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# PROCEEDINGS OF THE SEVENTH PROGRAMME STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING

GEF/UNDP/IMO  
Regional Programme  
on Building Partnerships  
in Environmental Protection  
and Management for the  
East Asian Seas  
(RAS/98/G33/A/1G/19)



Dalian, People's Republic of China

26-29 July 2000

PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
SEVENTH PROGRAMME STEERING COMMITTEE  
MEETING

- Technical Session
- Tripartite Review Session

*GEF/UNDP/IMO Regional Programme on Building Partnerships in  
Environmental Protection and Management for the East Asian Seas (PEMSEA)  
(RAS/98/G33/A/IG/19)*

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**GEF/UNDP/IMO Regional Programme on  
Building Partnerships in Environmental Protection and Management  
for the East Asian Seas**

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

***TECHNICAL SESSION***

*Dalian, People's Republic of China, 26-29 July 2000*

**A. INTRODUCTION**

- i. The Seventh Programme Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting of the GEF/UNDP/IMO Regional Programme was held in Dalian, People's Republic of China, from 26 to 29 July 2000. The Meeting was hosted by the Government of the People's Republic of China.
- ii. The Meeting was attended by delegates from all eleven participating countries, namely: Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Malaysia, the People's Republic of China, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam.
- iii. Observers represented at the Meeting were the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)/Regional Coordinating Unit (RCU), the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission/Subcommission for the Western Pacific (IOC/WESTPAC), Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC), Stockholm University, World Resources Institute (WRI), and World Wildlife Fund (WWF).
- iv. The Implementing Agency was represented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Manila and Beijing Country Offices and UNDP New York. The Executing Agency was represented by the International Maritime Organization (IMO), London, and the Regional Programme Office (RPO), Manila.
- v. A full list of participants is attached as Annex 1.

## **B. OPENING CEREMONY**

- i. Mr. Chen Lianzeng, Deputy Administrator, State Oceanic Administration, People's Republic of China, was the Chairperson of the Opening Ceremony.
- ii. Mr. Wang Shuguang, Administrator, State Oceanic Administration, People's Republic of China, welcomed the participants and observers to the Opening Ceremony for the 7<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the GEF/UNDP/IMO Regional Programme and the Bohai Sea Environmental Protection and Management Forum.

In his opening speech, Mr. Wang stressed the importance of the sustainable development goals of Agenda 21 and emphasized that the Regional Programme is an important initiative for implementing Agenda 21. He described the importance of the Memorandum of Agreement for the Bohai Sea Environmental Management Project and the Bohai Sea Environmental Management Declaration as they both relate to the environmental and socio-economic goals of the Bohai Sea area. Mr. Wang suggested that the Regional Programme can play a catalytic role in the Chinese government's efforts to protect the Bohai Sea environment while developing the economy. He noted that the State Oceanic Administration will continue to strengthen coordination and cooperation on marine and coastal environmental issues with related departments of the central and local governments at all levels. He cited the beautiful landscape of Dalian City and commended the Liaoning province for its efforts in implementing effective environmental management measures by integrating environmental protection into economic development strategies.

- iii. Mr. Yang Xinhua, Deputy Governor, Liaoning Province, welcomed the participants to Liaoning Province and described its natural resources. He stressed that Liaoning Province is an important economic component within the Bohai region. He referred to efforts being undertaken to strengthen the protection of the marine environment and explained the importance of the Regional Programme activities with regard to such efforts.
- iv. Mr. Terence D. Jones, UNDP Principal Programme Regional Representative, welcomed all participants and expressed his gratitude to the People's Republic of China for hosting the meeting. He suggested that the Meeting is particularly important because it creates an opportunity to start a paradigm shift in dealing with marine environmental issues in the region. He noted that the World Resources Report 2000 presents evidence of the challenges faced in building a sustainable

future and that integrated land and water use planning at national and local levels is therefore critical.

- v. Mr. J.C. Sainlos, Senior Deputy Director, Marine Environment Division, IMO London welcomed the participants to the meeting on behalf of the Secretary-General of the IMO, Mr. William A. O'Neil. He expressed his appreciation to the People's Republic of China for hosting the meeting and highlighted the benefits of the Programme in contributing to the sustainable development of the marine and coastal resources of the region. Mr. Sainlos noted that marine environmental issues require a cross-sectoral approach and strong regional and national efforts, as is being undertaken by the Regional Programme.
- vi. Following the opening remarks, a Memorandum of Agreement for the Bohai Sea Environmental Management Project was signed by Mr. Chen Lianzeng, Deputy Administrator, State Oceanic Administration on behalf of the People's Republic of China, and by Dr. Chua Thia-Eng, Regional Programme Director, Regional Programme on Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia, on behalf of the International Maritime Organization.
- vii. The presentations made during the Opening Ceremony are attached in Annex 2.
- viii. The Bohai Sea Declaration was read into the record, and is attached as Annex 3.

## TECHNICAL SESSION

### 1.0 ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

- 1.1 Mr. Terence D. Jones, UNDP Principal Programme Regional Representative, assumed the position of Co-Chair. He opened the meeting and requested nominations for Co-Chair. The Philippines nominated the People's Republic of China as Co-Chair and Singapore seconded the nomination. The People's Republic of China was acclaimed as Co-Chair and was represented by Prof. Li Jinguang, Director General, Department of International Cooperation, State Oceanic Administration.
- 1.2 Cambodia nominated Thailand as Rapporteur and both the Philippines and China seconded the nomination. Thailand was acclaimed as Rapporteur and was represented by Ms. Kannegar Boontanon, Senior Inland Waterway Transport Planning Expert, Harbour Department, Ministry of Transport and Communications.



1.3 The Chair noted the principal reference documents for the Technical Session, attached as Annex 4. Participants were briefed on general organizational matters by Dr. Chua.

## **2.0 ADOPTION OF AGENDA**

2.1 The Meeting adopted the agenda as contained in Annex 5.

## **3.0 RULES OF PROCEDURE**

3.1 Dr. Chua reminded the Meeting that the PSC consists of a Technical Session and a Tripartite Review session. The Technical Session will be attended by representatives of UNDP, IMO, the participating countries and invited observer organizations. The focus of the Technical Session will be the objectives, strategies, approaches, proposed work program and progress made with respect to development and implementation of the Regional Programme. Attendance at the Tripartite Review will be limited to representatives from UNDP, IMO and the participating countries. The Tripartite Review will evaluate the progress of the Regional Programme and review the proposed budget.

## **4.0 REVISED TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE PROGRAMME STEERING COMMITTEE**

4.1 Dr. Chua informed the Meeting of the need for closer interaction/consultation between PEMSEA and participating countries given the complexity and increased scope of activities and level of operation. The Meeting was also informed of the revised reporting procedures of the GEF and UNDP, which entail evaluation of the progress and impact of the Regional Programme by the participating countries.

4.2 An intersessional consultative group (ICG), comprised of one chairman and two representatives from participating countries, was proposed as a means of assisting the Regional Programme Office (RPO) in addressing Programme implementation concerns that require government interventions during the PSC intersessional periods. A draft Revised Terms of Reference for the PSC was tabled.

4.3 The Meeting had extensive discussion on the draft Revised Terms of Reference for the PSC particularly with regards to:

- The specific role and functions of the ICG;
- The responsibilities of the ICG relative to the responsibilities of the PSC;



- The composition of the ICG.

4.4 As no agreement was reached on the role and composition of the ICG, the Meeting decided to defer the decision on this agenda item to allow informal discussions and reconsider the agenda item later in the proceedings.

4.5 The Meeting returned to the issue of an ICG under Agenda Item 9.0. Conclusions and Recommendations, Paragraph 9.87, Establishment of an ICG.

## 5.0 REPORT BY THE REGIONAL PROGRAMME DIRECTOR ON PROGRAMME DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 Dr. Chua presented an overview of the achievements and lessons learned during the implementation of the Regional Programme for the Prevention and Management of Marine Pollution in the East Asian Seas (RAS/92/G34). The positive and negative lessons of the project were reviewed. The Meeting was referred to the Terminal Report and the technical report, "Sharing Lessons and Experiences in Marine Pollution Management", of the Regional Programme for further details.

5.2 Dr. Chua introduced the Regional Programme on Building Partnerships in Environmental Protection and Management for the East Asian Seas (RAS/98/G33/A/1G/19) and submitted the Annual Programme Review (APR) to the Meeting. The APR covered progress made over the first 9 months of the Programme, as well as the problems and constraints that were encountered during the developmental phase.

5.3 The delegations of Cambodia, DPR Korea, China, Republic of Korea and Thailand expressed appreciation to the Regional Programme Office for the efforts made during the GEF pilot phase, and for the successful start-up of PEMSEA. The China delegation commended the effectiveness of the current PEMSEA team and expressed the desire that the current PEMSEA team be maintained throughout the second phase. The China delegation stated that China looked forward to further cooperation with participating countries in sharing information on the Bohai Sea project and in implementing PEMSEA activities.

5.4 The Republic of Korea delegation informed the Meeting that the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (MOMAF) had been designated as national focal point for PEMSEA, as part of its enhanced commitment to a shared vision and goals for the East Asian Seas.

5.5 The Meeting noted the problems and constraints listed in the APR. The Meeting also discussed issues related to effective implementation of PEMSEA activities including:

- Communication difficulties between external experts and local stakeholders due to lack of English language proficiency;
- Lack of communication amongst various national agencies concerning PEMSEA activities;
- Increased demand for PEMSEA human and financial resources within and outside the region for transfer of experience and lessons learned;
- Adequacy of PEMSEA human resources; and
- Lack of specificity in project design for the subregional sea areas/pollution hotspots component of the Project Document.

5.6 The Regional Programme Director informed the Meeting that:

- PEMSEA has made enquiries to donor agencies such as CIDA for supporting nationals implementing ICM programs, to attend the Regional English Language Center in Singapore regarding English language training. To date, there has been no such training facilitated, but PEMSEA will continue to pursue the matter;
- PEMSEA has embarked on a series of activities to improve communication at the local, national and regional levels, including the development of communication plans for ICM sites and subregional sea areas/pollution hotspots, the launching of a PEMSEA web-site and the establishment of an email network to distribute monthly information on PEMSEA activities;
- Due to multiple in-country focal points of UNDP, IMO, GEF and PEMSEA, information related to PEMSEA activities is not always effectively transmitted;
- Because of increased initiatives in coastal management in the region and other parts of the world, PEMSEA has been often requested to present its experience and provide advice to national and international agencies and organizations;
- Existing PEMSEA human resources are adequate to implement programme activities particularly given that local and regional personnel are utilized to implement project activities;
- Due to the complexity and level of implementation reflected in the 10 components of the Project Document, in particular with regard to the subregional sea areas/pollution hotspots, detailed project design will need to be developed with various agencies of the participating countries;

- Detailed concept papers have been prepared for each component providing implementation approaches and strategies in achieving component objectives.

## 6.0 STRATEGIES AND APPROACHES FOR PEMSEA

6.1 The Meeting noted the vision and general strategies of the Programme and reviewed the rationale, strategies and approaches proposed by the Regional Programme Office. The Regional Programme Director and PEMSEA staff presented the concept and proposed strategies and activities for each of the component objectives identified in the Project Document.

### *Integrated Coastal Management (ICM)*

- 6.2 Dr. Chua introduced senior officials from the local governments that are, or will be, hosting national ICM demonstration sites under PEMSEA, including Mr. Ith Dettola, Governor of Sihanoukville, Cambodia, Dato' Ch'ng Toh Eng, Selangor State Executive Counselor, Selangor, Malaysia, Mr. Veerasuk Pornpibul, Vice Governor, Province of Chonburi, Thailand and Mr. Hoang Tuan Anh, Vice Chairman, People's Committee of Danang City, Danang, Vietnam. Dr. Chua also introduced Mr. Leonardo Roman, Governor of the Province of Bataan, Philippines, and informed the Meeting that the Province of Bataan has been selected as the first ICM parallel site under PEMSEA. The Bataan Governor informed the Meeting that he is currently implementing the Bataan Coastal Care Programme, which is financed by the provincial government in partnership with local industry. It was emphasized that the presence of the local government officials was testimony to the role and commitment of local governments to improve management of their coastal and marine areas.
- 6.3 Dr. Jihyun Lee, PEMSEA Senior Programme Officer, explained that one of PEMSEA's approaches is to build on the experience of the Batangas and Xiamen ICM demonstration projects to develop 6 national demonstration sites and 10 ICM parallel sites in the region. The Meeting was informed that ICM parallel sites will apply the same ICM framework and process used at the national ICM demonstration sites, but that financing for such projects would come from local government and/or sources external to PEMSEA. PEMSEA's role in the development and implementation of parallel sites will be: site selection/approval; training of local staff; access to publications, regional networking and management/technical advice.

- 6.4 The Meeting suggested that documentation on the lessons and good practices of ICM in Xiamen and Batangas and other successful ICM sites be synthesized in order to provide policy guidance and operational modalities for replication of ICM in the region.
- 6.5 The Regional Programme Director stressed that there were more than 200 ICM projects globally, and that very few had progressed to the self-sustaining level of Xiamen and Batangas. He emphasized that ownership of the project by local government was an important first step toward sustainability, and in moving beyond the planning stage of ICM. He indicated that PEMSEA would be producing ICM case studies of Xiamen and Batangas. The experience and modalities of other ICM initiatives would also be considered.
- 6.6 Representatives from Cambodia, Thailand, Vietnam and Bataan, Philippines informed the meeting of their progress in developing and implementing ICM demonstration and parallel sites. The representatives confirmed PEMSEA's strategy on the importance of local governments in developing and implementing sustainable ICM programs.
- 6.7 The delegation from the Republic of Korea proposed Shihwa Coastal Area as a potential candidate for an ICM parallel site under PEMSEA (see Annex 6). Dr. Chua thanked the RO Korean delegation for proposing Shihwa as a parallel site, and reminded the Meeting that PEMSEA has developed a process for selecting proposed parallel sites. He indicated that the process would be applied to Shihwa to determine its eligibility.
- 6.8 The delegation from the Republic of Korea also proposed a joint workshop with PEMSEA in December of 2000 for the Regional Network of Local Governments among ICM demonstration sites. The workshop could provide an opportunity for an exchange of ideas and best practices on ICM. Dr. Chua indicated that the proposal for a December workshop could be discussed between PEMSEA and the RO Korea government.

#### *Subregional Sea Areas and Pollution Hotspots*

- 6.9 Mr. Adrian Ross, Senior Programme Officer, presented the project framework for the three locations that have been selected to serve as demonstration sites for the development and implementation of environmental risk assessment/risk management programs in subregional sea areas and pollution hotspots. The project framework includes risk assessment, response, compensation and

restoration, environmental monitoring, capacity building and institutional arrangements. The three demonstration sites are the Gulf of Thailand (subregional sea area), Manila Bay and Bohai Sea (pollution hot spots). The projects will employ lessons learned during the GEF pilot phase in the Malacca Straits project, to assist the various jurisdictions and stakeholders at each of the locations to prepare and implement Strategic Environmental Management Plans.

- 6.10 Mr. Ross went on to explain proposed follow-on activities in the Malacca Straits. It was emphasized that the early efforts in the Straits will involve the preparation of a draft marine environmental management strategy, and the organization of a subregional workshop involving the three littoral States. The delegation from Malaysia queried the proposed activities with regard to the Gulf of Thailand and the Straits of Malacca, specifically the components of the management framework and their sequence of implementation, and the objectives of the workshop being proposed for the Malacca Straits.
- 6.11 The Meeting was advised that the first component of the management framework to be implemented will be the risk assessment component, including the development of a shared vision among stakeholders on the future development and sustainability of the marine and coastal area. The Meeting was also advised that the workshop in the Malacca Straits will focus on:
- the transfer of information generated during the pilot phase demonstration project;
  - the presentation of a draft coastal strategy;
  - the formulation of an action plan on the development of a Strategic Environmental Management Plan in the Straits.
- 6.12 It was noted that the Malacca Straits follow-on project will assess possible linkages between the Marine Electronic Highway (MEH) project and the Straits of Malacca Environmental Information System (SMEIS). A PDF Block B Grant Application for the MEH project was recently endorsed by the three littoral States and has been transmitted to World Bank by IMO. The proposed linkage would ensure a unique combination of information technologies and services in support of navigational safety, marine environmental protection and management and sustainable financing mechanisms.
- 6.13 The DPR Korea delegation requested risk assessment training to assist local scientists with the implementation of the ICM project in Nampo. Dr. Chua advised the Meeting that in-country risk assessment training will be conducted at each of



the national ICM demonstration sites to ensure the necessary skills development and application during the local projects.

