



Proceedings of the Workshop on Achieving the MDGs through Enhancing Local Capacities for Integrated Coastal Resources Management: Evidences and Lessons Learned

12 December 2006
Haikou City, Hainan Province, PR China



Global Environment
Facility



United Nations Development
Programme



International Maritime
Organization



Partnerships in
Environmental Management
for the Seas of East Asia



UNDP Capacity 2015

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE WORKSHOP ON ACHIEVING
THE MDGS THROUGH ENHANCING LOCAL CAPACITIES
FOR INTEGRATED COASTAL RESOURCES
MANAGEMENT: EVIDENCES AND LESSONS LEARNED**

UNDP Capacity 2015, UNDP Manila

and

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

**East Asian Seas Congress 2006
Haikou City, Hainan Province, PR China
12 December 2006**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. BACKGROUND.....	1
2. STRATEGY AND OBJECTIVES.....	2
2.1. Workshop during the EAS Congress.....	2
2.2. Case Study Selection	2
2.3. Support to Case Study Presenters and Panelists	3
3. WORKSHOP PROPER	4
3.1. Case Study Presentations	4
3.2. Discussion by Panelists	7
3.3. Open Forum	8
4. EMERGING CHALLENGES.....	9
 ANNEX 1. Abstracts of Selected Case Studies.....	 11
ANNEX 2. List of Speakers and Resource Persons	25
ANNEX 3. Workshop Program	30
ANNEX 4. Powerpoint Presentations	31
ANNEX 5. Summary of Workshop Proceedings Submitted during the Closing Ceremony of the International Conference	 185
ANNEX 6. The International Institute for Sustainable Development Coverage of the Session	 187
ANNEX 7. Photos during the Session	194

UNDP Capacity 2015, UNDP Manila and GEF/UNDP/IMO Regional Programme on Building Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA)

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE WORKSHOP ON ACHIEVING THE MDGS THROUGH
ENHANCING LOCAL CAPACITIES FOR INTEGRATED COASTAL RESOURCES
MANAGEMENT: EVIDENCES AND LESSONS LEARNED**

**East Asian Seas Congress 2006
Haikou City, Hainan Province, PR China, 12 December 2006**

1. BACKGROUND

- 1.1. The East Asian Seas (EAS) Congress 2006 was a pioneering region-wide platform for capacity building, strategic action and cooperation for the sustainable management and development of the seas of East Asia. The Congress was participated in by more than 800 individuals from 38 countries including government ministers and high-level officials, heads of regional, international and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), experts and representatives from the private sector and civil society.
- 1.2. The International Conference on Coastal and Ocean Governance featured 32 workshops and seminars discussing crucial issues on coastal and marine management in the East Asian region. It provided a dynamic format for meaningful knowledge exchange, dialogue and interaction between and among key players and stakeholders in sustainable coastal and ocean management.
- 1.3. With the theme “One Ocean, One People, One Vision,” the second EAS Congress was held in Haikou City, Hainan Province, People’s Republic of China from 12-16 December and was organized by the Global Environment Facility/United Nations Development Programme/International Maritime Organization (GEF/UNDP/IMO) Regional Programme on Partnerships for Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA) together with PR China. This was a follow-on event to the first successful Congress held in Putrajaya, Malaysia, in 2003, which was highlighted by the endorsement of the landmark Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA) and the signing of the Putrajaya Declaration by ocean and environment ministers from 12 PEMSEA participating countries.
- 1.4. Capacity 2015 is UNDP’s global capacity development platform. It provides services in needs assessments and diagnostics based on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), widening policy options, and strengthening capacity for service delivery. Capacity 2015 focuses efforts on strengthening local capacities. More specifically, it focuses on:
 1. Enhancing local capacities to formulate and implement local development strategies;
 2. Supporting local government capacity to manage institutional change and public administration reform;
 3. Assisting community service delivery;

4. Aiding local procurement and employment generation mechanisms including the role of the domestic private sector;
 5. Improving the role of civil society organizations in participatory local planning, implementation and monitoring; and
 6. Helping in the design and maintenance of locally-owned monitoring and accountability mechanisms to assess progress towards the MDGs.
- 1.5. The EAS Congress 2006, therefore, provided an opportunity for cross-national, cross-regional sharing of information and experiences in integrated capacity development through the formulation, implementation, management, monitoring and governance of integrated coastal resource management (ICRM) plans and programs. PEMSEA has catalyzed local capacity development in the management of coastal and marine areas, through the formulation and implementation of 25-year strategic environment plans for the sustainable development of the coastal and marine resources in 8 demonstration sites in the region. In addition, PEMSEA has facilitated the development of 15 parallel ICM sites, where technical support and training of local, national and donor initiatives were provided.
- 1.6. The lessons learned by various regional organizations working on strengthening local capacities for environmental management, particularly in critical coastal areas in the region, were discussed. The outcomes of these efforts were also examined, particularly with respect to developing local, national and regional capacities for contributing to the attainment of the MDGs. Discussions included poverty, gender, environmental sustainability and partnership goals.

2. STRATEGY AND OBJECTIVES

2.1. Workshop during the EAS Congress

- 2.1.1. UNDP Capacity 2015, together with UNDP Manila, sponsored the session on Achieving the MDGs through Enhancing Local Capacities in Integrated Coastal Resources Management (ICRM): Evidences and Lessons Learned.
- 2.1.2. The session aimed to share and discuss capacity development strategies, experiences, evidences, lessons learned, and ways forward in promoting and strengthening the role of local institutions, including local governments, NGOs, community-based organizations, the academe and the private sector, in ICRM.

2.2. Case Study Selection

- 2.2.1. A call for case studies was posted on UNDP websites (e.g., Capacity 2015, UNDP Philippines, etc.) and in the EAS Congress website. This was also circulated through email to UNDP country offices and partner organizations. Presenters were also invited by Capacity 2015.
- 2.2.2. Five case studies/presentations were selected based on the following criteria: 1) evidence and impact of capacity development initiatives in the management of coastal and marine resources in the area; and 2) the range of capacity development strategies that contributed to the transformation of

capacities and practices in the area. The following case studies were selected for presentation:

- a. Achieving the MDGs through Enhancing Local Capacities for ICRM: Lessons Learned (Dr. Franciso Fellizar, Ritsumeikan University, Japan).
- b. Bani's Trailblazing Coastal Resource Management Program: A Look into the Capacity Building Approaches (Hon Gabriel Navarro, Mayor, Bani Municipal Government, Pangasinan, Philippines).
- c. Local Community Capacity Development in the Aftermath of Tsunami: The Case of Aceh Sustainable Coastal Recovery (Ir. Tridoyo Kusumastanto, Center for Coastal and Marine Resources Studies, Bogor Agricultural University, Indonesia).
- d. Harnessing LGU Participation in Coastal Resources Management: Experiences in Bay-wide Integrated Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management in Northern Lamon Bay and San Miguel Bay, Philippines (Mr. Robert Solar, International Institute for Rural Reconstruction, Philippines and Dr. Liza Lim, Institute of Social Order, Philippines).
- e. The Role of NGOs in Implementing the MDGs — IOI Example (Dr. Awni Benham and Dr. Iouri Oliounine, International Ocean Institute (IOI), Malta).

2.2.3. Abstracts of accepted case studies and profile of speakers, chair and co-chair are found in Annex 1.

2.2.4. The case studies focused on the transformation that occurred in the featured coastal locality, resulting from the capacity development strategies that were initiated and implemented by the local government. The case studies also looked at change management mechanisms that were instituted, including incentive systems, institutional restructuring and/or reorganization, and skills development, among others. They analyzed the specific capacities that were strengthened, and how these capacities contributed to the resulting transformation and to the attainment of the MDGs.

2.3. Support to Case Study Presenters and Panelists

UNDP/Capacity 2015 provided full support to four participants and covered partial expenses of one participant from Australia. The third case study presenter, Mr. Robert Solar, was unable to attend the workshop due to conflicts in schedule.

3. WORKSHOP PROPER

The Capacity Development Session ran for two and a half hours (150 minutes) on Tuesday 12 December, and was participated in by 60–70 participants. . It was chaired by Ms. Erna Witoelar, United Nations Special Ambassador for the MDGs for the Asia-Pacific

Region and co-chaired by Dr. Francisco Fellizar, Professor from the Asia-Pacific Ritsumeikan University in Japan. Annex 2 contains the List of Speakers and Resource Persons.

The session was divided into three major parts: case study presentations, panel discussion and an open forum. The workshop program is included in Annex 3.

3.1. Case Study Presentations

3.1.1. Achieving the MDGs through Enhancing Local Capacities for ICRM: Lessons Learned (Dr. Francisco Fellizar, Ritsumeikan University, Japan).

3.1.1.1. Dr. Francisco Fellizar, co-chair and presenter provided the overall conceptual framework for the session by discussing the ICRM response to the challenge of the MDGs (Annex 4a).

3.1.1.2. **Bases for localization.** The MDG premises were discussed and emphasis was given that only through localization of such efforts will the MDGs be realized. Localization addresses four basic arguments contributing to local development including subsidiarity, inequality, complementarity and thematic integration.

3.1.1.3. **Parallelism between MDGs and ICRM.** Both the MDGs and ICRM share the same concern for poverty alleviation and emphasize human and ecological well-being. While both frameworks are important in the pursuit of sustainable development, there are barriers to localization, such as limited appropriate capacity among local authorities, inadequate and inconsistencies in data collection and baselining, and fragmented efforts and political differences between national government and local authorities.

3.1.1.4. **Framework for acting and learning together.** Among the suggestions was the creation of a framework for “acting and learning together” that would involve linkages and coordination of basic social factors, i.e., population, technology, institutions and resources. To operationalize such a framework, the emphasis on ICRM capacity development would have to focus on retooling of approaches to delve more on ground-level experiences where the interaction of these factors are more visible. Multiple approaches should also be used to effectively integrate these factors toward more effective capacity development activities.

Better knowledge would be acquired in terms of:

- the dimensions of poverty and its linkage to environmental conditions;
- the powers of stakeholders;
- capacities and motivations; and
- various policy and decisionmaking processes.

These can be used in designing effective capacity development programs.

- 3.1.1.5. **Requirements for ICRM implementers.** Some recommendations were made to ICRM practitioners to be able to strengthen the orientation towards the mission, including professionalization, operationalizing integration, continuing education, building of networks or social capital and strong leadership

3.1.2. Bani's Trailblazing Coastal Resource Management Program: A Look into the Capacity-building Approaches (Hon. Gabriel Navarro, Mayor, Bani Municipal Government, Pangasinan, Philippines).

- 3.1.2.1. **Ingredients for successful ICRM implementation at the local level.** Mayor Gabriel Navarro affirmed some of concepts discussed by Dr. Fellizar and pointed these out through the experience of the Municipality of Bani in implementing a Coastal Resource Management Program (Annex 4b). Mayor Navarro emphasized that learning, experience and vision determine the success of ICRM implementation at the local level.
- 3.1.2.2. The will to implement is an important ingredient in resource management projects. Since results of such initiatives are not immediately seen, politicians may not always prioritize these projects over "vote-earner" infrastructure projects.
- 3.1.2.3. Capacity development interventions, therefore, are determined by the motivation to implement and follow-through, and political will. He cited some of the partnership experiences with various local and international organizations in managing the resources, such as livelihood development and water quality monitoring, establishment of marine protected areas, community organizing, provision of legal assistance on fishery law, and capacity building, among others.
- 3.1.2.4. **Environmental problems transcend political boundaries.** Mayor Navarro emphasized that environmental problems should transcend political boundaries. He cited the existing cooperation of five municipalities including Bani, Anda, San Fernando, Bolinao and Alaminos, in implementing a network of sanctuaries called "Basbas" (a local word for "blessing"). The network provides a venue for members to discuss common concerns, such as illegal fishing and marine pollution.
- 3.1.2.5. He also related some of the strategies to monitor and regulate fishing operations in Bani. He cited their experience in promoting the registration of fishers and a regular census to determine the number of fishers in the municipality. The establishment of the Marine Emergency Response Team to immediately respond to marine calamities was among the major results of capacity development done with the University of the Philippines' Marine Science Institute.

3.1.3. Local Community Capacity Development in the Aftermath of Tsunami: The Case of Aceh Sustainable Coastal Recovery (Ir. Tridoyo Kumastanto, Center for Coastal and Marine Resources Studies, Bogor Agricultural University, Indonesia).

3.1.3.1. Livelihood development as a holistic approach. Dr. Kusumastanto discussed the framework of socioecological system, which integrates nature and society in the analysis and design of livelihood development projects (Annex 4c). This framework is being used in the implementation of livelihood programs as a recovery method in Aceh, Indonesia. The strategy does not only involve the provision of livelihood projects, but is also a comprehensive approach that includes the revival of local institutions and integrates financial capital with social, human and natural capital. The Coastal Livelihood System Approach (Figure 1) provides a framework for understanding the implementation of livelihood projects in Aceh.

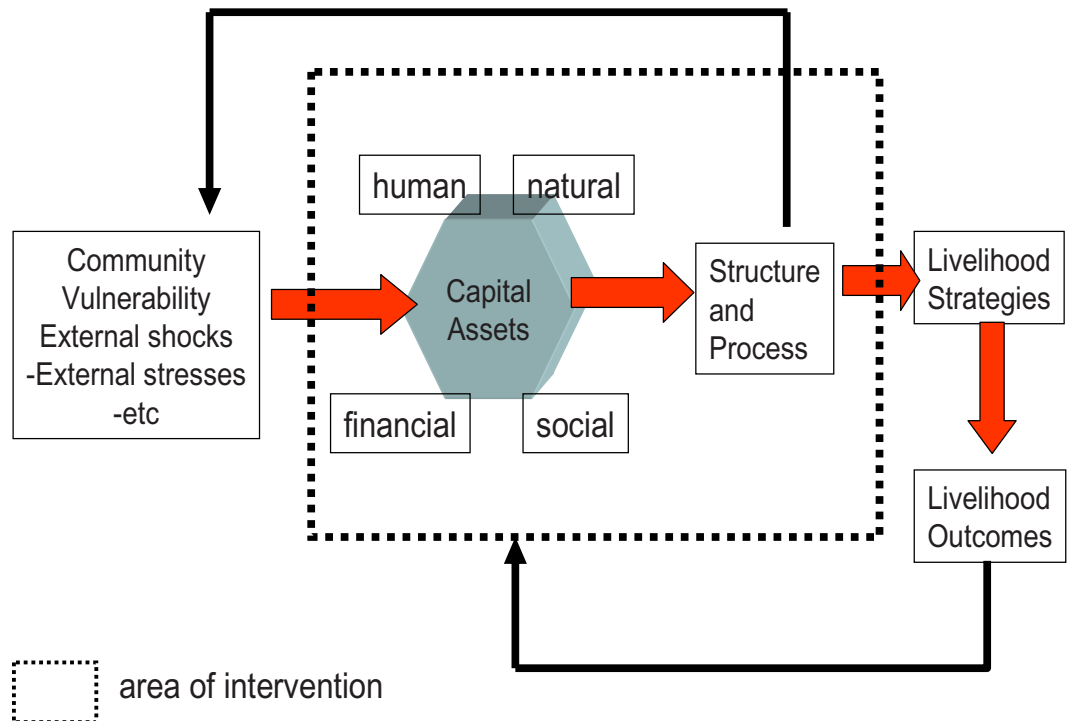


Figure 1. Coastal Livelihood System Approach

3.1.3.2. Capacity development challenges. The death of hundreds of people, including local leaders, posed difficulty in implementing livelihood development projects. Community members have to be re-trained, particularly the potential leaders in the community. These potential leaders will then be able to take the lead in implementing local livelihood projects as well as promote a more holistic strategy in livelihood activities.

3.1.4. MDGs and IOI — A Stakeholder Contribution to Achieving the MDGs (Dr. Awni Benham and Dr. Iouri Oliounine, International Ocean Institute (IOI), Malta).

3.1.4.1. MDGs and IOI – a stakeholder contribution to achieving the MDGs. Dr. Iouri Oliounine described the IOI's initiatives towards the realization of the MDGs (Annex 4d) such as ocean governance, research, education and training, and community awareness. Examples of the IOI/MDG-related activities to make the ocean and its coasts a healthier, safer and better place were provided. The challenges faced in implementation were detailed, as well as suggestions on how to meet such challenges.

3.1.4.2. Voice of the ocean. Dr. Oliounine's presentation also included recommendations on how to get coastal and resource management concerns to be heard. It was proposed that specific MDG-related measures to address the state of the ocean be elaborated and adopted; that an NGO-wide conference be organized with the focus on the marine environment and ocean resources and on the overarching links with existing MDGs; that the Secretary General of the United Nations appoint a Special Representative or a Goodwill Ambassador for the Ocean.

3.2. Discussion by Panelists

3.2.1. Role of local leaders. Dr. Meryl Williams of the Australian Center for International Agricultural Research discussed the requirements to achieve sustainable fisheries at various levels. She emphasized the importance of establishing the credibility of local leaders, based on technical competency and motivation. Local leaders should promote a sense of community and commitment, and be made accountable in the process of project implementation.

3.2.2. Capacity development on emergency response. Dr. Williams also emphasized capacity development on emergency response as an important consideration in local capacity development activities to prevent any setbacks in achieving the MDGs. Capacity development activities should also be geared towards preparing the communities for these incidents.

3.2.3. Knowledge-based society. Dr. Pitiwong Tantichodok of the Walailak University, Thailand, emphasized the importance of a knowledge-based society in the achievement of MDGs. In any capacity development activity, due consideration should be made to both the actors and the kind of information or knowledge that they require. Capacity development processes should also emphasize the appropriate knowledge-generation mechanism for a specific group of beneficiaries. The coordination between and among policymakers, community, NGOs and the academe is an important dimension of capacity development, particularly in maximizing available resources.

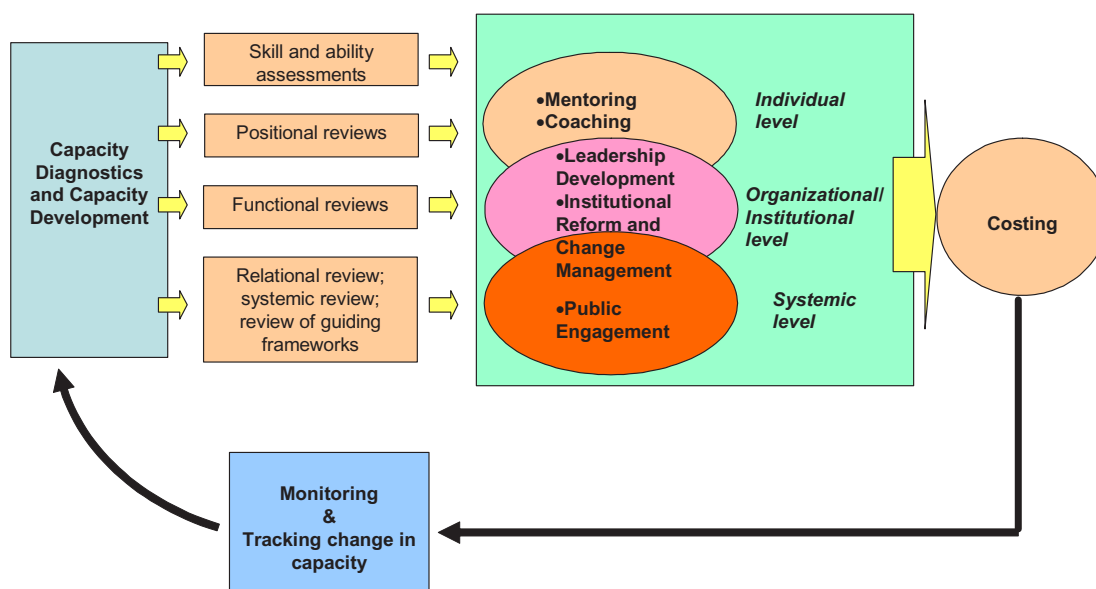


Figure 2. Program Framework for Capacity Development Strategies (UNDP Capacity 2015).

3.2.4. **The challenge of institutionalization.** Mr. Robert Bernardo of the Capacity 2015 Asia expressed that most donor programs link up with national agencies and departments with only a limited number of these programs being implemented at the local level. He stressed the importance of integrating capacity development initiatives in all project activities especially at the local level. This becomes challenging particularly in short-term and small-scale projects.

3.2.5. He introduced the participants to the framework (Figure 2) being used by Capacity 2015 in the implementation of capacity development in the region. He stressed that due consideration be made on processes, actors, monitoring and resources to ensure effectiveness of capacity development approaches.

3.3. Open Forum

3.3.1. **Monitoring tools for capacity development.** Monitoring tools for capacity development should be established or developed not only to identify the actual results of capacity development activities, but also to show the impact of such initiatives. The challenge therefore would be to effectively establish the links between evaluation and performance management.

3.3.2. **Capacity development as a tool for the marginalized.** Capacity development is seen as an important tool for the marginalized, such as small-scale fishers who are not being assisted by any development organization. To attain such an objective, there is a need to seriously consider the types of messages being delivered and the kind of capacity development activities being implemented. For instance, local authorities usually do not have sufficient skills in conflict resolution in fishery resource management. If they are familiar with the concept, however, they are only able to resolve conflicts on an ad-hoc basis. Conflict resolution should therefore be taught to various

institutions — from national to local leaders for this to become part of an institutional strategy. This is important in resolving complicated resource management issues.

- 3.3.3. **The role of NGOs.** NGOs are powerful forces in development considering that they directly interact with the local communities. In some cases, however, NGOs exhibit confrontational attitudes towards the government and have the tendency to promote their own agenda instead of the community's. NGOs should transcend this practice and move towards genuine representation of community interests and greater collaboration with government and other local institutions.
- 3.3.4. **Coordination of capacity development activities.** Most organizations do not use existing data, resulting in higher costs and time wasted in gathering baseline information. Better collaboration among implementing institutions and partners should be observed to enable the sharing and updating of information and to enhance the available information for capacity development activities.
- 3.3.5. **Localization of MDGs.** Local political commitment is necessary particularly in providing the required budgetary allocations for the implementation of projects geared towards MDG achievement. Challenges include the integration of these goals within government planning and the promotion of ownership among local executives.
- 3.3.6. Parallelisms between the MDGs and ICRM exist in that both stress the importance of local capacity development and community participation by various sectors (especially the women and youth), and entail a multi-sectoral, multi-disciplinary approach. The interdependence of issues in coastal and marine management requires a holistic approach if the MDGs are to be achieved.

4. EMERGING CHALLENGES

- 4.1. It was reiterated that several issues would still have to be considered, including: 1) accountability in the realization of the MDGs; 2) commitment of efforts; and 3) identifying those who have the capacity to implement ICRM to achieve the MDGs. Capacity development should also focus on strengthening the capacities of implementers to be more sensitive to local conditions. Enhancing the capacities of communities to achieve MDGs not only entails enhancement in economic and sustainable development aspects but also in improving their access to basic education, health, water and sanitation services. Likewise, needs assessments and risk analysis and management should be considered to build capacities of coastal communities.
- 4.2. In order to realize the MDGs and the goals of ICRM, there is a need to broaden access and opportunities of the local communities and facilitate discussions by making the localization process work.
- 4.3. A workshop summary was prepared immediately after the session (Annex 5) for presentation during the Closing Ceremony of the International Conference.

- 4.4. The International Institute for Sustainable Development coverage of the session can be found in Annex 6.
- 4.5. Photos taken during the session are provided in Annex 7.

Annex 1

ABSTRACTS OF SELECTED CASE STUDIES AND PROFILE OF PRESENTERS

Annex 1a. ABSTRACTS OF SELECTED CASE STUDIES

MDGs AND INTEGRATED COASTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT: CONVERGENCE AND CAPABILITIES

Francisco P. Fellizar, Jr. DPA
Professor, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University
1-1 Jumonjibaru, Beppu-shi, Oita-ken, 874-8577 JAPAN
Email: junpf1201@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

Achieving the Millennium Development Goals is a pressing challenge to Integrated Coastal Resources Management (ICRM). Can it facilitate the process and ensure the realization of these goals? How can ICRM promote attainment of MDGs?

This presentation affirms that Integrated Coastal Resources Management's perspectives, principles and approaches are compatible to and supportive of the intents and implementation requirements of MDGs. The ICRM's holistic perspective, integrative approaches and multi-disciplinary orientation are what MDGs need for their achievement. There is convergence of premises, promises and prospects for both MDGs and ICRM.

A major and common concern for both MDGs and ICRM is about capability. Can ICRM deliver its claims and promise that it can promote productive and ecologically sustainable human communities and thus achieve MDGs? ICRM capacity building programs have been promoted in the Asian region using formal and non-formal training modalities emphasizing participatory and interdisciplinary approaches. Degree of success of these efforts varies and may require in-depth and continuing assessment to distill valuable insights for the design and implementation of more responsive capability development modules that would respond to the needs of the ICRM actors and stakeholders.

Effectiveness of these capacity building efforts hinges on several factors and issues which must be appreciated if ICRM were to make a contribution to achieving MDGs. Some considerations, suggestions and reflections are being offered to this end, which include, among others, a common framework, facilitating integration, continuous learning and promoting leadership. Finally, there are four areas of concern that may have to be enhanced if ICRM were to achieve the MDGs, namely; access, ability, assistance and agreement.

BANI'S TRAILBLAZING COASTAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Hon. Mayor Gabriel E. Navarro
Municipality Government of Bani
Bani, Pangasinan, Philippines
Email: gilbert@bani.gov.ph

ABSTRACT

The Local Government Code of 1991 and the 1998 Philippine Fisheries Code have given the local government units (LGUs) jurisdiction over coastal resources and municipal waters 15 km from the shoreline and the responsibility for the provision of coastal resource management as a basic service to the community. The municipality of Bani has risen up to this challenge when the Coastal Resource Management (CRM) Program was developed as an integrated approach targeted to address critical and related issues of fishery resource depletion, persistent poverty among fisherfolk and other environmental concerns.

The flagship project of the CRM Program is the strengthening of the Marine Protected Areas (MPAs). These MPAs are also being prepared and developed both as an eco-tourism site and a CRM learning destination. After years of extensive coastal resources rehabilitation and enhancement in partnership with both national government and nongovernment agencies, and academic institutions, the resources of Bani have recovered from the threat of depletion and degradation. Mangrove rehabilitation and marine protected area programs have been consistently undertaken. Fish catch has gradually improved and the people's organizations have started to generate supplemental income from other sources of livelihood.

What we have learned from all these experiences is that the success and sustainability of the CRM Program are ensured through the active participation of the people's organizations and stakeholders in all planning and implementation stages, the intervention of national government agencies (NGAs) and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and the political will of the local officials to enact and implement fishery laws and ordinances.

The Municipality of Bani has constantly demonstrated its concern for its people and the environment as evidenced by the numerous awards and citations it has received in CRM, namely: 2006 Award of Excellence-CRM Program in the Province of Pangasinan; Trailblazing CRM Program Award of the 2005 Search for *Gawad Galing Pook*; 2004 *Likas Yaman* Award for Environmental Excellence – Most Outstanding Community-based Coastal Project; Regional Level, 2002, 2003 and 2004 First Place *Gawad Pangulo sa Kapaligiran* Awards, Category A; Provincial Level, 2003, and 2004 Hall of Fame Awards for Best Program Implementor; 2000, 2001 and 2002 Cleanest Coastal Town Awards, and 2003 and 2004 Pangasinan's Cleanest and Greenest Municipality Awards.

ROLE OF NGOS IN MEETING THE MDGS – IOI EXAMPLE

A. Behnam (President) and I. Oliounine* (Executive Director)

International Ocean Institute

P.O. Box 03 Gzira, GZR 01 Malta

Email: ioihq@ioihq.org.mt

ABSTRACT

More and more voices are heard expressing concerns that the implementation of measures for achieving the MDGs is slowing down and the goals will not be achieved by the agreed deadlines. There are increasing evidences that give credence to such pessimistic concerns.

Regrettably, the MDGs ignored any direct mention of the Ocean despite the fact that the ocean covers 70 percent of the earth's surface, a home to over half of the world's population and the prime regulator of world climate and primary source of nutrition. There is ample evidence that without considering issues related to the coastal and ocean environment, the MDGs will not be realized. Eradication of poverty and hunger will remain elusive without the sustainable and precautionary use of marine resources. Environmental sustainability cannot be ensured without understanding of ocean processes and the interaction between the atmosphere and the ocean.

Currently the ocean is in deep crisis, as result of decades of abuse and neglect and from the impact of atmospheric, land based and sea born pollution. These, together with unprecedented and unsustainable exploitation of its resources and destruction of its biodiversity, have devastated the very ecosystem that sustains life. There is a clear indication of the inadequacy of the current system of management and governance of the ocean. It is evident that strategies to achieve the MDGs will not work because of the inextricable link between environmental degradation and poverty.

One of the permanent lacunas in the governance of the Ocean is the absence of a single entity at the international and national level that could address all issues and create the holistic paradigm inclusive of all the measures aimed at achieving the MDGs and effective ocean governance.

The global partnership for development required for achieving the MDGs will not be effective without including in the equation international organizations dealing with marine related issues. Developing effective partnership requires coordination between the private, public and societal sectors. The role of marine NGOs in this process becomes indispensable.

As one of the marine NGOs with more than 30 years of experience, the IOI is looking at the challenge of forging effective partnerships for the development and implementation of measures in support of the MDGs.

Such measures remain an ongoing focus for the IOI. The IOI is not only observing and advocating but is also providing a modest contribution of its own towards meeting MDGs through partnerships with governments and institutions at the national, regional and international levels.

