWPAP	<p>In 2008, Hazardous and Noxious Substances (HNS) were added to the NOWPAP Regional Oil Spill Contingency Plan. In the same year, the NOWPAP Regional Action Plan on Marine Litter (RAP MALI) management was developed and adopted, as a second phase to the NOWPAP Marine Litter Activity. Since then, NOWPAP member states implemented RAP MALI, focusing on three key elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prevention of marine litter input to the marine and coastal environment; • monitoring of marine litter quantities and distribution; and • removing existing marine litter and its disposal. <p>In 2007, NOWPAP initiated activities related to Integrated Coastal and River basin Management (ICARM), which will eventually help member states to deal with such issues as climate change adaptation and biodiversity conservation.</p> <p>In 2009, NOWPAP conducted assessments of marine and coastal biodiversity and the implications of marine invasive species. These assessments will help member states to conserve valuable resources and protect the livelihood of people depending on such resources.</p>
PNLG	<p>The PEMSEA Network of Local Government (PNLG) mission is to serve as a sustainable network of local governments in the region, which, along with their stakeholders, shall be committed to promote the application of ICM as an effective management framework to achieve sustainable coastal development.</p> <p>The PNLG Objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To enhance the capacity of local governments to plan, develop, and manage their coastal and marine resources for sustainable use; • To promote the application of ICM approaches, processes and tools in coastal planning, development and management; • To facilitate the linkage between scientific/technical institutions and local governments, in order to provide capacity building and scientific input to local government decision-making, policies and programs;

Regional Organization/ Program	Major Programs/Plans
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To implement innovative financing mechanisms and partnership arrangements for environmental investments with international and national financial institutions, private investors and operating companies, where appropriate; • To strengthen multi-stakeholder involvement in managing coastal and marine resources, in order to enhance societal and corporate responsibility for sustainable development of natural resource; and • To enhance local coastal governance, as well as inter-agency and multi-lateral coordination mechanisms, in dealing with coastal and ocean management issues. <p>The PNLG is in the process of developing its strategic action plan for 2011 to 2015.</p>
SOUTH CHINA SEA LME	<p>The UNEP/GEF Project entitled "Reversing Environmental Degradation Trends in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand" is in partnership with seven riparian states bordering the South China Sea (Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam).</p> <p>The Strategic Action Programme for the South China Sea (SAP) sets regional actions on six key areas/components, namely: (1) mangroves, (2) coral reefs, (3) sea grass, (4) coastal wetlands, (5) managing fish habitat and fish stocks, and (6) support management of land-based pollution loadings in the South China Sea marine basin. Targets identified in the SCS SAP include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mangroves: increase in areas to be transferred to Protected Area status; non-conversion of mangroves; improved management relating to sustainable use; replanting of deforested mangrove land; enrichment planting to improve biodiversity • Coral reefs: at least 70 percent of existing areas of coral reefs in 82 target sites put under an appropriate form of sustainable management; reduce regional rate of degradation in live coral cover from 16 percent to 5 percent; • Seagrass: 21 identified areas under sustainable management; amendment of management plans for 7 existing MPAs to include seagrass-related management actions; adoption of 7 MPAs specifically focusing on seagrass habitats • Coastal Wetlands: management plans for at least 3 lagoons, 9 estuaries, 5 tidal flats, one peat swamp; increase by at least 7 wetland areas the number of sites with protection; regional estuary monitoring scheme implemented • Fisheries: regional system of a minimum of 20 refugia for management of priority transboundary fish stocks and endangered species; prepared and implemented fisheries management systems in identified refugia • Land-based Pollution: estimate total contaminant loading to SCS; regional criteria for contaminants in sediment and biota; characterize and prioritize all hotspots surrounding the SCS; amend national/provincial legislation and regulations in support of targets; meet ASEAN seawater quality for 90 percent of monitoring stations in the 17 hotspots characterized between 2002 to 2004, and 80 percent of other monitoring sites in coastal waters
SULU-SULAWESI SEAS LME	<p>In 2001, Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines formed a common 50-year vision for biodiversity in the Sulu Sulawesi LME. From the vision, an Ecoregion Conservation Plan (ECP) for the Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion (SSME) was developed in 2004. The ECP aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • establish management strategies and coordinated institutions for effective