#### *Building Capacity in Coastal and Marine Environmental Management*

- 6.14 Dr. Jihyun Lee informed the meeting that multi-focal training programs and direct involvement of local stakeholders are the key elements of PEMSEA's capacity building initiatives. PEMSEA's capacity building strategy emphasizes the need for a partnership with the trainee and his/her employer. In this manner, the trainee and employer receive direct, concrete benefit from the training program, and PEMSEA benefits by developing a core of people in the region with various special skills in environmental management and, through trainers-training programs, and the opportunity to extend these skills throughout the region.
- 6.15 Dr. Lee further informed the meeting that the Regional Programme Office had conducted a tracer study from November 1999 to March 2000, to assess the applicability or effectiveness of past ICM training activities of the GEF Pilot Phase. The study measured the extent to which participants were achieving ICM programme objectives through the application of their knowledge and skills in ICM tools and techniques. The results of the study showed that the ICM training course had succeeded in shaping a positive attitude towards and knowledge of the ICM approach. On the negative side, it was noted that a large number of trainees did not have the opportunity to apply their knowledge of ICM.
- 6.16 The Meeting emphasized that institutional capacity building, in areas such as policy development, management guidelines, zonation schemes, and programme development and planning, would help ensure that newly trained individuals use the acquired skills. The Meeting encouraged PEMSEA to work with local governments in institutional capability building. The Meeting also noted that training trainers was an important component of PEMSEA's capacity building strategy, but that funding was necessary to ensure that subsequent training programs could be implemented by the trainers.
- 6.17 Dr. Chua indicated that the suggestions made by the Meeting would be considered in the further development and implementation of the capacity building component. He reminded the Meeting that once PEMSEA had trained trainers, then participating governments should also seek financing from other sources to facilitate in-country training.

6.18 The Meeting discussed the importance of collaboration and cooperation among various international and regional agencies with respect to training programs. Dr. Chua and the representative from UNEP-RCU informed the meeting that every effort is made to avoid duplication and to facilitate the exchange of information and outputs between PEMSEA and UNEP-RCU. Dr. Chua especially emphasized that PEMSEA training programs are based on the experiences of the Regional Programme's field applications, and are continuously upgraded upon feedback from Programme operations.

#### *Regional Networks and a Regional Task Force*

6.19 Mr. Ross informed the Meeting that PEMSEA will be strengthening two existing networks developed during the GEF pilot phase, and organizing three new ones. The networks will provide a pool of regional experts to assist in environmental management programs under PEMSEA, and build a critical mass of individuals working on coastal and marine issues in the region. The five regional networks include:

- Legal experts on the marine environment;
- Environmental risk assessment;
- Local governments managing ICM sites;
- Integrated information management;
- Maritime affairs institutions.

6.20 A Regional Task Force will be developed under PEMSEA, comprised of a multidisciplinary team of regional professionals able to provide expert services to institutions, governments, international agencies and the private sector. The Task Force will be used by PEMSEA to implement project activities at ICM and subregional sea area/pollution hotspot locations. The incremental benefit of a Regional Task Force is the knowledge and sensitivity of local professionals to the culture, economic and political climate in the region. This will ensure that products and outputs could be readily applicable for implementation.

#### *Environmental Investments*

6.21 Mr. Ross explained that a major component of the Regional Programme is the promotion of investments in environmental facilities and services. Advancing environmental investments requires that certain institutional arrangements and policies are in place in order to create a climate conducive to investment, as well as that financial resources are available and accessible. The Meeting was



informed that public-private partnership (PPP) is an investment arrangement that will be promoted by PEMSEA. PPP is a cooperative relationship that utilizes the strengths of the two sectors. Under this arrangement, both sectors have an equity position in a new organization, and assume co-ownership and co-responsibility of the facility or service. It was noted that the investment process developed during the pilot phase in Batangas, Philippines, will be applied in the second phase.

- 6.22 The Philippine delegation noted that their government had recently developed a national action plan for promoting and facilitating investments from the private sector. It was emphasized that PEMSEA activities in the Philippines should be consistent with the national action plan. The Regional Programme Director took note of the proposal and indicated PEMSEA's cooperation.
- 6.23 The Meeting discussed the possible applications of the PPP approach at ICM sites and subregional sea area/pollution hotspot locations. It was suggested that a case study of Batangas, including an overview of the approach and lessons learned, would be helpful to other governments, at the local and central levels, in order to create an appropriate climate for investment in environmental facilities and services.
- 6.24 The UNDP Principal Programme Regional Representative suggested that PEMSEA should consider networking with other agencies and projects within the region and elsewhere, to identify other experiences and mechanisms related to sustainable financing. The Meeting was advised that PEMSEA was interacting with UNEP's Global Programme of Action office in The Hague, exchanging information on financing mechanisms, and would continue to look for other approaches to financing environmental facilities and services, which could be transferred and applied within PEMSEA's sites.

#### *Bridging the Gap between Science and Policy*

- 6.25 Dr. Chua emphasized the need for developing capacity among regional scientists for providing effective input into management decision-making especially at the local level. He explained that PEMSEA's proposed research activities involved five management-related topics. Scientific working groups will be organized and tasked with reviewing:
- ecosystem carrying capacity;
  - tradeoffs between economic development and ecological benefit;
  - impacts of maritime trade on endangered species;

- transboundary impacts of national economic activities;
- socioeconomic benefits of ICM.

- 6.26 A multidisciplinary expert group (MEG) will also be established to provide expert advice to the Programme Steering Committee and the PEMSEA office. The MEG will be made up of regional experts of long-standing in a relevant field of expertise. The Meeting agreed that there is a critical need to include scientific input at the early stages of planning and development of management initiatives and to facilitate active interaction between scientists and managers, to reach well-informed management decisions.
- 6.27 Dr. Chua introduced a concept proposal concerning Areas of Excellence (AoE) in the region. The concept is designed to ensure quality teaching and research outputs among universities and research institutions in the region. The Areas of Excellence (AoE) will feature institutions that show clear evidence of emerging excellence, or have reasonable prospects of achieving high standards of excellence in specific areas of research, which can contribute to achieving PEMSEA's objectives.
- 6.28 Dr. Chua explained that this approach was not included in the Project Document, but arose within the last nine months. He noted that a number of universities in the region have programs related to the coastal and marine environment, such as Xiamen University (ICM), National University of Singapore (biodiversity) and the University of the Philippines in Diliman (ecosystems management). The Regional Programme Director requested input from the Meeting on the proposal.
- 6.29 The Indonesian delegation expressed the need for scientific and technical support in implementing the National ICM Demonstration Project in Bali, to address issues such as carrying capacity and IEIA. The Meeting concurred with the sentiment expressed by Indonesia and concluded that AoEs would be helpful in addressing such points at ICM sites.
- 6.30 The Meeting agreed in principle with the concept of AoEs. It was suggested that participating countries may wish to propose specific institutions to be considered as AoE candidates.

#### *Integrated Information Management System (IIMS)*

- 6.31 Mr. Ross explained that the development of the IIMS was initiated during the GEF pilot phase. IIMS is a relational environmental database, which is linked to a

geographic information system (GIS). The system is currently being tested in Manila Bay and will be distributed to other ICM sites and subregional sea area/pollution hotspots. IIMS is being designed to support many aspects of environmental planning, managing and assessment. The use of IIMS at PEMSEA project sites will enhance data exchange and provide connectivity among sites.

6.32 The Meeting discussed various aspects of the IIMS. Questions were raised concerning:

- Application/utilization of the IIMS at the local government level;
- Integration with existing information systems, such as SMEIS;
- Parameters/details covered and their use at various sites;
- Quality control;
- Feedback information from management interventions.

6.33 The Meeting was advised that IIMS is being developed with a view to meet the needs of local governments implementing ICM projects, and consistent with the capabilities of local staff. The IIMS is designed to interface with a variety of databases, spreadsheets and GIS software systems, including the SMEIS system. The system contains more than 130 tables, not all of which are applicable in every location. The IIMS provides individual sites the flexibility to use only those tables and parameters that are appropriate to their situation. The IIMS, in combination with environmental monitoring programs, is a practical management-support system with the ability to forecast, track and refine interventions.

#### *Recruiting NGO's, Religious Groups, Environmental Journalists and Other Stakeholders as Partners in Coastal and Marine Environmental Management*

6.34 Dr. Lee described PEMSEA's efforts to strengthen environmental programs at ICM sites and subregional sea areas/pollution hotspots by building knowledge and technical skills of civil society groups. The groups will be encouraged to participate in activities at each ICM demonstration site and subregional sea area/pollution hot spot location. Major outputs of collaborative activities will include the establishment of a media information resource service, production of multimedia materials, gender surveys and action programs and two youth summer camps to expose young students to the field conditions of coastal ecosystems.

6.35 The Meeting indicated that concerted efforts are required to enhance collaboration with civil society groups, such as building a network of NGOs at the regional level and that PEMSEA's initiatives were welcome.

### *Development of Coastal Policy*

- 6.36 Dr. Ari Nathan, Marine Affairs and Policy Coordinator, explained that PEMSEA will develop a set of "tools" that countries can use in developing a national coastal policy. This will include a review of good policy practices, an analysis on the need for a coastal policy and specific drafting, enacting and implementing guidelines. PEMSEA will also develop a regional policy framework on environmental management for the Seas of East Asia. The policy framework will be composed of an environmental management strategy for the Seas of East Asia and a common regional action program. The policy framework will provide the foundation for the development of the regional mechanism.
- 6.37 Dr. Chua explained that PEMSEA's activities under this objective are to assist countries that have decided to develop a national coastal policy. He added that such activities will focus on generic policy elements rather than policy issues specific to individual countries.
- 6.38 The discussion included the following comments:
- There is a need to develop coastal policy as an integrated framework for managing coastal and marine resources;
  - Participating countries with experience in developing national coastal policies could assist other countries by sharing their experiences;
  - Consultations with national experts on coastal policy should precede higher level policy discussions.
- 6.39 UNDP (New York) noted that the experiences and lessons learned in GEF International Waters projects could provide useful guidance on harmonization of national coastal policies. He added that GEF International Waters projects in the East Asian Seas region could take the lead on the analysis of transboundary issues.

### *Development of a Sustainable Regional Mechanism*

- 6.40 Dr. Nathan described how a regional mechanism could focus on problems in the implementation of international conventions and missed opportunities from such conventions. He explained that the development of a regional mechanism requires an appropriate instrument and a self-sustaining component.

- 6.41 Dr. Nathan suggested that the proposed Marine Environmental Resources Facility (MERF) could be the self-sustaining component of the regional mechanism. A MERF would require an *institutional framework* with defined legal, administrative and financial parameters, a sustainable and accountable structure, and a clear relationship to the participating countries. It would also require an *operational framework*, based on the needs of the participating countries.
- 6.42 Dr. Chua summarized the overall relationship between the regional mechanism, the MERF, other components of the Regional Programme, international organizations, donors and the private sector. He added that it was important to initiate development of the MERF early in order to ensure that it can be operational by the end of the Regional Programme.
- 6.43 The Meeting agreed that the regional mechanism was a promising concept that would require substantial government input. The Meeting discussed how the regional mechanism might assist in the implementation of international conventions.
- 6.44 Regarding the MERF, the Meeting noted that it would require a well-defined relationship to the regional mechanism and to participating countries. The Meeting also noted that there may be alternative ways to establish the self-sustaining component of the regional mechanism.

## 7.0 PEMSEA WORKPLAN

- 7.1 Dr. Chua introduced the draft five-year work plan for PEMSEA (1999-2004), as well as the draft two-year work plan covering the period January 2000 through the end of December 2001.
- 7.2 The Meeting adopted the work schedule for the implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs under the Regional Programme, with the understanding that the revisions to the PEMSEA strategies and activities, as discussed during the Meeting, would be incorporated into the respective work plans.

## 8.0 COOPERATION AND COLLABORATION WITH PARTNERS

- 8.1 Dr. Chua informed the Meeting of the collaborative activities between the PEMSEA and various organizations, within and outside the region, related to PEMSEA objectives. The activities included:

- IMO Third Country Training Program (TCTP) with the Government of Singapore;
- Chemical Spills Prevention and Port Safety Audit with IMO, the Port of Manila and Port Klang;
- Co-operative activities with the Coastal Management Center and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency/the Swedish Agency for Research Cooperation with the Developing Countries;
- An MOA on the establishment of an ICM parallel site with the Province of Bataan, Philippines and the Petron Corporation;
- A video production on Manila Bay with Petron Corporation;
- A video production on the Bohai Sea with Global Village;
- Collaboration on an artificial reef with Tokai University and the Province of Bataan;
- Development of a Quest ICM simulation model with Hatfield Consultants and Envision Sustainability Tools;
- A cooperative project on Integrated Waste Management with the Province of Batangas, Philippines, two cities and 32 municipalities and a New Zealand consortium of companies, Waste Systems New Zealand;
- A project on the use of stable isotopes for identifying marine pollution with the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Philippine Nuclear Research Institute.

8.2 The Meeting expressed appreciation to the Government of Singapore and to IMO for the OPRC training courses, which had been conducted in October 1999. The Singapore delegation informed the Meeting that the Singapore – IMO MOU on TCTP had been extended in June 2000. It will continue to provide training courses on navigational safety and the prevention of marine pollution to countries in the Asia-Pacific and Africa. The Singapore delegation welcomed future collaboration with partners such as PEMSEA for specific training programs conducted under the TCTP.

8.3 The Philippine delegation, referring to the Workshop on Chemical Spill Prevention in Ports, requested that such initiatives be replicated in other parts of the region. The representative from IMO indicated that the Organization, within the limitation of the available resources of its Technical Cooperation Programme, will examine such a possibility.

8.4 The Meeting expressed support for PEMSEA's continuous efforts in cooperation and collaboration with relevant partners.



- 8.5 Dr. Olof Linden of the University of Stockholm reviewed Sida/SAREC activities in ICM projects in the region. He informed the Meeting of the Global International Water Assessment (GIWA), a GEF international waters project, to analyze transboundary marine issues world-wide by September 2001. He explained that GIWA would like to cooperate with PEMSEA and other relevant programs.
- 8.6 Dr. Veravat Hongskul of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) commended the success of PEMSEA, particularly in promoting the development of ICM sites by local governments. He described the role of the FAO in fishery issues and emphasized the importance of fishing communities in coastal management.
- 8.7 Mr. Yihang Jiang of the United Nations Environment Programme - East Asian Seas Regional Coordinating Unit, informed the Meeting that an agreement had been reached with the People's Republic of China on the GEF South China Sea Project in June 2000. He emphasized that there has been cooperation and collaboration with PEMSEA. He added that the UNEP East Asian Seas Action Plan is now developing a regional network for a coral reef database.
- 8.8 Mr. Shigeki Mitsumoto of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Sub-Commission for the Western Pacific (WESTPAC) described some of WESTPAC's recent activities related to marine pollution. These included a Shipboard Training Workshop on Synoptic Oceanography of the Gulf of Thailand and the continuation of its Harmful Algal Bloom project. Mr. Mitsumoto invited PEMSEA to the next WESTPAC meeting.
- 8.9 Dr. Romeo Trono of the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) described some of the activities of WWF in the Philippines, particularly those focused on the coastal and marine environment. He suggested that there may be areas of potential collaboration between PEMSEA and WWF in the development of ICM projects and proposals, in linking of databases, and in working with youth.
- 8.10 Dr. Panu Tavarutmaneegul of the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC) described SEAFDEC's activities particularly as they relate to the future of fisheries and food security in the region. He suggested that SEAFDEC's activities act as a catalyst for regional cooperation on fishery activities in the region.
- 8.11 Dr. Robert Pomeroy of the World Resources Institute (WRI) described WRI's current work in developing a marine strategy, which focuses on the human dimensions of impacts on the coastal environment. He also noted that WRI was



developing an analysis of coastal habitats at risk. He suggested that WRI and PEMSEA could collaborate on policy research and the regional mechanism.

8.12 The texts from the various observer agencies are included in Annex 7.

## 9.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 The Meeting acknowledged the dedication and commitment of the Regional Programme Director and his staff in successfully accomplishing the objectives and goals of the GEF/UNDP/IMO Regional Programme on Prevention and Management of Marine Pollution in the East Asian Seas. The Meeting further acknowledged the significant contribution that had been made by Dr. Huming Yu to the achievements of the Regional Programme, and extended sincere congratulations to Dr. Yu with regard to his new assignment with the State Oceanic Administration of PR China.

9.2 The Meeting acknowledged the support and contributions made by local governments in Xiamen, China, and Batangas, Philippines, in establishing ICM working models for regional application.

9.3 The Meeting expressed appreciation to the Government of the Republic of the Philippines for hosting the Regional Programme Office throughout the GEF pilot phase project, and for continuing to serve as host government for the regional follow-on initiative.

### *Vision and Strategy of the Regional Programme*

The Meeting noted that:

9.4 the vision of the Regional Programme is to protect the life support systems, and enable the sustainable use and management of coastal and marine resources through intergovernmental, interagency and intersectoral partnerships, for improved quality of life in the East Asian Seas;

9.5 marine environmental issues require an integrated, cross-sectoral approach and the strategy of the Regional Programme is to build capacity within and among the various stakeholders of the region to collectively address these issues;

9.6 the GEF pilot phase project (1994-1999) provided valuable lessons in integrated coastal management, risk assessment/risk management of subregional sea areas

under stress, sustainable financing mechanisms, ratification and implementation of international conventions, environmental monitoring, information management and networking;

- 9.7 the lessons and tools of the previous pilot phase have been incorporated into the proposed strategies and approaches of the current phase of the Regional Programme.