Examples of the IOI /MDGs related activities are provided, which have been implemented to make the Ocean and its coasts a healthier, safer and better place. The challenges faced in the implementation are detailed as well as suggestions on how to meet such challenges

The presentation includes recommendations on the way to make a voice to the Ocean, and the concern over its coasts and resources be heard. It is proposed that specific MDG related measures to address the state of the Ocean be elaborated and adopted; that the DPI/NGO wide Conference be organized with the focus on the marine environment and Ocean resources and on the overarching links with existing MDGs; that the Secretary General of the United Nations appoints a Special Representative or a good will ambassador for the Ocean.

**LOCAL COMMUNITY CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT AFTERMATH OF TSUNAMI:
THE CASE OF ACEH SUSTAINABLE COASTAL RECOVERY**

Prof. Dr. Tridoyo Kusumastanto

Center for Coastal and Marine Resources Studies, Institute for Tropical Coastal and Ocean,
Bogor Agricultural University, Bogor 16680, Indonesia

Email: tridoyo@indo.net.id

ABSTRACT

In December 26, 2004, tsunami hit three villages, coastal villages of North Tip of Aceh Besar District, Province of Aceh, Indonesia, namely: Meunasah Keudee, Meunasah Kulam and Meunasah Mon. Those villages were almost completely ruined: more than 700 people died, around 2/3 of the housing totally lost, infrastructure such as schools, village market, fish landing, offices, health facilities, mosques and other public facilities.

In the immediate aftermath of the tsunami, the displaced populations moved to safer places but the growing pain and strain of families who lost their love ones is a real tragedy to human kind. The condition of the survivors becomes worse because of the destruction of livelihoods especially for local coastal community who work mostly on fisheries related sector. This situation challenged the ability of local, national authorities and the international community to quickly respond to the different needs of various categories of tsunami-affected populations.

The early attention was focused on *emergency phase* in order to relieve and helped local populations get back on their feet by providing humanitarian aid, conducting “clean-up”, and building shelters, among others. Center for Coastal and Marine Resources Studies (CCMRS), Bogor Agricultural University involved in helping the victims by coordinating and sending volunteers, proposed the concept of recovery planning to local and national government. While facilitating the local people to get back to their feet, CCMRS and LEIMA, a local NGO, prepared a proposal on Fisheries Livelihood Program and sent to UNDP Indonesia in Jakarta through bidding process. Finally CCMRS and LEIMA (Consortium) has been selected and UNDP awarded a contract to implement the livelihood recovery project for one year, which started on November 14, 2005. The objective of this project is to recover the local livelihood with focus on fisheries livelihood. Based on our survey and needs assessment, Consortium designed the project based on ecological boundary then delineated three villages as administration base. This fisheries livelihood program, in certain level, is not only physical treatment such as providing fishing vessels but also developing local community capacity development. Substantial number of local leaders died during the calamity and, therefore, local institutions can not undertake rebuilding tasks in their own villages.

The local capacity development to recover their livelihood is a comprehensive approach which includes the revival of local institutions, integrating financial capital with other capital such as social and human capital as well as natural capital. This approach called the Coastal Livelihood System Approach (Adrianto,2004), as illustrated below:

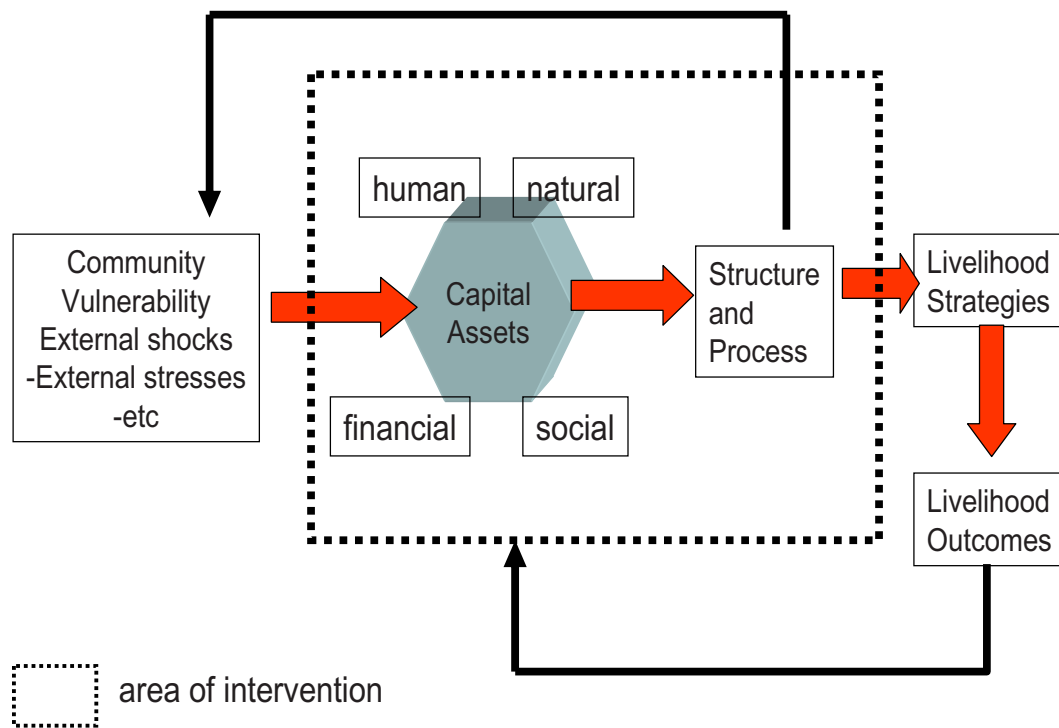


Figure 1. Coastal Livelihood System Approach

The conditions of people, local institutions, economic facilities in the aftermath of tsunami was a chaotic, therefore certain process has to be taken through a sequent process of pre-condition and needs re-assessment, village participatory planning, action planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. After working together with the people for one year, progress has been made on the fisheries livelihood which started from building fishing vessels, fish processing and marketing. The livelihood of the three villages can be said to be recovering. The capacity of local institutions such as the committee development of three villages, village cooperatives are the pillars for this recovery and their role has been significant.

**HARNESSING LGU PARTICIPATION IN COASTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT:
EXPERIENCES IN BAY-WIDE INTEGRATED FISHERIES AND AQUATIC RESOURCES
MANAGEMENT IN NORTHERN LAMON BAY AND SAN MIGUEL BAY, PHILIPPINES**

Liza L. Lim, Ph.D and Robert W. Solar, M.Sc.*

International Institute of Rural Reconstruction and the Institute of Social Order

Y.C. James Yen Center, Silang, Cavite 4118, Philippines

E-mail: Robert.Solar@iirr.org

ABSTRACT

Up until 1996, the Philippine oceans — particularly the municipal fishing grounds — were on the verge of non-sustainability. Approximately 85% of the country's municipal waters were declared over-fished, and extraction rates had reached two to three times above sustainable levels. For some, this 'phenomenon' was seen as a result of the intensity and mode of competition for marine resources between commercial and small-scale fishers; but for many, this was only a manifestation of the longstanding disparities between those that have been empowered and those that have not. This 'phenomenon' did not manifest itself overnight, it was inevitable. The persistence of poverty in coastal communities, exacerbated by considerable disparities in equity among fishery sectors, and the lack of opportunity for the small-scale fishers to meaningfully participate in decision-making processes that effect their lives, has been the trend and the root cause of this situation.

Fortunately, the trend was halted to some extent when the Fisheries Code of the Philippines was enacted in 1998, largely through the lobbying of organized small-scale fishers and their Non Government Organization (NGO) allies. The Fisheries Code or Republic Act 8550 provided the framework through which preferential access of the small-scale fishers to marine resources is guaranteed. One of the Code's institutional expressions is the establishment of Fisheries and Aquatic Resource Management Councils (FARMC) at different levels of government operations to serve as a policy advisory body that would promote the protection of marine and fishery resources, and the adoption of community-based coastal resource management (CBCRM) throughout the country to address inequities and, consequently, empower the marginalized fisher.

Sadly, the rapid depletion of the country's fish stocks and the destruction of its marine environment continue because the institutional support of Local Government Units (LGU) for fisheries development and coastal resources management remains weak, if not lacking. In many of the country's coastal areas, FARMCs are operational only at the municipal level, and even at that, fisheries are not given priority in terms of program and financial support by the LGUs. However, this has not been the case in the Northern Lamon and San Miguel Bays.

In Northern Lamon Bay, an LGU-Peoples Organization (PO) partnership in integrated coastal governance — known as an Integrated FARMC (IFARMC) — has been formed and is maturing. For San Miguel Bay, although early in its development, the IFARMC is rapidly moving forward through an active consolidation process. The relative ease in promoting integrated coastal resources management in these areas is attributed to the openness and willingness of the respective local government units to work closely with the fishers' organizations in the areas of fishery law enforcement and rehabilitation of coastal and marine environments.

As IFARMCs begin to emerge in pockets throughout the Philippines, it is important to critically reflect on what factors/resident dynamics make LGU-PO partnerships for purposes of integrated

fisheries and aquatic resource management possible, and how these partnerships facilitate the institutionalization of CBCRM as part of the local governance structure. From the experiences of the Institute of Social Order (ISO) in forging LGU-PO partnerships in Northern Lamon and San Miguel Bays, the processes, mechanisms, and initiatives put into play are explored and critically reflected upon in this paper. From the study, it is argued that continuing awareness-building, open dialogue, and shared learning processes significantly contributed to the willingness of the LGUs to work with the fishers' organizations in these areas. This, in turn, contributed to the effective implementation of coastal resource management in the two bays.

Annex 1b. PROFILES OF CHAIRS, RESOURCE SPEAKERS AND PANELISTS

SESSION CHAIR



Ms. Erna Witoelar

UN Special Ambassador for the Millennium Development Goals
United Nations, Jl. M.H. Thamrin kav.3
P.O. Box 2338, Jakarta 10001 Indonesia
Tel: 62-21-318 1308 ext. 144 Fax: 32-21-344 5251
E-mail: erna.witoelar@undp.org; erna@witoelar.com

Appointed in October 2003 as UN Special Ambassador for MDGs in Asia and the Pacific, Erna is the former Minister of Human Settlements and Regional Development (1999-2001) and a former member of the National Assembly of Indonesia. She currently serves as Chairperson of the Indonesia Biodiversity Foundation (KEHATI), Co-Chair of the Partnership for Governance Reform in Indonesia, and an Earth Charter Commissioner (based in Costa Rica).

Before joining the government, she has pursued a long career in civil society, among others led the Indonesian Consumer Foundation (YLKI), founded and led both the Indonesia Forum for the Environment (WALHI) and Friends of the Environment Fund (DML). At the global level she was elected as President of Consumers International (1991-1997), was member of the Commission on Developing Countries and Global Changes (1990-1992), and was member of the Advisory Committee on Industry and Sustainable Development of the Brundtland Commission (1985-1986). She is at present the board member of several civil society organizations at national and international levels, including chairing the YIPD (Foundation for Local Governance Innovation), and serves as Advisor to both the Indonesian Association of Municipalities and Association of Districts.

From 1993 to 1997, Erna lived in Moscow during her husband's term as Indonesia's Ambassador to Russia, Mongolia, Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan, and has traveled extensively in the region. On her return in 1997, she helped to establish the Community Recovery Program (CRP), a consortium of some 100 NGOs active in helping people cope with the severe economic crisis at that time. Subsequently, she served as Executive Director of the Asia Philanthropy Consortium (APPC) in 1999, and was Senior Regional Advisor of The Urban Governance Initiative (TUGI) UNDP Asia Pacific based in Kuala Lumpur (2002-2003).

She graduated in Chemical Engineering in 1974 from Bandung Institute of Technology, and Master of Science in Human Ecology from the University of Indonesia. She is a recipient of the UNEP Global Award during the Rio Summit in 1992, the Earth Day International Award at the UN in 1993, and the Indonesian Presidential Merit for the Environment in 1995.

SESSION CO-CHAIR



Dr. Francisco P. Fellizar, Jr.

Professor, Rm 514 College of Asia Pacific Studies
Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University
1-1 Jumonjibaru, Beppu-shi,
Oita, Japan 874-8577
Tel. +81 (977) 78-1217
Email: junpfell@apu.ac.jp

Dr. Francisco Fellizar is a Professor at the College of Asia Pacific Studies at the Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University in Japan since April 2003. He also was a Professor at the University of the Philippines Los Baños (UPLB), and was Dean of the UPLB College of Human Ecology from 1987 to 1992. He has extensive research and development experience, providing technical and management roles in numerous environment, community development, and technology development programs in the region. He has likewise coordinated and facilitated national and regional training programs on environmental management, leadership development, higher education, and institutional development.

Francisco also served the Philippine Government as Assistant Secretary (Minister) of the Department of Science and Technology from 1993 to 1995, and was Officer-In-Charge of the Philippine Council for Agriculture, Forestry and Natural Resources Research and Development (PCARRD) in 1994. From 1996 to 2002, Francisco was the Deputy Director for Administration and Professional Services of the Southeast Asian Ministers of Organization Regional Center for Graduate Education and Research in Agriculture (SEARCA). He has likewise held numerous expert positions in Japan, Bangladesh, USA, and Indonesia. He has published widely on community based resource management, institutional development, technology transfer for rural development, and public policy. In 2003, he was bestowed the Outstanding Alumnus award by the University of the Philippines Los Baños.

Francisco has a Ph.D. in Public Administration from the University of the Philippines, an M.S. in Public Administration and an M.S. and B.S. in Forestry.

SPEAKERS



Atty. Gabriel E. Navarro

Municipal Mayor

Bani, Pangasinan, Philippines

Telephone number: +63 (75) 5532010 / 5532120

Telefax: +63 (75) 5532401

Address: 2/F Municipal Hall, Poblacion, Bani, Pangasinan,

Email: bani@mozcom.com

Mr. Navarro has been the Municipal Mayor of Bani, Pangasinan in the Philippines since 1998, and is now on his third and final term as elected Mayor of his constituency. A lawyer by profession, Gabriel previously held key positions at the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment in the Philippines, as well as in the banking industry in the Philippines before running for public office in 1998. He is one of the Philippines' most innovative public officials and educators, and has received numerous awards and citations for his dedicated public service, socio-civic, environmental management and economic development programmes.



Dr. Iouri Oliounine

Executive Director IOI

The University of Malta, Tal-Qroqq, Msida MSD 06, Malta

Email: ioihq@ioihq.org.mt

Tel : +356-21-346-529

Fax: +356-21-346-502

Dr. Oliounine is the Executive Director of the International Ocean Institute, a post he has held since 2002. He joined UNESCO/IOC in 1979 as Head of Ocean Services department, responsible for ocean monitoring, data collection and processing, and marine hazards mitigation. In 1988 he was invited by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union to serve as advisor to the Secretary-General of the National Commission for UNESCO on inter-governmental programmes within the science sector of UNESCO. In 1990 he came back to UNESCO/IOC to the same post he occupied since 1979, and in 1996 was promoted as Deputy Executive Secretary of IOC until his retirement in 2000. Between 1997-1998 he was responsible for the preparation and implementation of the UN International Year of the Ocean.

As a UN functioner, Iouri has accumulated more than 20 years of experience in the work of international governmental organizations through organization of meetings, workshops and training courses, involvement in multilateral affairs and providing support and advice for negotiations, and was instrumental in bringing ocean issues in the UN agenda. Iouri is a member of the editorial Board of several periodicals, among them the Ocean Yearbook and Pacem in Maribus Proceedings, and has published widely with almost 100 publications. He was received numerous diplomas and recognition and achievement awards.

Iouri had his public schooling in Russia. After graduating from the Institute of Foreign Languages in N. Novgorod with Master of Arts degree in 1962, he joined the University of St. Petersburg where he received a Master of Science Degree in Oceanography in 1969 and in 1976 PhD in Geophysics (sea waves). From 1966 to 1979 he took part in numerous sea expeditions in the Atlantic, Pacific and South Polar Ocean onboard research vessels of the Arctic and Antarctic Research Institute of the Soviet Union.



Dr. Tridoyo Kusumastanto

Director, Centre for Coastal and Marine Resources Studies
Bogor Agricultural University
Gedung Marine Center Lt. 4, Fakultas Perikanan & Ilmu Kelautan IPB
Jl. Lingkar Akademik Kampus IPB Darmaga Bogor 16680 - PO. BOX 286
Email: tridoyo@indo.net.id
Tel. +62-251-624815, 625556, 628137, 626380
Fax: +62-251-621086

Dr. Tridoyo is currently the Director of the Center for Coastal and Marine Resources Studies, Institute for Tropical Coastal and Ocean in Bogor Agricultural University, and also Chairs the Graduate School Committee of the university. He concurrently serves as Professor of Resource and Environmental Economics at the National Defense Institute in Indonesia. Dr. Tridoyo has a PhD in Economics from Auburn University in the United States of America, a Master of Science in Agricultural Economics and a degree as Engineer in Technology and Management from Bogor Agricultural University in Indonesia.

PANELISTS



Dr. Meryl J. Williams

Chair, Board of Management and President, Policy Advisory Council,
Australian Center for International Agricultural Research

Meryl is the chair of the Board of Management and is President of the Policy Advisory Council of the Australian Center for International Agricultural Research. From 2004-2005 she was the inaugural Executive Officer of the Future Harvest

Alliance Office, supporting the collective action of the 15 centres of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)

From 1994 to 2004, Meryl was Director General of the WorldFish Center, one of the CGIAR Centers. She concentrated the focus of WorldFish on eradicating poverty, improving people's nutrition, and reducing pressure on the environment.

Meryl began her career in the Queensland government in 1977, responsible for biometrics in fisheries research and the analysis of catch and industry statistics. In the mid-1980s, she was the fisheries statistician focusing on tuna and billfish at the South Pacific Commission, dealing with one of the biggest fisheries in the world. In 1986, she joined the Australian Department of Primary Industries and Energy (DPIE). She established the Fisheries Resources Branch in DPIE to advise the Commonwealth and State governments on how better to manage their shared fisheries stocks at a time when many difficult decisions about resources needed to be made. In 1990, she became executive director of the Bureau of Rural Resources that advised the Australian Government on the science of key agriculture, forestry, fisheries and quarantine issues. In 1993, Meryl left Canberra to lead the Australian Institute of Marine Science (AIMS) in Townsville.

Among her national and global leadership roles, Meryl has just completed a four-year term as chair of the FAO Advisory Committee on Fisheries Research, is a member of the Scientific Steering Committee of the Census of Marine Life and, in 2005, was a member of the Core Group to assist the development of Australia's White Paper on aid. She was elected a Fellow of the Academy of Science, Technology and Engineering in 1993 and awarded an Australian Centenary Medal in 2003. In 2004, the Asian Fisheries Society nominated her as an honorary Life Member. She has published widely on fisheries and aquaculture, with a special focus on the scientific and institutional basis for development of these sectors in a social and economic context at the national and global level.



Dr. Pitiwong Tantichodok

Science and Technology Education Park
222 Thaiburi, Amphoe Thasala
Walailak University
Nakhon Si Thammarat 80160, Thailand
Email : tpitiwon@wu.ac.th

Tel: +66-875-672602

Fax: +66-875-672604

Pitiwong is Assistant Professor at Walailak University in Thailand since December 1997, and concurrently is the Director of the University's Science and Technology Museum and Education Park since June 2003. He was also previously the Director of the university's Institute of Research and Development, and served as well as Director of the Centre for Biodiversity Conservation at the Prince of Songkla University in Thailand from 1995-1997.

In addition to his teaching, Pitiwong has also coordinated the International Training Workshop on Integrated Coastal Zone Management for six years sponsored by the Thailand International Cooperation Agency with participants from Thailand's neighboring countries. He also serves as consultant and expert to the Thailand Government in coastal resources and wetlands management, and in 2005 was involved in the assessment of the impacts of the tsunami on the marine resources and ecosystems in the Andaman Seas.

Pitiwong has a Ph.D. in coastal oceanography from the State University of New York, a Masters Degree in Biology from Chulalongkorn University in Thailand, and a Bachelors Degree in Marine Biology also from Chulalongkorn University.



Mr. Robert Bernardo

Programme Specialist, Capacity2015 Asia
UNDP Regional Centre in Bangkok
3F UN Service Building, Rajdamnern Nok Ave.
Bangkok, Thailand 10200
Tel. +66-2-288-2596 Fax. +66-2-288-3032
Email: robert.g.bernardo@undp.org

Bob joined UNDP in 2003 as Programme Specialist for Capacity2015 Asia and part of UNDP Regional Centre in Bangkok's Capacity Development Team. Prior to joining UNDP, Bob was the Programme Manager for the South East Asia Technical Advisory Committee for the Global Water Partnership (GWP) based at the Asian Institute of Technology in Bangkok, Thailand. He had undertaken a number of assignments the areas of coastal and natural resources management, community development, integrated area planning and development, and socioeconomic and policy/institutional assessments.

Bob has a Bachelors Degree in Agricultural Business and a Masters Degree in Environmental Science with specialization in coastal resources management and resource economics, from the University of the Philippines Los Baños (UPLB) in the Philippines.

Annex 2

LIST OF SPEAKERS AND RESOURCE PERSONS

Mr. Robert Bernardo

Programme Specialist
Capacity Development Group/Bureau for
Development Policy, South, Northeast and
Southeast Asia, Bangkok Sub-Regional Facility
UNDP/GEF/ Regional Centre
United Nations Development Programme
UNDP, RCB, 3rd Floor, Rajadamnoen Nok Avenue
Bangkok 10200
Thailand
Tel: +66 2 2882596
Fax: +66 2 2883032
Email: robert.g.bernardo@undp.org

Dr. Francisco Fellizar, Jr.

Professor
Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University
1-1 Jumonjibaru, Beppu-shi
Oita-ken 874-8577
Tel: +81-977 781417
Fax: +81 977 78-1123
Email: junpfell@apu.ac.jp
Website: www.apu.ac.jp

Dr. Ir. Tridoyo Kusumastanto

Professor and Director
Center for Coastal and Marine Resources Studies
Institute for Tropical Coastal and Ocean
Bogor Agricultural University
4th floor Marine Center Building, Kampus IPB
Darmaga (PO BOX 286) Bogor, West Java 16880
Tel: +62 251 625556; 624815
Fax: +62 251 621086
Email: tridoyo@indo.net.id
Website: <http://www.indomarine.or.id/>

Hon. Gabriel E. Navarro

Mayor
Municipal Government of Bani
Poblacion, Bani, Pangasinan 2407
Telefax: +63 75 553-2401
Email: gilbert@bani.gov.ph
Website: <http://www.bani.gov.ph/index2.htm>

Dr. Meryl J. Williams

Chair
Board of Management and President
Policy Advisory Council

Ms. Clarissa Arida

Programme Manager – Environment
United Nations Development Programme
30th Floor Yuchengco Tower
RCBC Plaza, 6819 Ayala Avenue, Makati City
Philippines
Tel: +63 2 9010223
Fax: +63 2 9010200
Email: clarissa.arida@undp.org
Website: www.undp.org.ph

Dr. Pitiwong Tantichodok

Director
Science and Technology Education Park
Walailak University
222 Thaiburi, Thasala District, Nakhon Si
Thammarat 80160
Tel: +66 875 672602
Fax: +66 875 672604
Email: tpitiwon@wu.ac.th

Ms. Erna Witoelar

UN Special Ambassador for MDGs
for Asia and the Pacific
United Nations
Menara Thamrin Bldg., 9th Floor JL. MH.
Thamrin, Jakarta 10250
Tel: +62 21 3141308 ext. 144/222
Fax: +62-21 3145251
Email: erna@witoelar.com /
erna.witoelar@undp.org
Website: www.undp.org

Dr. Iouri Oliounine

Executive Director
International Ocean Institute
P.O. Box 03 Gzira
GZR 01, Malta
Tel: +356 21 346 528
Fax: +356 21 346 502
Email: ioihq@ioihq.org.mt
Website: <http://www.ioinst.org>

Ms. Hiromi Yamashita

Research Associate
Centre for International Education and
Research

Australian Center for International Agricultural Research
17 Agnew Street, Aspley, Queensland 4034
Tel: +61 40 707 0062
Email: m.j.williams@cgiar.org

Ms. Amelia Dulce D. Supetran
Portfolio Manager – Environment
United Nations Development Programme
30th Floor Yuchengco Tower
RCBC Plaza, 6819 Ayala Avenue, Makati City
Philippines
Tel: +63 2 9010 224
Fax: +63 2 9010 200
Email: amelia.supetran@undp.org
Website: www.undp.org.ph

Mr. Arun Abraham
Director
Asia-Pacific Operations
Marine Aquarium Council
6/F, Salustiana D. Ty Tower, 104 Paseo de Roxas,
Makati City
Tel: +63 2 893-7252
Fax: +63 2 817 9541
Email: arun.abraham@aquariumcouncil.org
Website: www.aquariumc.org

Ms. Marivel C. Sacendoncillo
Executive Director
Local Government Academy – DILG
8F Agustin Bldg., F. Ortigas Jr. Rd., Ortigas Center,
Pasig City
Tel: +63 2 634 6416
Fax: +63 2 634 6567
Email: mcsacendoncillo@yahoo.com
execdir@lga.gov.ph
Website: www.lga.gov.ph

Dr. Angel Alcala
Director
Siliman University
2nd Flr. Siliman Marine Laboratory Building,
Bantayan Dumaguete City
Negros Oriental 6200
Tel: +63 35 422-5698
Fax: +63 35 225-2500

Prof. G. Robin South
Regional Advisor for Australia and the Pacific
International Ocean Institute (Australia)
P.O. Box 1539 Townsville Qld. 4810
Australia

School of Education, University of Birmingham,
Edgbaston B15 2TT
Email: h.yamashita@bham.ac.uk

Dr. Corazon Claudio
President
EARTH Institute Asia Inc.
Unit 317, National Life Building, Ayala Avenue,
Makati City, Manila
Tel: +632 671 3266
Email: c.claudio@earthinstituteasia.org
cpclaudio2005@yahoo.com
Website: www.earthinstituteasia.org

Ms. Josefa R. Pante
Research Associate Professor
Marine Science Institute, College of Science
University of the Philippines
Marine Science Institute, Velasquez St., UP
Diliman, Quezon City 1107
Tel: +63 2 922-3959
Fax: +63 2 9247678
Email: merf_inc@yahoo.com;
jean@upmsi.ph
Website: www.upmsi.ph

Ms. Tutu B. Almonte
Demonstration Site Manager
UNEP/GEF South China Project,
Bolinao Seagrass Demonstration Site
Bolinao Marine Lab. UP-MSI, Bolinao,
Pangasinan, 2406
Telefax: +6375 5542755
Email: tutualmonte@yahoo.com

Ms. Heidi Z. Schuttenberg
PhD. Candidate
James Cook University
School of Earth and Environmental Science
4811 Australia
Tel: +61 7 4781 4705
Fax: +61 7 4781 5581
Email: heidi.schuttenberg@jcu.edu.au

Mr. Gerardo L. Ledesma
President
Philippine Reef and Rainforest Conservation
Foundation, Inc.
12 San Antonio St., Sta. Clara Subd

Tel: +61 7 4729 8460
Fax: +61 7 4723 8446
Email: robin.south@impac.org.au
Website: <http://www.impac.org.au/>

Mr. Carlos M. Libosada, Jr.
Consultant
CML Tourism Consultancy Service
6-A Lotus St., Pulang Lupa, Las Piñas City
Telefax: +632 871 6773
Email: caloylibosada@yahoo.com
caloylibosada@gmail.com

Dr. Purwito Martosubroto
Member
Indonesian Fisheries Society (MPN)
Jl. Iskandarsyah Raya No. 7
Jakarta 12160
Tel: +62 21 7804255
Fax: +62 21 78837808
Email: purwitom@yahoo.co.uk

Dr. Kem Lowry
Professor
Department of Urban and Regional Planning,
University of Hawaii
Saunders Hall 107, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822
Tel: +1 808-956-6868
Fax: +1 808-956-6870
Email: lowry@hawaii.edu

Ms. Navirak Ngin
GEF SGP National Coordinator
UNDP GEF SGP
No. 53, Pasteur Street, Boeung Keng Kang, Phnom
Penh
Tel: +855 23 216 167 / 216 217
Fax: +855 23 216 257 / 721 042
Email: ngin.navirak@undp.org

Mr. Poonsin Sreesangkom
National Coordinator
UNDP-SGP
UNDP, GPO Box 628 Bangkok 10501
Thailand
Tel: +66 2 288-1820/288-2131
Fax: +66 2 280-0556/1414
Email: poonsin.sreesangkom@undp.org
Website: www.undp.org

Bacolod City 6100
Tel: +63 34 4411617
Fax: +63 34 4410855
Email: glledesma@gmail.com

Dr. Aprilani Soegiarto
Advisor and Researcher
c/o Indonesian Institute of Science/LIPI
LIPI, Jl. Gatot Subroto 10
Jakarta 12710
Tel: +62 21 5233050
Fax: +62 21 5225640
Email: anulyati@lipi.go.id

Mr. Narciso Almeida de Carvalho
Director
Fisheries Resource Management
National Directorate for Fisheries
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Rua D. Aleixo Cortereal Fomento Building
Dili 407
Email: narcisoalmeida@yahoo.com

Dr. Derek Staples
Senior Fisheries Officer
Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific – FAO
39 Phra Atit Road, Bangkok 10200
Thailand
Tel: +662 697 4119
Fax: +662 697 4445
Email: derek.staples@fao.org
Website: www.fao.org

Mrs. Angelita B. Cunanan
National Coordinator
UNDP GEF Small Grants Programme
Room 3-J, 3rd Floor, JAKA II Building, 150
Legaspi Street, Legaspi Village
Makati City 1269
Philippines
Email: angie.cunanan@undp.org
Website: www.undp.org.ph/sgp/home.htm

Ir. Zulhasni
Head
Division for Coastal and Marine Environmental
Protection
Ministry of Environment
5th Floor, Building A,
Jalan D.I. Panjaitan No. 24
Jakarta 13410
Tel: +62 21 8590 5638
Fax: +62 21 8590 4929
Email: zulhasni@menlh.go.id

Website: www.menlh.go.id

Ms. Masako Bannai Otsuka

Director
IOI-Japan (Operation Center, International Ocean Institute)
4-20-14-403 Minami Aoyama, Mnato-ku
Tokyo 107-0062
Japan
Tel: +81 3 5775-0181
Fax: +81 3 5775-0180
Email: ioijapan@qb3.so-net.ne.jp
Website: <http://www.ioi-japan.org>

Dr. Noel Brown

Member of IOI Board of Governors
Director of IOI Training Program
IOI Canada
Dalhousie University 1226 LeMarchant St., Halifax
Nova B3H 3P7
Tel: +1 203 966 7842
Fax: +1 203 966 3502
Email: noelbrown@aol.com

Ms. Mary Ann Tercero

Project Coordinator
Foundation for the Philippine Environment – Bohol
Marine Triangle
77 Matahimik St., Teacher's Village, Quezon City
1101
Tel: +632 927 2186
Fax: +632 922 3022
Email: mtercero@fpe.ph
Website: <http://www.fpe.ph/>

Mr. Agustin Cloribel

Chairman
Panglao Tourism Council
Cloribel's Ancestral House, Panglao, Bohol
6340
Telefax: +638 235-5889
Email: bmt@mozcom.com

Hon. Benecio Realista Uy

Mayor – Baclayon
Municipal Hall, Poblacion
Baclayon, Bohol 6301
Telefax: +638 235 5889
Email: bmt@mozcom.com

Dr. Anjan Datta

Programme Officer
GPA Coordination Office
United Nations Environment Programme

Ms. Nguyen Thi Kim Ahn

GEF SGP Vietnam National Coordinator
UNDP Vietnam
72 Ly Thuong Kiet Street, Hanoi,
Tel: +84 4 9421-495 ex 173
Fax: +84 4 822-4003
Email: nguyen.thi.kim.ahn@undp.org
Web: <http://undp.org.vn>

Prof. Raghavachari Rajagopalan

Member
Governing Board -International Ocean Institute
292 First Cross, 6th Block, BEL Layout,
Vidyaranya, Bangalore 560097
India
Tel: +91 80 23645178; +91 80 364 6610
Email: rrgopalan2005@gmail.com

Dr. Alfonso del Fierro Celeste

Mayor, Bolinao
Philippine Government
Office of the Mayor, Municipal Hall, Bolinao,
Pangasinan
Tel: +6348 9217127664
Email: tutualmonte@yahoo.com

Mr. Pedro Romanos Honculada, Jr.