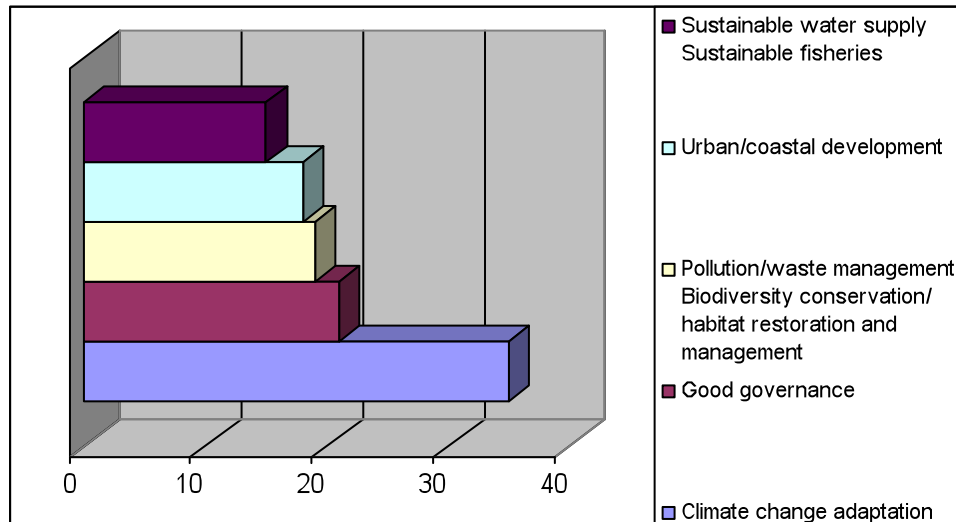
Regional Organization/ Program	Major Programs/Plans
	<p>ecological integrity;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • develop sustainable livelihood systems; • shape economic development compatible with biodiversity conservation; • enhance understanding of biodiversity resources; • develop communication, education and outreach programs and strategies; • develop sustainable financing mechanisms; • build and enhance the capacity of stakeholders; • implement coordinated protection of threatened marine species; and • improve coastal, oceanic and other types of fisheries resource conditions and management. <p>A Tri-National Committee on the SSME, composed of representatives of the designated national authorities, coordinates the implementation of the ECP among the 3 countries.</p>
YELLOW SEA LME	<p>The GEF/UNDP Yellow Sea Large Marine Ecosystem (YSLME) Project catalyzed a Strategic Action Program (SAP) for the Yellow Sea, which includes the establishment of a YSLME Commission and targeted initiatives aimed at the recovery of fish stocks. The YSLME SAP also promotes an ecosystem-based approach for multisector management, better understanding of ecosystem by establishing a regional monitoring network, and capacity building of local governments and communities. Targets identified in the YSLME SAP include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25-30% reduction in fishing effort • Rebuilding of over-exploited marine living resources • Improvement of mariculture techniques • Complying with international requirements on contaminants • Reducing of total nutrient loadings to 2006 levels • Reducing standing stock of marine litter • Reduce contaminants to nationally acceptable levels • Improved understanding and prediction of ecosystem changes for adaptive management • Maintenance and improvement of current populations/distributions of living organisms • Maintenance of habitats according to standards and regulations of 2007 • Reduction of the risk of introduced species
WEST CENTRAL PACIFIC COMMISSION	<p>The Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) was established by the Convention for the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPFC Convention) which entered into force on 19 June 2004. It has 25 member states and of which 4 are from East Asia (China, Japan, ROK, Philippines).</p> <p>The WCPFC Convention seeks to address problems in the management of high seas fisheries resulting from unregulated fishing, over-capitalization, excessive fleet capacity, vessel re-flagging to escape controls, insufficiently selective gear, unreliable databases and insufficient multilateral cooperation in respect to conservation and management of highly migratory fish stocks.</p>

D. What issues and priorities need to be strengthened or added to the SDS-SEA in order to maintain/enhance it as a strategic platform for cooperation among Country and non-Country Partners?

The Country and Non-Country Partners were also asked to identify the key issues facing the countries in the next five years in the context of improved coastal and marine management. The following are the summary of feedback received.