The Meeting recommended:

- 9.8 the adoption of the overall vision and strategy of the Regional Programme;
- 9.9 the further sharing and extension of lessons and tools developed and demonstrated during the GEF pilot phase among participating countries of PEMSEA, and specifically through practical application of lessons and tools at the selected ICM demonstration and parallel sites and subregional sea area/pollution hotspot locations.

### ***Strategies and Approaches for the Programme Components:***

#### ***Integrated coastal management***

The Meeting noted:

- 9.10 with satisfaction, the selection and start-up of 6 national ICM demonstration projects, and one ICM parallel project during the first 9 months of PEMSEA's operation;
- 9.11 with understanding, the plan to build upon the ICM working models, which were developed and demonstrated in Xiamen, China and Batangas, Philippines, in implementing ICM projects in 16 other sites;
- 9.12 with appreciation, the proposal by the Republic of Korea to establish a parallel ICM site in Shihwa;
- 9.13 with approval, the proposal to establish 18 ICM sites in the region over the next five years.

The Meeting recommended:

- 9.14 the adoption of the strategies and approaches for the ICM component of PEMSEA, as identified in the concept paper;
- 9.15 the process of selecting ICM parallel sites be based on criteria and procedures developed by the Regional Programme Office.

### ***Risk Assessment/Risk Management of Subregional Sea Areas/Pollution Hotspots***

The Meeting noted:

- 9.16 with satisfaction, the selection of 3 subregional sea areas/pollution hotspots as sites for application of environmental risk assessment and risk management processes to address transboundary environmental issues;
- 9.17 with appreciation, the start-up of the Bohai Sea and Manila Bay projects during the first 9-months of the Regional Programme, including the signing of a Memorandum of Agreement between IMO and the SOA of China concerning the implementation of the Bohai Sea Environmental Management Project;
- 9.18 with understanding, the strategy to use the project framework as a guide for the development of specific work plans and activities, in collaboration with participating countries and stakeholders, at each demonstration site;
- 9.19 with acknowledgement, the lessons and tools produced during the Malacca Straits project;
- 9.20 with support, the proposed Malacca Straits subregional workshop, to serve as a vehicle to transfer outputs from the project to the governments of the littoral States and to develop an action program to formulate a Malacca Straits Strategic Environmental Management Plan;
- 9.21 with appreciation, the endorsement by the three littoral States of a GEF PDF grant application for the development and demonstration of a marine electronic highway information system (MEH) in the Malacca Straits;
- 9.22 with support, proposed collaboration during the implementation of the MEH project, aimed at integrating the Straits of Malacca Environmental Information System

(SMEIS) into the navigational safety/environmental protection and management information system.

The Meeting recommended:

- 9.23 the adoption of the strategies and approaches for the subregional sea areas/pollution hotspots component of the Regional Programme, as identified in the concept paper;
- 9.24 further development of specific work programmes and the associated organizational arrangements and counterpart contributions of governments and other stakeholders at each of the identified demonstration sites;
- 9.25 the organization of a subregional workshop with the littoral States of the Malacca Straits;
- 9.26 the Regional Programme Office collaborate with the littoral States and other stakeholders on the integration of the SMEIS into the MEH information system.

### ***Building Capacity in Coastal and Marine Environmental Management***

The Meeting noted:

- 9.27 with understanding, the strategy of emphasizing partnerships between trainees attending PEMSEA training activities, employers and PEMSEA to ensure practical application of newly acquired special skills at ICM sites, subregional sea areas and pollution hotspots;
- 9.28 with approval, the multi-sectoral and multi-focal aspects of PEMSEA's capacity building program, including special skills training, on-site training, internships, training-trainers and study tours, and direct involvement of local stakeholders in PEMSEA's capacity building initiatives;
- 9.29 with understanding, the conduct of training-trainers programs to readily facilitate in-country capacity building in the national or local language;
- 9.30 the need for governments to allocate or access funds for in-country training programs, in order to fully utilize the skills of trainers attending PEMSEA training programs;

- 9.31 with appreciation, the establishment of Xiamen and Batangas as ICM training centers;
- 9.32 with appreciation, the organization of study tours for senior government officials as a method of building awareness, understanding and support for national coastal and marine environmental policies and management programs.

The Meeting recommended:

- 9.33 the adoption of strategies and approaches for PEMSEA's capacity building program, as identified in the concept paper;
- 9.34 the organization of ICM and subregional sea area/pollution hotspot study tours for concerned senior government officials in 2000-2001, in order to enhance understanding and support for related PEMSEA projects, as appropriate and within the constraints of the Programme budget;
- 9.35 the strengthening of institutional capacity building at the local government level, in areas such as policy development, land-water use zonation and programme development and planning.

### ***Regional Networks and a Regional Task Force***

The Meeting noted:

- 9.36 with understanding, the need to enhance ownership and sustainability of regional networks by identifying and enabling network operations and services which benefit network members, institutions, countries and the region as a whole;
- 9.37 with support, the organization of a multi-disciplinary Regional Task Force, comprised of small group of regional experts, that may be drawn upon by PEMSEA and participating countries to provide required technical and legal services.

The Meeting recommended:

- 9.38 the adoption of PEMSEA's strategies and approaches to establish five self-sustaining regional networks (i.e., legal advisors; risk assessment; local government; information management; and maritime institutions), as identified in the concept paper;

9.39 the establishment of a Regional Task Force as described in the concept paper.

### ***Environmental Investments***

The Meeting noted:

9.40 with interest, the progress being made in Batangas, Philippines in using public-private partnerships as a sustainable financial mechanism for the development, financing, construction and operation of a centralized, integrated waste management facility, serving two cities and 32 municipalities in the Province;

9.41 with interest, the need for information on other financial mechanisms, which can be transferred and applied in PEMSEA's sites;

9.42 with appreciation, the information on a national action plan for private sector investment which has been developed by the Philippine government;

9.43 with understanding, the potential benefits of developing ISO 14001 certification of LGUs implementing ICM programs.

The Meeting recommended:

9.44 the adoption of PEMSEA's strategies and approaches for promoting and implementing environmental investments, as identified in the concept paper;

9.45 communication with other institutions, projects and programs in the region, and outside the region, to identify, exchange and disseminate information on appropriate financial mechanisms for environmental investments;

9.46 the preparation and dissemination of information on lessons learned and processes used in establishing a sustainable financing system for an integrated waste management facility in Batangas, Philippines;

9.47 where appropriate, forging complementary activities between PEMSEA and national and local programs focused on sustainable financing mechanisms.

### ***Bridging the Gap between Science and Policy***

The Meeting noted:

- 9.48 with understanding, the importance of including scientists in management and decision-making processes related to environmental and coastal and marine resource management;
- 9.49 with appreciation, the establishment of a multidisciplinary expert group (MEG) to provide expert advice to the PSC and scientific input to PEMSEA activities at project sites;
- 9.50 with appreciation, the five management-related topics that will be addressed by scientific working groups organized by PEMSEA;
- 9.51 with support, the development of a roster of experts, comprised primarily of regional personnel, that will serve as a source of experts to be engaged by PEMSEA in project activities.

The Meeting recommended:

- 9.52 the adoption of the strategies and approaches outlined in the PEMSEA concept paper.

### ***PEMSEA's Areas of Excellence***

The Meeting noted:

- 9.53 the need for quality teaching and research outputs from universities and research institutions within the region;
- 9.54 with interest, the benefits to be derived by establishing AoEs within the region, including scientific and technical support in the implementation of ICM and subregional sea areas/pollution hotspots management programs;
- 9.55 with understanding, the AoE proposal was not included in the original Project Document, and external resources will need to be secured in order to proceed with the initiative.



The Meeting recommended:

9.56 the Regional Programme Office proceed with the development of the AoE concept.

### ***Integrated Information Management System***

The Meeting noted:

9.57 with interest, the development, testing and dissemination of an integrated information management system as a management-support software for use at PEMSEA ICM sites and subregional sea areas/pollution hotspots;

9.58 the need for on-site training of local staff in the use and application of IIMS;

9.59 with appreciation, the IIMS built-in capability to interface with other environmental databases and GIS software, thereby facilitating integration/incorporation of IIMS with other systems being used at PEMSEA sites.

The Meeting recommended:

9.60 the adoption of the strategy and approach for developing, testing, disseminating and applying the IIMS software at PEMSEA sites.

### ***Civil Society***

The Meeting noted:

9.61 with appreciation, the importance of NGOs, POs, religious groups, environmental journalists and the youth as partners in environmental and coastal and marine resource management.

The Meeting recommended:

9.62 the adoption of the strategies and approaches for forging partnerships with identified civil society groups including people's organizations, as identified in the concept paper.

### ***Development of Coastal Policy***

The Meeting noted:

- 9.63 with appreciation, PEMSEA's proposed nine-point program designed to assist countries wishing to develop national coastal policies;
- 9.64 with interest, the consultation process that will be implemented with national experts and policy-makers in the formulation of generic policy frameworks and guidelines on coastal policy.

The Meeting recommended:

- 9.65 the adoption of the strategy and approaches for development of coastal policy in the region, as identified in the concept paper.

### ***Regional Mechanism***

The Meeting noted:

- 9.66 with appreciation, the benefits of establishing a regional mechanism, which is designed to strengthen cooperation among participating countries to more effectively implement international conventions related to the marine environment and to reinforce support for and implementation of the ICM framework and process in coastal areas throughout the region;
- 9.67 with appreciation, the proposed establishment of a self-sustaining, non-profit, region-based Marine Environment Resource Facility (MERF), which will be developed to provide support services in environmental management to participating countries;
- 9.68 with understanding, the development of a regional mechanism and a MERF will be initiated in the early stages of PEMSEA and in close consultation with participating countries;
- 9.69 with understanding, the regional mechanism and MERF can take on different forms, and that various options will be explored and evaluated as part of the developmental process.

The Meeting recommended:

- 9.70 the adoption of the strategy and approaches for the development of a regional mechanism, as identified in the concept paper and in close consultation with participating countries;
- 9.71 the adoption of the strategy and approaches for the development of MERF, as identified in the concept paper and in close consultation with participating countries.

***Problems and Constraints Encountered in the Start-up and Implementation of the Regional Programme***

The Meeting noted:

- 9.72 with understanding, the start-up and implementation difficulties experienced by the Regional Programme Office at the various project sites, including communication and language problems;
- 9.73 with appreciation, the increasing demands for transfer of experience and lessons learned, from within and outside the region, which require additional commitments of PEMSEA staff time and financial resources.

The Meeting recommended:

- 9.74 increased collaboration and support by the Programme's national focal points in coordinating, and disseminating information on, PEMSEA's activities with/to national agencies;
- 9.75 enhanced collaboration/cooperation with UNDP country offices in assisting with the smooth implementation of PEMSEA in the respective countries.

***Five-Year Work Plan (1999-2004) and Two-Year Detailed Work Plan (2000-2001)***

The Meeting noted:

- 9.76 with appreciation, the extensive effort of the Regional Programme Office in completing a comprehensive strategy development and work planning process;

- 9.77 with understanding, the need to revise the five-year and two-year work plans in light of revised strategies and approaches recommended by the Meeting.

The Meeting recommended:

- 9.78 the adoption of the five-year (1999-2004) and two-year (2000-2001) work plans for the Regional Programme, with the understanding that revisions will be made in accordance with the adjustments recommended by the Meeting;
- 9.79 in reference to the PEMSEA Work Plans as adopted, the specific obligations and implementation arrangements by the participating countries would be subject to further consideration by each country.

#### ***Cooperative Arrangements and the Potential for Future Collaboration among Various Sectors***

The Meeting noted:

- 9.80 with appreciation, the collaborative activities that the Regional Programme has undertaken over the first 9-months of the project;
- 9.81 with support, the future collaborative activities proposed by representatives from FAO, UNEP-RCU, GIWA, WESTPAC/IOC, WWF, SEAFDEC, WRI, and Sida/SAREC.

The Meeting recommended:

- 9.82 the Regional Programme Office continue to develop collaborative activities and partnerships with international agencies, national organizations, donors, NGOs and the private sector on projects and activities related to the PEMSEA initiative in the region.

#### ***Intersessional Consultative Group (ICG)***

- 9.83 An initial discussion on the formation of an ICG had been held under Agenda item 4.0. The Meeting had requested deferral of the discussion, pending clarification on the role of the ICG, and possible options for composition. A Meeting paper was prepared and tabled by the Secretariat under Agenda Item 9.0. The paper gave clarifications on the functions of the ICG, along with three options concerning the composition of the ICG.

Following extensive discussion of the paper, the Meeting noted:

- 9.84 the role of the ICG will be strictly advisory and will not include decisions that are binding on the PSC;
- 9.85 with appreciation, the potential benefits of a relatively small ICG, with 3 to 6 members, in terms of budgetary requirements;
- 9.86 with understanding, the potential benefits of an ICG composed of representatives from each participating country, considering the primary role of the ICG will be consultation and participation in the development of a regional mechanism and related sustainable marine environment resource facility (MERF).

The Meeting recommended:

- 9.87 the formation of a pilot ICG with functions as identified in the Meeting paper, included in Annex 8;
- 9.88 representation on the ICG include the Regional Programme's national focal points from each participating country or a designated alternate.

#### ***Programme Steering Committee (PSC) – Revised Terms of Reference***

The Meeting noted:

- 9.89 the revised Terms of Reference for the PSC;
- 9.90 the creation of a pilot Intersessional Consultative Group (ICG);
- 9.91 the requirement to conduct a review and evaluation of the Regional Programme's progress, based on the Annual Programme Report (APR).

The Meeting recommended:

- 9.92 the adoption of the Revised Terms of Reference for the Programme Steering Committee, as contained in Annex 9;
- 9.93 representatives from the Philippines, China and DPR Korea to conduct a review of the APR on behalf of participating countries, and submit a numerical rating of the Regional Programme for the approval of the PSC during the Tripartite session. At

the request of the Co-Chair, the Philippines assumed the Chair of the ad hoc Working Group.

### ***Date and Venue of the Next PSC Meeting***

The Meeting noted:

- 9.94 the date of the next PSC meeting will be December 2001;
- 9.95 with sincere appreciation, the Government of the Republic of Korea's invitation to host the 8<sup>th</sup> PSC meeting;
- 9.96 with sincere appreciation, the Government of Thailand's invitation to host the 9<sup>th</sup> PSC meeting.

The Meeting recommended:

- 9.97 the Regional Programme Director to enter into discussions with PEMSEA's national focal point for the Republic of Korea and other participating countries, regarding the organization of the 8<sup>th</sup> PSC, and confirm the final arrangements with participating countries including the location of the meeting within the Republic of Korea;
- 9.98 the Regional Programme Director to enter into discussions with PEMSEA's national focal point for the Government of Thailand on the requirements for hosting the 9<sup>th</sup> PSC meeting and report the outcome of such discussions to the 8<sup>th</sup> PSC meeting including location of the meeting within Thailand.

### **10.0 OTHER BUSINESS**

- 10.1 The representative from Thailand informed the Meeting that Thailand had ratified OPRC 90, which took effect on 20 July 2000.

### **11.0 ADOPTION OF THE REPORT**

- 11.1 The Technical Session Report was adopted by the Meeting at 10:30 AM, 29 July 2000.

## **ANNEX 1**

**List of Participants**

**Technical Session**



**7<sup>th</sup> Programme Steering Committee Meeting**  
**Dalian, China**  
**26 – 29 July 2000**

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## **ANNEX 2**

**Full Text of Speeches**

**Opening Ceremony**

**Address of Mr. Wang Shuguang  
Administrator  
State Oceanic Administration**

**Title: Build the Bohai Demonstration Site and Create the Model of Integrated  
Marine Management**

Dear guests and friends, ladies and gentlemen,

On the occasion of the solemn opening of the seventh Meeting of the Steering Committee on the GEF/UNDP/IMO East Asia Seas Project in China's beautiful city of Dalian at the height of summer, I would like to extend, on behalf of the State Oceanic Administration of China, my heartfelt greetings to the opening of the meeting and my warm welcome to the guests from home and abroad.

As everybody knows, sustainable development is the way socio-economic development initiated and established by the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and the Agenda 21 and accepted by all the nations in the world and the Program on Building Partnerships in Environmental Protection and Management for the Seas of East Asia is exactly an important initiative in the East Asia Seas for carrying out Agenda 21 of the United Nations. The program I is at jointly and effectively protecting and managing the endangered coastal and marine environment in the region. I am pleased to see that this is the first meeting of the Steering Committee on the program in environmental protection and management of the Seas of East Asia since the initiation of the "partnerships program", which is of great importance. In the several days to come, the participating countries of the "partnerships program" will summarize the past work, look forward to the future, discuss the challenges we are facing and formulate policies to reach the set objectives. I believe that this meeting will unquestionably achieve its anticipated goal.