Municipal Councilor
Local Government of Dausi
Bohol Marine Triangle Project
Foundation for the Philippine Environment
Unit 6 Idea Homes, Totolan, Dausi, Bohol
Telefax: +63 82 355889
Email: bmt@mozcom.com

Mr. Tertuliano Apale

Municipality of Baclayon
Municipal Hall, Poblacion
Baclayon, Bohol
Email: bmt@mozcom.com

Mr. Rolando Cañizal

Director
Department of Tourism
Rm 415, Department of Tourism Building

Kortenaerkade 1
25 18 AX The Hague
The Netherlands
Tel. +31 70 311 4468
Email: a.datta@unep.nl
Website: www.gpa.unep.org

Ms. Ma. Christine Fernandez Reyes
Executive Director
Foundation of Phil. Environment
#77 Matahimik Street, Teachers' Village, Quezon
City 1101
Tel: +63 2 927-2186, 927-9403, 926-9629
Fax: +632 922 3022
Email: fpemain@fpe.ph
Website: <http://www.fpe.ph>

Mr. Ronald Allan S. Victorino
Project Officer
Petron Foundation/ Bataan Coastal Care
Foundation
Petron Megaplaza 35/F, 358 Sen. Gil Puyat
Avenue, Makati City 1200
Tel: +632 886 3142
Fax: +632 886 3044
Email: rvictorino@petron.com
Website: www.petron.com

Ms. Eunice Irin Cacatian
Voice of the Youth Network (VOTY)
14 Camia St., Happy Site Subdivision
Marulas, Valenzuela
Mobile: +63 920 8348691
Email: eurcoh@yahoo.com

Agrifina Circle, T.M. Kalaw St.
Ermita, Manila
Tel: +63 2 5252928
Fax: +63 2 5267657
Email: rcanizal@tourism.gov.ph
Website: www.wowphilippines.com

Mrs. Angelita B. Cunanan
National Coordinator
UNDP GEF Small Grants Programme
Room 3-J, 3rd Floor, JAKA II Building, 150
Legaspi Street, Legaspi Village
Makati City 1269
Philippines
Email: angie.cunanan@undp.org
Website: www.undp.org.ph/sgp/home.htm

Mr. Ying Bun
Royal University of Phnom Penh
#52E2, St.112, Group 11, Sangkat Depo3
Khan Tuol Kork, Phnom Penh City
Tel: +855 12 902990
Email: bunying2003@yahoo.com

Annex 3

WORKSHOP PROGRAM

Achieving the MDGs through Enhancing Local Capacities for Integrated Coastal Resources Management: Capacity Development Evidences and Lessons Learned	
Chair: Ms. Erna Witoelar, UN Special Ambassador for MDGs for Asia and the Pacific Co-chair: Dr. Francisco Fellizar, Jr., Asia Pacific Ritsumeikan University	
12 December, 11:30-15:30 (150 minutes)	
Time	Activity/Presentation
1130-1140	Chair's Introduction Ms. Erna Witoelar
1140-1155	Achieving the MDGs through Enhancing Local Capacities for ICRM: Lessons Learned Dr. Francisco Fellizar, Jr.
1155-1210	Bani's Trailblazing Coastal Resource Management Program: A look into the Capacity Building Approaches Hon. Gabriel Navarro, Municipal Mayor, Bani, Pangasinan
1210-1220	Local Community Capacity Development Aftermath of Tsunami: The Case of Aceh Sustainable Coastal Recovery Dr. Tridoyo Kusumastanto, Director, CCMRS, Bogor Agricultural University
1220-1300	Open Forum 1
1300 – 1430	Lunch Break
1430 – 1445	The Role of NGOs in Implementing the MDGs Dr. Awni Benham and <u>Dr. Iouri Oliounine</u> , Executive Director IOI
1445 – 1515	Panel Discussion Dr. Meryl J. Williams Chair, Board of Management and President, Policy Advisory Council, Australian Center for International Agricultural Research Dr. Pitiwong Tantichodok Assistant Professor and Director, Science and Technology Museum and Education Park, Walailak University, Thailand Mr. Robert Bernardo Programme Specialist, Capacity2015 Asia UNDP Regional Centre in Bangkok
1515-1525	Open Forum 2
1525-1530	Wrap Up

Annex 4

POWERPOINT PRESENTATIONS



Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Integrated Coastal Resources Management (ICRM)

The Goals

- 1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- 2 Achieve universal primary education
- 3 Promote gender equality and empower women
- 4 Reduce child mortality
- 5 Improve maternal health
- 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- 7 Ensure environmental sustainability
- 8 Develop a global partnership for development

Convergence and Capabilities

***Fellizar, Francisco. Jr. P.
Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan
junpfell@apu.ac.jp***



The Goals

- 1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- 2 Achieve universal primary education
- 3 Promote gender equality and empower women
- 4 Reduce child mortality
- 5 Improve maternal health
- 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- 7 Ensure environmental sustainability
- 8 Develop a global partnership for development

Achieving MDGs is:
a call.....
a challenge.....
an opportunity.....

Can ICRM respond to these?



The Goals

- 1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- 2 Achieve universal primary education
- 3 Promote gender equality and empower women
- 4 Reduce child mortality
- 5 Improve maternal health
- 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- 7 Ensure environmental sustainability
- 8 Develop a global partnership for development

What can ICRM do to achieve MDGs?

A big question needing big answers!!!



The Goals

- 1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- 2 Achieve universal primary education
- 3 Promote gender equality and empower women
- 4 Reduce child mortality
- 5 Improve maternal health
- 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- 7 Ensure environmental sustainability
- 8 Develop a global partnership for development

ICRM and MDGs: Convergence

Reflections on the Premises, Promises and Prospects



The Goals

- 1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- 2 Achieve universal primary education
- 3 Promote gender equality and empower women
- 4 Reduce child mortality
- 5 Improve maternal health
- 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- 7 Ensure environmental sustainability
- 8 Develop a global partnership for development

PREMISES: MDGs

Eradicating poverty by specifying goals for the related (8) aspects of poverty



The Goals

- 1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- 2 Achieve universal primary education
- 3 Promote gender equality and empower women
- 4 Reduce child mortality
- 5 Improve maternal health
- 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- 7 Ensure environmental sustainability
- 8 Develop a global partnership for development

At the turn of the millennium, 189 heads of state from across the world gathered in New York and signed the Millennium Declaration.

The declaration sets an agenda for the new millennium – to fight against the abject poverty and the inequalities that continue to affect so many of the world's people.

Principles:

Freedom, Equality, Solidarity, Tolerance,
Respect for nature, Shared
responsibility



The Goals

- 1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- 2 Achieve universal primary education
- 3 Promote gender equality and empower women
- 4 Reduce child mortality
- 5 Improve maternal health
- 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- 7 Ensure environmental sustainability
- 8 Develop a global partnership for development

***“We will spare no effort to free our fellow men, women and children from the abject and dehumanizing conditions of extreme poverty, to which more than a billion of them are currently subjected.*”**

We are committed to making the right to development a reality for everyone and to freeing the entire human race from want.” Millennium Declaration, 2000



The Goals

- 1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- 2 Achieve universal primary education
- 3 Promote gender equality and empower women
- 4 Reduce child mortality
- 5 Improve maternal health
- 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- 7 Ensure environmental sustainability
- 8 Develop a global partnership for development

It will be at the local level where real action on the MDGs will be achieved – through locally owned, driven and assessed strategies and plans

At a meeting of local government leaders in Brazil in August 2004, the UN Secretary General acknowledged that as many as 70% of the MDGs targets would be achieved primarily through local governments working in consultation with national governments and other stakeholders.



The Goals

- 1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- 2 Achieve universal primary education
- 3 Promote gender equality and empower women
- 4 Reduce child mortality
- 5 Improve maternal health
- 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- 7 Ensure environmental sustainability
- 8 Develop a global partnership for development

Arguments in favor of Localization:

- Subsidiarity
- Inequality
- Complementarity
- Thematic integration

“by putting poor people at the centre of service provision: by enabling them to monitor and discipline service providers, by amplifying their voice in policymaking, and by strengthening the incentives for providers to serve the poor ”
World Development Report 2003.



The Goals

- 1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- 2 Achieve universal primary education
- 3 Promote gender equality and empower women
- 4 Reduce child mortality
- 5 Improve maternal health
- 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- 7 Ensure environmental sustainability
- 8 Develop a global partnership for development

PREMISES

ICRM

- Integration
- Livelihood generation
- Participatory approaches
- Environmental protection
- Capacity building



The Goals

- 1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- 2 Achieve universal primary education
- 3 Promote gender equality and empower women
- 4 Reduce child mortality
- 5 Improve maternal health
- 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- 7 Ensure environmental sustainability
- 8 Develop a global partnership for development

ICRM is an integrative approach to improving the lives of coastal communities and at the same time maintaining the sustainability or integrity of the natural environment

The notion of interaction—between human beings and the environment and between human beings—is fundamental to ICRM



The Goals

- 1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- 2 Achieve universal primary education
- 3 Promote gender equality and empower women
- 4 Reduce child mortality
- 5 Improve maternal health
- 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- 7 Ensure environmental sustainability
- 8 Develop a global partnership for development

MDGs and ICRM: Common Premises

- Integration
- Localization
- Hierarchy
- Interaction
- Interdisciplinary



The Goals

- 1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- 2 Achieve universal primary education
- 3 Promote gender equality and empower women
- 4 Reduce child mortality
- 5 Improve maternal health
- 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- 7 Ensure environmental sustainability
- 8 Develop a global partnership for development

MDGs and ICRM: PROMISES

Both have shared premises
and common promise



The Goals

- 1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- 2 Achieve universal primary education
- 3 Promote gender equality and empower women
- 4 Reduce child mortality
- 5 Improve maternal health
- 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- 7 Ensure environmental sustainability
- 8 Develop a global partnership for development

MDGs: Eradication of Poverty by attending to the 8 interrelated aspects or dimensions of poverty

MDG is highly or entirely anthropocentric; human well-being is the main concern



The Goals

- 1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- 2 Achieve universal primary education
- 3 Promote gender equality and empower women
- 4 Reduce child mortality
- 5 Improve maternal health
- 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- 7 Ensure environmental sustainability
- 8 Develop a global partnership for development

ICRM: Sustainable fishing communities and coastal resources

ICRM promises a community without or at least low levels of poverty in the context of a healthy coastal environment



The Goals

- 1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- 2 Achieve universal primary education
- 3 Promote gender equality and empower women
- 4 Reduce child mortality
- 5 Improve maternal health
- 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- 7 Ensure environmental sustainability
- 8 Develop a global partnership for development

Both aims for a human and ecological secure society; where the human needs are met without compromising the integrity of the environment

**MDGs are ICRM's goals;
ICRM goals are the
MDGs??!!**



The Goals

- 1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- 2 Achieve universal primary education
- 3 Promote gender equality and empower women
- 4 Reduce child mortality
- 5 Improve maternal health
- 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- 7 Ensure environmental sustainability
- 8 Develop a global partnership for development

MDGs and ICRM: PROSPECTS

**Hurdles to conquer;
Opportunities to seize**

Barriers are opportunities!



The Goals

- 1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- 2 Achieve universal primary education
- 3 Promote gender equality and empower women
- 4 Reduce child mortality
- 5 Improve maternal health
- 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- 7 Ensure environmental sustainability
- 8 Develop a global partnership for development

MDGs: Barriers to Localization (UNDP)

- lack of appropriate capacity in local authorities;
- inadequate decentralized statistics and lack of consistency in data collection and base-lines;
- fragmentation of effort;
- political differences between national government and local authorities.



The Goals

- 1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- 2 Achieve universal primary education
- 3 Promote gender equality and empower women
- 4 Reduce child mortality
- 5 Improve maternal health
- 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- 7 Ensure environmental sustainability
- 8 Develop a global partnership for development

Significant Global Issues to consider for both MDGs and ICRM

- Population and consumption
- Bio-diversity loss
- Global Warming
- Energy security
- Water security



The Goals

- 1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- 2 Achieve universal primary education
- 3 Promote gender equality and empower women
- 4 Reduce child mortality
- 5 Improve maternal health
- 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- 7 Ensure environmental sustainability
- 8 Develop a global partnership for development

COMMON PROBLEMS IN ASIA-PACIFIC REGION WITH RESPECT TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

➤ INTEGRATION ➤ ACTION



ESCAP Virtual Conference

Integrating Environmental Considerations into Economic Policy Making Processes



The Goals

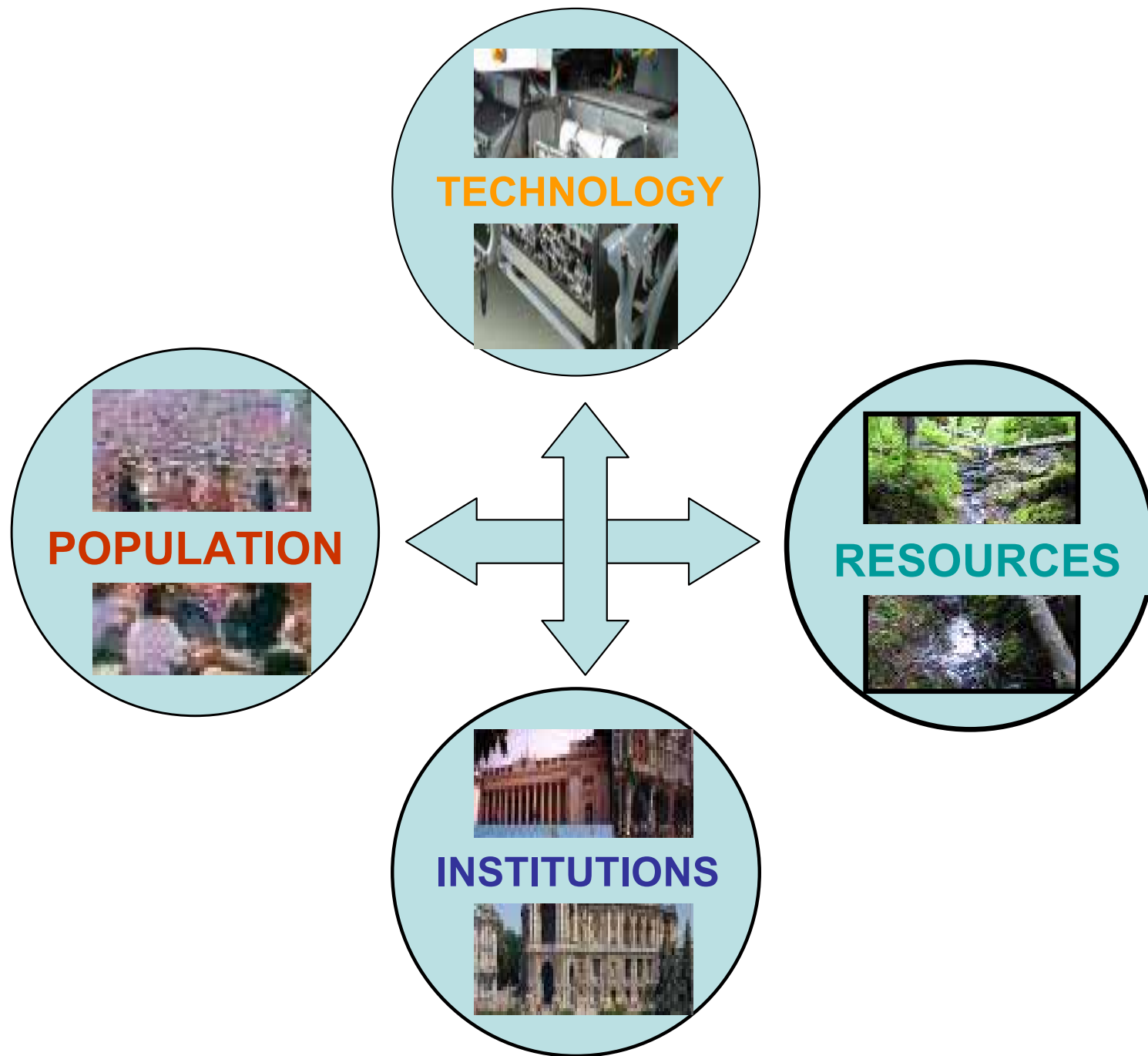
- 1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- 2 Achieve universal primary education
- 3 Promote gender equality and empower women
- 4 Reduce child mortality
- 5 Improve maternal health
- 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- 7 Ensure environmental sustainability
- 8 Develop a global partnership for development

SOME SUGGESTIONS/REFLECTIONS

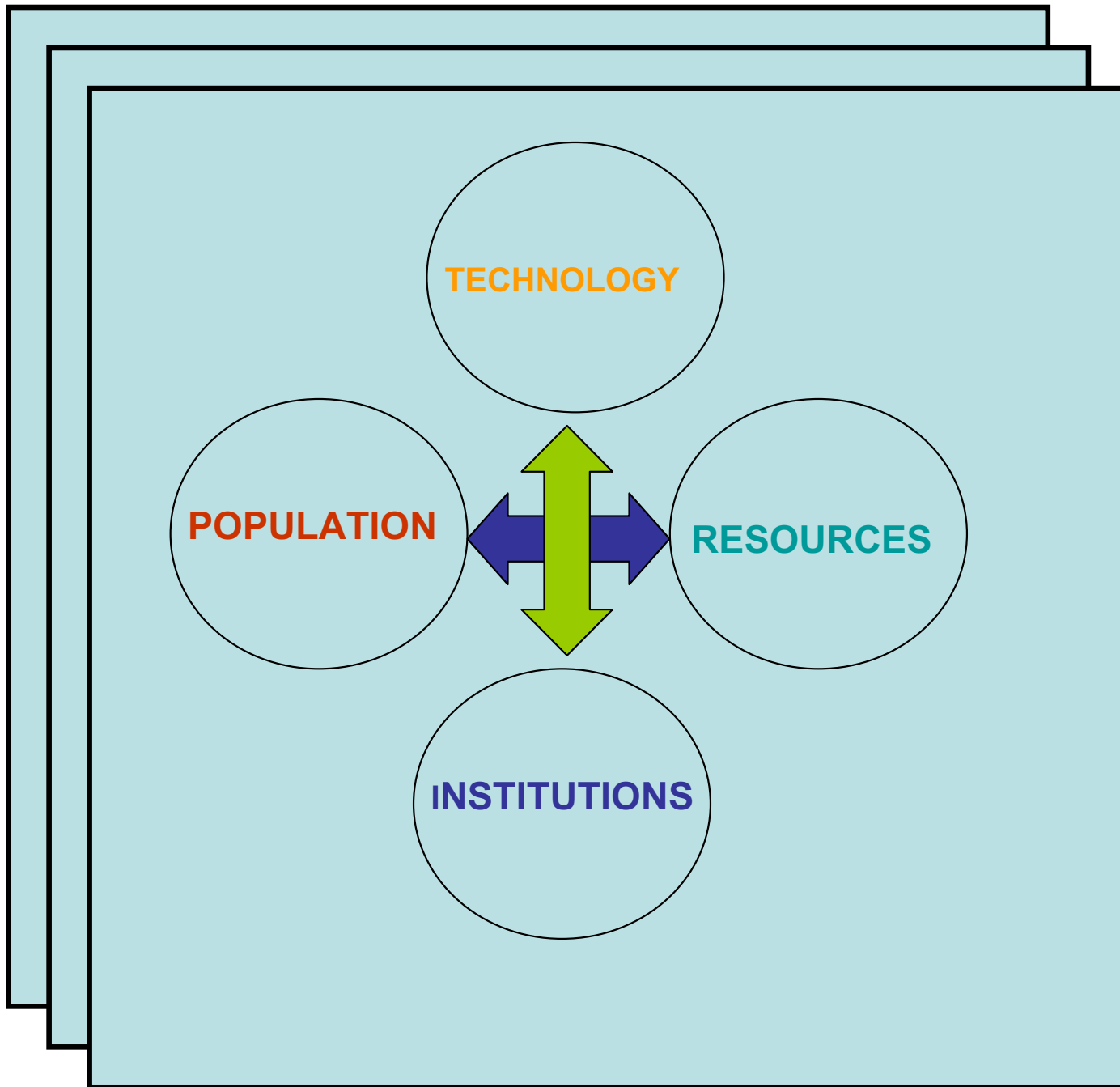
➤ A FRAMEWORK

➤ LEARNING TOGETHER

“We may look at the same thing but we may see them differently”



INTERACTING FACTORS AT THE LOCAL LEVEL



ICRM Framework for Localizing MDG



The Goals

- 1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- 2 Achieve universal primary education
- 3 Promote gender equality and empower women
- 4 Reduce child mortality
- 5 Improve maternal health
- 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- 7 Ensure environmental sustainability
- 8 Develop a global partnership for development

THE FOCUS

INTERACTION SYSTEM



The Goals

- 1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- 2 Achieve universal primary education
- 3 Promote gender equality and empower women
- 4 Reduce child mortality
- 5 Improve maternal health
- 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- 7 Ensure environmental sustainability
- 8 Develop a global partnership for development

RESOURCES

- Carrying Capacity
- Accessibility/Ownership



The Goals

- 1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- 2 Achieve universal primary education
- 3 Promote gender equality and empower women
- 4 Reduce child mortality
- 5 Improve maternal health
- 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- 7 Ensure environmental sustainability
- 8 Develop a global partnership for development

POPULATION

- Growth, number and distribution
- Behavior and Perception
- Ethics
- Consumption
- Knowledge and skills



The Goals

- 1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- 2 Achieve universal primary education
- 3 Promote gender equality and empower women
- 4 Reduce child mortality
- 5 Improve maternal health
- 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- 7 Ensure environmental sustainability
- 8 Develop a global partnership for development

TECHNOLOGY

- Improvement
- Innovation
- Generation and Transfer



The Goals

- 1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- 2 Achieve universal primary education
- 3 Promote gender equality and empower women
- 4 Reduce child mortality
- 5 Improve maternal health
- 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- 7 Ensure environmental sustainability
- 8 Develop a global partnership for development

INSTITUTIONS

- Conflicts
- Corruption
- Power
- Inefficiency
- Capability
- Networks

**P
U
B
L
I
C

P
A
R
T
I
C
I
P
A
T
I
O
N**

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

- Land Use
- Resource and Ecological Assessment
- Socioeconomic Evaluation/Alternative Livelihoods
- Fisheries
- Policy, Legal, and Institutional Arrangements
- Forestry
- Health

**R&D Issues, Needs, Gaps,
Opportunities & Threats**

**Identification of Goals and Objectives
of Management Plan**

**Preparation of Integrated Area
Management Plan (IAMP)**

- Management Body/Council
- Management Zones
- Management Strategies and Projects
- Stakeholder Participation

Implementation of IAMP

Process Framework for Calanacan Bay IAMP

Resource-based

Policy

Technical

- Habitat degradation
- Man-made pressures
- Resource destruction
- Marine
 - Presence of mine tailings
 - Sand shifting
 - Population growth
 - Dependence on coastal waters fishing
 - Mangrove conversion
 - Fuel wood gathering
 - Lack of awareness on coral importance
 - Lack of awareness on importance of mangroves
 - Low fish population
- Crops
 - Soil erosion
 - Low soil fertility
 - Underutilized areas
 - Limited farm size
 - Natural calamities (ElNino)
 - Crop damage due to monkey infestation

- lack of fishing gear
- inappropriate crop selection/land use
- low soil fertility
- lack of planting materials
- Soil erosion
- Non-receptivity to soil and water conservation
- Long fallow period
- Reduced effort for upland production

Low Yield

LOW INCOME

Lack of Supplemental Sources of Income

Unsuccessful Livelihood Ventures

- inaccessibility/limited farm-to-market road
- lack of marketing support
- inadequate water & electric supply
- underdeveloped water sources
- lack of marketing information
- Weak marketing channels

- Limited technical know-how/skills
- Eroded moral/values/attitude of people
- Poor monitoring strategies (loan, Training, post evaluation, support Services, etc)
- Gender inequity (training, skills enhancement membership in org.)
- Training focused more on technical aspects
- Limited livelihood activities
- Limited capital

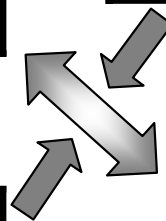
Socio-economic (Skills/motivation)

Infrastructure

Network diagram of the problems and constraints in the affected barangays of Santa Cruz, Marinduque.

PRIT Framework for Calanacan Bay summarizing the population, resource, institution, and technology issues, opportunities, and strategies.