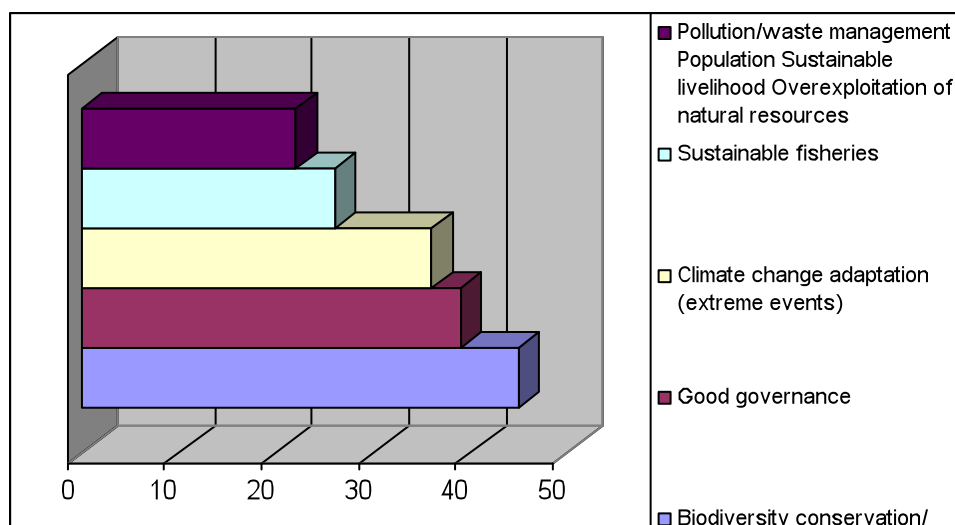
The feedback from Country Partners shows strong agreement that the priority issue for the next 5 years is climate change adaptation, with a particular focus on the impact of extreme events (i.e., intensive tropical storms/typhoons; storm surges; flooding; droughts) in coastal areas. Other highly ranked issues were pollution reduction, biodiversity conservation, urban development, sustainable water supply and sustainable fisheries.

Figure 6: Priority Issues for SDS-SEA Implementation among Country Partners



Non-Country Partners were asked the same question. The priority response was biodiversity conservation, followed closely by good governance. The good governance priority appears to be a direct reflection of non-country partners' perspective on the key gaps and constraints to SDS-SEA implementation, as identified in Figure 5. Other priority issues identified as the focus on non-country partners were climate change adaptation, sustainable fisheries, pollution reduction, population/sustainable livelihood and overexploitation of natural resources.

Figure 7: Priority Issues for SDS-SEA Implementation among Non-Country Partners



E. What solutions/desired targets can be identified for these issues and priorities and how can these solutions be delivered efficiently and effectively?

The countries were requested to identify the tools or mechanisms that they would need to help them in achieving their goals and objectives related to SDS-SEA and coastal and ocean management. The tools or mechanisms were identified as important:

1. National interagency/intergovernmental coordinating mechanism for coasts and oceans management
2. Scaling up ICM program implementation among local governments
3. Integrated environmental monitoring and reporting system
4. Land- and Sea-use zoning of coastlines
5. Vulnerability assessment/risk assessment of coastlines

PEMSEA's role was viewed by countries as critical in the planning, development and implementation of national programs in support of SDS-SEA in the next five years, particularly in the following areas:

1. ICM scaling up
2. Integrated river basin management
3. Capacity building/Human resource development
4. Information sharing and linking of systems across coordinating agencies and stakeholders
5. Integrated Environmental M & E
6. Documentation of best practices; exposure of local government leaders to best practices across the region
7. Development of coordinating mechanism at national and local level
8. Provision of technical tools and guidelines
9. Joint development and implementation of some specific project (i.e. preparedness or adaptation to climate change and sea level rise; development of coastal use zoning)

Next Steps

8. Building on the information gathered from the SDS-SEA review process and possible additional inputs from Country and other non-Country Partners, the PRF will develop summary country reports in collaboration with Country Partners highlighting the achievements, gaps and recommendations by the countries on the implementation of the SDS-SEA, as well as a Regional Report on the Critical and Emerging Trends and Issues in the Seas of East Asia. These reports will be completed by October 2010 and will serve as basis in the interactive collaborative planning for the development of the SDS-SEA Implementation Plan 2011-2015. The proposed process and work plan for the interactive collaborative planning will be presented in detail under Agenda Item 10.0.

Actions for consideration by the Technical Session:

9. The Technical Session is invited to comment on the preliminary results of the SDS-SEA review, and in particular provide feedback on:
 - a. the methodology employed to gather and analyze the information on SDS-SEA implementation;
 - b. the analyses to be included in the final country and regional reports;
 - c. the follow-on planning process for preparing a medium-term SDS-SEA implementation plans in each country; and
 - d. Non-Country programs and initiatives in support of SDS-SEA implementation across the region.
10. The Technical Session is invited to recommend that:
 - a. all Country Partners submit their validated information on progress and achievements in SDS-SEA implementation to the PRF as soon as possible;
 - b. PRF disseminate the final country and regional reports for use in national and regional collaborative planning for the SDS-SEA Implementation Plan, 2011 to 2015.