As one of the three transboundary demonstration projects established by the "partnerships program", China's Bohai Sea and its coastal area plays an important role both in China and the Northwest Pacific region. The littoral area of the Bohai Sea has become a zone in China with a highly developed modern economy, which not only occupies a pivotal position in the development of China's national economy, but also serves as a centre of the northeast Asia regional economic circle and the communications hub connecting the Eurasia continental bridge. The Bohai sea is an essential component part of the life-supporting system in the around-the-Bohai region. From the point of view of regional ecosystems, the Bohai Sea consists of three important city-group ecosystems, three bay ecosystems and three valley ecosystems. Judging from the coastal system, the Bohai Sea and its littoral area constitute the coastal zone system uniquely with the ecological characteristics of the northern China, which is subject to the direct influence of the Bohai Sea. From the analysis of the regional economic system, it can be seen that the Bohai Sea and its littoral provinces and municipalities as well as part of Beijing, Inner Mongolia and Shanxi constitute the Bohai Sea integrated economic zone, which directly acts on the Northeast Asia economic circle, the Eurasia bridge and the Southeast Asia

marine economic circle. In this special region where a number of systems are overlapped and which forms a distributing economic centre, the Bohai Sea undoubtedly plays a decisive role and is a core of regional ecosystems and a link between the society, economy and regional resources and environment.

The Bohai Sea is the internal sea of China, with a total are of 77,284km<sup>2</sup> and a total coastline of 3,784km in length. In the past twenty years, economy in the coastal area of the Bohai Sea (Liaoning, Hebei, Shandong and Tianjin) has been developing rapidly. By 1998, the gross domestic product (GDP) of the coastal cities had amounted to 320.879 billion yuan; their total industrial output value, 549.129 billion yuan; their total agricultural output value, 37.991 billion yuan; and the gross output value of industry and agriculture accounting for 10% of the national total. By 1998, the output value of the major marine industries in the Bohai Sea had exceeded 100 billion yuan, amounting to nearly one-third of the total output value of the national major marine industries. The region around the Bohai has now become a "gold necklace" of economic development in the northern part of China.

But we have also noticed that along with the quickening process of urbanization, rapid development of industry and large-scale development and utilization of marine resources in the littoral area of the Bohai Sea, the eco-environment of the Bohai Sea has been subjected to pollution damage to a certain extent. The environmental pollution is serious locally; Some habitats have been destroyed and the degradation of ecosystems is grave. The sustainable use of the Bohai Sea is facing a grim situation whereas in management we lack an effective system of laws and regulations and a management mechanism. How to improve the management and coordination of ocean development and utilization, balance between the coastal land area and sea, and between the Bohai environmental protection, and development and utilization, and realize sustainable development is an important issue we have encountered.

The Chinese Government has always attached great importance to the improvement and recovery of the Bohai Sea environment. In the light of the fact that Bohai is China's internal sea and its position in China's social and economic development as well as its role in the economic development of Northeast Asia as a whole, a comprehensive improvement plan and a blue-sea action plan are being formulated for the Bohai Sea, striving to control the pollution of the Bohai Sea, reduce damage to it, rehabilitate or recover the ecosystems in the Bohai Sea while developing the economy and, proceeding from the requirements for Bohai marine functional zoning, to establish regional management prevention, control and reduce damages to the Bohai eco-environment, and gradually establish a pattern and model which suit the needs of China's development and coordinated development of the regional environment. In this connection, the construction in the Bohai Sea of the demonstration site for the GEF/UNDP/IMO project on Building Partnerships in Environmental Protection and Management for the Seas of East Asia will undoubtedly play a catalytic and stimulative role in the endeavour of the Chinese government.

"Partnerships program" is the second phase of the environment and management project for the seas of East Asia. As part of the first phase of the program, China carried out the integrated coastal zone management project in Xiamen in 1993-1999, lasting for six years, thus making useful exploration into how to maintain balanced development of the marine and coastal economy and the environmental health and accumulating important experiences. In the second phase of the program, the Chinese government will,

as always, carry out the Bohai demonstration site project on the basis of the work in the first phase in an active, steady and creative way. As the department of China responsible for marine administration and the executive body in China of the Bohai demonstration site project, the State Oceanic Administration will strengthen coordination and cooperation with the related departments of the Chinese government and the local governments at all levels, striving to establish the transregional and transboundary mechanism of integrated management in the area around the Bohai Sea, bring about the specific system of laws and regulations for the Bohai Sea as an internal sea, intensify the role of scientific research as technical support and widely improve the awareness of the coordinated development of marine environmental protection and economic construction in the area around the Bohai Sea and the mechanism of public participation. During this meeting, we will read out to the meeting the Declaration of Bohai Sea Environmental Protection jointly signed by the competent authorities of the central government of China and the provinces and municipalities along the coast of the Bohai Sea, which demonstrates the determination of the Chinese government to improve the Bohai Sea environment in cooperation with the East Asia seas program. In addition, we will hold the Forum on Bohai Sea Environmental Protection and Management to call together the governments at all levels, the scientific and industrial communities, the relevant non-governmental organizations as well as the public interested in the environmental health of the Bohai Sea to discuss the ways and means of improving the Bohai Sea environment. In the meanwhile, we are also willing to learn from and draw on the experience of all the participating nations of the Partnerships Program so as to make joint efforts together with them to promote the health of marine environment in the East Asia sea area.

Located at the juncture of the Bohai Sea and the Yellow Sea, Dalian is a beautiful city full of vitality in the northern part of China, where the construction of eco-environment, the socio-economic development and the living environment, all without exception, reflect the great efforts being made by the Liaoning province and the city of Dalian with respect to implementing effective measures of management, promoting the coordinated relationship between various sectors, the relationship between economic construction and environment protection, and the coordinated regional development, and a model which suits the integration of economic development and environmental protection and the road of sustainable development is taking shape. I hope every delegate will see more and know more of the city of Dalian after meeting hours.

Lastly, I wish the meeting a complete success. May every guest spend a nice period of time in China, and enjoy the best of health and a pleasant stay in Dalian!

Thank you.

**Address of Mr. Yang Xinhua  
Deputy Governor of Liaoning Province**

Mr. Chairman,  
Respected Mr. Terence D. Jones of UNDP,  
Respected Mr. Jean Claude Sainlos of IMO,  
Respected Dr. Chua,  
Respected Mr. Wang Shuguang, Administrator of SOA,  
Distinguished representatives from international organizations,  
Distinguished representatives of participating states of PEMSEA programme,  
Respected representatives from Liaoning, Heibei, Shandong Province and Tianjin Municipality,  
Distinguished experts,  
Ladies and Gentleman,

At height summer, Dalian is charming and full of live. Here, we see the grand opening of the Seventh Meeting of the Steering Committee for the PEMSEA programme, and Bohai Sea Environmental Protection and Management Forum. Please allow me on behalf of the Liaoning Provincial People's Government to extend my warm welcome to the guests from home and abroad.

Liaoning Province is located in the far north of China, with coast line of 2920 km, and jurisdiction of sea area of 68,000 KM<sup>2</sup>, rich resources with great potential of development. Marine economy occupies a pivotal position in the national economy of Liaoning Province. For many years, with support of SOA and international organizations marine, undertakings of my province has made considerable progress, forming up six marine industries, such as fisheries, marine transportation, offshore oil and gas, ship industry, sea salt chemistry and coastal tourism. Total output value of provincial marine industry is 20 billion, increase value of 16 billion. Marine economy has become a new growing point of provincial economy. Here, I would like to express my thanks to those who has provide support to marine development of my province.

At present, along with the arrival of new century, the world economy is developing rapidly, social civilization is progressing, land resources and living space is far from meeting the needs of live and development of humankind, people has turn their visions towards the sea. Ocean has become a treasure house of resources. It has become a hope to realize a sustainable development for mankind. The world states never pay such great attention to the sea as today. Now, the "Bohai Forum" which held here in Liaoning Province will surely give great impetus to the marine environmental control and economic development of around-the-Bohai region.

Liaoning Province is an important component part of Bohai economic circle. Bohai has an important bearing on the provincial economic development. At present, it is not allowed to be optimistic about the status of marine environmental quality. Under the guidance of SOA, Liaoning Provincial Government has taken progressive measures to strengthen the marine planning, legislating, and comprehensive management. GEF/UNDP/IMO has jointly initiate PEMSEA's programme, and set up transboundary

demonstration site in Bohai, which includes the "Dalian west coast pollution control project", "pilot project for the total quality control of pollutants discharge into the sea". These two projects will be formally implemented at the end of this year, and the early next year respectively. This is an important measure taken by the international organizations for improving marine environment of Bohai Sea. It also provides my province with a new opportunity for our marine environmental protection and management. All of these embody not only the great efforts by the international organizations and the representatives presented today, and their concern over the environmental issues of Bohai Sea, but also the true sincerely to the people of Liaoning Province. I believe the launching and implementation of the projects will play an important role in improving the marine environment of Liaoning and even the whole Bohai area, so as to enhance the healthy development of the marine cause of this region.

Lastly, I hope that the representatives, experts of international organizations, leaders of SOA and friends of our partners can come back to Liaoning more frequently to give your advice and guidance to us. We are determined that, under the leadership of SOA, and with the support of various international organizations concerned and close collaboration among the partner provinces and municipalities to well-protect and manage the marine environment of Bohai Sea, and to jointly build blue brilliance. Finally, I wish a full success of the meeting, and wish a pleasant life and a good health to every representatives and friends during your stay here in Dalian.



**Opening Address of Mr. Terence Jones  
Principal Programme Regional Representative  
United Nations Development Programme, Manila**

Your Excellencies, distinguished delegates, colleagues, ladies and gentlemen:

It is indeed a great pleasure and honour for me to welcome you all today, on behalf of the United Nations Development Programme, at the opening of this very significant regional gathering.

This, the seventh, is my first Programme Steering Committee Meeting of this Partnership Programme we now call PEMSEA. This particular meeting is important in building on the past efforts of the participating countries in the region, the UNDP, GEF and IMO to address marine pollution management issues in the East Asian Seas.

This meeting is most important because of the opportunity it provides to start to create the paradigm shift called for in the programme document to a new understanding and capacity to deal with such complex and vital issues. I urge all of us to exercise utmost effort over the next few days in ensuring that the policies, strategies, modalities and partnership arrangements we will be reviewing are indeed put on an even keel so that our collaboration over the next five years bears sustainable results.

**The World Resources Report 2000** to be jointly issued this September by the UNDP, UNEP, World Bank, and World Resources Institute (WRI) presents considerable evidence of the challenges we confront in building that sustainable future. The report's assessment of the Earth's ecosystems shows that they are being strained to the limit. **The coastal areas, home to 2 billion people, play a vital economic role but also receive the full negative impact of human activity.** Two-thirds (2/3) of all fish harvested depend at some point in their lives on coastal wetlands, sea grasses and coral reefs, all of which are fast disappearing due to over fishing, pollution, trawling, and ill-planned coastal development. Their failure will put millions of families back into poverty.

In this context integrated land-use and sea-use planning at the national and local levels is an urgent task to pave the way for more holistic approaches in managing coastal areas. These are the challenges that PEMSEA faces in promoting Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) in the region.

PEMSEA has initiated efforts to identify ICM demonstration sites and national parallel sites, which will form a regional network for developing and learning wise practices. The presence here of local government officials who are instrumental in the implementation of these sites attest to the growing awareness and increasing commitments at the local level in pursuing the ICM approach. I urge the participating governments to continuously support these efforts and provide the necessary policy frameworks and resource support so that transboundary environmental issues could be better addressed.



Sustainable regional mechanisms being pursued by PEMSEA should provide new capacity development avenues for countries to fulfill their commitments in the implementation of international and multilateral agreements related to coastal and marine environmental management. The region strongly needs a programmatic and strategic management framework to enable national and local governments to develop capacity to implement the required provisions of international conventions. That is indeed another major challenge we should start to deal with at this meeting.

May I express my deepest gratitude to our host, the Government of the People's Republic of China, for the excellent arrangements made for this meeting. China's continuing and full support to this regional undertaking, is also reflected in the participation of our local hosts in Dalian and in other entities around the Bohai Sea and we extend special thanks to them as well for making us feel so welcome...

I would also like to formally welcome all participating countries of PEMSEA, represented by the Governments of Cambodia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Malaysia, Republic of Korea, Thailand, Vietnam, People's Republic of China and the Philippines, which hosts the Regional Programme Office of PEMSEA in Manila.

I thank our partners: GEF and IMO for continuously pursuing the gains of the previous Regional Programme. Transboundary management of various environmental issues requires more than partnership among governments, but multistakeholder and multilevel partnership among governments, the private sector, the research and academic institutions and the civil society. I welcome representatives from these important stakeholders and look forward to expanding their roles in the various elements of the programme.

In closing, I would like to thank everyone in advance for your valuable participation, toward making the East Asian Seas a viable coastal and marine ecosystem serving the needs of the people in this region particularly the poor.

I wish all of us a fruitful meeting while enjoying the warm and generous hospitality of our host country.

Thank you.

**Address of Mr. Jean Claude Sainlos  
Senior Deputy Director - Marine Environment Division  
International Maritime Organization**

Honorable Mr. Wang Shuguang, Administrator, State Oceanic Administration of the People's Republic of China

Mr. Yang Xinhua, Deputy Governor of Liaoning Province

Mr. Terence Jones, Resident Representative of UNDP in Manila

Excellencies

Distinguished Delegates and Observers, Ladies and Gentlemen.

It is a great honour and pleasure for me to join in welcoming you to the 7<sup>th</sup> Programme Steering Committee Meeting of the GEF/UNDP/IMO Regional Programme on Building Partnerships for Environmental Protection and Management of East Asian Seas.

I should like to express on behalf of Mr. William O'Neil, the Secretary-General of IMO, our thanks and appreciation to the State Oceanic Administration of the People's Republic of China for hosting this meeting and the generous hospitality and warm welcome they have shown to all of us.

Our full appreciation also goes to:

- the participating national government for their active involvement in the programme,
- the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) of the Republic of the Philippines for hosting and providing office space to the Regional Programme Office;
- the various donor agencies and collaborating institutions which participate as full partners and contributors in various programme activities

I would also like to take this opportunity to welcome the participation of representatives of FAO, UNDP, UNIDO, IOC, the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC) the World Wildlife Fund and the World Resources Institute who are here in an observer capacity

We hope that you will contribute and participate in the implementation of this new phase of the programme.

At this important juncture, the successful completion of the first phase of the programme and the official launching of the second one, it is indeed most appropriate to meet here in Dalian, China just to mention the experience of the Xiamen demonstration project implemented during the first phase and the signature this week of the MOA for the Bohai Sea Subregional area as well as the importance of Dalian as a maritime center.

The Regional Programme already contributed substantially to the sustainable development of the marine and coastal resources of the region.

There is a recognition in IMO that marine environment protection is a cross sectorial issue requiring an integrated and coordinated approach. It requires also more concerted effort at the regional level and stronger action at the national level.

IMO priorities are focusing on : the human element in maritime safety and environmental protection, the effective implementation of international conventions, the need to concentrate efforts on building the capacity of countries and encouraging regional co-operation and partnership with industry. IMO is therefore very pleased to be part of this programme as executing agency and is honoured to serve the governments of the region in this capacity.

The task of this meeting is to build up on the success and lessons learned from the pilot phase to ensure continuous support and involvement in the implementation of the second phase of the programme and to give due consideration to the future.

This meeting has a heavy agenda. Comprehensive documents have been submitted to the meeting – at this stage therefore, I will not go into any detail – However I would like to stress a few points :

- the governments participating in the regional programme have in front of them a very important challenge which is to ensure, that after the completion of the second phase of the programme, there will be a continuous involvement from the present partners – that we will not lose the momentum.

Although regional activities were organized and global issues were addressed during the first phase of the programme, most of the action was concentrated on national and local activities. This new phase of the project would require that more attention should be given to transboundary issues and regional issues of common interest.

Therefore, during the present phase of the project, particular efforts should be dedicated to considering the development of a regional mechanism as a mean to assist the countries in cooperating to protect the coastal and marine environment at the natural and at the regional level.

Such a challenge lead to enhance the involvement of the participating countries, in developing closer consultation for greater coordination and guidance. Proposals are presented to this meeting for that purpose. The IMO within the limit of its own resources and through its integrated technical cooperation programme, will continue to support the countries of the region, and contribute to the second phase of the programme.

On behalf of the Secretary General of IMO, I would like to express my appreciation and thanks to the programme staff, particularly to Dr. Chua, for their exceptional work for preparing for this meeting.

Thank you for your attention. I wish this meeting every success in its deliberation.