INSTITUTIONS		
Issues	Opportunities	Strategies
CBRP MANAGEMENT & STRUCTURE - Previous conflicts between CBRP, LGUs, and communities - Under-representation of communities in CBRP Steering Committee (SC) - Non-appreciation of CBRP accomplishments among communities - Non-inclusion of socioeconomic activities	- New LG officials - SEARCA as third, no-stake mediating party - CBRP open to modification of organizational set-up - CBRP Steering Committee (SC) accepted SEARCA's recommendation to modify membership in SC - Pollution Adjudication Board (PAB) receptive in including socioeconomic activities within CBRP	- Participatory discussions/consultations on acceptable institutional structure for Calanacan Bay management - IEC - Meet and solicit support of new PAB members
IMPLEMENTING CAPABILITY OF RELEVANT OFFICES AND AGENCIES - Inadequate technical capability of LGU - Inadequate number of staff within LGU and CENRO	Field-based CBRP staff are well-trained and may be involved in major components under CBIAMP	Training and skills enhancement programs or agencies involved in Calanacan Bay
RECEPTIVITY TO COOPERATIVES/LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS Established cooperatives unsuccessful	Environmental consciousness among communities is high	Consultations to draw multi-sectoral participation in the implementation of the plan



POPULATION		
Issues	Opportunities	Strategies
AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION Lack of technical know-how	Eagerness of communities to participate in capability-building activities	Provision of training/skills enhancement program
ORGANIZATIONAL SET-UP Weak leadership and management compounded by disinterested and uncooperative members		Emphasis on value formation, commitment, cooperation, etc.
EFFECTIVE COLLECTION OF LOAN REPAYMENTS "Dole-out" mentality of people regardless of source of loan or financial assistance program		Need to re-study and devise schemes to implement effective loan collection
TRAINING/SKILLS ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM - Male household head automatically tapped for any training and/or skills enhancement program - Morals, values, unity, and cooperation often neglected - Scheduling and timing of training does not consider constraints faced by targeted trainees particularly women	Other responsible household members can be tapped for specific skills training	- Value formation - Adjust timing and frequency of training sessions to give allowance for housewives' household duties/responsibilities

RESOURCES		
Issues	Opportunities	Strategies
FORESTRY - Loss of biodiversity - Mangrove management		- Guided walk (snake viewing) - Monkey for export (breeding) - Ecotourism (canopy and board walk)
LAND USE - Inappropriate crop selection/land use - Lack of technical support - Land ownership - Underutilization - Accessibility	Introduction/selection of suitable crops	- Crop suitability studies and recommendations - Provision of soil and water conservation measures - Infrastructure development
HYDROLOGY Demand for domestic water supply and irrigation needs	- Water (rainfall) harvesting - Water impoundment - Infrastructure development/water treatment	- Water resources development projects - Watershed development
COASTAL - Habitat degradation - Declining fish catch - Heavy metal contamination of water/sediments - Sand shifting	- Natural experiments for habitat reforestation - Introduction of livelihood projects (silvofishery, tropical aquarium fish, pearl culture, algal culture, ecotourism, offshore fishing)	- Marine reserves - Habitat enhancement (e.g., provide artificial substrates) - IEC - Linkage with CRM-related institutions, TLRC, DOT, and private institutions - Conduct research and monitoring of heavy metal contamination - Determine local water circulation - Construction of berms (e.g., getty)

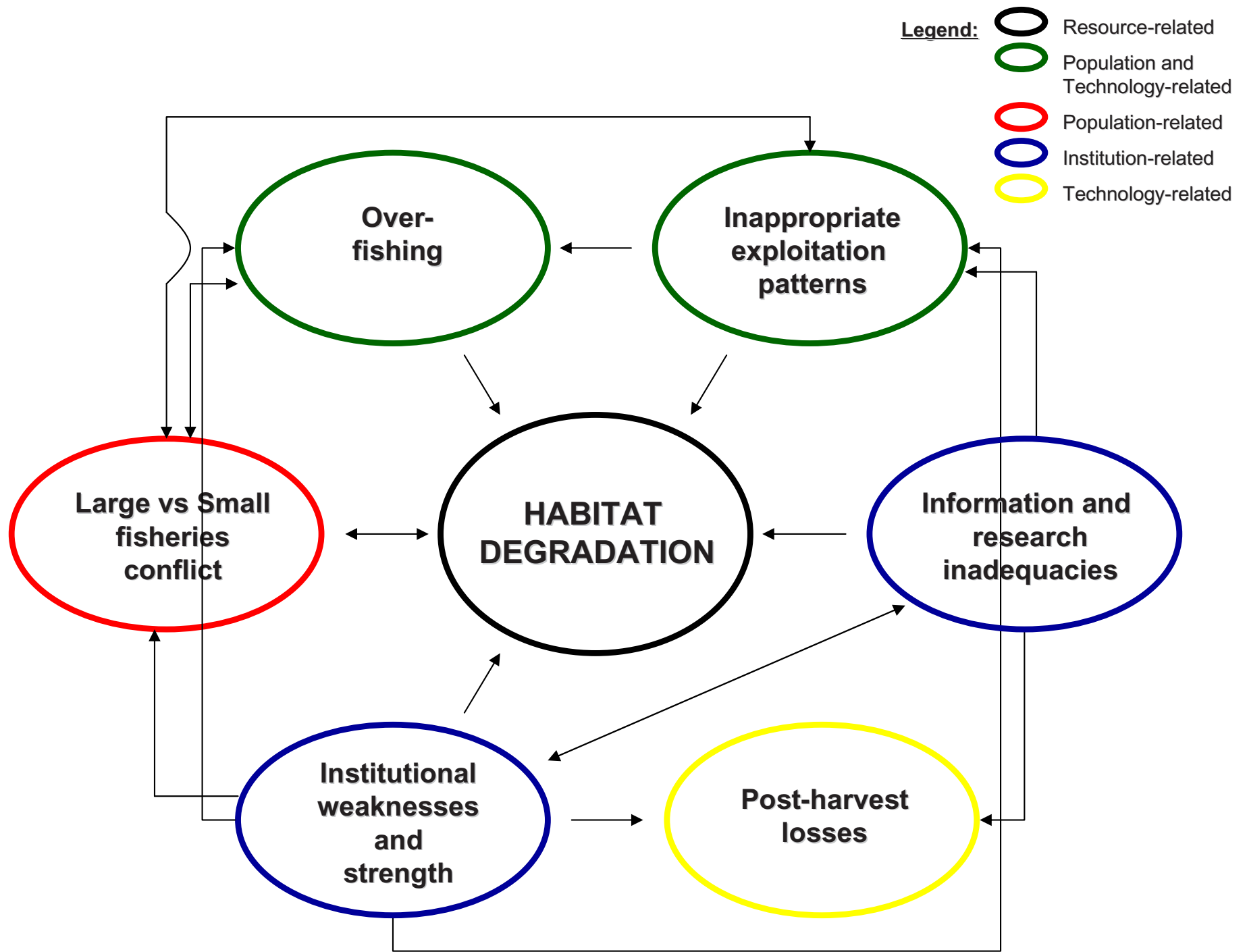
TECHNOLOGY		
Issues	Opportunities	Strategies
INFRASTRUCTURE - Limited farm-to-market roads - Lack of electricity AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION - Low coconut production - Lack of irrigation facilities MARKETING SUPPORT - Lack of market information - Absence of marketing system for vegetables, rice, corn		- Implement alternative sources of livelihood from non-farm activities that utilizes indigenous materials - Encourage participation in marketing distribution or trading
COASTAL - Lack of motorized boats - Insufficient fishing gears - Lack of market information (price, distribution)		Alternative livelihood activities that will ease fishing pressure provide alternative sources of income

POPULATION		
<i>Issues</i>	<i>Opportunities</i>	<i>Strategies</i>
AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION • Lack of technical know-how	• Eagerness of communities to participate in capability-building activities	• Provision of training/skills enhancement program in agriculture production
ORGANIZATIONAL SET-UP • Weak leadership and management compounded by disinterested and uncooperative members		• Emphasis on value formation, commitment, cooperation, etc.
EFFECTIVE COLLECTION OF LOAN REPAYMENTS • “Dole-out” mentality of people regardless of source of loan or financial assistance program		• Need to re-study and devise schemes to implement effective loan collection
TRAINING/SKILLS ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM • Male household head automatically tapped for any training and/or skills enhancement program • Morals, values, unity, and cooperation often neglected • Scheduling and timing of training does not consider constraints faced by targeted trainees particularly women	• Other responsible husehold members can be tapped for specific skills training	• Value formation • Adjust timing and frequency of training sessions to give allowance for housewives’ household duties/responsibilities

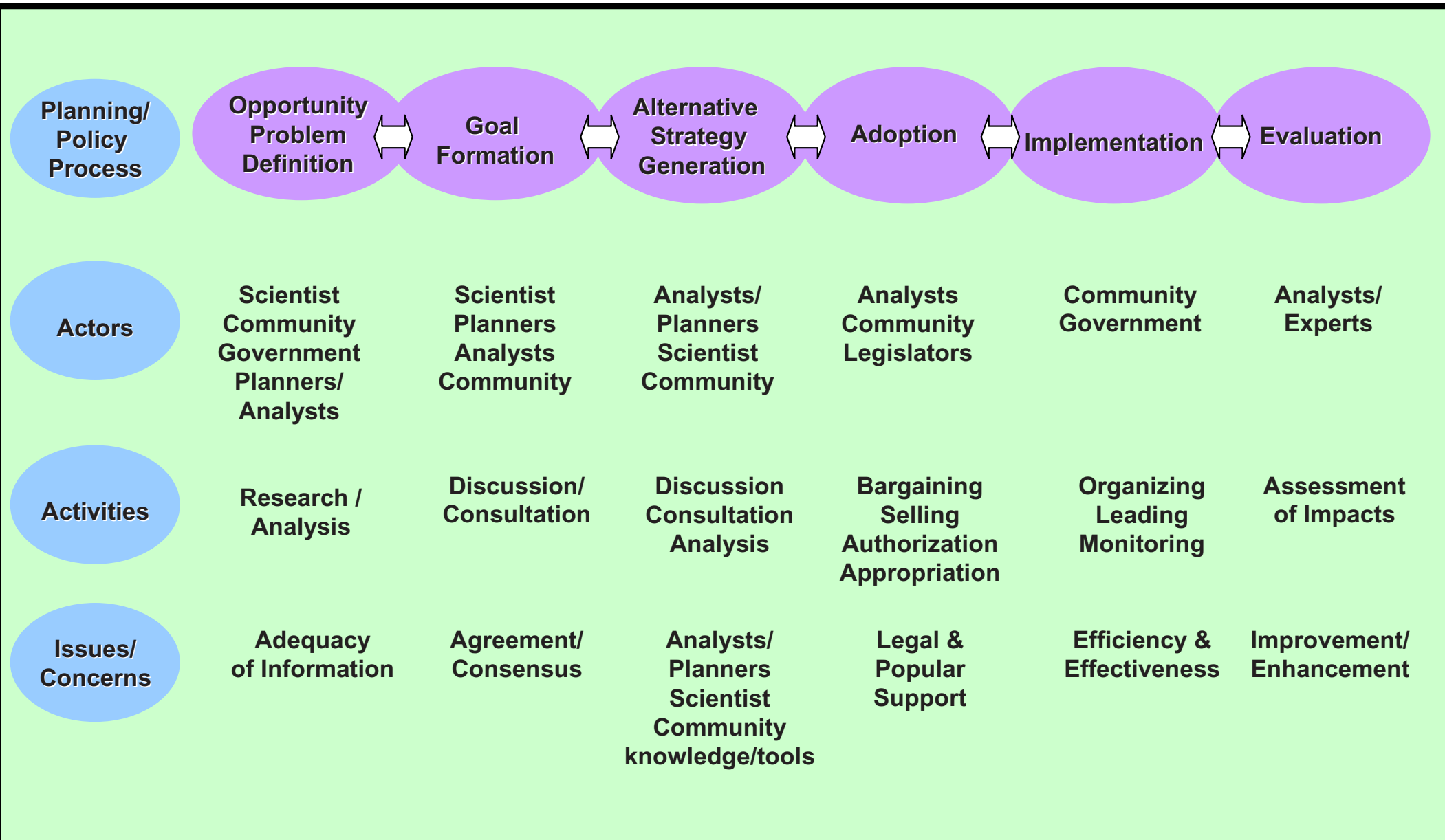
RESOURCES		
<i>Issues</i>	<i>Opportunities</i>	<i>Strategies</i>
FORESTRY • Loss of biodiversity • Mangrove management		• Establishment of wildlife sanctuary • Guided walk (snake viewing) • Ecotourism (canopy and board walk)
LAND USE • Inappropriate crop selection/land use • Lack of technical support • Land ownership • Underutilization • Accessibility	• Introduction/selection of suitable crops	• Crop suitability studies and recommendations • Provision of soil and water conservation measures • Infrastructure development
HYDROLOGY • Demand for domestic water supply and irrigation needs	• Water (rainfall) harvesting • Water impoundment • Infrastructure development/water treatment	• Water resources development projects • Watershed development
COASTAL • Habitat degradation • Declining fish catch • Heavy metal contamination of water/sediments	• Natural experiments for habitat reforestation • Introduction of livelihood projects (tropical aquarium fish, pearl culture, ecotourism, offshore fishing)	• Marine reserves • Habitat enhancement (e.g., provide artificial substrates) • IEC • Linkage with CRM-related institutions, TLRC, DOT, and private institutions • Continuous conduct research and monitoring of heavy metal contamination

INSTITUTIONS		
<i>Issues</i>	<i>Opportunities</i>	<i>Strategies</i>
IMPLEMENTING CAPABILITY OF RELEVANT OFFICES AND AGENCIES • Inadequate technical capability of LGU • Inadequate number of staff within LGU and CENRO	• Field-based CBRP staff are well-trained and may be involved in major components under CBIAMP	• Training and skills enhancement programs or agencies involved in Calancan Bay (e.g., data organization and management, data analysis/interpretation, monitoring)
RECEPTIVITY TO COOPERATIVES/LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS • Established cooperatives unsuccessful	• Environmental consciousness among communities is high	• Consultations to draw multi-sectoral participation in the implementation of the plan

TECHNOLOGY		
<i>Issues</i>	<i>Opportunities</i>	<i>Strategies</i>
INFRASTRUCTURE • Limited farm-to-market roads • Lack of electricity AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION • Low coconut production • Lack of irrigation facilities MARKETING SUPPORT • Lack of market information • Absence of marketing system for vegetables, rice, corn		• Infrastructure development (e.g., farm-to-market roads, irrigation facilities) • Provision of supplemental sources of livelihood (e.g., non-farm activities that utilizes indigenous materials) • Establishment of an efficient marketing system
COASTAL • Lack of motorized boats • Insufficient fishing gears • Lack of market information (price, distribution)		• Supplemental livelihood activities that will ease fishing pressure • Establishment of an efficient marketing system



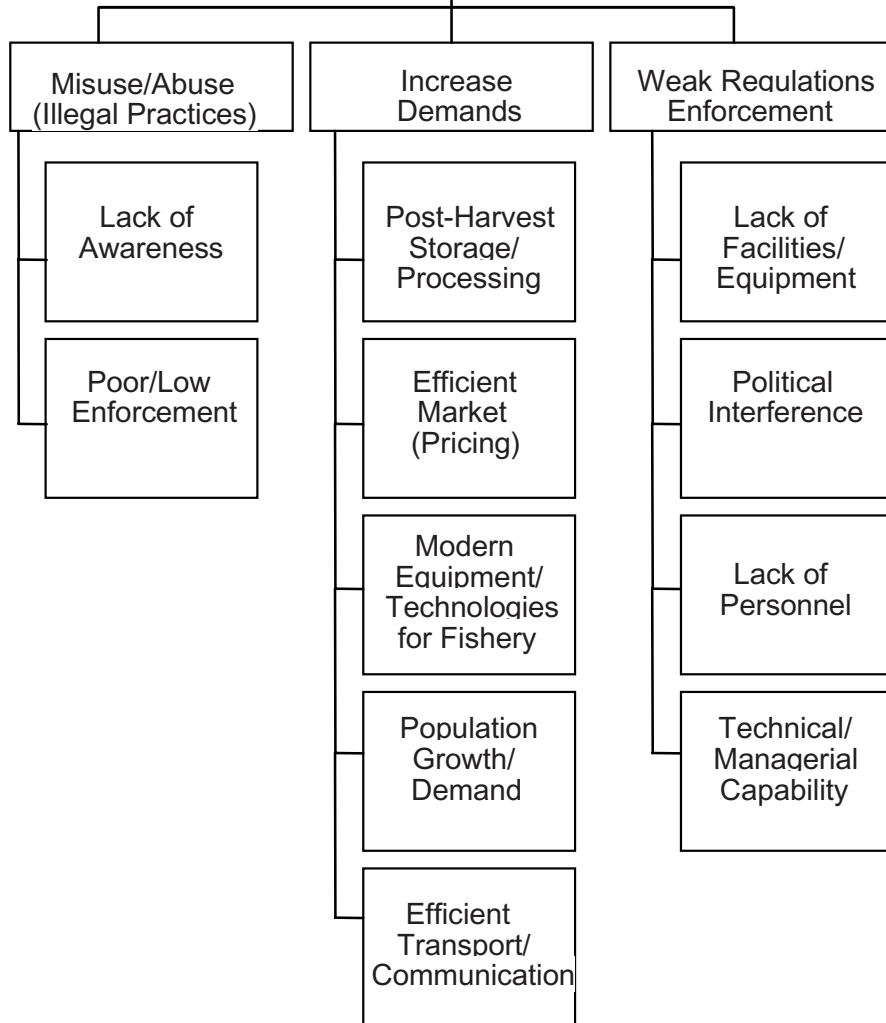
Interactions among elements/issues in fishery management



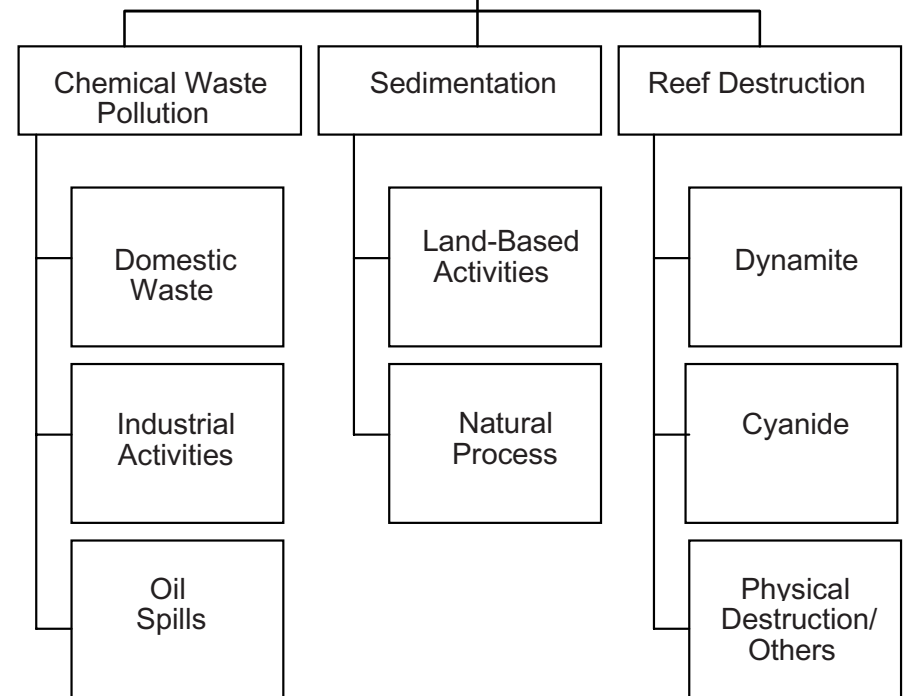
PLANNING/POLICY PROCESS, ACTORS, ACTIVITIES, CONCERNS

RESOURCE DEPLETION

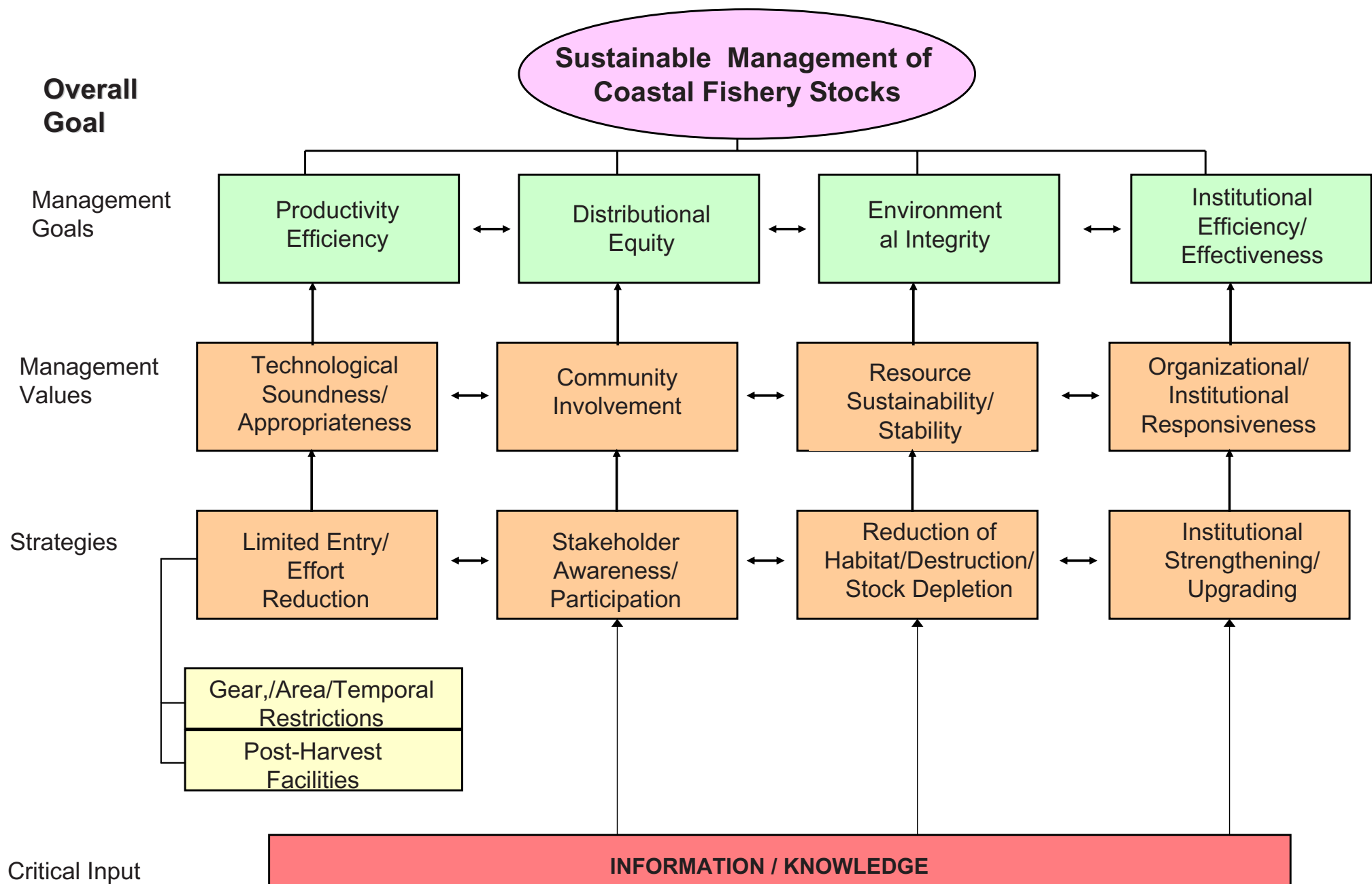
OVER-EXPLOITATION



HABITAT DESTRUCTION



PROBLEM STRUCTURE IN COASTAL FISHERIES



HIERARCHY OF MANAGEMENT GOAL IN COASTAL FISHERY



The Goals

- 1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- 2 Achieve universal primary education
- 3 Promote gender equality and empower women
- 4 Reduce child mortality
- 5 Improve maternal health
- 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- 7 Ensure environmental sustainability
- 8 Develop a global partnership for development

Acting and Learning Together

Go where poverty is Do not simply know... do something... learn by doing...

“We become what we do”



The Goals

- 1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- 2 Achieve universal primary education
- 3 Promote gender equality and empower women
- 4 Reduce child mortality
- 5 Improve maternal health
- 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- 7 Ensure environmental sustainability
- 8 Develop a global partnership for development

ICRM Capability Building: An imperative for Achieving MDGs

- Re-tooling from within
- Immersion experience
- Building bridges not walls
- Demonstration Effect
- Go to the “shop-floor”
- Balancing soft and hard approach
- Knowledge Discovery/Data Mining



The Goals

- 1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- 2 Achieve universal primary education
- 3 Promote gender equality and empower women
- 4 Reduce child mortality
- 5 Improve maternal health
- 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- 7 Ensure environmental sustainability
- 8 Develop a global partnership for development

Need more knowledge on:

- Poverty in its various dimensions
- Environmental conditions
- Multiple links between poverty and environmental conditions
- Change and possible future scenarios



The Goals

- 1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- 2 Achieve universal primary education
- 3 Promote gender equality and empower women
- 4 Reduce child mortality
- 5 Improve maternal health
- 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- 7 Ensure environmental sustainability
- 8 Develop a global partnership for development

Need more knowledge on:

- Stakeholder powers, capacities, needs and motivations
- Policy and decision-making processes
- Practice – the impacts of “solutions”:
- Understanding and testing theories of development process



The Goals

- 1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- 2 Achieve universal primary education
- 3 Promote gender equality and empower women
- 4 Reduce child mortality
- 5 Improve maternal health
- 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- 7 Ensure environmental sustainability
- 8 Develop a global partnership for development

Suggestions for ICRM Actors and Stakeholders

- Professionalizing
- Operationalizing integration
- Continuing Education
- Networks/Social Capital
- Mission-orientation
- Leadership



The Goals

- 1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- 2 Achieve universal primary education
- 3 Promote gender equality and empower women
- 4 Reduce child mortality
- 5 Improve maternal health
- 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- 7 Ensure environmental sustainability
- 8 Develop a global partnership for development

Finally, capability building must focus on promoting: (4 As)

- Access
- Ability
- Assistance
- Agreements



The Goals

- 1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- 2 Achieve universal primary education
- 3 Promote gender equality and empower women
- 4 Reduce child mortality
- 5 Improve maternal health
- 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- 7 Ensure environmental sustainability
- 8 Develop a global partnership for development

THE 4-Hs: Keys to ICRM and MDGs

Head-wise, keep knowing
Heart-wise, passion keep burning
Hand-wise, keep doing
Harmony, working together
makes the difference



The Goals

- 1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- 2 Achieve universal primary education
- 3 Promote gender equality and empower women
- 4 Reduce child mortality
- 5 Improve maternal health
- 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- 7 Ensure environmental sustainability
- 8 Develop a global partnership for development

MDGs and ICRM share common premises; support shared mission and commitment; face the same barriers and opportunities

Achieving MDGs is the golden opportunity for ICRM to prove what it can offer.



The Goals

- 1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- 2 Achieve universal primary education
- 3 Promote gender equality and empower women
- 4 Reduce child mortality
- 5 Improve maternal health
- 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- 7 Ensure environmental sustainability
- 8 Develop a global partnership for development

Let it not be said that:

“Our failures are in our successes”

“To grow a cow, do not weigh it; feed it”



The Goals

- 1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- 2 Achieve universal primary education
- 3 Promote gender equality and empower women
- 4 Reduce child mortality
- 5 Improve maternal health
- 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- 7 Ensure environmental sustainability
- 8 Develop a global partnership for development



Thank you!!!

Bani's Trailblazing Coastal Resource Management Program



*A look into the capacity building
approaches*

S E A

It lies between 2 big bodies of water: Tambac Bay on the northeast and South China Sea on the west.

Population: **42,824 (2000 census)**



**South
China
Sea**

BANI

Lingayen Gulf

Image © 2005 EarthSat
Image © 2005 DigitalGlobe

© 2005 Google

Pointer 16°16'27.43" N 119°55'30.37" E elev 41 ft Streaming ||||| 100% Eye alt 24.24 mi



Bani Coastal Resource Management Program

- **Know what's needed**
- **The will to implement**
- **Partnership**

What's Needed?