## **ANNEX 3**

### **Bohai Sea Declaration**

## Declaration of Bohai Environmental Protection

On the occasion of the Seventh Meeting of the Steering Committee for the East Asia Marine Environmental Protection and Management Program held in Dalian in July 26-29, 2000 and in the light of the formal initiation of the Bohai Demonstration Project of the program, the State Oceanic Administration, the Liaoning, Shandong and Hebei provinces and the Municipality of Tianjin around the Bohai Sea have discussed in depth the grim reality of Bohai environmental pollution and resource depletion and the challenges to be faced in the future and probed into the salvage measures for resource development and management as well as the protection and preservation of marine environment that might be taken for the sustainable development of economy and society in the around-the-Bohai region, the significant role played by the around-the-Bohai region in China's economic and social development and the present condition of legislation, management and protection in respect of the Bohai marine environment. On the basis of consensus, we hereby make the declaration as follows:

### 1. Importance of the Bohai Environmental Issue

1. Bohai is a large-sized internal sea of China and the peripheral area of the Bohai Sea is an economically and socially developed region. The eco-environmental condition of the Bohai Sea has a bearing not only on the continued prosperity of the around-the-Bohai economic circle in the future, but also on the development of the entire Northeast, North and even the vast Northwest China. Therefore, the health of the Bohai eco-environment occupies a very important strategic place in China.
2. Along with the rapid development of Bohai Sea economy, the discharge rate of land-based pollutants into the ocean remains high and the eco-environment in the sea area is facing and bearing an increasingly growing pressure. The aggravation of the Bohai environmental pollution and the damage to the resources therein have led to the sharp decline of the service functions of the sea area and the fact that the Bohai's capacity of sustainable development and utilization is losing. The worsening of the Bohai environment and resource condition will not only threaten the development prospects of the around-the-Bohai economic circle but also tie down the development of the national economy as a whole.
3. To ensure the sustainable development of the Bohai Sea is a major issue of vital importance to the overall situation of China's national economy and social development. Improvement of the Bohai Sea environment is a systems engineering, which requires the joint efforts of the provinces and municipalities around the Bohai Sea and the relevant inland provinces and municipalities as well as all walks of life in the whole society within a long period of time, and the effective actions to be taken. With a view to promoting the sustainable development of the society, economy and culture in the around-the-Bohai region, we hereby solemnly declare: During the Tenth Five-Year Plan, we shall always remember the following overall goal and the orientation of action shoulder our common duties, take action immediately and plunge into the activities of protecting and rehabilitating the natural eco-environment of the Bohai Sea.

## **2. Guiding Ideology, Principles and Objectives for Saving the Bohai Sea**

4. The 1996 China Ocean Agenda 21, the White Paper entitled "China's Marine Policies" published by the Chinese Government and the Law of the People's Republic of China on Marine Environmental Protection which came into force as of April 1, 2000 have provided overall guiding ideology, principles and objectives as well as policies and legal framework for us to carry out the improvement of Bohai Sea environment.
5. The worsening Bohai Sea environment is closely related to the economic and social activities in the periphery. The environmental issue of the Bohai Sea is not isolated, so it is necessary to combine environmental protection with the demand for economic growth and development and solve the environmental problems in the process of development. It is imperative to stress and carry out the guiding ideology on the coordination of environmental protection and resource development.
6. It is essential to give full consideration to Bohai Sea's self law and natural characteristics and grasp the practical problems and future development tendencies of environment and resources. The guiding principles for the protection and preservation of the Bohai Sea's resources and environment should include the principle of giving consideration to both the land and the sea, and making an overall arrangement; the principle of moderate development and rational protection; the principal of laying equal stress on administration and legislative management; and the principle of sustainable development of environment and resources.
7. The initial objective of protection and preservation of Bohai Sea environment is to basically bring the damage to the eco-environment under control and obviously improve the environmental quality, and the ultimate goal is to realize the overall coordination of the Bohai economy and society with the marine environment and resources and their sustainable development.

## **3. Measures and Actions**

8. We have realized that establishing a simple and efficient management mechanism for the Bohai Sea is one of the priorities for realizing the improvement of the Bohai Sea environment. We propose that a transregional coordination organ for the integrated Bohai Sea management which is composed of the staff members from the both central and local governments be set up to jointly carry out marine resources conservation, ocean environmental monitoring, and marine supervision and law-enforcement in the Bohai Sea.
9. The Bohai Sea is a regional marine unit across administrative regions with unique socioeconomic and physiographic features. The improvement and recovery of the Bohai Sea environment should follow the policies, and the general principles, standards and requirements of the laws and regulations of the State concerning marine environment. In the meantime, considering the specific characteristics of the Bohai Sea, it is imperative to formulate and implement the Bohai Sea Management Law so as to provide legal basis with a clear aim for the various activities of development, management, protection and rehabilitation of the Bohai Sea.



10. The Bohai Sea is a focal sea area along China's coast. In accordance with the Law of the People's Republic of China on Marine Environmental Protection, it is necessary to implement as soon as possible the system for the total quantity control of pollutants discharged into the focal sea areas, establish the total quantity control quota for the major pollutants discharged into the sea and allocate the controlled amount and quota of discharge for the main pollution sources.
11. Research should be made on the model of establishing and managing a Special Fund for Blue (Saving) Bohai Sea. The relevant international organizations, the central and provincial, municipal as well as local governments, enterprises (institutions), mass organizations and individuals will be invited to jointly fund and manage the Special Fund. The fund will be used mainly for the education in the public's awareness of the ocean, marine environmental protection and the related basic scientific and technological researches, capacity-building and talent training in the field of marine environmental protection.
12. To solve the marine environmental problems in the Bohai Sea requires the support of marine scientific research, exchange of environmental technologies, input of funds and extensive international cooperation. We are aware of the vital importance of the dissemination and interchange of marine environmental information to the resolution of the Bohai Sea environmental problems. We support and promote the regional dissemination and interchange of marine information. We are willing to exchange experiences in marine environmental protection with the relevant international organizations and other coastal countries in the world and strengthen mutual technological cooperation and transfer so as to make contributions to the improvement of marine environment in the region and the world as a whole.
13. We propose that governments at all levels in the around-the-Bohai region and the whole society pay attention to and maintain the marine health of the Bohai Sea, and develop, utilize and protect the marine resources and environment in a scientific and rational way so that the state and all circles of the society could benefit from the sustainable use of the Bohai Sea.
14. We stress once again that, in making relevant policy decisions and taking specific actions in the future, we shall always bear in mind and follow the above-mentioned principles and, conscientiously protect the marine environment and resources of the Bohai Sea so as to open up a brighter future of the Bohai Sea for the contemporary and coming generations.



## **ANNEX 4**

### **List of Documents**

**Seventh Programme Steering Committee Meeting  
 Dalian, China  
 26 – 29 July 2000**

**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/00/DOC/01
		Provisional List of Participants	PSC/00/DOC/01a
2.0	Provisional Agenda	Provisional Agenda	PSC/00/DOC/02
		Annotated Provisional Agenda	PSC/00/DOC/03
3.0	Rules of Procedure for the Meeting		
4.0	Revised PSC Terms of Reference		
4.1	Revised PSC Terms of Reference	Revised Terms of Reference of the Programme Steering Committee (PSC)	PSC/00/DOC/04
4.2	Revised PSC Terms of Reference	Creating an Intersessional PSC Consultative Group (ICG)	PSC/00/DOC/05
5.0	Report of the Regional Programme Director on Programme Development and Implementation		
5.1(A)	Report of the Regional Programme Director on Programme Development and Implementation	Summary Report of the Regional Programme for the Prevention and Management of Marine Pollution in the East Asian Seas: Terminal Report	PSC/00/DOC/06
5.1(B)	Report of the Regional Programme Director on Programme Development and Implementation	Summary Report of the Regional Programme for the Prevention and Management of Marine Pollution in the East Asian Seas: Sharing Lessons and Experience in Marine Pollution Management	PSC/00/DOC/07
5.2	Report of the Regional Programme Director on Programme Development and Implementation	Annual Programme Report (APR)	PSC/00/DOC/08
6.0	Strategies and Approaches for PEMSEA		

6.1	Strategies and Approaches for PEMSEA	Integrated Coastal Management (ICM)	PSC/00/DOC/09
6.2	Strategies and Approaches for PEMSEA	Subregional Sea Areas and Pollution Hotspots	PSC/00/DOC/10
6.3(A)	Strategies and Approaches for PEMSEA	Building Capacity in Coastal and Marine Environmental Management	PSC/00/DOC/11
6.3(B)	Strategies and Approaches for PEMSEA	An Assessment of the Impact of ICM Training (1995-1998)	PSC/00/DOC/12
6.4	Strategies and Approaches for PEMSEA	Regional Networks and a Regional Task Force	PSC/00/DOC/13
6.5	Strategies and Approaches for PEMSEA	Environmental Investments	PSC/00/DOC/14
6.6(A)	Strategies and Approaches for PEMSEA	Bridging the Gap between Science and Policy	PSC/00/DOC/15
6.6(B)	Strategies and Approaches for PEMSEA	PEMSEA's Areas of Excellence	PSC/00/DOC/16
6.7	Strategies and Approaches for PEMSEA	Integrated Information Management System	PSC/00/DOC/17
6.8	Strategies and Approaches for PEMSEA	Recruiting NGOs, Religious Groups, Environmental Journalists and Other Stakeholders as Partners in Coastal and Marine Environmental Management	PSC/00/DOC/18
6.9	Strategies and Approaches for PEMSEA	Development of Coastal Policy	PSC/00/DOC/19
6.10(A)	Strategies and Approaches for PEMSEA	Development of a Sustainable Regional Mechanism	PSC/00/DOC/20
6.10(B)	Strategies and Approaches for PEMSEA	Marine Environment Resource Facility (MERF)	PSC/00/DOC/21
7	PEMSEA Work Plan	PEMSEA Work Plan	PSC/00/DOC/22
8	Co-operation and Collaboration with Partners		
8.1	Co-operation and Collaboration with Partners	IMO/Singapore/PEMSEA Training Programme for 2000 – 2001	PSC/00/DOC/23

8.2	Co-operation and Collaboration with Partners	PEMSEA/IMO Chemical Spills Prevention and Port Safety Audit	PSC/00/DOC/24
8.3	Co-operation and Collaboration with Partners	Collaborative Activities among PEMSEA, Sida/SAREC and CMC	PSC/00/DOC/25
8.4	Co-operation and Collaboration with Partners	Memorandum of Agreement between UNDP, IMO, the Province of Bataan (Philippines) and Petron Corporation on the Establishment of an ICM Parallel Site	PSC/00/DOC/26
8.5	Co-operation and Collaboration with Partners	PEMSEA/PETRON Cooperation n Video Production for Manila Bay	PSC/00/DOC/27
8.6	Co-operation and Collaboration with Partners	PEMSEA/Global Village of Beijing Video Production on the Bohai Sea	PSC/00/DOC/28
8.7	Co-operation and Collaboration with Partners	PEMSEA/Tokai University/Province of Bataan Collaboration on Artificial Reef	PSC/00/DOC/29
8.8	Co-operation and Collaboration with Partners	PEMSEA/HCL/EDTI/CIDA Cooperation on the Development of Quest	PSC/00/DOC/30
8.9	Co-operation and Collaboration with Partners	PEMSEA/Batangas/New Zealand Cooperative Project on Integrated Waste Management	PSC/00/DOC/31
8.10	Co-operation and Collaboration with Partners	PEMSEA/PNRI/IAEA Collaboration in Manila Bay	PSC/00/DOC/32

*Tripartite Session*

ITEM NO.	AGENDA ITEM	DOCUMENT	DOCUMENT NUMBER
1.0	Organizational Matters	Provisional List of Participants	PSC/00/DOC/33
2.0	Provisional Agenda	Annotated Provisional Agenda	PSC/00/DOC/03
3.0	Matters arising from the 1999 Tripartite Review	Report of the Executing Agency on the recommendations of the 1999 TPR	PSC/00/DOC/34
4.0	Presentation of APR	Annual Programme Report	PSC/00/DOC/08
5.0	Conclusions and Recommendations of the 7 <sup>th</sup> PSC Meeting	Draft 7 <sup>th</sup> PSC Meeting Report	
6.0	2000 – 2000 Work Plan and Budget	Work Plan and Budget for 2000 to 2001	PSC/00/DOC/22
		Programme Budget	PSC/00/DOC/35

## **ANNEX 5**

**Seventh PSC Agenda:**

**Technical Session  
Tripartite Review Session**

**GEF/UNDP/IMO Regional Programme on Building Partnerships  
in Environmental Protection and Management for the East Asian Seas**

**Seventh Programme Steering Committee Meeting  
26-29 July 2000  
Dalian, China**

**PROVISIONAL AGENDA**

**26 July 2000 (Wednesday)**

- 8:00 Registration  
8:30 Opening Ceremony  
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 Approval of Provisional Agenda  
3.0 Rules of Procedure for the Meeting  
4.0 Revised Terms of Reference for the Programme Steering Committee  
11:15 5.0 Report by the Regional Programme Director on Programme  
Development and Implementation  
5.1 GEF/UNDP/IMO Regional Programme for the Prevention and  
Management of Marine Pollution in the East Asian Seas  
(RAS/92/G34)  
5.2 GEF/UNDP/IMO Regional Programme on Building  
Partnerships in Environmental Protection and Management for  
the East Asian Seas (RAS/98/G33/A/1G/19)  
12:30 Lunch  
14:00 6.0 Strategies and Approaches for PEMSEA

- 15:30 Coffee Break
- 16:00 Continuation of Agenda 6.0
- 19:00 Banquet

**27 July 2000 (Thursday)**

- 08:30 7.0 PEMSEA Work Plan 2000-2001
- 10:00 Coffee Break
- 10:30 8.0 Cooperation and Collaboration with Partners
- 12:30 Lunch
- 14:00 Continuation of Agenda 8.0
- 15:00 9.0 Conclusions and Recommendations
- 15:30 Coffee Break
- 17:00 10.0 Other Business
- 19:00 Banquet

**28 July 2000 (Friday)**

- 08:00 Field Trip

**29 July 2000 (Saturday)**

- 08:00 Adoption of the Report
- 10:00 Closing of Technical Session
- 10:15 Coffee Break

**Tripartite Review Session**

- 10:30 1.0 Organizational Matters
- 2.0 Adoption of Provisional Agenda
- 3.0 Matters Arising from the 1999 Tripartite Review Meeting



11:00	4.0 Presentation of Annual Programme Report
	4.1. Achievements
	4.2. Operational Issues
	4.3. Numerical Rating
12:30	Lunch
14:00	5.0 Presentation of the Conclusions and Recommendations of the Technical Session of the 7 <sup>th</sup> Programme Steering Committee Meeting
15:00	6.0 Work Plan and Budget for 2000 and 2001
16:00	7.0 Recommendations
17:00	<b>Closing Ceremony</b>

## ANNEX 6

### Address of the Korean Delegation

## Address of the Korean Delegation

TITLE: COLLABORATIVE JOINING OF KOREA TOWARD INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF PEMSEA

### 1. INTRODUCTORY REMARKS - (Item 5.0)

Distinguished Delegates, Experts and Participants from International and Regional Organizations!

On behalf of Korean Government, I would like to convey sincere congratulations for the successful completion of Pilot Phase and visionary initiation of PEMSEA Program. As we all treasure from the East Asian Seas, in terms of our industry, food, tourism and human well being, it is our important responsibility to conserve and develop these resources in sustainable and wise manner.

In this regard, Korean government welcomes and supports the integrated and innovative approaches that PEMSEA is pursuing for the protection of East Asian Sea. We especially appreciate Dr. Chua and his staffs for making enormous and continuous efforts to realize the ambitious goal of PEMSEA since its Pilot Phase.

To achieve the goal of sustainable development of marine resources and environment, Korean government has developed very unique governance institution, Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (MOMAF), which is integrated in term of various marine affairs including marine environment, fishery, and port & shipping. Our national territory does not limit Korean government's commitment and stewardship for conserving marine resources and environment. Korean government shares the vision of PEMSEA with other participating countries from the region.

To achieve the shared vision and goal for the East Asian Seas more effectively, Korean government has recently designated MOMAF as a national focal point, and MOMAF and PEMSEA are planning to exchange the Memorandum of Understanding. This will pave the way to effectively initiate various collaboration activities among Korea, PEMSEA, and other participating countries.

When Neil Armstrong stepped on the moon for the first time as a human, he said, "That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind". I believe that collaborative efforts of PEMSEA and all of you would be a small step for demonstration and parallel sites, one giant leap for coastal countries in East-Asia.

## 2. Remarks on ICM - Item 6.1

Recently, Korean government has made a series of initiatives for integrated management of coastal and marine environment. These include the amendment of Marine Pollution Prevention Act (Aug. 1999, entered into force) to address the issues of land-sea interface which was followed by the designation of nine bays and their watersheds for Special Management Areas (Feb. 2000, entered into force) and the formulation of National Plan for Special Area Management (Mar. 2000, approved) as well as the enactment of National legislation on Coastal Management (Aug. 1999, entered into force) followed by the formulation of National Plan on Integrated Coastal Management (July 2000, approved).

To share the experiences and expertise among Korean government, participating countries and PEMSEA programme in the area of coastal and marine environment management, **Korea government would like to propose one of our Special Management Areas, Sihwa Coastal Area, to be considered as a candidate for an ICM Parallel Site.** In relation to the designation of a parallel site in Sihwa Coastal Area, **Korean government would like to propose to hold a joint workshop with PEMSEA in the coming December of this year, following the concept of "Regional Network of Local Governments among ICM demonstration sites".**

This workshop will provide a valuable opportunity for both Korea and other participating countries to share their vision in coastal management, and will provide an important forum to exchange ideas and best practices among various experts from governments, academia and NGOs for the better management of Sihwa coastal area and other ICM sites.

## 3. Remarks on Sub regional Sea Areas and Pollution Hotspots-Item 6.2

Korean government is very interested in Pollution Hotspot programme, especially since the management experiences and outputs can be effectively utilized in managing the environment and resources of Yellow Sea and East Sea. In this regard, Korean government would like to share the expertise in risk assessment and management by exchanging information and experts, and organizing training program or workshops in close collaboration with PEMSEA and participating countries.

## 4. Remarks on Building Capacity in Coastal and Marine Environmental Management-Item 6.3

Building capacity in coastal and marine environmental management is in critical need at both national and regional levels of East Asia. Korean government appreciates PEMSEA to a great extent for playing a major role in meeting this demand from the region. Many government officials and technical experts from Korea have been also benefited from PEMSEA's training programs. To facilitate these efforts, Korean government will closely work with PEMSEA and other participating countries to identify opportunities of hosting training programs or workshops in Korea, providing expertise and resources to participating countries when available, and exchanging government officials or technical experts.

With regard to building capacity, Korean government also recognizes that should they are appropriately trained and informed, local people and NGOs can contribute to realize rational use of marine resources and space. Considering this cause, Korean government has sponsored NGOs' activities relevant to marine environment conservation and coastal management through financial and administrative measures. Recently new non-governmental organization was established one month ago, which is composed of coastal NGOs paying major attention to marine environment conservation. These NGOs have had a strong need to cooperate with other coastal NGOs at national level, and to strengthen their capacity, have longed for exchanging advanced information and various experiences with other NGOs at both international and regional levels. **Thus, Korean government proposes PEMSEA will prepare various arrangements to meet their needs in the offing. We believe that efforts of PEMSEA toward raising public awareness and building capacity of NGOs can establish a strong networking system between local governments and coastal NGOs.**

#### **5. Remarks on Development of Coastal Policy-Item 6.9**

Korean government recognizes the need for and the importance of developing coastal policy as an integrated framework of managing coastal and marine sources at national and regional levels. Recognizing such need, Korean government has made continuous efforts since mid-1980s to establish national mechanism of formulating coastal and marine policy. Those efforts include the development of organizational framework such as the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, and the development of legal and planning framework such as the enactment of "the Framework Act for Marine Development (1987)", the formulation of Marine Development Basic Plan (Jan. 1996, approved), the formulation of "Ocean Korea 21(May 2000, approved)" as a national strategic plan for marine conservation and development in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, and the formulation of "National Plan on Integrated Coastal Management (July 2000, approved)". The experiences and expertise that Korean government has developed in the field of coastal and marine policy, can be transferred through the channel of PEMSEA for the beneficial use by participating countries in developing their own national policy as well as for developing coastal and marine policy at regional context.

In this aspect, **Korean government finds various grounds for collaboration and contribution with PEMSEA and other participating countries, which will lead to the creation of better regional initiatives for marine environment conservation and sustainable development.**

#### **6. Remarks on Development of Sustainable Regional Mechanism-Item 6.10**

Korean government supports PEMSEA for playing as a facilitator role for developing an effective regional mechanism of protecting East Asian Seas. East Asian Seas suffer from various management problems, among which we recognize followings in need of urgent attention: lack of clear goal and vision at regional level, inefficient utilization of regional expertise and experts, and lack of effective institutional mechanism to address trans-boundary issues. Korean government hopes PEMSEA to move forward the concept of developing sustainable regional mechanism through effective utilization of existing resources and expertise of participating countries. As Korean government has been benefited from PEMSEA on marine environment conservation and pollution management, PEMSEA can help other countries in East Asia to improve their environment management techniques and knowledge. **Korean government will provide other countries with**

**established techniques and various experiences in the field of marine environment management, in cooperation with PEMSEA functioning as the effective and sustainable facilitator.**

#### **7. Concluding Remark-Item 8/Item 9.8**

As already mentioned by Korean government in relation to specific agenda items, Korean government shares the vision and goal of PEMSEA at regional context of coastal and marine management, and supports PEMSEA's efforts to develop more effective and sustainable regional mechanism for better management of East Asian Seas. To enhance the collaboration with PEMSEA and participating countries toward our common goals, **Korean government would like to propose to host the next Programme Steering Committee Meeting in Korea. By hosting the 8<sup>th</sup> PSC meeting in Korea, it is hoped that the contribution of Korean government can be advanced at more operational and practical level.**

We appreciate your attention and cooperation.

## **ANNEX 7**

**Full Text of Speeches**

**Observers**



**Address of Dr. Olof Linden  
Professor – Department of Zoology  
University of Stockholm, Sweden**

SIDA (Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency) is a long-term supporter of Integrated Coastal Zone Management in the region. SIDA has over the years supported a number of activities closely related to the East Asian Seas Marine Pollution Program. Much of this support have been focused in the areas of regional cooperation in capacity building and training, providing scholarships, support for research, awareness building and education.

SIDA will continue to be a supporter of projects and programs in these areas. I will report to SIDA regarding the accomplishments so far and the plans for the next phase of your program, now PEMSEA.

GIWA (Global International Waters Assessment) is a four year UNEP-led GEF Funded Program which is executed in co-operation between UNEP and the University of Kalmar in southern Sweden where the GIWA Coordinating Office has been located.

The total cost of the GIWA-program has been estimated at just over 14 million US\$. GEF Council has approved 6.5 million. So far, co-funding contributions have been committed by the Nordic countries and United States. Substantial resources have also been allocated by the city and University of Kalmar.

The overall objective of GIWA is to develop a comprehensive strategic assessment, that may be used by GEF and its partners, to identify priorities for remedial and mitigatory actions in international shared water bodies (Marine-coastal-fresh water).

GIWA is designed not merely to analyze the current problems but to develop scenarios of the future conditions of the world's water resources and analyze policy options, with the view to provide sound scientific advice to decision makers and managers concerned with water resources. It will be a profoundly interdisciplinary study aiming at bridging social and physical sciences and integrating seas with coastal areas and associated land catchment areas.

The aim is to produce a fully comprehensive and integrated global assessment of international waters including the ecological status of, and causes of, environmental problems in transboundary freshwater, coastal and marine systems.

- water quality and quantity
- associated biodiversity and habitats
- their use by society
- the societal causes of the regionally identified issues and problems
- and scenarios of future conditions based on projections of demographic economic and social changes associated with the process of human development.

The products of GIWA are expected to represent the most objective, comprehensive assessment of transboundary water issues, and their societal root causes, conducted so far. THUS, GIWA should make a major contribution to policies and actions that will lead to more sustainable management of international waters.

GIWA is a worldwide assessment. It will be executed regionally in 66 subregions. Thus, GIWA will require close collaboration with local experts and agencies that have access to data and information from these 66 subregions. Needless to say, GIWA will make full use of already completed assessments and all other available information, incorporate the findings of past water-related programs and seek close partnership with relevant organizations and on-going programs, such as the other GEF-funded transboundary analysis that are carried out in the region.

GIWA is presently in the process to establish the network and appoint the focal teams to carry out the subregional assessments. About 12 of these sub-regions are located in East and Southeast Asia and one of the reasons for my presence here is to try to establish and formalize the teams that will carry out this work. For that purpose, during the past weeks I have held discussions with several leading experts and institutions in the region. I am keen to discuss with you, your views, both in general and in detail regarding the GIWA concept and the subregional assessments in the region. I can refer to a brochure, which I unfortunately have given away almost all copies of, but I will send it to any one of you who are interested. Also, please look at our website, [www.giwa.net](http://www.giwa.net) which is very extensive and provide detailed information about the methods for the analysis. The schedule for the work with the assessments is that they should be finished by end of September next year. After that phase, comes the policy option analysis.

Again, I welcome any views, comments, and suggestions. Unfortunately, I have to leave the meeting later today but I will be available for another 3 or 4 hours.

Thank you.

**Address of Dr. Veravat Hongskul  
Senior Fisheries Officer and Secretary of APFIC  
Food and Agriculture Organization**

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Li Jingguang  
Mr. Co-chairman, Mr. Jones  
Mr. Regional Programme Director, Dr. Chua  
Distinguished delegates from the Participating  
countries and International organizations,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

As this is my first opportunity to have the floor, I wish to express our appreciation to Dr. Chua Thia-Eng for the kind invitation sent to FAO and to the State Oceanic Administration for hosting the 7<sup>th</sup> PSC Meeting this beautiful city of Dalian. It is also my pleasure to return to the PSC meeting and meet my colleagues from various countries who share the interest for the well-being of the East.

As I listened to the Report of the Regional Programme Director on the completion of the Phase 1, I was pleased to see that my prediction at Xiamen four years ago was wrong. In discussing lessons learned from the ICM experiences at Xiamen, I noted that most ICM projects were initiated by the outsiders and thus collapsed after the projects completed. Now, we have seen the success in Xiamen and Batangas as well as the new initiatives taken by the local Government of Bataan. I must congratulate Dr. Chua and his devoted staff for these significant output from Phase 1 and trust that the new six demonstration sites in Phase 2 would be equally succeeded as lessons and experiences an ICM have shown the ways and means to accomplish. You have a map in your hands now.

Being one of senior citizens that were forced by Dr. Chua to identify opportunities to face future challenges at Subic Bay four years back, I am grateful for the support given by GEF, UNDP, IMO, SIDA and other sources which bring PEMSEA off the ground. I have to congratulate Dr. Chua for his untiring efforts, with a tint of enviousness, in receiving such enthusiastic supports from all countries as well as from donors in building viable partnerships for environmental protection and management of the East Asian Seas. The programme components are extensive but sound. If all participating countries fully recognize the needs and fully collaborate, and if all PEMSEA staff survive the hardships in monitoring and guiding the implementation of most, if not all, components, I am sure that the countries bordering the East Asian Seas would reach another milestone in environmental management for their own benefit in the next four years.

Mr. Chairman,

Having said that, I should point-out that a major stakeholder is still missing and should be properly addressed in the future. Since the dawn of civilization until recently, only fishermen live on shore and establish their own traditional ICM. The important role of fishing communities and their contributions to food security, as well as economic development, in all coastal states must be recognized and support be provided as well. This is a major issue of concern by FAO.

With your permission, I wish to take a few step further on this issue. Aquatic environment and aquatic living resources are two sides of the same coin and both extensively utilized for human benefits. Degraded environment by all man-made causes led inevitably to the destruction of breeding, fouling, living habitats for all aquatic organisms. Similarly, uncontrolled, destructive fishing practices, overexploitation of fishery resources are also harmful to the environment, both nearshore and high seas. As the results, most coastal resources in the East Asian Seas were depleted, especially in the three subregional "hot-spot" seas identified by PEMSEA, and fishing communities are in real troubles.

FAO is much concerned on the state of these resources and hope to work more closely with PEMSEA and other international/regional bodies as well as coastal states concerned to diverse these negative trends. I believe we share the same noble goals for future generations: "Let's have more fish in clean waters!" FAO has prepared the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and assist our Member States in the implementation of various international agreements and initiatives such as the 1995 UN Agreement on straddling and highly migratory fish stocks, the FAO Compliance Agreement, the International Plans of Action on fishing capacity, shark and seabird bycatch. In 2001, FAO shall convene an international conference to discuss ecosystem approach in fisheries management in Iceland. The new international plans of action on IUU (Illegal, unmanaged and unreported) fishing and on catch reporting are also being prepared.

I, therefore, wish to draw your attention to this aspect, although I am fully aware that most national agencies collaborating with PEMSEA are not fishery-oriented line agencies. The two sides of a coin, however, is a reality and we will have to face it for proper action, sooner or later, to reach an ultimate goal.

In closing, Mr. Chairman, I wish to convey our wish for the success of PEMSEA in delivering its excellent contribution to solve transboundary environmental issues in the East Asian Seas and to assist our coastal states to further develop their own ICM projects to ensure sustainability in both environment and resource utilization. In particular, I wish to commend Dr. Chua Thia-Eng for his ever-lasting enthusiasm and vision to do more for less, to all able staff of the RPO who continue to perform their missions beyond expectation. On our part, FAO will continue to provide technical support and share our experiences to ensure the success of PEMSEA, at which our shared members would enjoy the outcome.

Thank you.

**Address of Mr. Yihang Jiang  
Programme Officer  
United Nations Environment Programme  
East Asian Seas Regional Coordinating Unit**

The representative of UNEP EAS/RCU informed the meeting that the UNEP GEF project in the South China Sea has reached agreement to proceed the project proposal further. He noted that most of the participating countries of PEMSEA are also the members of COBSEA. With the support and guidance of the countries, the cooperation between the two projects will be ensured, as in the case of the first phase of the project.

Taking IIMS as an example, the representative stated that there are a lot of efforts that need to be put together to achieve the goals of the project. In this regard, he informed the meeting that a regional network on coral reef monitoring and data acquisition is being established with the participation of mostly regional and national institutions dealing with coral reef.

Finally, he expressed the willingness of the UNEP EAS/RCU to cooperate with PEMSEA to provide maximum benefits to the member countries of PEMSEA and COBSEA.

### **Address of Dr. Shigeki Mitsumoto IOC Sub-Commission for the Western Pacific (WESTPAC)**

Since WESTPAC unfortunately could not attend the Sixth Programme Steering Committee Meeting in March 1999 because of the coincidence with its three-yearly Session in Seoul, let me first show you the main activities of WESTPAC since December 1998 when the 5<sup>th</sup> Meeting was held in Bali, Indonesia.

Out of these activities, the ones more or less related to marine pollution will be briefed.

A Shipboard Training Workshop on Synoptic Oceanography of the Gulf of Thailand was held on 8 - 18 August, with the participation of 10 marine scientists from the four littoral countries of the Gulf (Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam) on board of the ship kindly provided by Royal Malaysian Navy. Measurements were conducted across the whole mouth of the Gulf of Thailand covering the EEZs of Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam. Sida/SAREC supported the project.

The cruise data subsequently formed part of a data management training that was held in October with cooperation of SEASTART-RC and Chulalongkorn University. Some 33 participants from the four countries attended the course. The course made use of the IODE Resource Kit that is currently being prepared under the IODE framework.

The Gulf of Thailand project further saw the initial development of an online marine data and information management system for the Gulf of Thailand. For this purpose, the IOC hired a data coordinator to assist the project leader Dr. Anond Snidvongs in the establishment of the system. The on-line data management system is hosted by SEASTART-RC.

Sida/SAREC further sponsored two research projects that address the river input of pollutants into the Gulf of Thailand and adjacent waters. These research projects involved both Thai and Vietnamese scientists.

WESTPAC-HAB (Harmful Algal Bloom) project has been conducting several activities after its establishment in 1984. The main activity is to conduct training courses aimed to develop human resources, i.e. to increase the number of scientists studying on HAB and technicians working on monitoring of HAB occurrences.

In order to have further development of HAB science in WESTPAC, the workshop on future research direction on HAB in WESTPAC was held during the 9th International Conference on Harmful Algal Blooms held in Tasmania, Australia in February 2000, with 12 participants from seven countries.

The workshop reviewed and assessed the activities in the past, and discussed the plan for the activity in the next three years. The main point of the plan is that it decided to have the training courses, which had been held only in Japan in the past three years under the leadership of Prof. Fukuyo, to be held in other member countries. Malaysia, the Philippines, and Thailand proposed to host it.

The other area of concern was how HAB monitoring and researches could coordinate or incorporate with other regional research frameworks such as GOOS and

GEOHAB. Because of lack of information on other projects, further discussion could not be made. But all participants recognized the need to seek a way to work together with other projects.

WESTPAC invited PEMSEA to the next meeting.



**Address of Dr. Romeo Trono  
VP for Conservation and Field Operations  
WWF-Philippines**

**Title: Opportunities for Cooperative and Joint Initiatives Between PEMSEA & WWF-Philippines**

WWF-Philippines' mission is "To stop and eventually reverse the accelerating degradation of the natural environment in the Philippines and to help build a future in which Filipinos live in harmony with nature". The organization is sharply focused on coastal and marine environmental and biodiversity issues and works in partnership with relevant government agencies, LGUS, other NGOS, POs, as well as the academe and research institutions.

An analysis of our mission statement will reveal that WWF-Philippines is actually pursuing two goals, i. e. a conservation goal as well as a development goal. We believe that conservation and development are inextricably linked- that failure in conservation will result to failure in development and vice-versa.

To pursue these goals, WWF-Philippines has developed and is currently implementing a conservation program with four sub-program components, namely; 1) Marine and Small Islands Ecosystems Conservation Program; 2) Conservation Science Research and Extension Program; 3) Community Based Resource Management and Entrepreneurship Program; and the Sulu-Sulawesi Ecoregion Based Conservation Program.