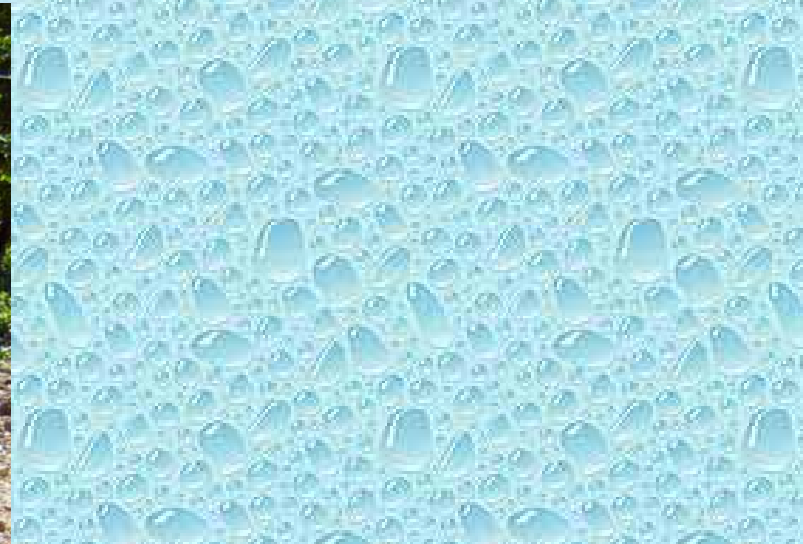
- **Experience**

Decades of environmental focus

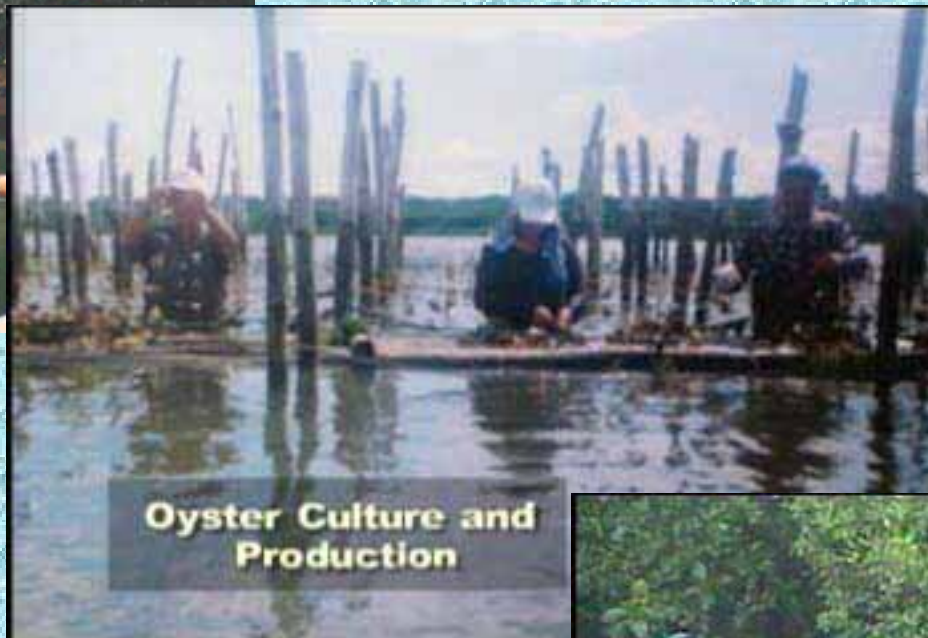
by the late 1980's



Decades of ground experience



Decades of fishers' experience



What's Needed

- **Experience**
- **Learning**

**Learnt from each other in the LGU and from
other Learnt**



Local Government and Fishers learning from each other



What's Needed

- **Experience**
- **Learning**
- **Vision**

Vision



..to do what is best for the future generation

Will to Implement

- **Motivation**

Motivated Team



Will to Implement

- Motivation
- Follow-through

Implementation



Will to Implement

- Motivation
- Follow-through
- Political Will

Dismantling of fyke nets



Provision of livelihood projects



Mudcrabsiganid culture

Provision of livelihood projects



Mangrove Nursery

Goat Raising for alternative livelihood



Goat Raising

Fish Trading and Consumer Store



Partnership

- Community

Community in Action



Partnership

- Community
 - Beyond

In partnership with other Agencies



Bani CCDP Para-legal Training conducted by the
Haribon Foundation - Tanggol Kalikasan
with Atty. Gennie Misleng



❑ **Networking and Linkages**

➤ **Partners in implementation of Bani CRM Program**

Department of Environment Natural Resources

Department of Agriculture

**Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources through
Fisheries Resource Management Project (FRMP) with**

Asian Development Bank

Japan Bank of International Cooperation

**UP – Social Action for Research and Development
Foundation**

Department of Tourism

National Telecommunications Commission

Provincial Government of Pangasinan

Office of the Provincial Agriculturist

Provincial Planning and Development Office

Lingayen Gulf Coastal Area Management Commission

UP – Marine Science Institute

Sagip Lingayen Gulf Project

UP – Marine Environment and Resources Foundation

Sentro ng Ikaunlad ng Kultura, Agham at Teknolohiya

Tanggol Kalikasan

Royal Embassy of the Netherlands

Haribon Foundation

Department of Interior and Local Government

Philippine National Police

Philippine Coast Guard

Department of Labor and Employment

Technical Education for Skills Development Authority

Department of Trade and Industry

Pangasinan State University

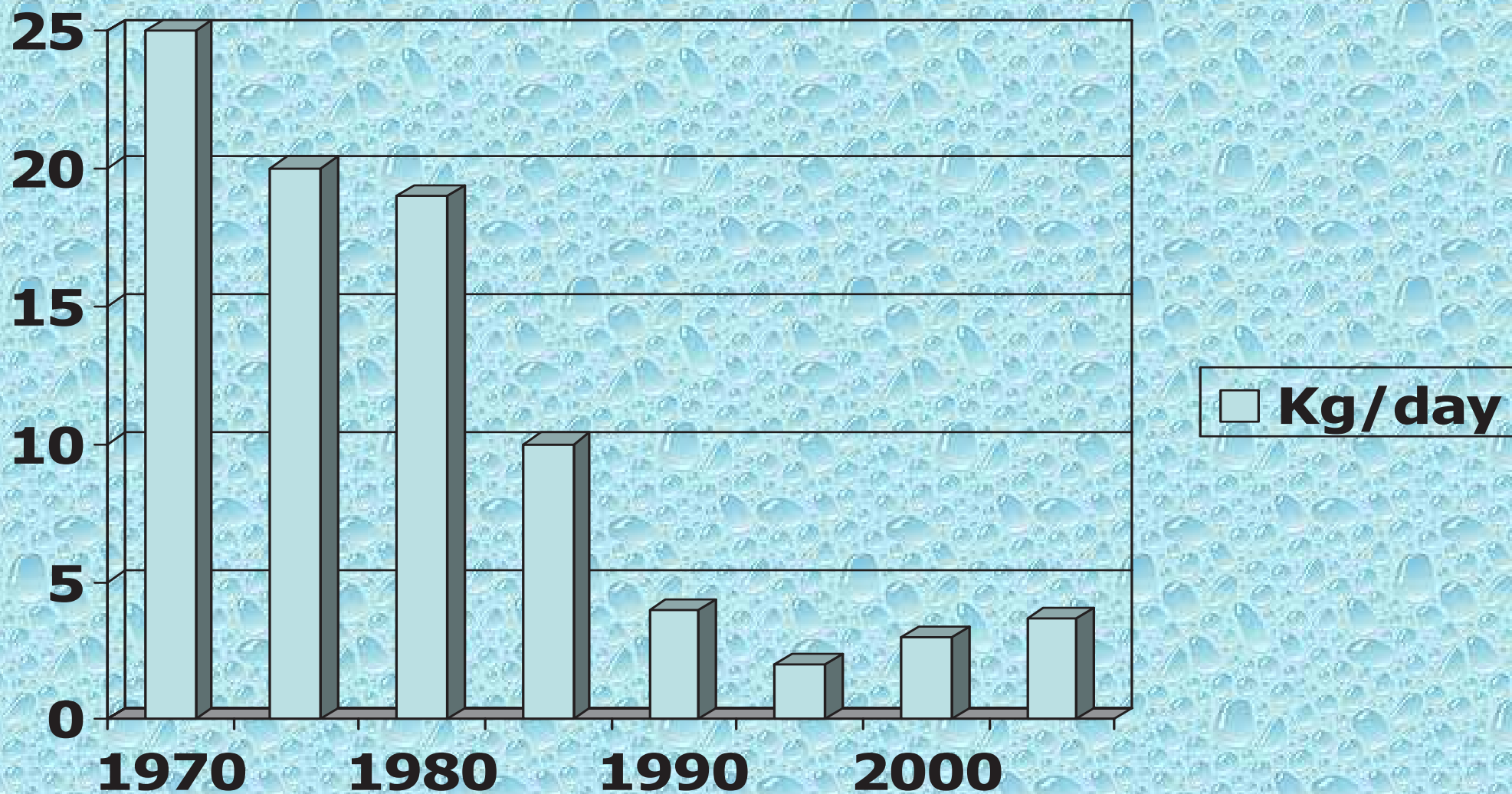
Security and Exchange Commission

Local Government Units of Anda, Bolinao and Alaminos City

Awards and Recognitions



Improved daily fish catch : 2.0 kgs to 3.25 kgs.



No flooding incidents for the last 4 years

❖ **CY 1998 to 2002 – PhP21.23M total damage to crops, livestock and fisheries**



Decreased of flooding incidents and crop, fisheries and livestock damages

Year	No. of Flooding	Damages on	
		Crops	Fisheries
1998	4	P3,115,676	P4,705,486
1999	2	P4,811,800	P7,290,000
2000	1	P 890,000	P1,270,000
2001	0	-	-
2002	3	P1,368,000	P4,462,000
2003	0	0.00	0.00
2004	0	0.00	0.00
2005	0	0.00	0.00
2006	0	0.00	0.00

Multi-species of Mangrove



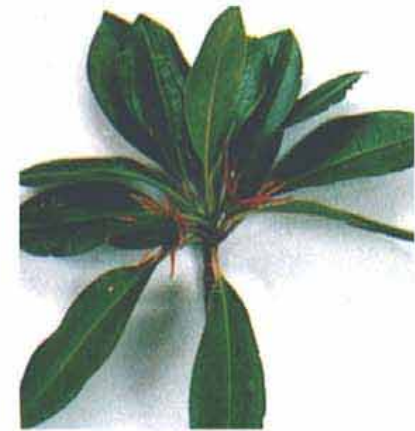
Pagatpat
(*Sonneratia alba*)



Malatangal
(*Ceriops decandra*)



Tangal
(*Ceriops tagal*)



Pototan
(*Bruguiera sexangula*)



Bakauan-Bankau
(*Rhizophora stylosa*)



Nilad
(*Scyphiphora hydrophyllacea*)



Bakauan-Lalaki
(*Rhizophora apiculata*)



Bakauan-Babae
(*Rhizophora mucronata*)

Marine and Shellfish



Spotted Scad

Spotted scad
Scatophagus argus
Kitang, kikiro; 15 cm



Tilapia



Gizzard shad

Anadontostoma chacunda
Kabasi; 15 cm

Kabasi



Grey mullet

Mugil cephalus
Banak; 25 cm

Grey Mullet



Sea Bass

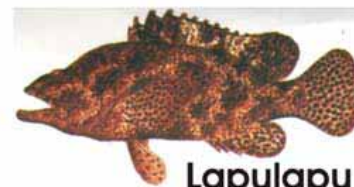
Seabass
lates calcarifer
Apahap, bulgan; 80 cm



Barred halfbeak

Hemiramphus far
Buging, buabod; 25 cm

Halfbeak



Lapulapu

Brown-marbled grouper
Epinephelus fuscoguttatus
Lapu-lapu, garopa; 40 cm



Goby



Shrimps



Blue-swimmer
crab

Dariway



Crab

CLAMS

Many kinds of clams can be eaten, but you may have difficulty finding these burrowing molluscs.



Clam



Oyster



MUD WHELKS

Mud whelks have large spiral-shaped shells and are related to common garden snails.



Snail

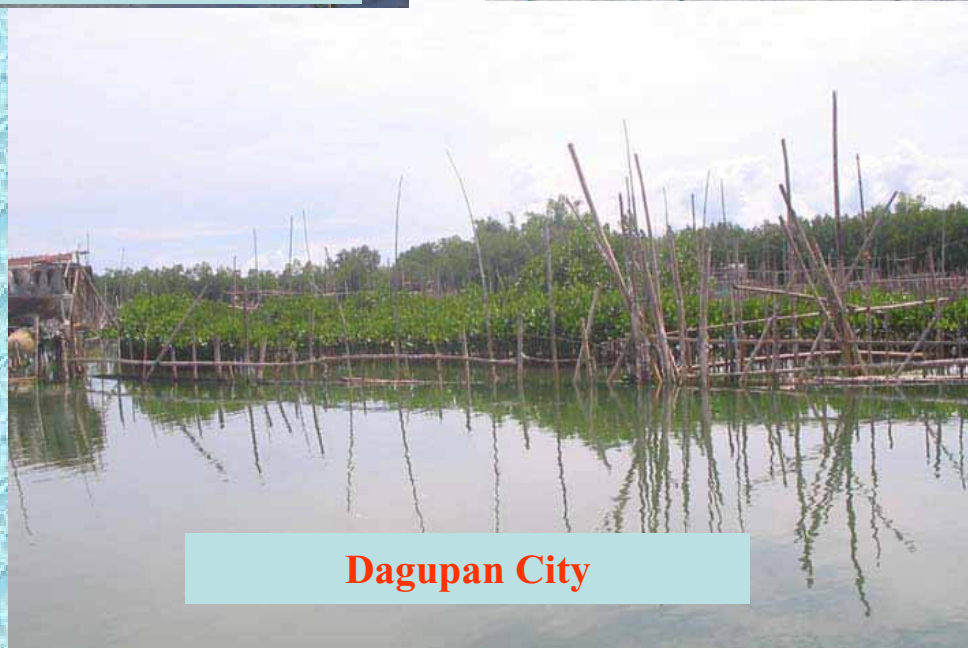
a. Replication by other cities and municipalities



Alaminos City



Anda, Pangasinan



Dagupan City

Water Quality Monitoring Team



Community Participation. Fisherfolk participation institutionalized.

Reorganization of Municipal FARMC and 13 BFARMCs



Organization of MPA co-managers



**MPA – I Federation Managers
SanCeDaCo Management Council**

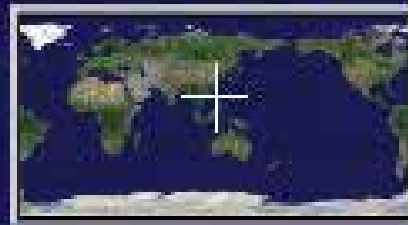
Provision of Legal Assistance to Fishery Law Enforcers (Fish Wardens, FARMCs, Barangay Councils & PNP)



Lakbay-aral and cross visits to other fish sanctuaries



Calatagan, Batangas



Bolinao

Anda

Bani

Image © 2005 EarthSat
Image © 2005 DigitalGlobe

© 2005 Google

Alaminos City



Pointer 16°16'27.43" N 119°55'30.37" E elev 41 ft Streaming 100% Eye alt 24.24 mi

Environmental problems do not respect political boundaries

**Creation of partnership with neighboring towns
ABBA (Anda, Bolinao, Bani, Alaminos)**



Creation of BASBASAN

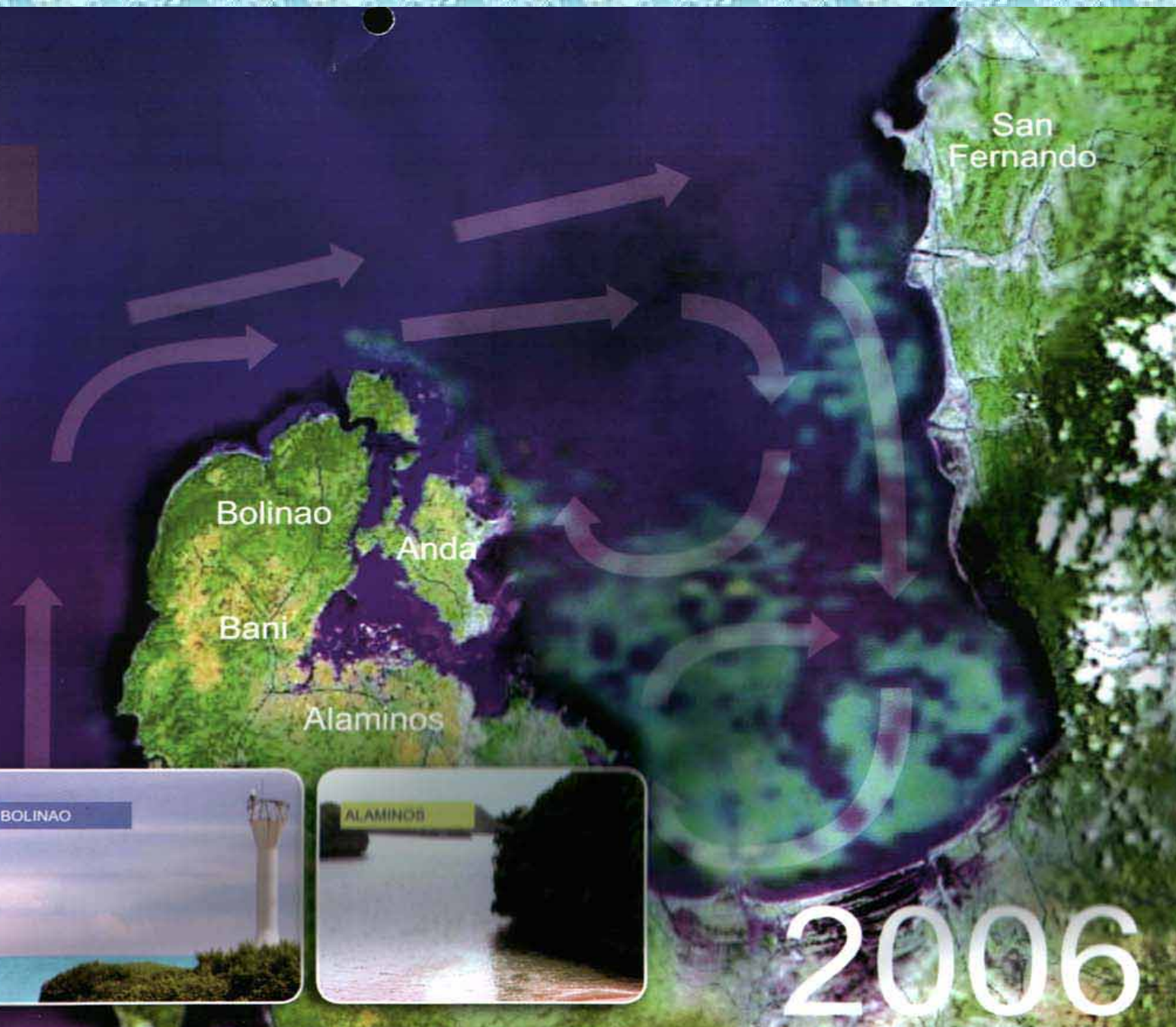
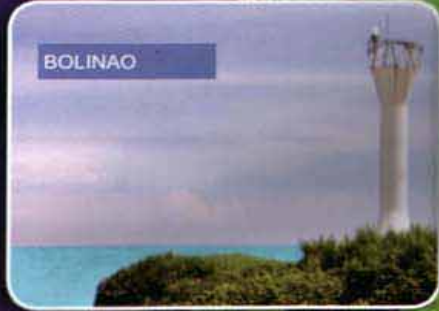
BASBASAN 2006



BANI
AANDA
SAN FERNANDO
BOLINAO
ALAMINOS
SANCTUARIES **A**CCTION **N**ETWORK

Creation of BASBASAN

BASBASAN



Impact on the South China Sea side of Pangasinan

❖ **Creation of BIDA (Cluster of the towns of Burgos, Infanta, Dasol and Agno)**

Lagayen



Agno

Burgos

Dasol

Infanta

Image © 2005 EarthSat
Image © 2005 DigitalGlobe

Google



Pointer 16°03'49.68" N 120°02'18.42" E elev 340 ft Streaming 100% Eye alt 41.38 mi

Fisherfolk registration and licensing.



106 % registered fisherfolk



**Republic of The Philippines
Municipal Government of Bani
Province of Pangasinan**

FISHERS LICENSE

Semilla , Nestor Ibrao



DATE ISSUE:

3/27/2006

EXPIRY DATE:

12/31/2006

LICENSE NO: **AP-BBA-2006-100096**

RESTRICTION(S)

1

ATTY. GABRIEL E. NAVARRO

Municipal Mayor

106 % registered fisherfolk

RESTRICTIONS:

- 1 - Subsistence
- 2 - Fishworker
- 3 - Commercial
- 4 - Aquaculture
- 5 - Mariculture
- 6 - Recreational/Sportsfishing
- 7 - Experimental/Research

BIRTHDATE: SEX:

9/23/1959 Male

ADDRESS:

Quinaoayan, Bani, Pangasinan

Issued pursuant to Bani Municipal Fishery Ordinance. Valid only in the waters of Bani.

Issued on

Signature of Licensee:



Marine Emergency Response System (MERSys)



Marine Emergency Response System (MERSys)



Coastal Resource Mgt. Program

Bani Pangasinan



www.bani.gov.ph

Thank You!!!

LOCAL COMMUNITY CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT AFTERMATH OF TSUNAMI : THE CASE OF ACEH SUSTAINABLE COASTAL RECOVERY

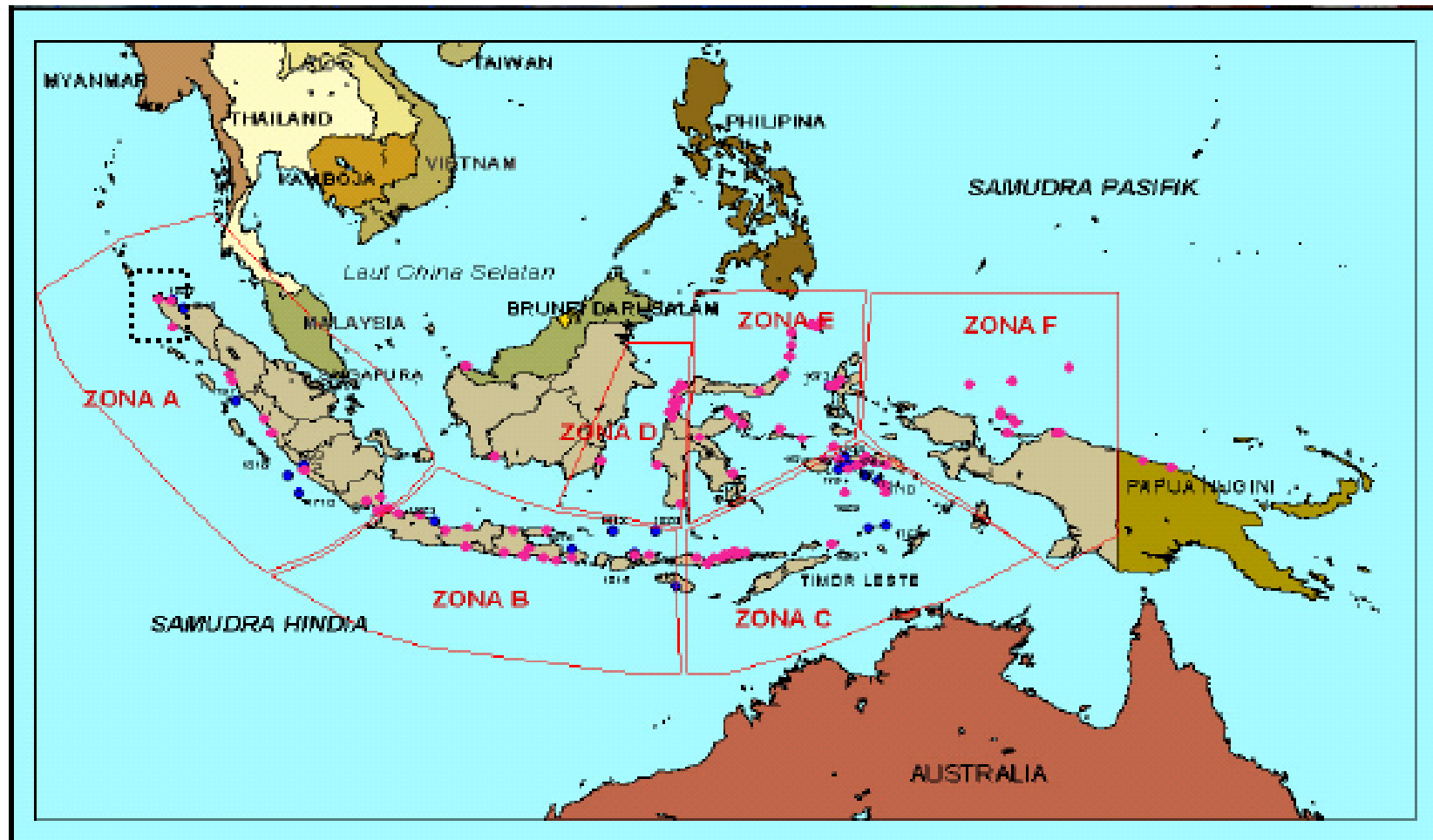
TRIDOYO KUSUMASTANTO



CCMRS-IPB

**CENTER FOR COASTAL AND MARINE RESOURCES STUDIES
BOGOR AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY**

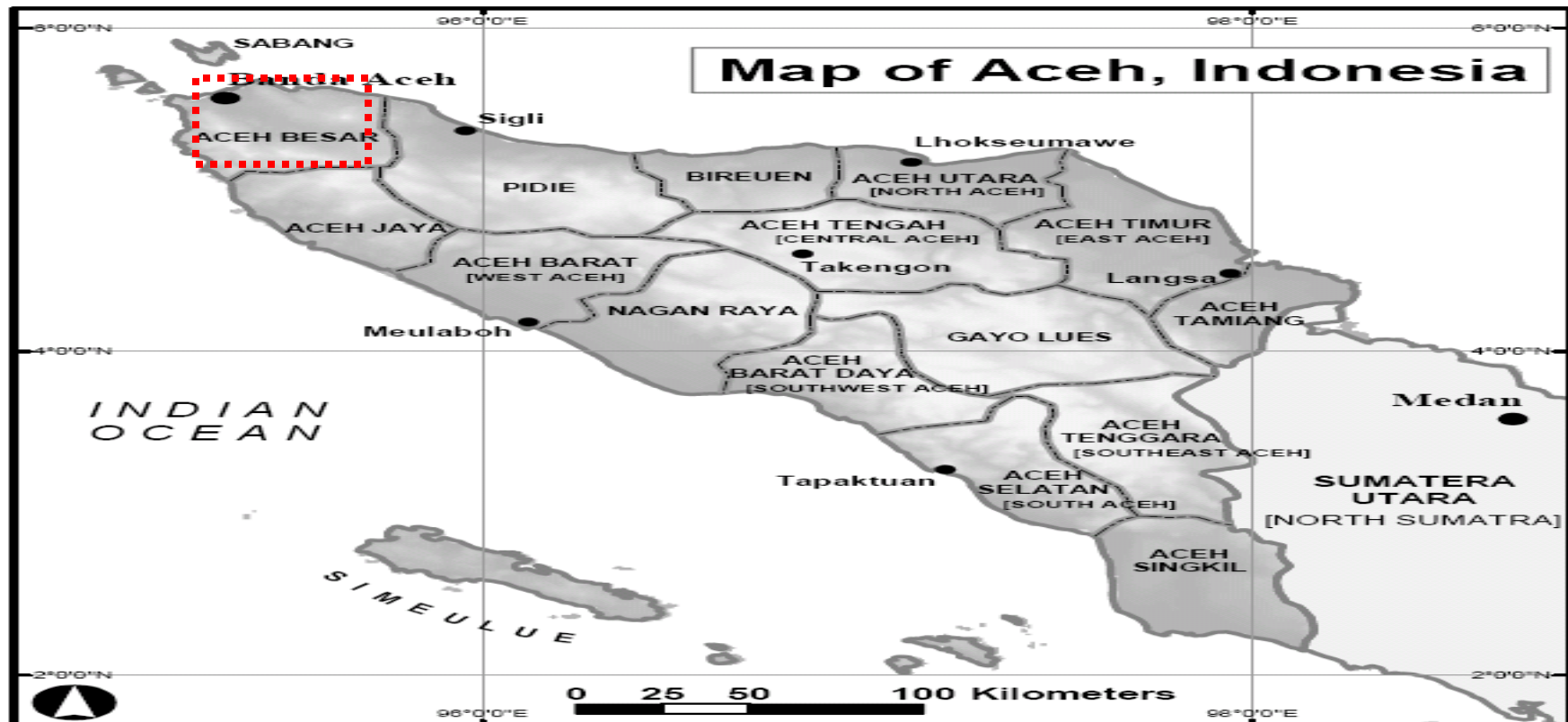
INTRODUCTION



THE EARTHQUAKES MAP OF INDONESIA (Source : LIPI, 2005)



INTRODUCTION



- Provincial Capital
- Other Towns
- ~ District Boundaries

Note: Simeulue, Sabang, Lhokseumawe, and Langsa all have district status.

Note: Map boundaries and locations are approximate. Geographic features and their names do not imply official endorsement or recognition by the UN.

© 2003 by East-West Center
www.eastwestcenter.org

SOCIAL-ECOLOGICAL VULNERABILITY IN THE CONTEXT OF COASTAL DISASTERS (1)



Sources: Images acquired/purchased by CRIS National University at www.crispus.us/gsguns/mktsunsmil.html.
Indianapolis, Feb. 2005. Preliminary Assessment of Gunshot Impact Reconstructions Arch. Min. o'Environment & Global Environment Cent.
Created by [www.dewar.com](#) Europe February 2005

A number line from 0 to 4 with tick marks at every integer. The segment between 1 and 2 is shaded black, and the segment between 3 and 4 is also shaded black.

VULNERABLE ECOLOGICAL SYSTEM (Source : UNEP. 2005)

SOCIAL-ECOLOGICAL VULNERABILITY IN THE CONTEXT OF COASTAL DISASTERS (2)



No.	Villages	Items	Condition	
			Before	After
I.	<i>Meunasah Kulam</i>	Population	323 men 291 women	260 men 570 women
		House	144 units	Mostly damaged
		Economic facilities	35 units	Mostly damaged
		Transportation infrastructure	1.2 km	Damaged
II.	<i>Meunasah Keudee</i>	Population	784 men 753 women	578 men 434 women
		House	255 units	Mostly damaged
		Economic facilities	40 units	Mostly damaged
		Mosque	1 unit	Need rehabilitation
		Transportation infrastructure	1.3 km	Damaged
II.	<i>Meunasah Mon</i>	Population	574 men 571 women	1,062 men 57 women
		House	162 units	Mostly damaged
		Economic facilities	25 units	Mostly damaged
		Transportation infrastructure	0.8 km	Damaged

No.	Villages	Items	Condition	
			Before	After
I.	<i>Meunasah Mon</i>	Number of fishermen using boat and type of boat	-Around 85 fishermen -Brand of machine : Honda -Price: 10-16 million	-41 person -Idem -Idem
		Fisheries market facility	1 unit	Damaged
		Processing activity		Damaged
II.	<i>Meunasah Kulam</i>	Fishermen use motor boat	-Around 45 fishermen -Brand of machine : Honda -Price: 10-16 million	-30 person -Idem -Idem
		Fisheries market facility	1 unit	Damaged
III.	<i>Meunasah Keudee</i>	Fishermen use motor boat	-Around 170 fishermen -Brand of machine : Honda -Price 10-16 million	-85 person -Idem -Idem
		Fisheries market facility	1 unit	Damaged
IV	General situation for three villages	Fixed lift net	76 unit	45 unit
		Boat lift net	76 unit	18 unit
		Fishing boat	64 unit	31 unit
		Mini trawl	18 unit	2 unit
		Fisheries product processing (<i>pondok rebus</i>)	58 unit	0 unit

SOCIAL-ECOLOGICAL VULNERABILITY IN THE CONTEXT OF COASTAL DISASTERS (3)

Fisheries Statistic and Tsunami Impact to Fisheries Sector in Nangroe Aceh Darussalam Province, 2004

No	Parameter	Unit	Value
1	Fisheries Production	Ton	149,715
2	Fisheries Production	USD	175 million
3	Precentage to GDRP	%	3
4	Proverty rate	%	30
5	Amount of fishermen before Tsunami	person	58,000 full fishermen, 35.943 part time fishermen
6	Fisherment loss due tsunami	%	15-20
7	Damage fisheries infrastructure (i.e : fishing port)	%	55
8	Damage boat	Unit	9,500
9	Total Damage Cost Estimation	USD	52 million
10	Total Rehabilitation Cost Estimation	USD	6 billion

Source : Stobutzki and Hall (2005)



SOCIAL-ECOLOGICAL SYSTEM : A THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

What is a social-ecological system?