WWF-Philippines has been employing various frameworks, strategies and approaches in implementing its conservation program such as Integrated Conservation and Development Projects (ICDP); Enforcement Crusade; research and conservation of species of special concern (sea turtles, dugongs, cetaceans, whale sharks and other elasmobranchs); MPA establishment and management; alternative livelihood programs; capacity building; and information and education campaigns.

We have also recognized the strong potential of ICM as an effective framework that can help enable us to achieve our twin goals of conservation and development. This recognition is clearly manifested in a new project we are developing in Balayan Bay, Batangas. This new project area which is adjacent to Batangas Bay, a PEMSEA Demonstration Site was chosen as an ICM project site by WWF-Philippines due to its high marine biodiversity and its importance to the local fisheries and tourism industry particularly to SCUBA diving enthusiasts.

Together with the PG-ENRO of Batangas province WWF-Philippines recently concluded a 2-day consultative meeting and concept presentation to all the mayors of the nine- (9) municipalities situated along the coast of Balayan Bay. This activity was able to generate buy-in from the municipal governments on the planned ICM project in Balayan Bay. The enthusiasm of the municipal mayors and the very active support and participation of the PG-ENRO can be attributed to the success of Phase 1 of the Regional Program.

Recognizing the wealth of experience, expertise and information on ICM of the Regional Program, I would like to express our serious interest in collaborating with PEMSEA on the further development and hopefully future implementation of the [CM project for Balayan Bay. PEMSEA may also consider evaluating this proposed ICM project as another potential parallel site. To this end, I propose that WWF-Philippines & PEMSEA jointly organize and conduct meetings and discussions in Manila to formulate and formalize a collaborative agreement for the Balayan Bay ICM project in particular as well as for the broader Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion.

While the need to collaborate on the planned Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) and the preparation of a draft Strategic Action Plan (SAP) for Sulu Sulawesi Seas was earlier raised and should be pursued, PEMSEA and WWF-Philippines may initiate exploring the development of a proposal for an ICM project within SSME.

A specific site within the ecoregion where the potential for a transborder ICM project can be explored is the Turtle Islands Heritage Protected Area (TIHPA). The TIHPA became the world's first transborder protected area for sea turtles in 1996 when the Malaysian and Philippine governments signed a MOA to develop and undertake a joint management program for TIHPA with the goal of conserving the largest nesting aggregation of green turtles in the entire ASEAN region. However, despite the joint conservation program, unsustainable and destructive development and fishing activities continue to threaten the ecological integrity of the TIHPA. A Joint Management Committee (JMC) was created by the MOA and can already provide an initial institutional framework for intergovernmental, interagency, and intersectoral partnerships and collaboration for a transborder ICM. The JMC is composed mainly of government agencies in which WWF-Philippines is the only NGO member.

Realizing that approved funds of PEMSEA have already been allocated to specific activities, WWF-Philippines, PEMSEA, and the TIHPA JMC may collaborate in developing a proposal for an ICM project for TIHPA and identify potential donors to fund the project. The WWF network can assist in marketing the proposal.

PEMSEA may also want to look into and access our Southeast Asia Marine Resources Information System (SEAMARIS) and study the feasibility of establishing links with their Integrated Information Management Systems (IIMS). SEAMARIS is a state-of-the-art computer geographic and modeling system that provide an interactive, user-friendly means by which decision-makers can gain an understanding of the potential impacts of specific policies on marine resources. The objectives of SEAMARIS are: 1) provide a cost efficient method of processing large quantities of marine and coastal information in an interactive mode and GIS format; generate large scale (1:5,000 - 1:50,000) map overlays for a clearer understanding of the transnational, interdependent character of the sea environment as well as the resources and activities it harbors and supports; and Marine awareness enhancement support. SEAMARIS has four sub-components namely: 1) Marine and Coastal Information System; 2) Statistical Information System; 3) Library Documents System and; 4) Policy Modeling Engines.

Lastly, another activity which may have some potential for collaboration between PEMSEA and WWF-Philippines is the planned youth camps. If the site and arrangements have not yet been finalized, PEMSEA may want to study the feasibility of conducting this activity in Subic Bay where WWF-Philippines is maintaining a Biodiversity Training Center where similar activities have been conducted in the past. Subic Bay can be an excellent

venue for this activity where participating youths can experience first hand and learn about various ecosystems such as coral reefs, sea grass communities, mangrove forest, and lowland dipterocarp forest. In addition Subic Bay is also a free port zone and hosts numerous companies.

**Address of Mr. Panu Tavarutmaneegul  
Secretary-General  
Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC)**

I should first like to express our deep appreciation for the invitation to attend this meeting and to observe organizations whose objectives are closely aligned with those of SEAFDEC whom I have the honour to represent here today. The main objective of SEAFDEC is to be a centre of advocacy for sustainable fisheries and fish food security in the Southeast Asian region, and to bring about the cohesion and synergy of the ASEAN nations in the perception of the needs of their fisher families and communities and the demands of the market place upon the fisheries resources available. SEAFDEC is the catalyst bringing together technical experts and the policy makers of the region to achieve a lasting and secure regional food supply.

For over thirty years SEAFDEC has fought an on-going campaign against the decline in regional fisheries through a program of activities having the objective of technical development in fisheries and more recently of developing regional policy recommendations for the consideration of the SEAFDEC and ASEAN member country national policy makers. Two years ago, SEAFDEC evolved a far reaching and percipient Strategic Plan that aims to address the issues emerging as threats both global and local, that can affect the fisheries of the region and that may be a forewarning of impending problems in fish food security. Thus, the traditional SEAFDEC work of research and training has been augmented by the establishment of mechanisms and channels for the proposal of fisheries policies to the member countries of SEAFDEC and through the ASEAN framework. The technical work continues both on specific issues and on the more broad concepts of regional codes of conduct, fish trade and the marine environment and coastal fisheries management. The implementation of the Strategic Plan creates guidelines for the future and the most important factor of regionally vital fish food security. Much of this work is done in conjunction and collaboration with other international and regional institutions and organizations that include ASEAN, CIDA, FAO and NACA. A most important function of SEAFDEC is to act as a catalyst for the concepts and promotion of regional cooperation in fisheries development. Indeed, SEAFDEC has become a major player in international fisheries forums. As a forthcoming event, a Millennium Conference on Sustainable Fisheries "Fish for the People" is planned for November of 2001. This will be a landmark meeting and the most significant gathering of fisheries technical experts and policy makers in the history of Southeast Asia. The conference is a collaborative event at ministerial level organized jointly by ASEAN and SEAFDEC. The conference will be organized concurrently with an exhibition that will have a similar theme and which will run for the whole week of the conference.

Thus, the aims and objectives I have outlined have synergies with the expressed goals of this meeting. It is evident that there are few organizations that can achieve their full objectives in isolation and it is encouraging that groups with similar views should seek collaborative and affirmative action for the benefit of the peoples they serve. The control and eradication of pollution go hand in hand with the needs of the sea and its associated environment. Only concerted effort is going to achieve the results we all perceive as necessary to the continuation and development of a progressive social agenda and structure capable of development.

**Address of Mr. Robert Pomeroy  
Associate III  
World Resources Institute (WRI)**

WRI is an independent center for policy research and technical assistance on global environmental and development issues based in Washington, DC. WRI provides information, ideas and practical solutions to global environmental problems. In all of its policy research and work, WRI tries to build bridges between ideas and action, meshing the insights of scientific research, economic and institutional analyses, and practical experiences with the need for open and participatory decision-making.

While operating globally since 1982, WRI has only recently undertaken policy research on coastal and marine issues. We have just completed a Marine Strategy to guide WRI's coastal and marine activities. WRI's Global Marine Strategy articulates the inherent ability to use science to carry out coastal and marine policy analysis and engage and convene stakeholders and relevant decision-making bodies. Three overarching focal themes drive the Strategy:

1. an emphasis on addressing the human dimension of coastal and marine issues
2. issues within coastal waters and associated ecosystems.
3. geographic focus on Asia, Western Pacific and the wider Caribbean.

A number of WRI projects are of interest to the participants:

1. Regional Reefs at Risk: Southeast Asia
2. Coastal Habitats at Risk: Mangroves and Seagrasses in Southeast Asia
3. Destructive Fishing Report Initiative

We support the active participation of local resource users in ICM through community-based management and co-management arrangements.

We support the work of PEMSEA. We look forward to developing a collaboration with PEMSEA on the following strategies and approaches articulated at this PSC meeting:

1. development of coastal policy
2. development of a sustainable regional mechanism
3. bridging the gap between science and policy.

## **ANNEX 8**

### **Meeting Paper:**

### **Creating an Intersessional Consultative Group (ICG)**

## Meeting Paper: Creating an Intersessional Consultative Group (ICG)

### Objectives

1. The primary objectives of the Intersessional Consultative Group (ICG) are to ensure appropriate consultation between PEMSEA and participating countries on transboundary issues, policy guidance, intergovernmental coordination and monitoring and evaluation of Programme progress and outputs.

### Functions

2. The ICG will undertake the following consultations with PEMSEA and participating governments during the intersession period, involving:
  - a) assessment of the Regional Programme progress and performance, submitting its evaluation to the 8<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the PSC meeting using the reporting format of the UNDP/GEF;
  - b) development of a Regional Mechanism; and
  - c) formulation a sustainable marine environment resource facility (MERF).

Details concerning each of these activities are included in Appendix 1.

### Options for ICG Composition

3. There are three options basic options available to the PSC in organizing an intersessional consultative group, as follows:

#### Option 1:

An ICG comprised of three members (Chairman and two members), selected by the PSC.

#### Option 2:

An ICG comprised of country representation from each of the three subregional sea areas/pollution hotspots, for a maximum of six members (Bohai Sea: China; Gulf of Thailand: Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam; Manila Bay: Philippines), including a Chair and five members.



### Option 3:

An ICG comprised of one representative from each participating country of the PSC, for a maximum of eleven members (Chair and ten members).

### Schedule of Meetings

4. The ICG will meet at least once during the intersessional period, based on need. Additional meetings, if needed, are subject to the availability of funds.

### Duration

5. The ICG will serve for one intersessional period between PSC meetings. The PSC will review the function, outputs and benefits derived from the ICG at the 8<sup>th</sup> PSC Meeting.

### Membership participation

6. Each country participating on the ICG will identify a member, and one designated alternate who may attend the ICG on behalf of a member. In the event that both the member and alternate are unable to attend, the country will not be represented during the ICG meeting.

### Budget

7. The expenses required for the operation of the ICG will be taken from the budget for PSC meetings.

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## Appendix 1

### Functions and activities of the ICG :

#### 1. Monitoring and Evaluation of PEMSEA Progress

- provide country input for the APR and other reporting requirements as needed during intercessional period

#### 2. Development of a Regional Mechanism

Provide advice to PEMSEA on the:

- attitude of governments regarding the concept of regional mechanism, including specific constraints to regional mechanism that governments might have and the means to avoid them
- benefits that a regional mechanism could provide to governments and how best to explain such benefits
- type of instrument for a regional mechanism which would be most acceptable to governments
- proper channels to discuss a regional mechanism with governments and help to facilitate such discussions
- level of government commitment towards the ratification and implementation of international environmental conventions related to the marine and coastal environment, including specific implementation problems governments are having, benefits of conventions that governments are not achieving, and sensitivities to aspects of conventions.

#### 3. Formulate a Marine Environmental Resource Facility (MERF)

Provide advice to PEMSEA on:

- government attitude towards ensuring the sustainability of the regional mechanism through a MERF
- what services governments would be interested in receiving from a MERF
- the preferred structure of a MERF that would be most acceptable to governments

## **ANNEX 9**

### **Revised Terms of Reference for the Programme Steering Committee**

## Revised Terms of Reference for the Programme Steering Committee

The Programme Steering Committee (PSC) is tasked:

1. To provide programme direction, strategies and guidance, particularly as related to transboundary environmental issues, national coastal policy and the establishment of a regional mechanism for the implementation of marine environment related international conventions and sustainable financing mechanism;
2. To facilitate programme coordination and ensure that programme activities meet national environmental concerns and priorities;
3. To establish and consolidate Government commitment to the general programme;
4. To share and disseminate programme-funded and programme-generated results and experiences;
5. To review and approve the annual programme work plan;
6. To provide means for promoting regional and national inter-project coordination;
7. To monitor, review and evaluate programme progress to meet stated objectives in accordance with the Annual Programme Report (APR) assessment procedure established by GEF and UNDP;
8. To set up a pilot Intersessional Consultative Group to ensure that appropriate consultations are available on matters that require government interventions including policy guidance, intergovernmental coordination, and monitoring and evaluation of programme progress and outputs;
9. To mobilize international donor, bilateral and national support to develop additional parallel sites/projects within the programme framework.

**GEF/UNDP/IMO Regional Programme on Building Partnerships  
in Environmental Protection and Management for the East Asian Seas**

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

**TRIPARTITE REVIEW**

*Dalian, People's Republic of China, 29 July 2000*

**INTRODUCTION**

- i. The Tripartite Review (TPR) of the Regional Programme was held in Dalian, People's Republic of China, 29 July 2000, following the Technical Session of the 7<sup>th</sup> Programme Steering Committee Meeting. The Government of the People's Republic of China hosted the TPR.
- ii. The TPR was attended by representatives from the eleven participating countries, namely Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Malaysia, the People's Republic of China, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam.
- iii. The TPR was also attended by representatives from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Manila and Beijing Country Offices, UNDP New York, the International Maritime Organization (IMO), London, and the Regional Programme Office (RPO), Manila.
- iv. A list of participants is attached as Annex 10.

**1.0. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS**

- 1.1 Mr. Terence D. Jones, Principal Programme Regional Representative, UNDP, Co-chaired the meeting and declared it open at 1030 hours, 29 July 2000. Prof. Li Jinguang was acclaimed as Co-chair.

**2.0 ADOPTION OF AGENDA**

- 2.1 The agenda for the TPR was adopted as presented, and is contained in Annex 5.

### 3.0 MATTERS ARISING FROM THE 1999 TRIPARTITE REVIEW MEETING

3.1 Dr. Chua briefed the Meeting on the activities and measures undertaken to implement the recommendations of the 1999 TPR meeting in two main areas:

*Strategies and Approaches for PEMSEA, including:*

- Integration of strategies, approaches and organizational arrangements into PEMSEA demonstration projects, which facilitate national coordination and capacity building processes;
- In-kind and in-cash commitments of support from local and central governments to PEMSEA activities;
- Collaboration with MPA Singapore to organize and implement a regional workshop on oil spill clean-up costs and damage claims.

*Work Plan for July-December 1999, including:*

- Completion of concept papers and work plans for the 10 components of PEMSEA;
- Delegation of increased authority for awarding contracts and purchasing equipment, from IMO headquarters to the Regional Programme Director;
- Organization of the 7<sup>th</sup> PSC Meeting, in conjunction with the Government of China.

3.2 The Meeting was advised that IMO had not been able to organize a hazardous waste management workshop, as requested during the previous TPR meeting. Mr. Sainlos confirmed that IMO will continue to seek support from the Basel Convention Secretariat to collaborate on the organization of such a workshop in 2000-2001.

3.3 The Meeting was informed that UNDP Manila and UNDP Hanoi were not able to formally finalize support for the development of ICM parallel sites in the Philippines and Vietnam, respectively, because of UNDP Country Cooperation Framework (CCF) revision. Mr. Terence Jones advised the Meeting that, in the case of the Philippines, UNDP Manila is working with the Government to finalize the review of the CCF and with the Asian Development Bank to prepare a national project on environmental management of coastal areas using the ICM approach. The project proposal is now in the review process.

3.4 The Meeting considered the scheduling of future PSC meetings. It was determined that an 18-month interval would be maintained between successive meetings, as recommended at the 6<sup>th</sup> PSC Meeting.

#### 4.0 PRESENTATION OF THE ANNUAL PROGRAMME REPORT (APR)

##### *Operational Issues*

4.1 Dr. Chua introduced the APR, recalling the presentation and discussion which had occurred during the Technical Session. The Meeting was advised that several operational issues required consideration and direction from the TPR. The issues were identified as follows:

- *Multiple focal points:* Each participating country has 3 to 4 focal points, including GEF, UNDP, IMO and PEMSEA. Confusion and subsequent delays have occurred because the PEMSEA national focal point has not been clearly designated, or has not been given the responsibility to coordinate PEMSEA activities among national agencies.
- *Implementation arrangements:* The preparation and signature of MOAs between IMO and participating countries is a time-consuming process, involving negotiation with governments and IMO headquarters. Attempts to develop standard clauses which can be utilized in all MOAs have been hampered by subsequent changes/refinements to the Agreements by IMO, which results in further review and negotiation with the concerned governments.
- *Delays in signing the Project Document:* Malaysia and Thailand have not signed the Project Document. The associated project activities involving the two countries cannot be fully developed and implemented until the Project Document has been endorsed.
- *Building Partnerships:* IMO has informed the Regional Programme Office of its restrictions with regard to formal arrangements involving partnerships with the private sector. These restrictions impede the RPO in achieving its primary goal, that of developing intergovernmental, interagency and intersectoral partnerships to address environmental management issues in the region.
- *Regional Programme Office activities:* The RPO, in addition to planning, developing, managing, monitoring and evaluating Programme activities, is actively involved in Programme implementation. RPO staff are involved in training, technical support to PEMSEA sites, networking among stakeholders, guidelines formulation, drafting policy papers, preparation of investment opportunities, resource mobilization, development and testing of management



tools and instruments, etc. At present, demands for conference presentations and dissemination of lessons learned from PEMSEA activities, both from within and outside the region, need to be carefully assessed and responded to, in order to ensure most effective use of resources.

- *Reporting requirements:* There are a variety of reporting requirements under GEF and UNDP, including quarterly, semi-annual and annual progress reports, Project Implementation Review (PIR) and ROAR. In addition, PEMSEA prepares a monthly UPDATES, which is distributed to all participating countries, UNDP, GEF and IMO electronically. These reports take considerable time and effort on the part of PEMSEA staff, and may be duplicative.

- 4.2 The Meeting discussed the matter of *national focal points* at length. There was a general consensus that, because of the complex nature of the Regional Programme, many national agencies would be involved, and clear and effective lines of communication and coordination would be needed. Each country has its own bureaucracy for dealing with international programs and projects and the Regional Programme was bound by these processes. However, the organization of National Coordinating Committees was viewed by the Meeting as one means of improving communication and coordination among national agencies. Also, the Meeting indicated that early designation/confirmation of the PEMSEA national focal point within each country, and a clear indication of the roles and responsibilities of the focal point, would help alleviate confusion and delays among agencies as well as future interactions with the RPO.
- 4.3 With regard to *implementing arrangements*, the IMO representative informed the Meeting of IMO's proposal to add a second sentence to the 'Settlement of Disputes' clause in all future MOAs with countries. The sentence will read, "However, if the parties fail to reach a settlement (amicably) the dispute shall be settled, finally, by arbitration in accordance with the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) arbitration rules as at present in force." Mr. Sainlos indicated that this clause was a standard requirement in IMO agreements, and was applied globally. He emphasized that the clause was for the protection of each signatory to the agreement.
- 4.4 The Chinese delegation expressed concern over the proposed change in the Settlement of Disputes clause, citing inconsistency between MOAs in Phase 1 and Phase 2 of the Regional Programme's, and the possible implication that participating countries were not serious about their commitments to PEMSEA initiatives. The Chinese delegation emphasized that, should matters not be settled

amicably between the Regional Programme and a participating country, then the entire PEMSEA concept was at risk and not just the MOA. It was also indicated that, aside from the general implications of the proposed clause, the legal implications were unclear, particularly with respect to the arbitration process, language, location, and jurisdiction. The delegation suggested that the Settlement of Disputes clause used in previous phase, continue to be applied to MOAs in Phase 2.

- 4.5 The delegations of Cambodia, DPR Korea, Malaysia and Thailand supported the intervention by China. The delegation of DPR Korea added that they had discussed this matter with their government. Their position was, given that there were no problems with other UNDP projects and programs in DPR Korea and given that they would try to amicably resolve any dispute with IMO, there was no need for the proposed arbitration language.
- 4.6 The Co-Chair summarized the discussion by pointing out that the subject MOAs with countries are a subset of agreements that GEF, UNDP and IMO have signed with participating countries, which are broader in nature and cover such matters as immunity and settlement of disputes. It was noted that UNCITRAL is but one of the processes available to settle disputes, while keeping in mind that cooperation and amicable solutions were basic elements of all cooperation with the United Nations.
- 4.7 The Co-Chair indicated that further research by UNDP and IMO on a compromise position was required. The IMO representative agreed that there was a need to investigate further the possibility of compromise language but noted that the Legal Division of IMO would need to be involved. He agreed that IMO and UNDP should work together to ensure that the language used met the interests of the countries and organizations involved
- 4.8 Regarding the *delays in signing of the Project Document*, the Malaysian delegation noted that the follow-on phase of the Regional Programme involved more sites and more issues than the pilot phase. Thus, the review and assessment of national obligations with respect to the implementation of PEMSEA were necessary. It was indicated that the presentations and discussions concerning PEMSEA strategies and activities during the Technical Session had clarified a number of points for the delegation.
- 4.9 The delegation of Thailand indicated that the endorsement of the Project Document included reviews by a number of national agencies before final approval. However, the process was proceeding.

- 4.10 The Co-Chair encouraged Malaysia and Thailand to sign the Project Document as soon as possible, in order to facilitate project implementation.
- 4.11 With regard to *building partnerships*, the UNDP Principal Programme Regional Representative noted that signing MOAs with the private sector used to be difficult for the UNDP. However, restrictions on such MOAs had been lifted and that collaboration with the private sector is now encouraged by UNDP. It was noted that IMO may still be more restrictive than UNDP in this area.
- 4.12 Mr. Sainlos stated that IMO did have some restrictions on MOAs with the private sector, but that they were not opposed to them in general. He noted that each such MOA would have to be looked at on a case-by-case basis. Further consultation between IMO and UNDP would aim to respond to the potential to the project for such partnerships.
- 4.13 Concerning *reporting requirements*, the UNDP Principal Programme Regional Representative suggested that UNDP and IMO need to examine possibilities for streamlining the reporting system. Mr. Jones proposed that he will review the matter with UNDP New York to determine if quarterly or semi-annual reports can be removed as a requirement, in view of the PEMSEA's monthly and annual progress reporting procedures.

#### *Assessment of APR*

- 4.14 Mr. Mario Roño (Philippines), Chair of the ad hoc Working Group tasked with assessing the APR on behalf of participating governments, stated that the group had completed its work. He introduced the members of the ad hoc Working Group, Mr. Li Haiqing (China) and Mr. Ri Jun Ho (DPR Korea). Mr. Roño reviewed the numerical rating that had been appraised to the Regional Programme, along with a few minor textual changes to the APR. The overall numerical rating recommended by the Working Group was 1.45, on a scale of 1 to 4, with 1 being highly satisfactory and 4 being unsatisfactory.
- 4.15 The Meeting agreed with the numerical rating and textual changes proposed by the Working Group. It was further agreed that China, as Co-Chair of the PSC Meeting, would sign the APR on behalf of participating governments, with the understanding that the textual changes recommended by the Meeting would be incorporated into the final version of the APR.

## **5.0 Presentation of the Conclusions and Recommendations of the Technical Session of the 7<sup>th</sup> PSC Meeting**

5.1 The Meeting adopted the conclusions and recommendations of the Technical Session of the 7<sup>th</sup> PSC Meeting, with the understanding that the recommended changes in the functions, composition and membership of the Intersessional Consultative Group (ICG) would be incorporated into the final report as requested by the Technical Session.

5.2 The Meeting indicated that, in addition to country representation (i.e., national focal points) on the ICG, representation from UNDP and IMO would also be welcomed.

## **6.0 Work Plan and Budget**

6.1 Dr. Chua introduced the 5-year (1999-2004) overall budget and 2-year (2000-2001) detailed budget for the Regional Programme. He explained the relationship between the 5-year and 2-year work plans, which had been discussed during the Technical Session, and the budget allocations that were presented in terms of resource allotments (5-year budget) and component allotments (two-year budget). The 2-year budget forecast included a total allocation of US\$ 7.14 million, 51.8% being earmarked for ICM and subregional sea area projects, 32.5% for other Programme components, and 15.7% for Project Management.

6.2 The Regional Programme Director reviewed the status of contributions from sources other than GEF. It was noted that Government inputs to the project totaled US\$ 6.1 million, primarily as a consequence of commitments to the ICM demonstration and parallel site projects, and the Bohai Sea initiative. Dr. Chua indicated that other government inputs could be expected as the Programme developed. However, the target contribution from Governments, as identified in the Project Document, was US \$3.983 million, and this had already been surpassed in the first nine months of the project.

6.3 Dr. Chua summarized existing Third Party contributions to the Regional Programme, as follows:

- Private Sector: US\$ 400,000
- NOAA: US\$ 260,000 (in-kind; verbal commitment)
- IMO: US\$ 200,000 (2000-2001)
- Sida: US\$ 100,000 (approximately; training 2000-2001)

- 6.4 The Meeting was informed that Sida had changed personnel and program focus recently, and that the proposed ICM parallel projects in the region had been put on hold. Further meetings would be held between the RPO and Sida to determine possible future collaboration.
- 6.5 It was also highlighted that the UNDP regional focus had shifted to inter-country cooperative mechanisms. As such, it was suggested that the Regional Programme Office develop and submit a proposal to UNDP New York in support of a sustainable regional mechanism.
- 6.6 A number of questions were raised by delegations concerning the budget. Specific budget allocations to resources/activities were addressed by Dr. Chua and Mr. Ross, as follows:
- 'Consultant's contracts' may be issued to individuals to complete specific activities, whereas 'subcontracts' may be issued to companies and institutions to undertake specific project initiatives;
  - 'National professionals' include the site managers and staff at each ICM site and subregional sea area/pollution hotspot location, as well as national staff at the RPO and the Regional Task Force;
  - the 2-year budget allocation for the 6 ICM sites is only US\$ 400,000 higher than the budget allocation for the 3 subregional sea areas/pollution hotspots. ICM sites are much smaller, involve fewer stakeholders and in general require less equipment and technical/scientific support than the subregional sea areas/pollution hotspot projects;
  - efforts will be made to move the 'study tours' activity forward to 2000-2001, as requested by the Technical Session;
  - the 'internships' budget item refers specifically to opportunities for people from the region, and not to international interns. International interns are funded by donor agencies, usually from the country of origin of the intern, and do not use the GEF budget.
- 6.7 The Meeting concluded that the distinction between regional interns and international interns needed to be clarified in the APR.
- 6.8 The delegation from the Philippines asked whether funding for national consultations on the Regional Mechanism which are internal to participating countries could receive funding from the Regional Programme. Dr. Chua explained that there was no budget for this under the work plan. He added that it would be a good demonstration, to donors and others, of the commitment of



participating countries to a real partnership if the countries were to provide such funding.

- 6.9 The delegation of Malaysia asked how funds were allocated to different ICM sites. Mr. Ross explained that each site received approximately the same amount of funds, but that the funds may be allocated to different activities depending on the circumstances of each site.
- 6.10 The delegation of Singapore asked whether the budget item for inter-ministerial meetings meant that it was intended that such meetings would be on a ministerial level. Dr. Chua explained that some policy meetings on the Regional Mechanism were envisioned at a high level but that the budget heading did not necessarily mean they would be at the ministerial level.
- 6.11 The Meeting adopted the Work Plan and Budget as presented and requested the Regional Programme Director to prepare a breakdown of the resource allocations under each component of the 2-year work plan.

## **7.0 Recommendations**

The TPR Meeting recommended:

- 7.1 An 18-month interval be maintained between successive PSC meetings, with the next PSC meeting scheduled for November/December 2001;
- 7.2 PEMSEA national focal points for all participating countries be confirmed in writing to the Regional Programme Office, and that the coordinating responsibility of the national focal point be clearly delineated among national agencies for PEMSEA-related activities;
- 7.3 Invitations letters to PSC meetings, training opportunities and other routine PEMSEA operational activities be directed to the PEMSEA national focal points in participating countries, and copied to other focal points in the countries;
- 7.4 IMO and UNDP review the 'Settlement of Disputes' clause that has been proposed for MOAs with participating countries to ensure that the final language meets the interests of both the countries and organizations involved;

- 7.5 IMO and UNDP analyze and clarify how support from and participation by the private sector and civil society can be facilitated through formal agreements, in keeping with the building partnerships theme of PEMSEA;
- 7.6 IMO and UNDP examine ways of streamlining the reporting requirements of the Regional Programme;
- 7.7 A numerical rating of 1.45 for the Regional Programme, based on the APR presented to the Meeting;
- 7.8 The Regional Programme Director to continue mobilizing resources and support for the implementation of PEMSEA activities at the local, national and regional levels, by partnering with government, donors, international agencies and organizations, the private sector and NGOs.
- 7.9 The adoption of the 5-year Work Plan and Budget for the Regional Programme and 2-year detailed Work Plan and Budget for 2000-2001, with the understanding that any changes/additional activities discussed during the 7<sup>th</sup> PSC Meeting would be accounted for in the respective final Work Plans and Budgets. This included the formation and operation of the pilot ICG and the undertaking of national consultations on policy matters and a sustainable regional mechanism;
- 7.10 The Regional Programme Director prepare and distribute to participating countries a breakdown of the budgeted resources allocations on a component-by-component basis for the 2000-2001 Budget.

## **8.0 Closing Ceremony**

- 8.1 The delegation of China thanked UNDP New York, UNDP Country Offices in Manila and Beijing, and the IMO for their guidance to ensure the success of the 7<sup>th</sup> PSC Meeting. Special thanks were extended to Liaoning Province for the warm hospitality and cooperation in organizing the Meeting and making the participants feel most welcome. Appreciation was also extended to the Co-Chairs of the Technical Session and the Tripartite Review, Prof. Li Jingguang and Mr. Terence D. Jones for efficiently guiding the countries' representatives through the agenda, and to the delegations of the participating countries and the observer organizations for their active involvement throughout the Meeting. The delegation acknowledged the preparatory work that had been completed by the Regional Programme Office in putting together the documentation for the Meeting, and thanked Dr. Chua and the Secretariat for their significant contribution to enhancing the co-operative



atmosphere among participating countries of PEMSEA. Finally, the delegation recognized the effort of the interpreters throughout the Meeting.

- 8.2 The delegations of Vietnam, Malaysia, Indonesia, DPR Korea, the Philippines and RO Korea followed, expressing their gratitude to the host country and to SOA for organizing the Meeting, to the Co-Chairs for their direction throughout the meeting, to UNDP, IMO and the Regional Programme Office for successfully implementing the Meeting and to the other participating countries and observers for their cooperative attitude and enthusiasm throughout the agenda.
- 8.3 The Vietnamese delegation requested PEMSEA support in the implementation of a national workshop on the London Convention.
- 8.4 The delegation of Malaysia noted their appreciation of the excellent work of PEMSEA in implementing the Programme and acknowledged this was not always easy. They indicated that they looked forward to working with PEMSEA and others in the region.
- 8.5 The Indonesian delegation expressed their appreciation for the collaborative partnership they had with the Regional Programme.
- 8.6 The DPR Korean delegation assured the Meeting of its commitment to the Regional Programme, and its willingness to actively participate in PEMSEA activities;
- 8.7 The delegation of the Philippines expressed its view that the Regional Programme required the participation and cooperation of countries in order to address transboundary environmental issues within the Seas of East Asia. As host country for the Regional Programme Office, the Philippine delegation acknowledged the benefits derived to national and local programs by tapping the skills, experience and information of PEMSEA;
- 8.8 The RO Korean delegation informed the Meeting of its intention to remain an active participant in the Regional Programme and thereby contribute to the overall success of PEMSEA. The delegation reiterated its desire to host the 8<sup>th</sup> PSC Meeting.
- 8.9 Mr. Terence D. Jones, Co-Chair and UNDP Principal Programme Regional Representative, congratulated the organizers and participants for the open and collaborative nature of the Meeting, and for the positive outputs. He noted that the

Regional Programme involved many complex activities, but considered that the 7<sup>th</sup> PSC Meeting had established a firm starting point for countries to address such issues, with the guidance of the Regional Programme Office.

- 8.10 Dr. Andrew Hudson, UNDP New York, congratulated the organizers and participants on a successful Meeting. He noted that the Programme had a very promising future and that he was looking forward to watching the Programme, and particularly the ICM sites and subregional sea areas and pollution hot spots, develop over the next 4 ½ years. He indicated that PEMSEA was a unique undertaking that was being watched with interest by many parties, both within and outside the region.
- 8.11 Mr. Jean-Claude Sainlos, IMO London, indicated that IMO was encouraged by the growing interest and support from participating countries for PEMSEA, and the good spirit that characterized the Meeting and its outputs. He thanked the host country, UNDP, the Regional Programme Office, the participants and observers for their contributions and support.
- 8.12 Prof. Li Jingguang, Co-Chair for the Meeting, also thanked the organizers, participants, observers, UNDP and IMO for their cooperation. He emphasized that the Meeting had been constructive, frank, friendly and efficient and that the friendship and hope built up among participating countries was key to the eventual success of PEMSEA.
- 8.13 Dr. Chua indicated his appreciation for the efforts of people behind the scene, both in China and in the PEMSEA office in Manila. Dr. Chua noted that PEMSEA is a new acronym that means "partnerships in environmental management for the seas of East Asia" and that this means that the Programme belongs to the region as a whole and that all have a common responsibility to make the Programme a success.
- 8.14 The Meeting officially closed at 17:00 hrs, on 29 July 2000 with a vote of thanks to the Co-Chairs.

## **ANNEX 10**

### **List of Participants Tripartite Review**

**7<sup>th</sup> Programme Steering Committee Meeting**  
**Dalian, China**  
**26 – 29 July 2000**

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