A social-ecological system (SES) is a ... system of biological unit/ecosystem unit linked with and affected by one or more social systems (Anderies et al. 2004)

e.g. Coastal zone, mangroves, lakes, coral reefs, beach, upwelling system, fisheries system and the associated social actors, structures and processes

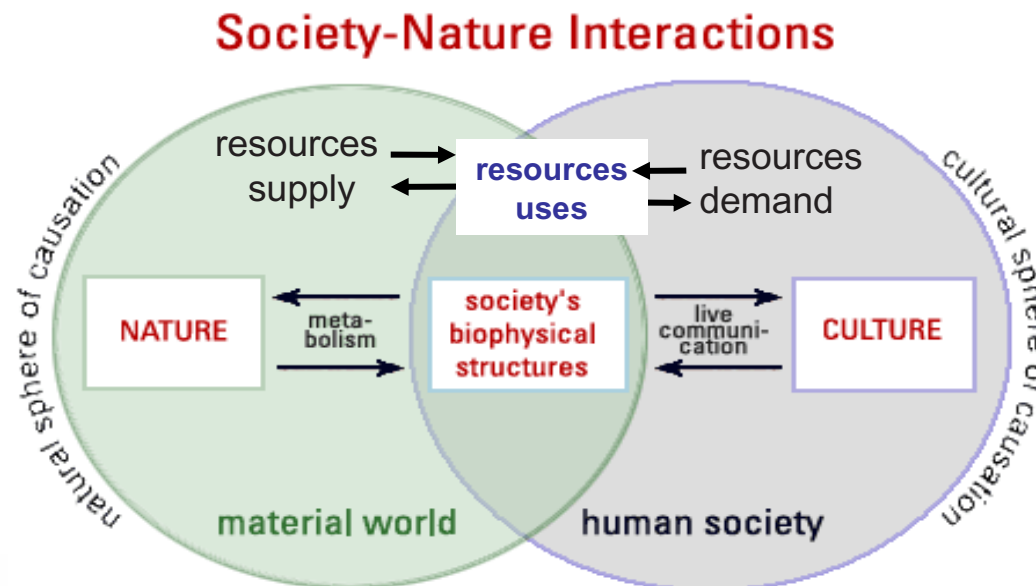


SOCIAL-ECOLOGICAL SYSTEM : A THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

What is a social-ecological system?

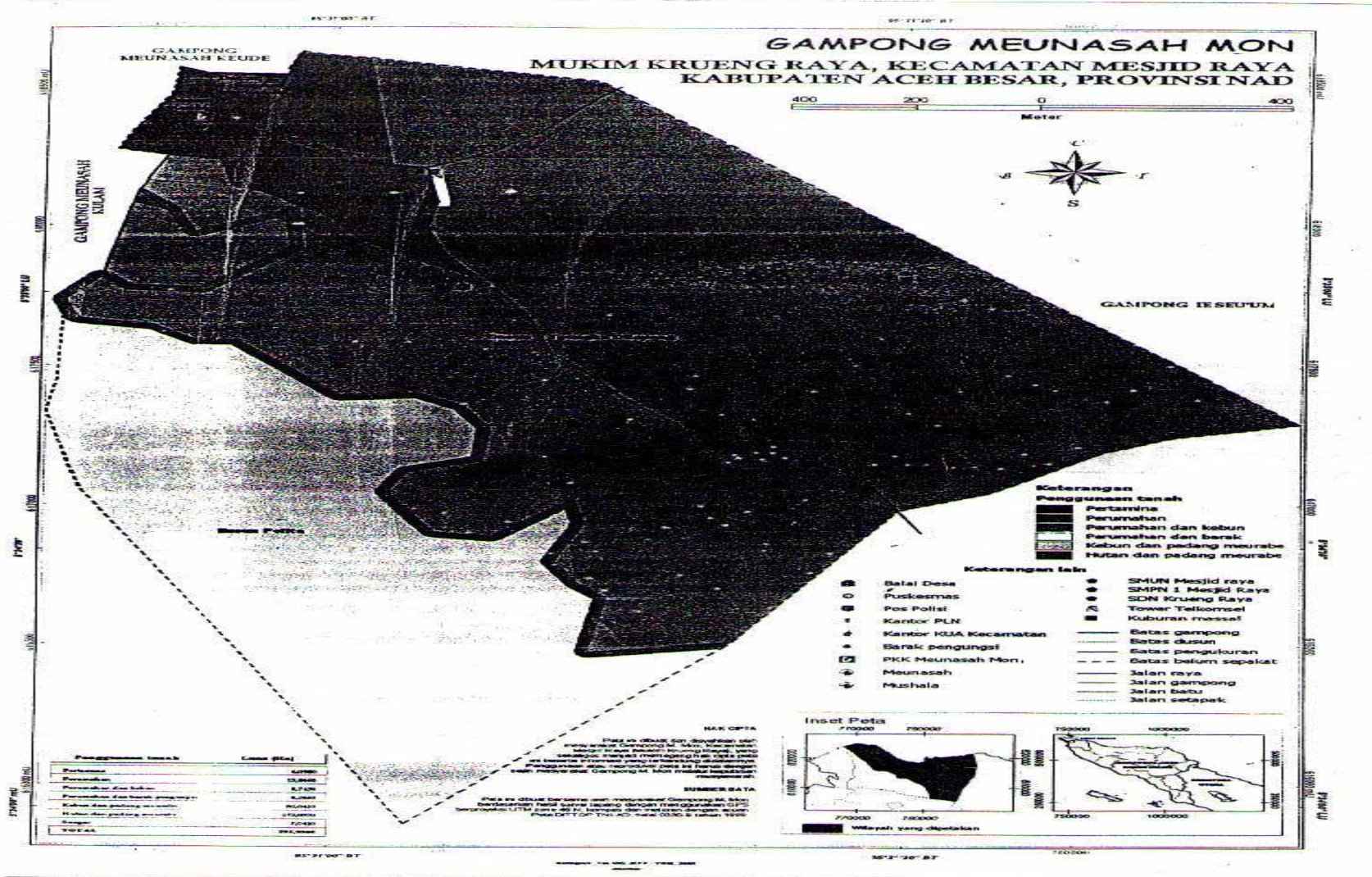
“integrated system of nature and society with reciprocal feedbacks”.

(Folke (1998) dan Carpenter and Folke (2006))

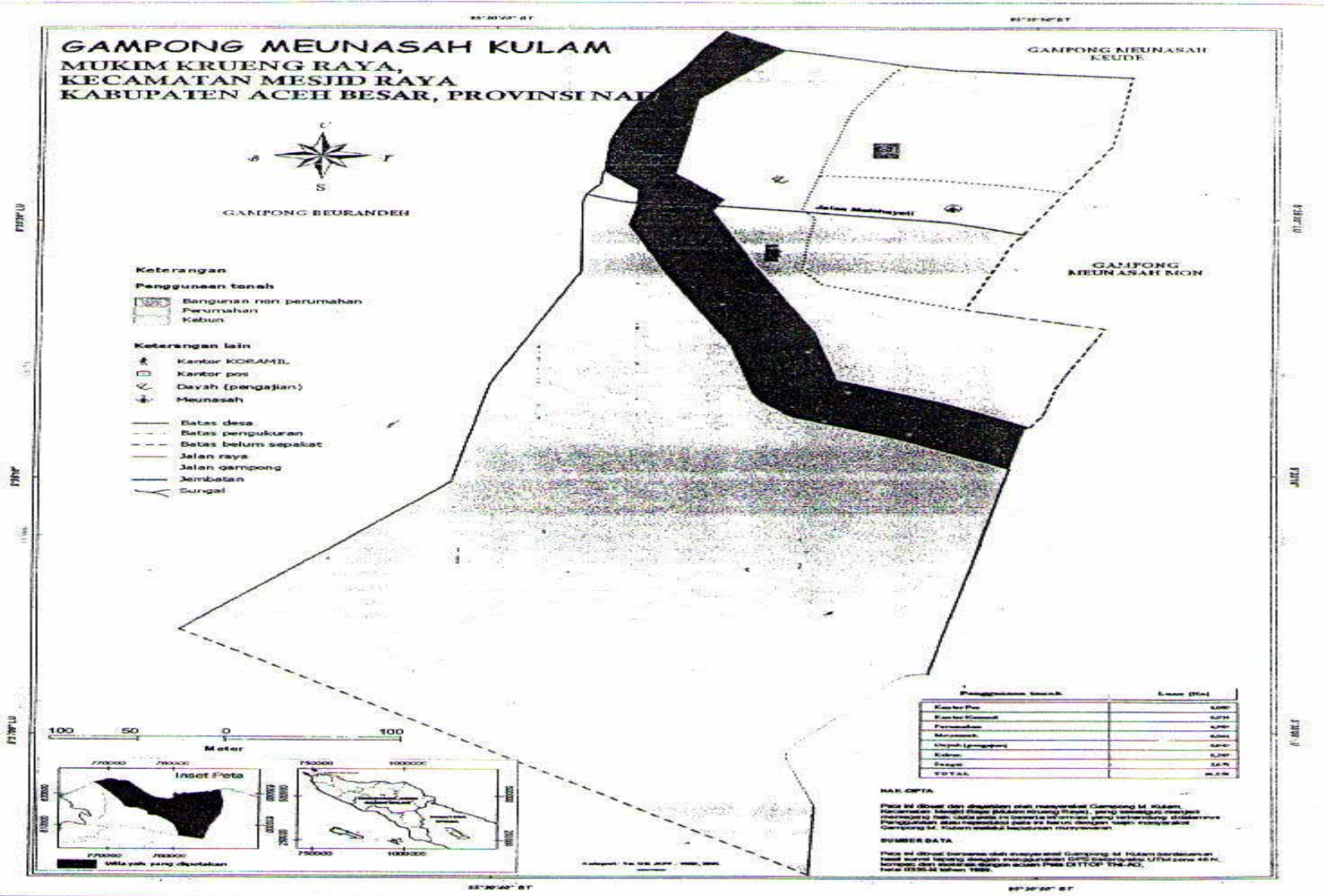


Postulate : social and ecological system are strongly coupled

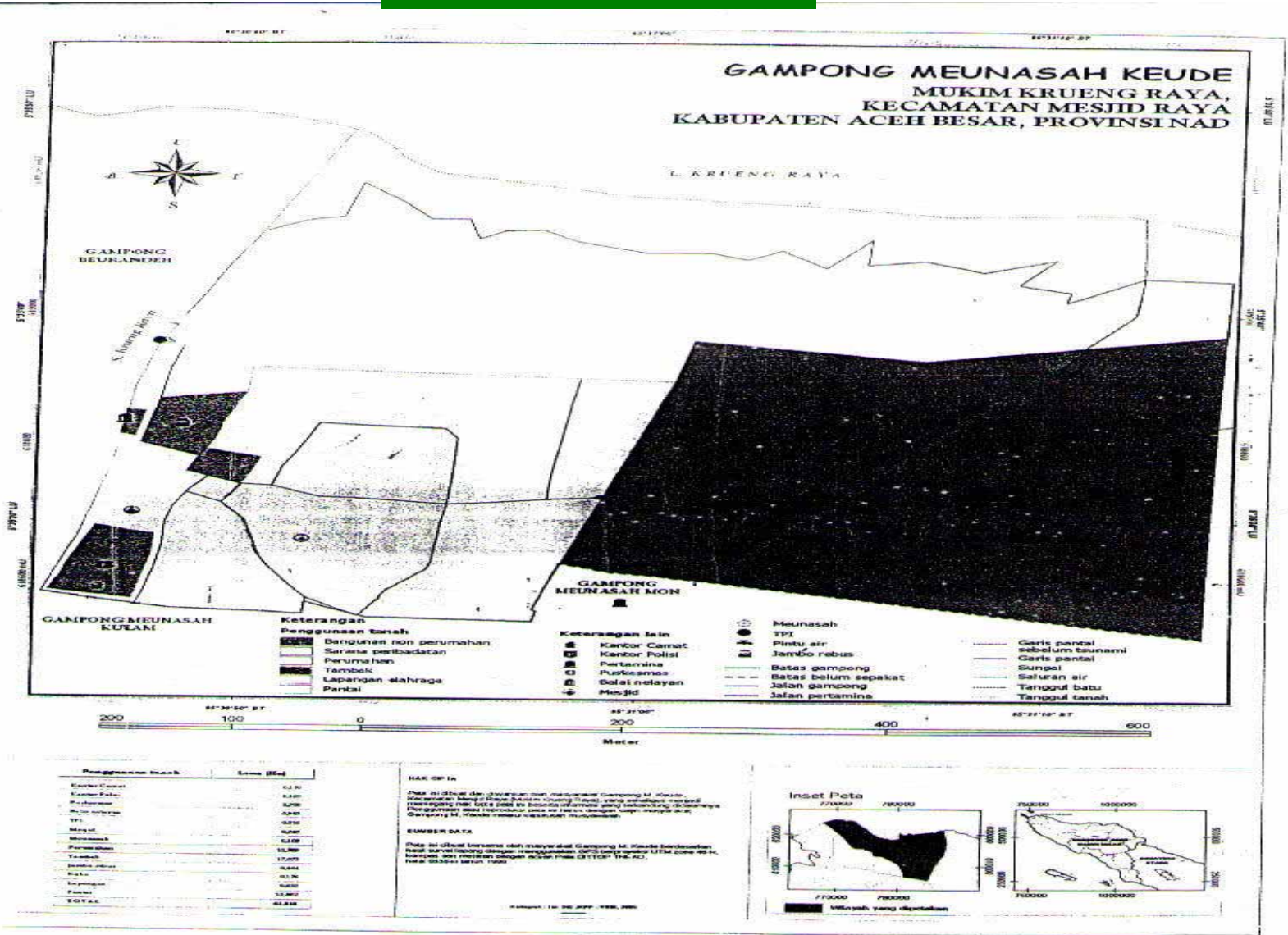
LOCATION



LOCATION



LOCATION



PURPOSES THE PROGRAM

General Purpose

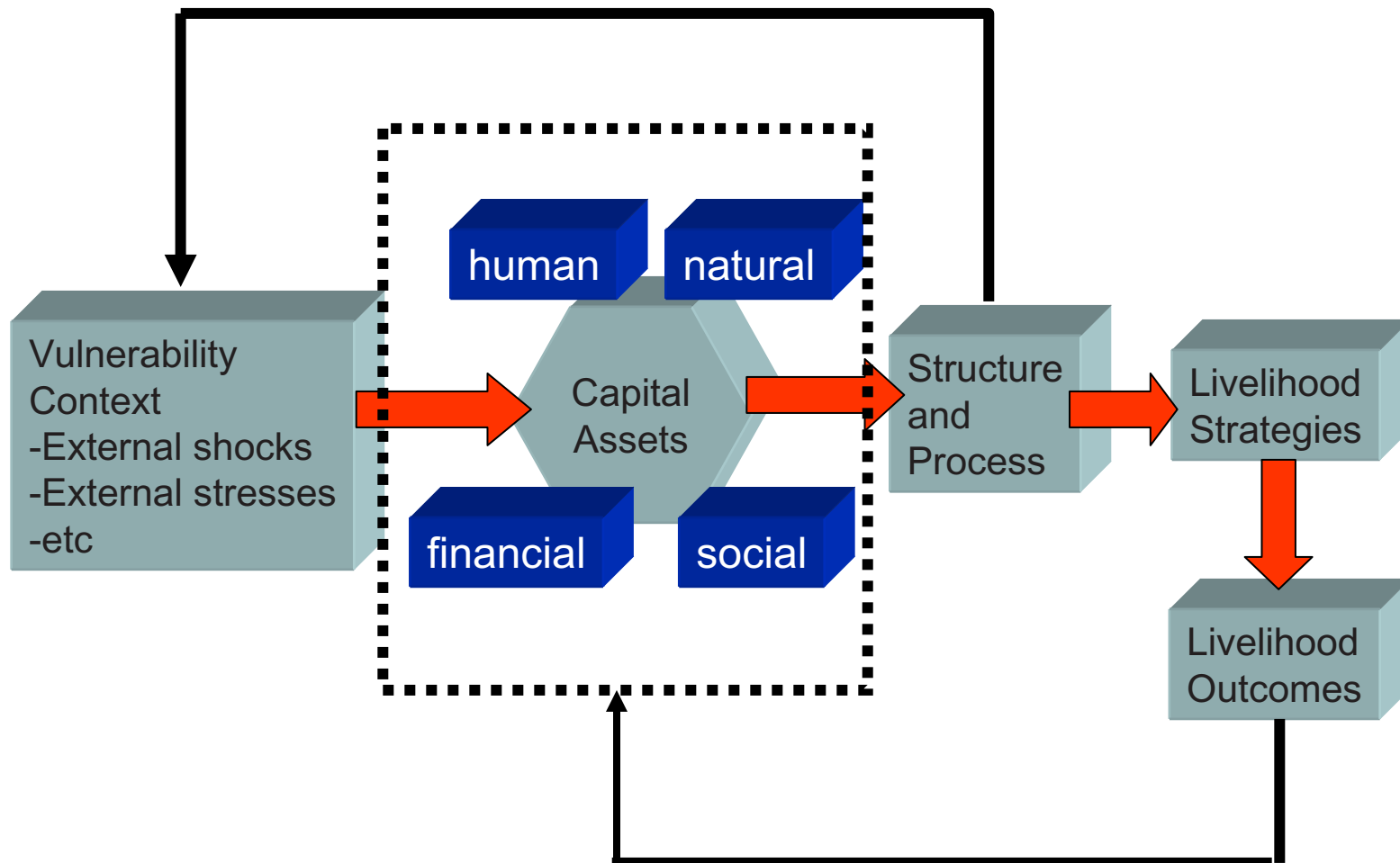
to provide integrated assistance including technical inputs and actions regarding to the local fisheries livelihood recovery based on integrated coastal management

Specific Purposes

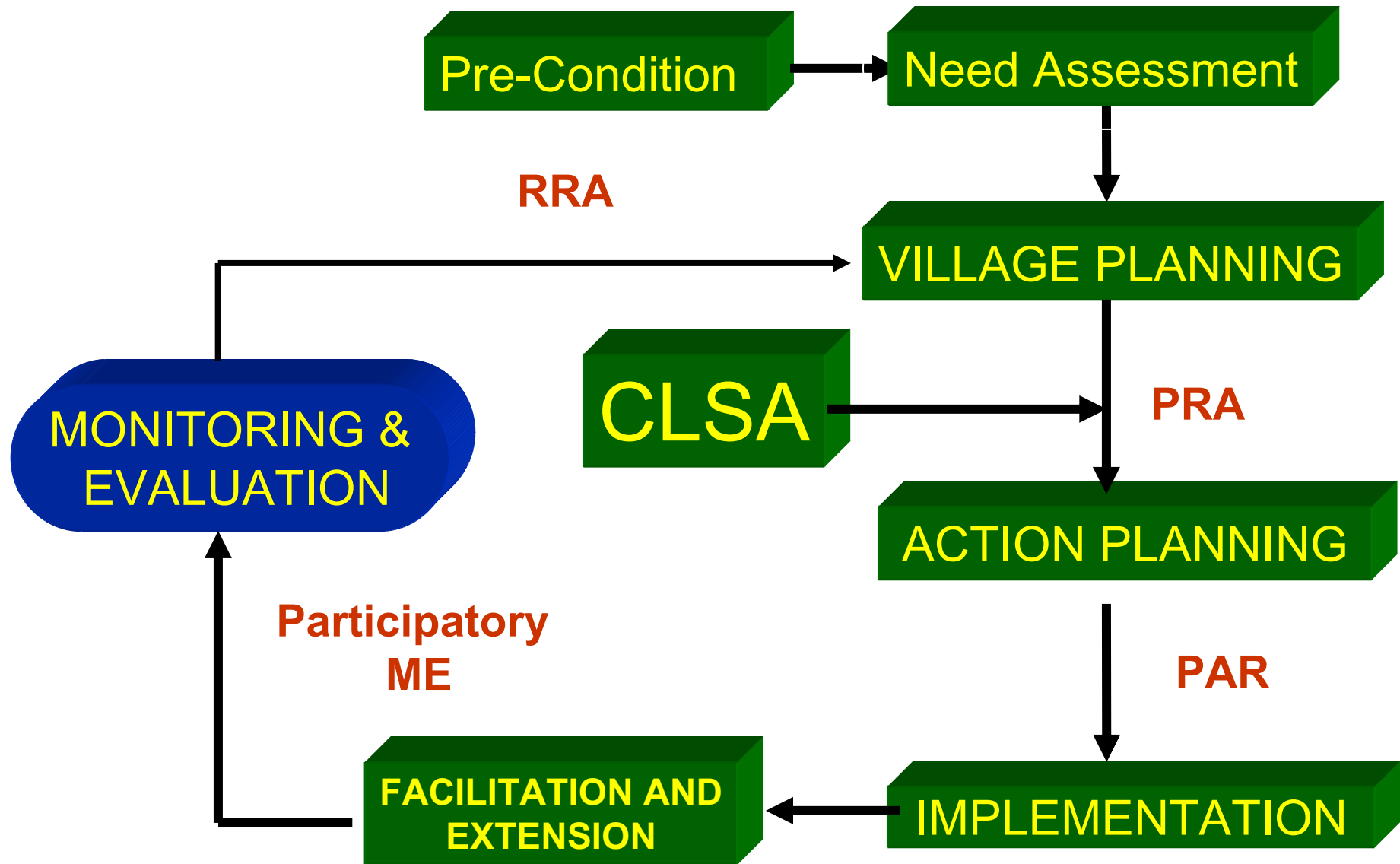
- To recover fisheries activities previously damaged by the tsunami
- To facilitate local community in coastal village development
- To facilitate local people in fisheries livelihood actions and programs

Source : CCMRS, 2006

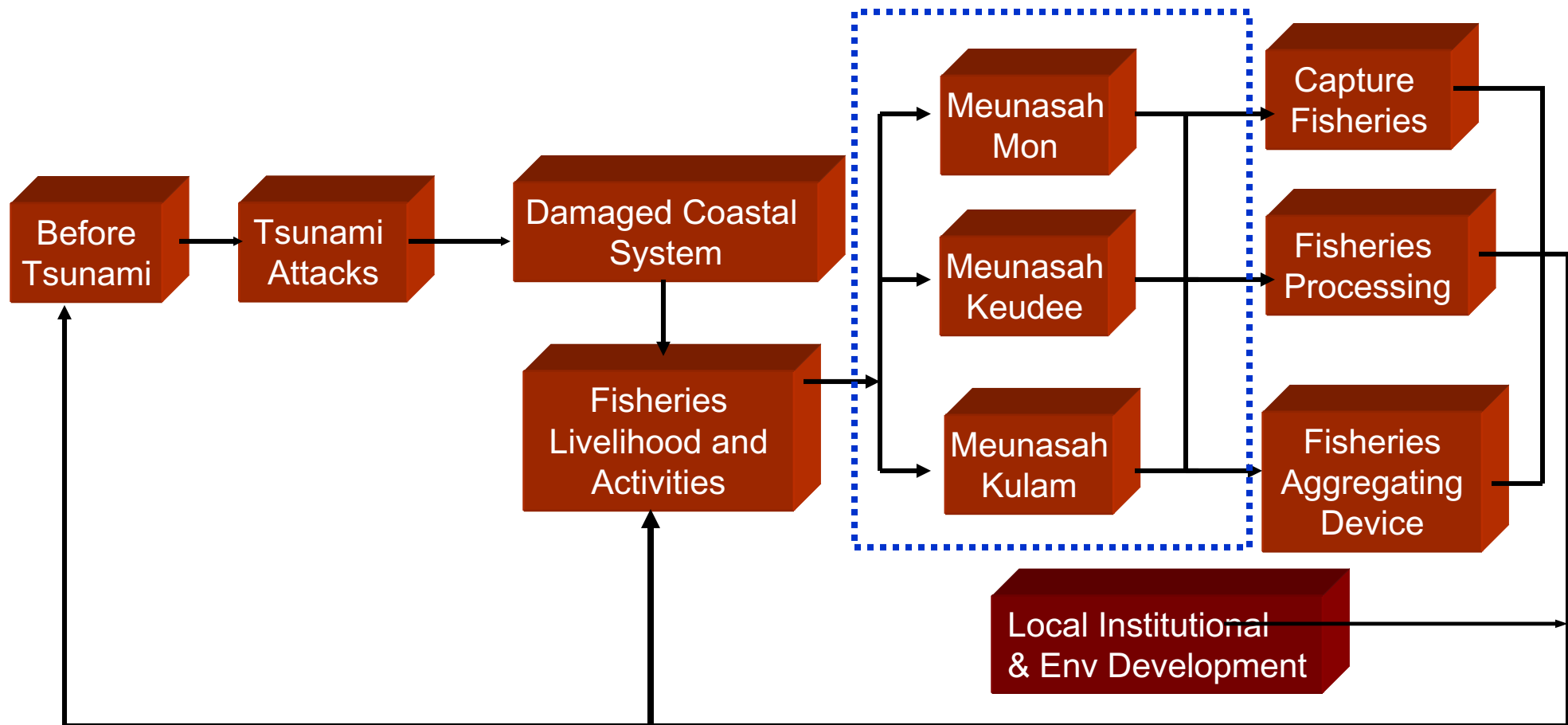
COASTAL LIVELIHOOD SYSTEM ANALYSIS



APPROACH OF THE PROGRAM



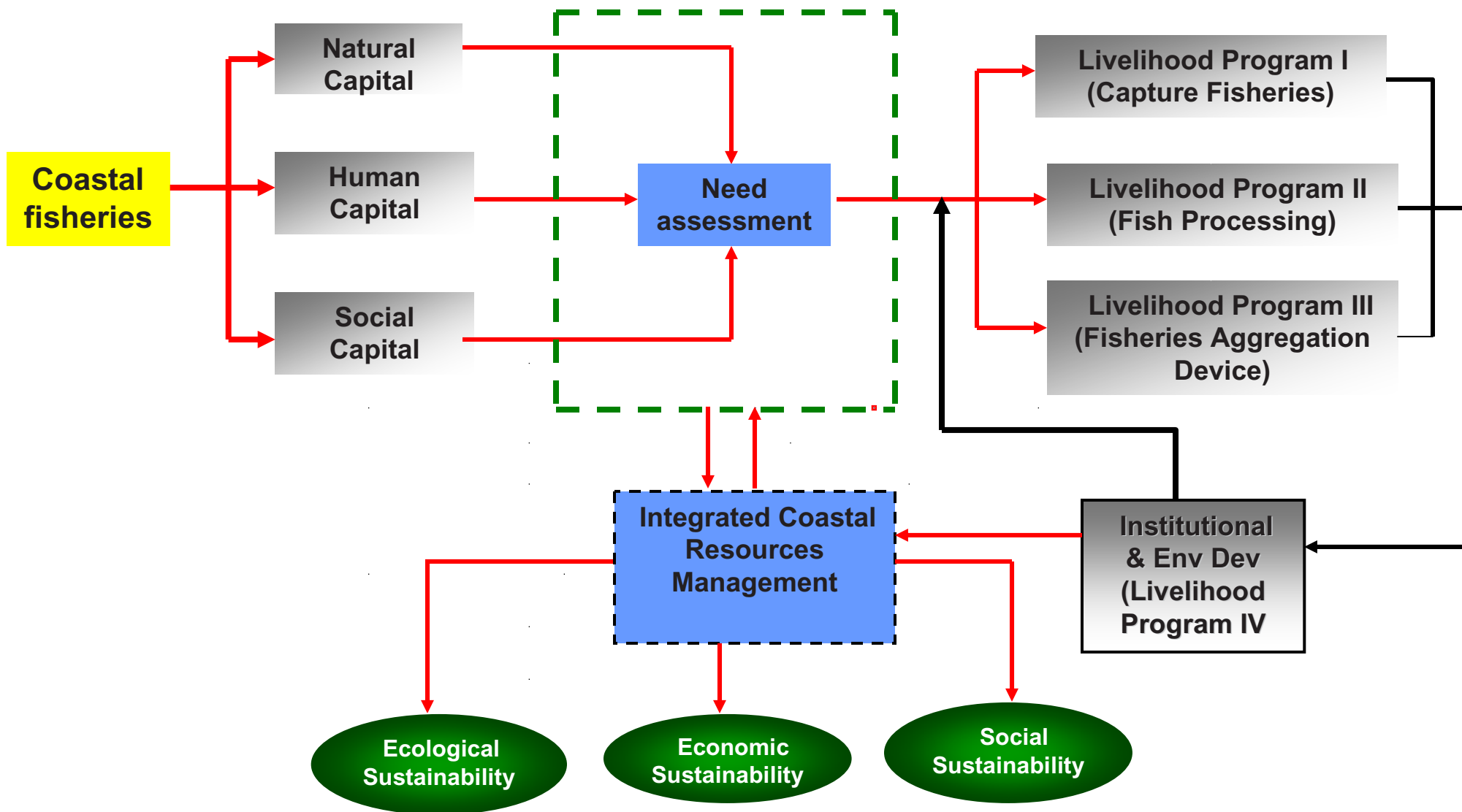
RATIONALE



Recovery Plus (Policy and Governance)



FRAMEWORK OF THE PROGRAM



TIME FRAME

14 December 2005 – 14 December 2006



FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION (DUEKPAKAT)

Objectives

- ✿ Identify local aspiration in the context of coastal village management planning
- ✿ Identify and define local needs in the context of fisheries planning;
- ✿ Define programmes and strategies which involve all of stakeholders in the villages (local people, donors, NGOs, etc)

Methodologies

- ✿ Focus Group Discussion (FGD)
- ✿ Focus of discussion :
 1. Social-cultural aspects
 2. Economic aspects
 3. Coastal infrastructures.
 4. Coastal Environment
 5. Institutional aspects of livelihood program

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION (DUEKPAKAT)



Facilitating Process Explanation
conducted by Dulhannaysh Imran
(Principle Facilitator)



Clarification of Meunasah Keudee's
people about duek pakat's result
(guided by co-facilitator, Zakaudin)



The Imam's of Meunasah is
signing the Krueng Raya Charter



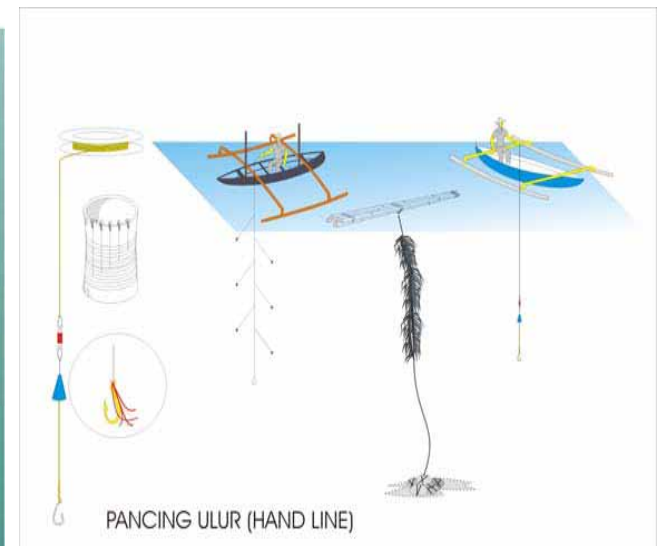
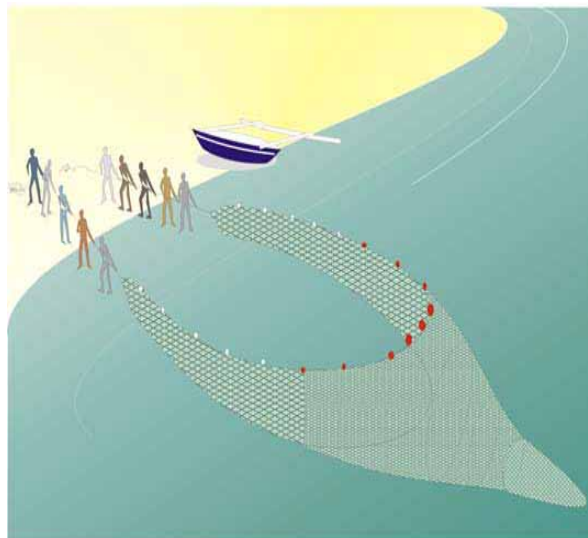
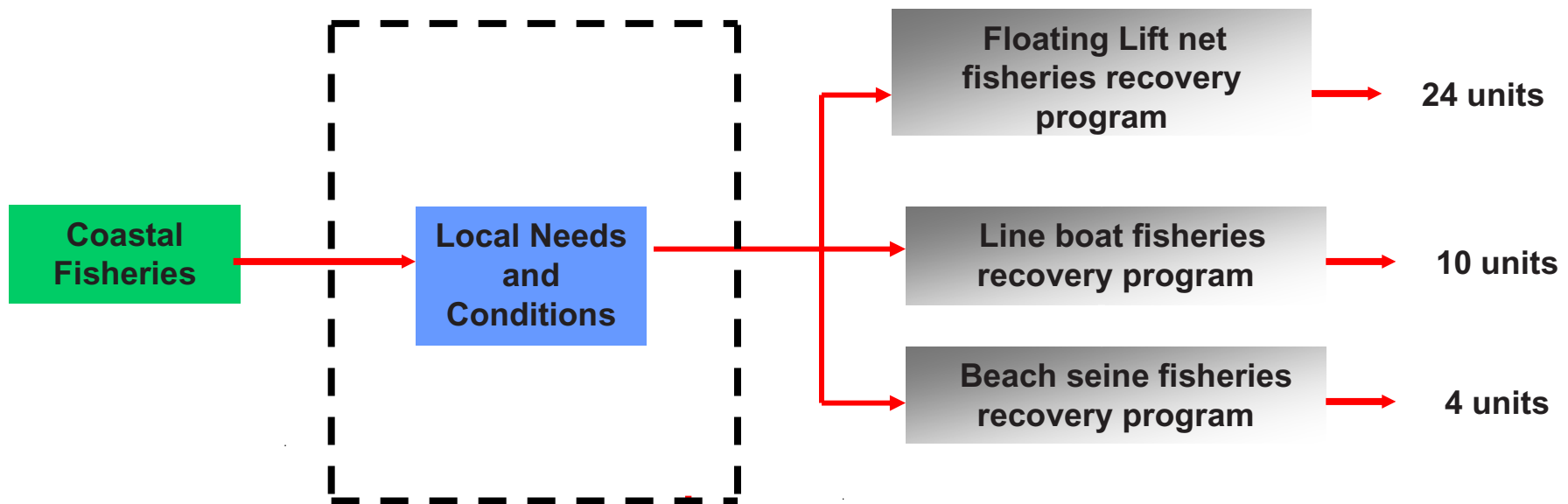
Cooperation for a better future

SUSTAINABLE COASTAL VILLAGE PLANNING

The Case of Fisheries Livelihood
Recovery Program for Aceh Besar District
(Meunasah Mon, Meunasah Keudee,
Meunasah Kulam),
Nangroe Aceh Darussalam Province



LIVELIHOOD PROGRAM I



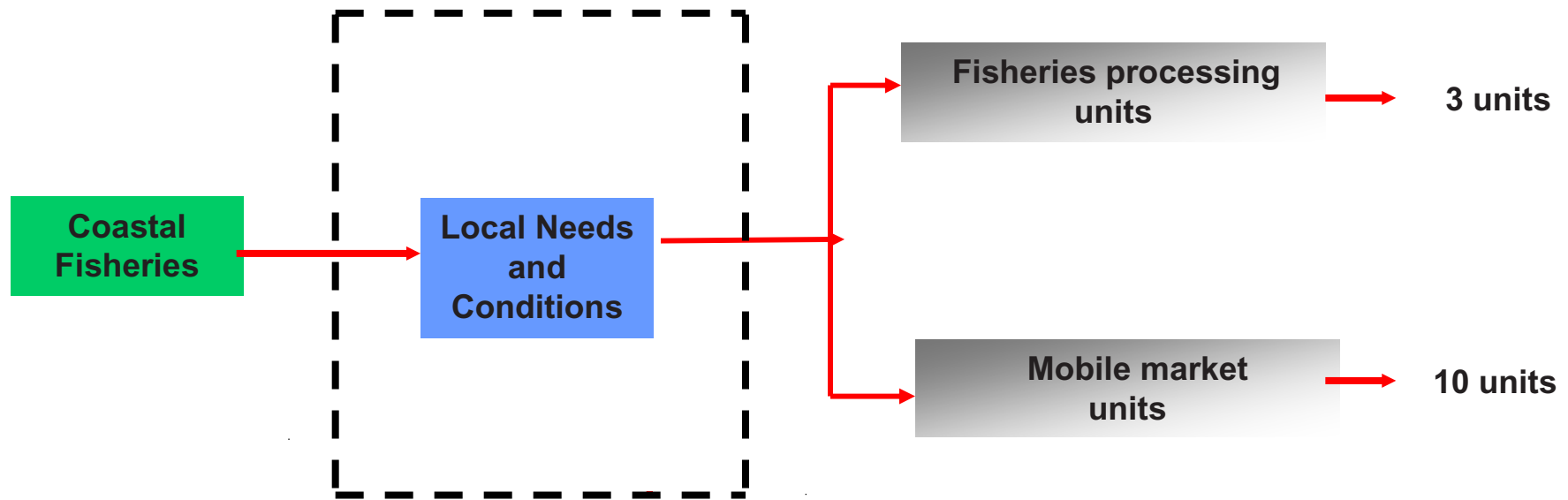


WAREHOUSING

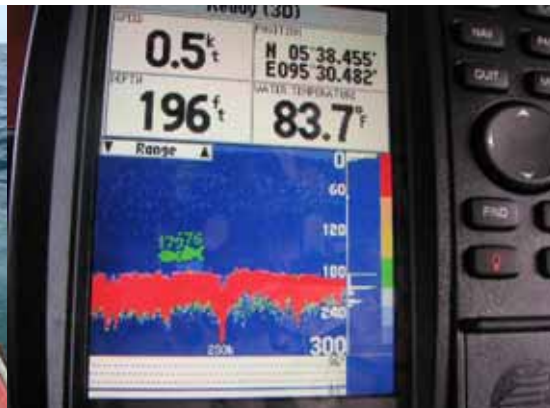
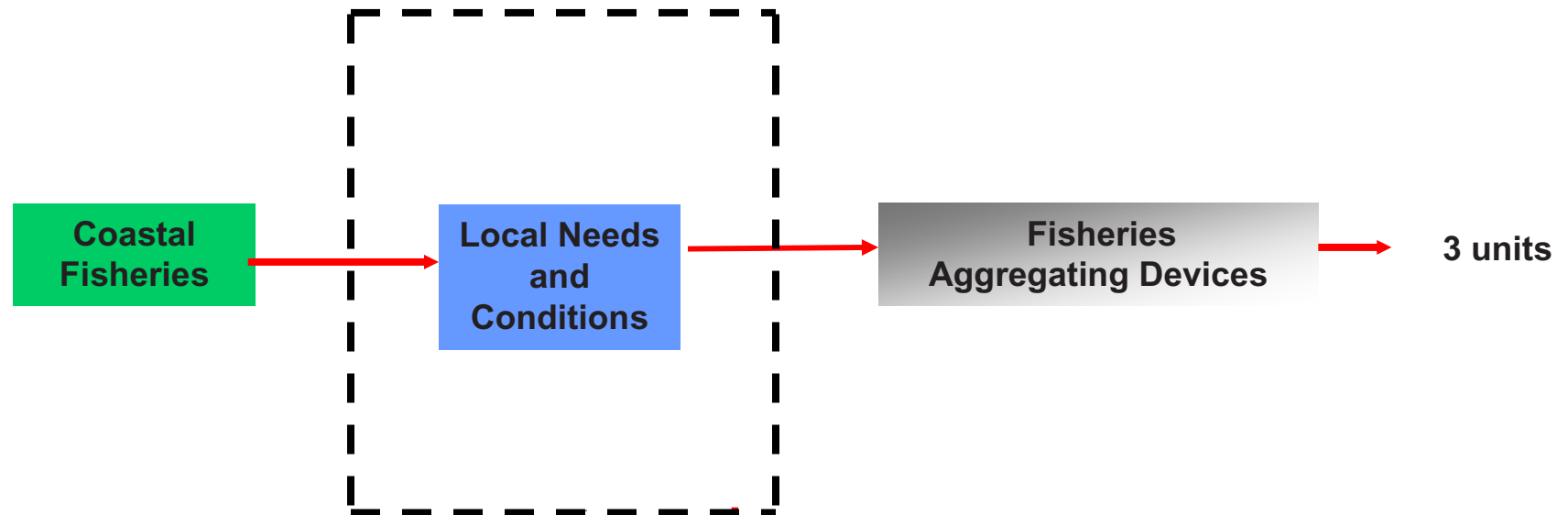
FISHING VESSELS DEVELOPMENT



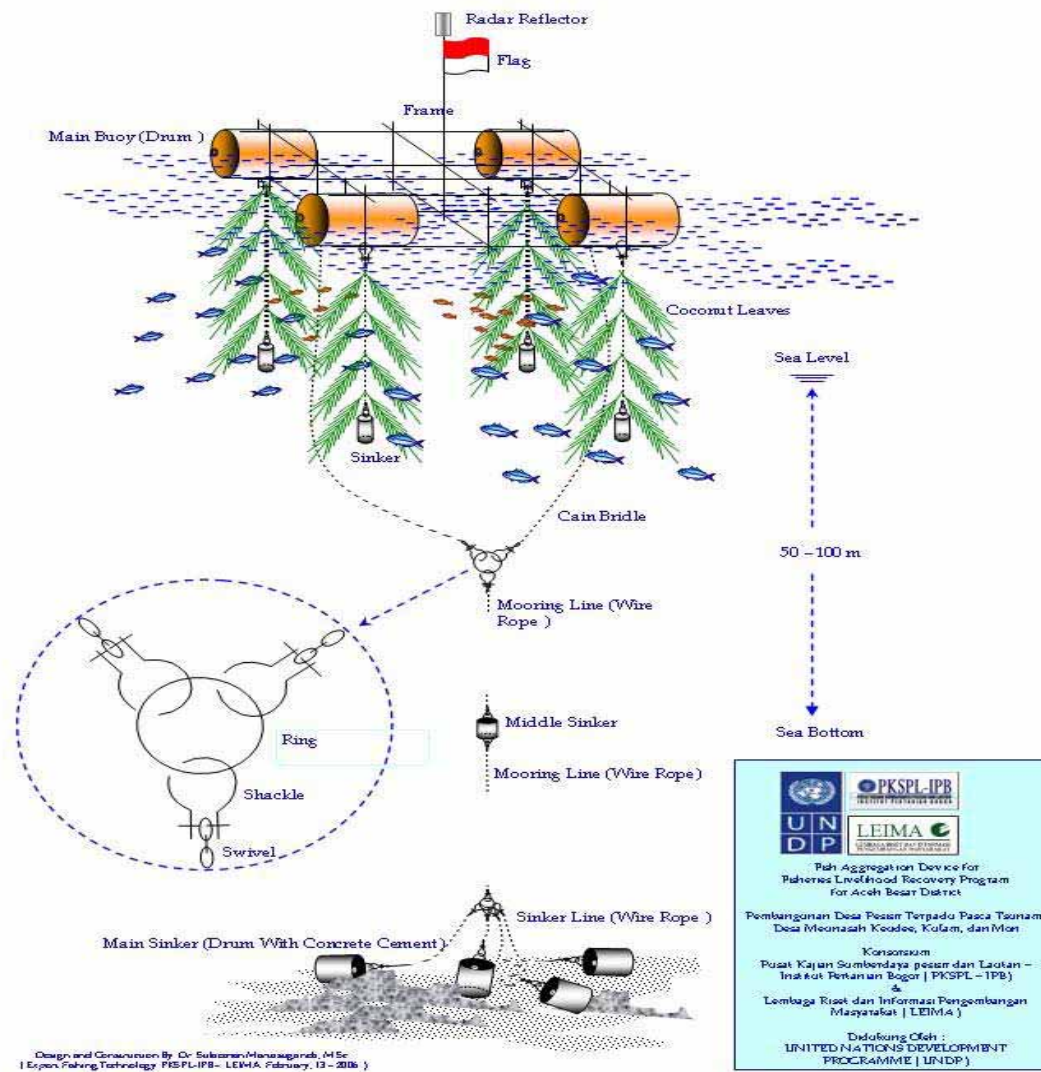
LIVELIHOOD PROGRAM II



LIVELIHOOD PROGRAM III



Design of FAD

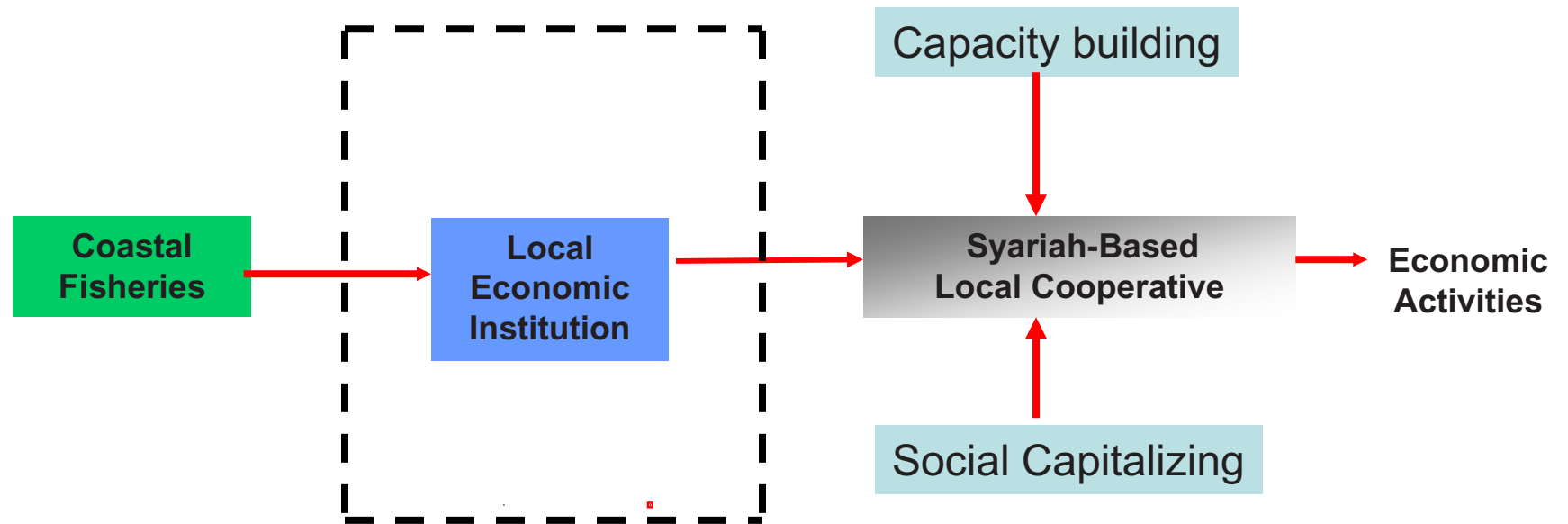


INDICATIVE LOCATION OF FAD DEPLOYMENT IN ACEH BESAR DISTRICT WATER

No.	North	East	Depth (m)
1	05°37'.717"	095°32'.941"	67.0
2	05°37'.851"	095°33'.656"	85.0
3	05°37'.925"	095°31'.720"	70.0
4	05°37'.604"	095°32'.317"	52.0
5	05°37'.468"	095°30'.494"	70.0
6	05°38'.390"	095°29'.599"	83.0
7	05°38'.089"	095°31'.147"	100.0
8	05°38'.446"	095°31'.094"	120.0
9	05°38'.190"	095°32'.119"	170.0
10	05°38'.626"	095°32'.664"	270.0



LIVELIHOOD PROGRAM IV

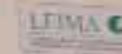




NO. 04.24/BNK/2020

LEMBAGA KEUANGAN SYARIAH
**KOPERASI SYARIAH HIDUP BARU
(KSHB)**

KRUENG RAYA KEC. MESJID RAYA
KABUPATEN ACEH BESAR



JL. KOTA NELAYAN NO. 06 DESA MEUNASAH KEUDE PASAR KRUENG RAYA

SLIP
SETORAN

Office Free

A4S



Output of Livelihood Activities I during August-December 2006 and Cumulatively Final Output of the Activities

No	Livelihood Program	Cumulative unit until December 2006	Final Output*)	Composition
1	Lift-net	21	24	Lift-net boats, lift-net houses, outer-board vessel machine, lift-nets, lift-nets lamps.
2	Pull Boat	24	24	Tug-boats
3	Beach Seine	4	4	Boats, seine-nets, outer-board vessel machines
4	Mini Pole and Line Boat	10	10	Boats, gill-nets, fishing lines, outer-board vessel machines
5	Mini Purse seine	2	1	Boats, mini purse seine nets, outer-board vessel machine

Source : SMO Banda Aceh November 2006)

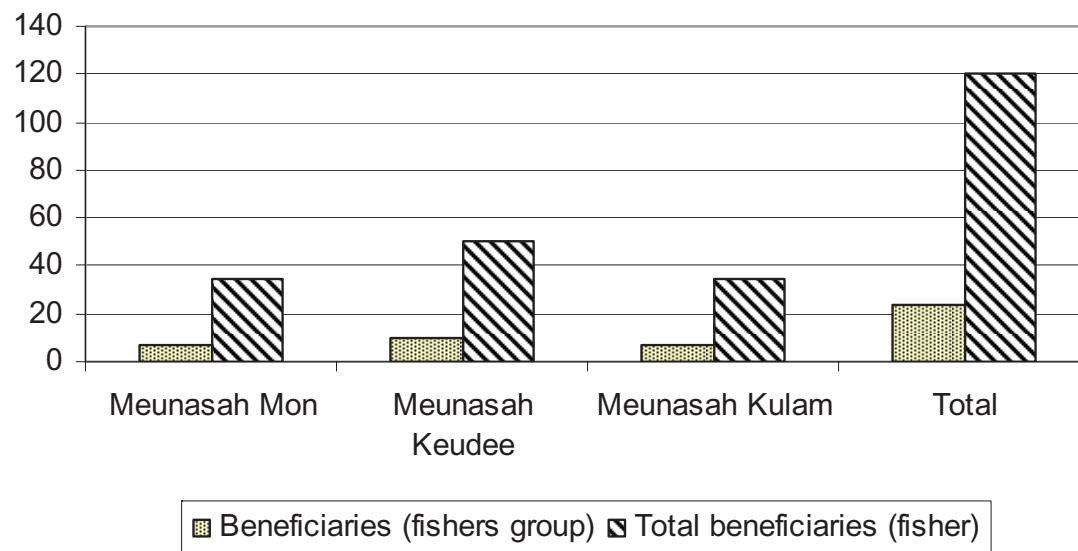
Note : *) Extended completion until 28 February 2006



Distribution of Lift-net fishing vessel beneficiaries by village

No	Village	Beneficiaries (fishers group)	Total beneficiaries (fisher)
1	Meunasah Mon	7	35
2	Meunasah Keudee	10	50
3	Meunasah Kulam	7	35
	Total	24	120

Source : Koperasi Syariah Hidup Baru



Output of Livelihood Activities II

No	Livelihood Program	Unit	Composition
1	Delivering Mobile market device	10	Motor, set of basket
2	Training on fisheries processing	1	Modules, films
3	Training on special commodity	1	Modules, films



Summary of Implementation for Livelihood Activities III (within this Period)

Activities	Status of Implementation	Problem faced	Follow up action
Continuation of FAD Materials Supply	Completed	The delivery of chemical stuffs	None
Training and Construction of FAD	Completed	None	None
FAD Deployment	Completed	None	None
Monitoring and Evaluation	On going progress until the end of the program	None	Continuing the monitoring and evaluation

Source : SMO Banda Aceh (2006)



Output of Livelihood Activities IV

No	Livelihood Program	April-November 2006	Composition
1	Agriculture Grant (package)	3	Seeds and agricultural tools
2	Livestock Grant (package)	3	Goats
3	Cooperative Beneficiaries (household)	772	-
4	Social Grant (package)	3	Religious and social facilities
5	Training on Cooperative Management	1	-
6	Monitoring	2	-
7	Community development meeting	2	-
8	Training on microfinance svstem	1	-



Implementation Activities for Livelihood Activities IV

Name of activity	Status of Implementation	Problem faced	Follow up action
Training on Cooperative Management	Completed	None	Monitoring and evaluation; facilitating the follow up actions
Dissemination of Regional Development Committee of Three Villages	Completed	None	Monitoring and evaluation; facilitating the process of implementation
Dissemination of Syariah Hidup Baru Cooperative (KSHB)	Completed	None	Monitoring and evaluation; facilitating the process of implementation



LESSON LEARNED FROM THE PROGRAM

LIVELIHOOD PROGRAM I

Activity	Status of Implementation	Problem faced	Follow up action
Activity planning and design	Implemented during December 2005 at Bogor as well as Banda Aceh	None	None
Participatory planning at Village Level (Meunasah Mon, Meunasah Keudee, and Meunasah Kulam)	Implemented at December 23, 2005	Social dynamics with heterogeneous interests of local people	Continuing Focus Group Discussion and Intensive Facilitation
Participatory planning at Region Level (Krueng Raya)	Implemented at December 24, 2005	Social dynamics with heterogeneous interests of local people	Continuing Focus Group Discussion and Intensive Facilitation



LIVELIHOOD PROGRAM II

Activities	Status of Implementation	Problem faced	Follow up action
Market assessment for fish products	Complete	None	Socialization of the information to the interested people
Target group assessment	Complete	Some of the people gave untrue information (after cross check to the others)	Use a participatory assessment



LIVELIHOOD PROGRAM II

Activities	Status of Implementation	Problem faced	Follow up action
Fish processing mapping	Complete	It was quite difficult to convince the fish processor to relocate their processing units There is a constraint of land owner and land use.	Socialization of livelihood activities II and gathering their curiosity on how to increase their livelihood by their own resources
Identification of community group on fish processing and marketing	Complete	Too many people wish to get involve on the program	Indepth interview and verifications
Identification of moge's dealer (mobile market)	Complete	None	Ordering the moge (mobile market device)
Ordering 10 units moge	Complete	Take time due to delivering them from Medan	Preparing the distribution and management of moges



LIVELIHOOD PROGRAM III

Activities	Status of Implementation	Problem faced	Follow up action
Coordination with al of fisheries stakeholders especially whose related to FAD	Complete	None	None
Survey of FAD Installment Location	Complete	None	None
FAD construction design	Complete	None	None



LIVELIHOOD PROGRAM IV

Name of activity	Status of Implementation	Problem faced	Follow up action
Establishment of local economic institution	Complete	Heterogeneous needs and way of thinking of the local people made obstacle in the development of single economic institution for three villages (Krueng Raya Region)	Intensive facilitation and extension
Fulfillment of sports and arts needs	Complete	None	None
Fulfillment of educational and religious facilities	Complete	None	None





**THANK YOU
TERIMAKASIH**



MDGs and IOI – A stakeholder contribution to achieving the Millennium Development Goals

Dr Awni Behnam¹ & Dr Iouri Oliounine²

¹President, IOI, awni.behnam@ioihq.org.mt

²Executive Director, IOI, ioihq@ioihq.org.mt



<http://www.ioinst.org>
ioihq@ioihq.org.mt



THE MISSING LINK: THE OCEAN

Law of the Convention, 1994

MDGs, 2000

- **Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger**
- **Achieve universal primary education**
- **Promote gender equality and empower women**
- **Reduce child mortality**
- **Improve maternal health**
- **Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases**
- **Ensure environmental sustainability**
- **Develop a Global Partnership for Development**

WSSD, 2002

- **Ecosystem Approach and Integrated Management**
- **Protection of the Marine Environment from land-based activities**
- **Biodiversity and marine protected areas**
- **Small Island Developing States**
- **Fisheries**
- **Integrated Water Resources Management**
- **Global Marine Assessment**
- **Coordination of UN Activities on Oceans (UNICPOLOS)**



“The body of water seems to be assumed as a neutral entity. Ships cross it, fish is caught in it, energy extracted from it, and two-thirds of human population lives from it and on its shores. But that body of water does not figure in the Development equation. The special interdependent relationship between Man and the Ocean was not part of the logical framework of the elaboration of the MDGs”.



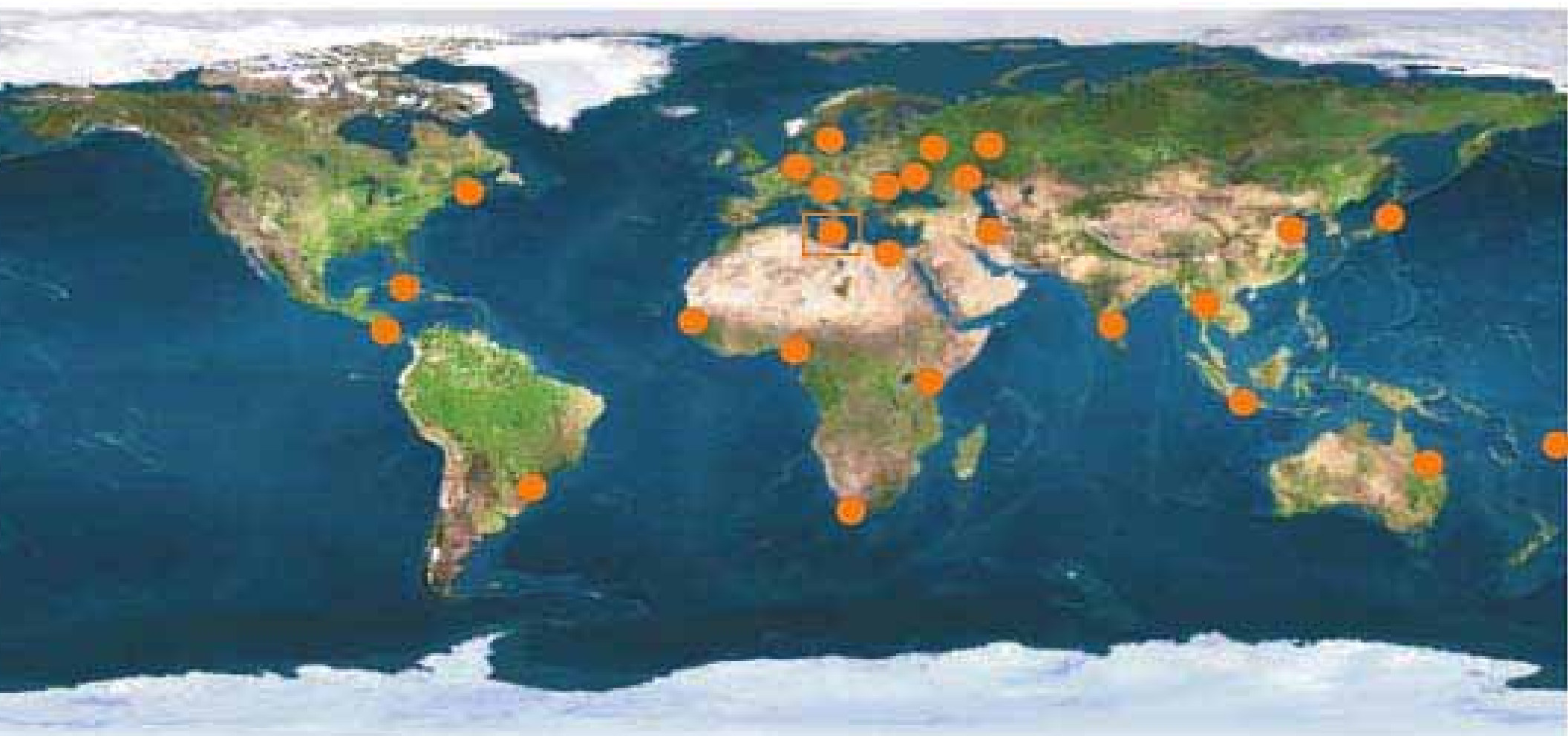
Dr. Awni Behnam;
Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts
and Small Islands, January 2006

Inter-dependence of Ocean and the MDGs

- **Well-being and economic and social welfare of humankind is dependent on the ocean productive sectors and services.**
- **Manner in which humankind exploits their resources and services will equally impact and influence that welfare or well being positively or negatively.**

IOI Mission

Ensure the sustainability of the Ocean as the source of life; **Uphold** and expand the principle of common heritage; **promote** the concept of *Pacem in Maribus*; **Secure** effective ocean management and conservation for the benefit of future generations.



Four pillars of activities

Ocean governance

Research



Education and training

Communication & awareness





IOI Response to MDGs:

Eradication of poverty and hunger

Promotion of gender equality

Ensuring environmental sustainability

Setting up of a global partnership

Annex 5

SUMMARY OF WORKSHOP PROCEEDINGS SUBMITTED FOR THE CLOSING CEREMONY OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

The following summary was prepared and presented during the closing of the International Conference.

1. **Relevance of the theme and event to sustainable development of coastal and marine resources in the seas of East Asia:**

Significance: The discussions affirmed that ICRM can promote the achievement of the MDGs. As a process, ICRM promotes productive and ecologically sustainable human communities in the East Asian seas region, and therefore the effective enhancement of capacities of stakeholders involved in ICRM is crucial to the attainment of the MDGs.

2. **Major challenges and constraints:** Absence of the direct mention of oceans in the MDGs; Lack of capacities at the local and national levels for MDG localization particularly in the context of devolution/decentralization of management of coastal and marine resources; Inadequate indicators for monitoring capacities at all levels; Inadequate institutionalized roles of civil society in national planning and budgeting processes; monitoring and evaluation of CD and linking to incentive systems (e.g., performance management) particularly for local governments; strengthening effective community development and information management tools.

3. **Good practices and experiences:** The session showcased examples which demonstrated that leadership, incentive systems, and partnership development are key elements of CD strategies which ICRM promotes and the achievement of MDGs is best achieved at the local level involving communities, civil society and local governments. Developing capacities of individuals and institutions in dealing with emergencies, e.g., MERSys (Marine Emergencies Response System) in Lingayen Gulf and the experience of Banda Aceh in community involvement in the tsunami recovery process through sustainable fisheries livelihood planning and implementation, are critical to ICRM.

An important element in the success of capacity development initiatives is the motivation of local executives and the communities to pursue development goals. The role of civil society, scientific and research institutions as well as local governments are critical and indispensable in the CD process.

4. **Lessons:** Given that CD is a long-term process that goes beyond electoral terms of government officials, institutionalizing CD strategies in medium-term and long-term development plans and budgets is very important; a knowledge-based society is critical in empowering people and communities/local governments must be provided the right tools/resources for informed decisionmaking; Incentives, leadership, partnerships, and stakeholder participation are key elements of CD. CD should go beyond training and is critical for sustainable, long-term development of coastal and marine resources.

5. Conclusions for Future Implementation, Replication and Scaling Up:

Achieving MDGs and ICRM have many similarities, e.g., emphasis on local capacity; the importance of partnerships and participation of target communities and more specifically of women; the multistakeholder, multisector, transboundary and holistic approach; the importance of knowledge, data and statistics; etc. Hence similar tools for CD in ICRM can be used and enhanced to cover the broader targets of the MDGs, while opportunities and resources globally generated by MDGs commitments can be used to enhance CD on ICRM. Critical to this is the establishment of effective capacity monitoring and evaluation, including specific targets and indicators for the MDGs and ICRM. The role of NGOs, scientific/research communities and the local governments are very important and indispensable in this regard.

As local ownership of ICRM and achievements of MDGs are very vital, enhancing local capacity — which should go beyond trainings — needs to build on community motivations, local leadership, and mutual trust and respect between communities and local governments. There is a need to learn from and build on communities' endogenous knowledge and capacities before introducing development programs.

6. Emerging New Issues:

Rural coastal communities and local governments are at a disadvantage compared to their urban counterparts which have better access to knowledge and information centers. It is critical that enhancing their capacities be directly linked to their economic, environment and social needs, particularly towards improving access to basic education, health, water and sanitation services. Development of capacities of coastal communities and local governments should likewise incorporate risk assessment and management, in cooperation with academic and civil society institutions.

Annex 6

IISD Coverage of the Session

EAS CONGRESS 2006 HIGHLIGHTS: TUESDAY, 12 DECEMBER 2006

The East Asian Seas (EAS) Congress 2006 opened on Tuesday in Haikou City, Hainan Province, People's Republic of China. Convened by the GEF/UNDP/IMO Regional Programme on Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA), this five-day event is expected to provide a region-wide platform for dialogue, knowledge exchange, capacity building, strategic action and cooperation for the sustainable development of the seas of East Asia. The theme of the Congress is "One Ocean. One People. One Vision."

An International Conference on Coastal and Ocean Governance, a Ministerial Forum, an inaugural meeting of the EAS Partnership Council and a Youth Leaders Forum will all convene as part of the Congress.

In the morning, delegates attended the opening ceremony and heard a keynote address by Thailand's former Prime Minister Chuan Leekpai. Delegates also convened in the Conference's thematic sessions on, *inter alia*: communities in sustainable development; securing the oceans; ecosystem-based management; certifying sustainability; and applying management-related science and technology.

OPENING CEREMONY

Chen Lian-zeng, Deputy Administrator of China's State Oceanic Administration, welcomed delegates to the EAS Congress and expressed hope that the Congress will boost capacity at all levels to implement integrated coastal resources management (ICRM).

Yu Xun, Deputy Governor of the Hainan Provincial Government, emphasized that local coastal management and conservation on Hainan Island has benefited from international experiences, and welcomed the opportunity to gain further awareness to help economic development and environmental protection.



Participants during the opening ceremony.

Chen Ci, Mayor of Haikou City, described the oceans as "the cradle of life" and "a bonanza of resources." Adding that Haikou benefits from marine transportation, fisheries and tourism, he emphasized the value of oceans legislation and zoning measures for sustainable marine management.

Chua Thia-Eng, PEMSEA Regional Programme Director, outlined the Congress' objectives, including providing a common platform for stakeholders within and outside of the East Asian region to share information on all aspects of coastal and ocean governance. Thia-Eng emphasized the need for an innovative partnership approach for East Asian seas management to: resolve transboundary issues "from

the hilltops to the sea"; facilitate the participation of civil society and all stakeholders in the planning, implementation and assessment of management interventions; and work with international organizations and donors to accelerate the achievement of global targets. Noting the signing of the Putrajaya Declaration as a major accomplishment of the 2003 EAS Congress, Thia-Eng highlighted the inaugural meeting of the EAS Partnership Council and the Youth Leaders Forum that would be held during the EAS Congress 2006.

Youth participants from China and the Philippines drew attention to pollution and other environmental challenges in their countries, urging delegates to "keep working hard" to protect oceans for the children.



Chua Thia-Eng, PEMSEA Regional Programme Director

Alfred Duda, Global Environment Facility (GEF) and EAS Congress 2006 Chair, said the Congress theme is “deceptively simple” in describing the problems of shared marine ecosystems and diverse socioeconomic and environmental agendas. He noted that marine and coastal areas in East Asia are among the world’s most threatened ecosystems, and that to reverse current trends of environmental degradation, commitments made in the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA) and partnership agreements to be signed at the EAS Congress 2006 need to be successfully implemented. He further highlighted that the GEF has provided US\$900 million to date in global funding for water systems, with two-thirds of this funding devoted to marine ecosystems.

KEYNOTE ADDRESS

Chuan Leekpai, Thailand’s former Prime Minister, called for a wider vision for protecting the region’s coasts, oceans and waterways. He reported that the East Asian region’s coasts are home to 1.9 billion people and support significant fisheries, aquaculture and marine transportation industries. However, he highlighted that overexploitation of fisheries, introduction of marine invasive species, pollution, and loss of coastal biodiversity and habitats, such as coral reefs and mangroves, are causing severe economic losses and affecting human health.

Leekpai cautioned that current efforts to protect marine environments are inadequate because: many incorrectly regard environmental protection as less urgent than economic development; environment protection can be expensive and takes time to show results, therefore it is often a low political priority; and vested interests frequently cause decision-makers to opt for short-term gains. He said that choosing short-term gains is no longer acceptable, and called for a region-wide cross-sectoral platform for development and cooperation. In closing, he urged participants to share information, learn from one another, and map out a joint course of action to ensure the future of oceans and coasts.



Chuan Leekpai, former Prime Minister, Thailand

achievements and challenges to date and emphasized the need to, *inter alia*, form coalitions, and enhance inter-sectoral and national institutional capacity.

Achieving the MDGs through enhancing local capacities for ICRM: Capacity building and lessons learned: Erna Witoelar, UN Special Ambassador for the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in Asia and the Pacific, and Francisco Fellizar, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, co-chaired the workshop.

Co-Chair Fellizar discussed the convergence and capabilities of the MDGs and ICRM, noting that ICRM principles are compatible with those of the MDGs. He said ICRM capacity development is imperative for achieving the MDGs.

Gabriel Navarro, Mayor of the Municipality Government of Bani, Philippines, discussed Bani’s coastal resource management programme, which aims to rehabilitate mangroves and strengthen marine protected areas. He emphasized the need for political will to implement fishery laws and local stakeholder participation in the planning and implementation of such programmes.

Tridoyo Kusumastanto, Bogor Agricultural University, discussed local community capacity development in Indonesia’s Aceh Province, through the Fisheries Livelihood Program, in the aftermath of the 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami. He said the programme aims to recover local fisheries livelihoods by providing fishing vessels and building institutional capacity.

In the ensuing discussion, the speakers discussed emergency management capacity in Bani; ways in which civil society can overcome lack of political will to address capacity building; core governance criteria for ensuring that ICRM objectives and the MDGs are achieved; and disaster risk options factored into the assessment and selection of interventions in the Aceh Province.

Iouri Oliounine, Executive Director, International Ocean Institute, discussed stakeholders’ contribution to achieving the MDGs. He said that a global partnership is vital for achieving the MDGs, and that developing effective partnerships requires coordination between the public and private sectors and civil society, with the political will of policy-makers and the role of NGOs being indispensable.

Meryl Williams, Australian Center for International Agricultural Research, emphasized the importance of capacity

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON COASTAL AND OCEAN GOVERNANCE

COMMUNITIES IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT:

Theme keynote: Biliana Cicin-Sain, University of Delaware and Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts and Islands, examined the World Summit on Sustainable Development’s commitments relating to oceans and coasts. These included creating a Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment by 2006 and developing integrated water resources management plans by 2005. Cicin-Sain highlighted



Meryl Williams, Pitiwond Tantigchodok and Robert Bernardo during a panel discussion on achieving the MDGs.

building at the individual, organizational, and sector/network levels, as well as an enabling environment to achieve the MDGs and ICRM objectives. Responding to a question on evaluation of capacity development in regards to development assistance, Williams highlighted the benefits of human capacity development.

Pitiwond Tantigchodok, Walailak University, said that a knowledge-based society is a key element of ICRM. He described capacity-building initiatives at Walailak University, including a Coastal Information Center, and emphasized the need for collaboration between policy makers, the community and NGOs.

Robert Bernardo, UNDP, outlined a programme framework for capacity development strategies, and highlighted the importance of partnerships, leadership, and ownership as important aspects of local-level capacity development for ICRM and achieving the MDGs.

SECURING THE OCEANS: Theme keynote: Noting that “securing the oceans” is a new concept, Tadao Kuribayashi, Keio University, explained its *raison d’être* and core attributes, including: the physical and social interdependence of land and sea; the need to address ocean resources and their use holistically; broad stakeholder involvement; oceans’ role in fulfilling global and regional societal aspirations; international cooperation for reaching equitable resolutions to ocean-related problems; and need for integrating oceans-related science both domestically and internationally. He added that while “security” was conventionally used as a synonym for national defense, this term has since come to be used in a more comprehensive sense, typified by terms “human and environmental security.”

Development of national ocean policies in East Asia and around the world: Chair Biliana Cicin-Sain, University of Delaware, introduced a cross-national study on integrated national and regional ocean policies.

David VanderZwaag, Dalhousie University, emphasized that ocean policy should include: sustainable development, a precautionary approach; ecosystem-based management; adequate funding; public involvement; and a science-based approach.

John Richardson, EU Maritime Policy Task Force, outlined the EU’s future maritime policy, noting its goal of developing a thriving maritime economy.

Robert Jara, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Philippines, introduced his country’s experience in managing the seas, including: dissemination of information; creating a multi-agency task force; formulating national laws and regulations; and public consultations.

Jungho Nam, Korea Maritime Institute, outlined national experiences in ICRM implementation, including: development of a national ICRM plan; establishment of a marine peace corps in the Korean Peninsula; and shifting from control through planning by government agencies to a mechanism of joint implementation by all stakeholders.

Asep D. Muhammad, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, Indonesia, pointed out the problems in his country, such as sectorial dominance, and lack of integration between marine and fishery development.

Masahiro Akiyama, Japan’s Ocean Policy Research Foundation (OPRF), suggested that his government: develop

a comprehensive ocean policy; introduce a basic ocean law; establish a national ocean council; and assign a minister to be responsible for the ocean work.

Co-Chair BA Hamzah, Director, Maritime Consultancy Enterprises, summarized the workshop, highlighting: concrete political commitments; relationship between the “bottom-up” and “top-down” approaches; awareness raising; improving understanding of science; and funding for implementation.

Tokyo Ocean Declaration: Upholding the Advocacy: Masahiro Akiyama, OPRF, said that the Tokyo Ocean Declaration was developed pursuing the philosophy of co-existence between man and the ocean.

Kazumine Akimoto, OPRF, presented on the content, consultation process leading to the adoption of, and follow-up activities to the Tokyo Declaration. He introduced the results of a study on the future of “securing the oceans” concept, reporting that OPRF and the Nippon Foundation had established an advocacy group on the concept.

Atsuko Kanehara, Rikkyo University, said that the Tokyo Declaration broadens the concept of security of the oceans so as to comprehensively include all aspects of the ocean management in an integrated way. She discussed how to take advantage of the rights and jurisdiction of coastal states and port states as a significant and practical tool for realizing the common interest of securing the oceans.

Zhiguo Gao, Executive Director, China Institute for Marine Affairs, stated China’s position that areas with sovereignty claims disputes be developed jointly. Fu Yu, China Institute for Marine Affairs, described a proposal for joint development of natural resources in the East China Sea in a disputed area between China and Japan. Merlin Magallona, University of the Philippines, outlined the essential features of state sovereignty and its bearing on international conflicts.

François Simard, IUCN – The World Conservation Union, highlighted principles of governance and democracy. He pointed out that the priority target of the ecosystem approach is the conservation of ecosystem structure and functioning to maintain ecosystem services, through integration of conservation and use of biological diversity.

The ensuing discussion focused on: the importance of the collective will of states; integrated oceans management; bilateral and multilateral treaties; regional and sub-regional cooperation; and ownership of international agreements.

Robert Beckman, National University of Singapore,



Robert Beckman, National University of Singapore

discussed protection of the marine environment from ship-source pollution in the Straits of Malacca and Singapore. He noted that half of the world’s supply of oil goes through the Straits as well as some 90,000 vessels annually. Beckman underscored that while user states benefit from the safe passage through the Straits, littoral states – Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore – bear the risks associated with potential accidents and pollution. He called for enhanced cooperation on safety and environmental protection between user and littoral states in the implementation of existing treaties.

John C. de Silva, President, Center for Marine Environment Survey, Research and Consultation, proposed a series of measures to promote the Tokyo Declaration and “securing the oceans” concept through political will,

education and awareness, and strengthened ocean governance. He advocated for an international advisory council to guide policy and decision-making on cooperation issues, and environmental NGO “watchdogs” in each country to monitor implementation.

Alan Tan, National University of Singapore, highlighted recent developments in regional law, notably Particularly Sensitive Sea Areas designated by the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and the EU Directive on Criminal Sanctions for Ship-source Pollution. He noted their implications for the East Asian region and called for consensus building among nations involved and a multilateral response to pollution and other marine environmental challenges.



Alan Tan, National University of Singapore

Stella Regina Bernad, PEMSEA, highlighted SDS-SEA as a practical approach to the implementation of the Tokyo Declaration in the East Asian seas.

Summarizing the session, Co-Chairs Kuribayashi and Zhiguo called for a continuing dialogue to translate the Tokyo Declaration into concrete measures through an action plan. They further noted the workshop’s suggestions for securing the oceans through: implementation of existing agreements and ICRM; strengthening ocean governance, education and awareness; multilateral and practical approaches; and dispute resolution and collaboration at all levels.

ECOSYSTEM-BASED MANAGEMENT: Theme

keynote: John Dunnigan, Assistant Administrator, US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), gave the keynote address, describing the ecosystem approach to management as a tool to achieve two outcomes: healthy and productive coastal and marine ecosystems that benefit society; and a well-informed public that acts as a steward of coastal and marine ecosystems. Dunnigan said that while the ecosystem approach to management is not specifically defined, it should: be geographically specified and adaptive; take account of ecosystem knowledge and uncertainty; consider multiple external influences; and strive to balance diverse societal objectives.

Ecosystem-based management of interrelated river basins, estuaries and coastal seas: The workshop was co-chaired by Chul-Hwan Koh, Seoul National University, and David Nemazie, University of Maryland. The workshop focused on two issues: cross-jurisdiction management strategies for interrelated river basins, estuaries and coastal waters; and implementing a science-based water pollution reduction allocation scheme through stakeholder consultation.

Jofel Monte, Laguna Lake Development Authority, Philippines, outlined work to promote sustainable development in the Laguna de Bay region and noted problems caused by conflicting sectoral interests, rapid population growth and expanding economic activities. He listed strategies and projects to address these problems, and highlighted the need to resolve conflicts through interaction with government agencies and stakeholders.

Kim Kwang Ju, Ministry of Land and Environment, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, presented efforts to integrate the management regimes of the Taedong River

basin and the neighboring Nampho coastal area. Outlining current management activities, he said that integrating the two regimes will require: development of institutional capacity for partnership and coordination; development of a master plan for the two areas; and strengthening of scientific and technological capacity.

Ario Damar, Bogor Agriculture University, presented sustainable development strategies of integrated river basin and coastal management of Jakarta Bay. Highlighting multiple conflicting human uses of the bay, he reported on progress to establish a regional coastal management body for the area, including scoping the problem, identifying coordination roles, and planning and sharing the budget.

Co-Chair Nemazie, on behalf of Peter Bergstrom, NOAA, outlined two approaches to restoring the Chesapeake Bay (US) living resources and their habitats: “top-down” restoration, which involves planting oysters and seagrass in suitable areas; and “bottom-up” restoration, which involves improving water quality to allow species to recover naturally. He provided examples of the successful application of these approaches, both separately and in an integrated manner.

Shang Chen, First Institute of Oceanography, China, described an assessment framework to guide management of Bohai Sea ecological assets. The framework includes: identification of ecological types; classification of ecosystem services; ranking ecosystem services in order of importance; and calculating the economic value of each service.

Chang Hee Lee, Myongji University, presented on the implementation of new integrated water quality initiatives in his country, including an integrated coastal and marine environment management policy, and a national water environment management master plan featuring new initiatives to address land-based water pollution and improve ecosystem integrity.

Keu Moua, Mekong River Commission,

reported on the Commission’s work to promote sustainable development of water resources and environmental protection in the Mekong River basin through cooperation between Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand and Vietnam. He highlighted water quality monitoring across the four countries, transboundary wetland management, and transboundary environmental impact assessments for infrastructure projects.

Corazon Davis, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Philippines, reported on the implementation of the Manila Bay Coastal Strategy, including an operational plan to promote partnerships and address environmental threats. Actions taken to date include establishment of bird sanctuaries, mangrove protection programs, coastal and river cleanups, and watershed protection.

In summarizing, Co-Chair Nemazie noted that although



Chang Hee Lee, Myongji University

presentations were geographically diverse, many identified similar environmental threats and human conflicts, and most accepted the need to work within governments to address such challenges. Participants further discussed: timeframes and targets; different policy and governance structures to control pollution; and factoring climate change into coastal management strategies.

On implementing a science-based water pollution reduction allocation scheme through stakeholder consultation, Chan Won Lee, Masan Bay Community Advisory Council, Republic of Korea, presented on the contribution of the Council to integrated marine environmental management, including ensuring stakeholder participation in political decision-making, and public promotion of marine environment management programmes.

Yasushi Hosokawa, Port and Airport Research Institute, Japan, outlined the action plan for the rehabilitation of Tokyo Bay. Ecological science and technology was used to understand tidal flat ecosystems to aid zoning and design of recovery approaches.

Co-Chair Nemazie presented on stakeholder consultation and engagement in Chesapeake Bay. Noting the value of an inclusive approach, he explained that many local people were unaware that farms and households were major polluters, and endorsed getting communities involved by raising awareness of problems in simple ways.

The ensuing panel discussion focused on: pollution reduction policies; building trust between government, industry and NGOs by providing full and fair access to data; bridging science and policy; and providing incentives for community and industry involvement.

CERTIFYING SUSTAINABILITY: Theme keynote:

Arthur Hanson, International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD), gave an overview of the theme. Noting that certification of marine resources is still in its infancy, he said the aquarium fish trade is the most advanced industry. He highlighted problems in developing a measurement system for certification, notably that some measures are very precise but their meaning too obscure for consumers, while other measures do not give enough useful information. He also noted: unfair use of some data, especially in setting non-tariff trade barriers; challenges posed by illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing; and limitations of the current ISO 14000 environment management systems and standards.

Hanson further highlighted the potential role of governments in certified products procurement, demand-driven measures by third parties, such as consumers and banks, and the role of international law. In closing, he identified emerging issues, including: sustainable consumption, production and trade; elimination of harmful pollutants;

aquaculture certification; adaptation of certification schemes to take account of climate change; and integration of monitoring tools.

Certification and sustainable fisheries: the value of market-based approaches: Arun Abraham, Marine Aquarium Council (MAC), presented an overview of trends in the marine aquarium trade, noting that it is estimated at US\$200-330

million annually, and is the highest value-added product to be harvested from coral reefs. He outlined existing MAC standards to ensure sustainability “from reef to retail” in the areas of: ecosystem and fishery management; collection, fishing and holding; handling, husbandry and transport; and mariculture and aquaculture management. Abraham also noted key issues and challenges in MAC certification, including difficulties in integrating global supply chain, roving collectors, cyanide detection methodologies, fair pricing, industry perceptions of MAC certification, financing a sustainable trade, and the need for a holistic framework or context for implementation.

Stuart Green, Reef Check

Foundation, presented on management approaches to ensure sustainability of aquarium fisheries, such as establishment of total allowable catch and no-take zones at each site, development of unsuitable species lists, and fish and coral reef rehabilitation. He identified a number of lessons learned, notably that certification leads to a fundamental change in management of marine resources, noted the challenge of achieving consumer awareness, and highlighted the success of local stakeholder involvement in sustainable reef management.

Peter Boserio, Sebu-Mactan Quality Marine Aquarium Fish, reflected on perceptions of the industry as secretive and controversial, due to unsustainable practices and safety and human health issues. He underscored the need for training and providing incentives for sustainable operators, noting that ensuring the sustainability of the industry brings greater benefits than closing it down, which may lead to environmental and social damage.

Duncan Leadbitter, Marine Stewardship Council (MSC), outlined challenges and opportunities for seafood eco-labeling in Asia, noting that the region supplies 60% of the world's seafood. He said that Asia exerts enormous pressure on coastal resources, which coupled with fish and biomass depletion, threatens food security, ecosystem integrity and economic development. As

opportunities, Leadbitter identified examples of good fisheries management in the region, potential markets for exporting certified fish both within and outside Asia, and continuing global growth in MSC-labeled products. He explained that the MSC standard is based on sustainability of stocks, ecosystem



Chan Won Lee, Masan Bay Community Advisory Council



Arthur Hanson, International Institute for Sustainable Development

impact, and management systems in place, and has recently been brought in compliance with the criteria set by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization.

S. Subasinghe, INFOFISH, discussed trends in and challenges of the live fish trade in Asia, noting that China leads the way in live fish trade with exports valued at US\$335 million in 2005. He noted that trade volumes in low- and



S. Subasinghe, INFOFISH

medium-value fish varieties have increased in recent years, as consumers prefer smaller, “plate-size” fish. He further raised the issues of ensuring the sustainability of the chain of custody, trade restrictions and risk assessments, and the promotion of substitute species or introduction of new culturable species.

During the ensuing discussion, participants noted the need for: PEMSEA countries to be more proactive on aquaculture certification; better analysis and communication of the costs and benefits of certification to governments; acceptance of certification by market players; improved fisheries management on the high seas; and further development of public-private partnerships based on trust. One participant opined that fisheries have been a “gap” in PEMSEA arrangements, and that the 2006 EAS Congress presents an opportunity to underscore the importance of sustainable fisheries management, including through certification.

APPLYING MANAGEMENT-RELATED SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY: Theme keynote: Rudolf Wu, Centre for Marine Environmental Research and Innovative Technology, emphasized that scientific discoveries and technological advancements in the last decades have substantially changed approaches to environmental monitoring and management, by providing better detection of contaminants in the environment and improving the understanding of marine pollution. Highlighting a global trend of shifting from monitoring physical and chemical parameters to biological monitoring, he said that novel approaches using telemetry and remote sensing enable environmental changes to be discerned in real time and over large areas in a cost-effective way. Wu also said that modern simulation-modeling techniques allow the prediction of concentrations and transfer of pollutants in the marine environment with reasonable precision, thus making it possible to estimate the carrying capacity of receiving ecosystems.

The use of GIS and database tools for natural resources management: J.D. Kim, Korea Maritime Institute, noted that marine environment data alone is not sufficient for a

comprehensive analysis of heavily contaminated coastal areas. Outlining a GIS-based approach to the coastal environment management, Kim highlighted that GIS helps promote more transparent management policy by providing scientific and analytic information, as well as to raise public awareness on protection of marine and coastal ecosystems.

Ravadee Prasertcharoensuk, Sustainable Development Foundation, Thailand, described a participatory approach to the development of a GIS for integrated coastal management in southern Thailand. She emphasized that participatory gathering and analysis of information on the management and use of marine and coastal resources is an efficient way for getting different stakeholders, including key groups such as government agencies, research institutions and NGOs, to work together.

David Souter, Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network, spoke on a web-based information system which aims to facilitate stakeholder communication and better management of Thailand’s Similan Island National Park. Noting that the information system provides databases containing GIS



David Souter, Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network

maps, survey data and information on islands and dive sites, he emphasized its contribution to better management of the National Park, by: allowing management authorities to manage diver pressure; providing transparency for decision-making; serving as an open channel of communication between dive operators and management operators; and being used as an educational tool for tourists.

Pinsak Suraswadi, Department of Marine and Coastal Resources, Thailand, outlined a project on capacity strengthening for management of Thailand’s Andaman Sea Coastal Zone, which produced a community-based GIS containing information on marine and coastal resources, fishing zoning and gear. He highlighted the importance of information systems in collaborative and integrated management of coastal zones, especially in identifying problems, facilitating better decision-making and involving local communities.

In the ensuing discussion, participants highlighted that GIS is a powerful tool that promotes the sustainable use of marine and coastal resources, facilitates transparent decision-making, and helps to identify problems at early stages and involve all stakeholders in the use and management of natural resources. Some also noted the importance of using the same format of data and maps.

Annex 7

Photos during the Session



The session was chaired by Ms. Erna Witoelar, Special Ambassador for the MDGs, from Indonesia. Dr. Francisco Fellizar, a professor from Ritsumeikan University co-chaired the session.



Panelists discussed the various considerations in implementing effective capacity development programs at the local level.







