



**Building a Blue Economy: Strategy,  
Opportunities and Partnerships in the  
Seas of East Asia**  
**9-13 July**



**SUBTHEME 3**

**Securing Ecosystem Services through  
Integrated Coastal and Ocean Management**

**WORKSHOP 3**

**Consolidation and Replication of ICM  
Lessons and Good Practices**

**CO-CONVENING AGENCY:**



Ocean Policy Research  
Foundation (OPRF) of Japan

Chair: **Prof. Hiroyuki Nakahara**  
Yokohama National University and  
Research Institute for Ocean Economics Japan

Co-chair: **Mr. Stephen Adrian Ross**  
Chief Technical Officer, PEMSEA Resource Facility



The East Asian Seas Congress 2012  
“Building a Blue Economy: Strategy, Opportunities and Partnerships in the Seas of East Asia”  
Changwon City, RO Korea, 9-13 July 2012

**Subtheme 3: Securing Ecosystem Services through  
Integrated Coastal and Ocean Management  
Workshop 3: Consolidation and Replication of  
ICM Good Practices and Lessons Learned**

9 July 2012  
2:30 pm – 6:30 pm  
Convention Hall 3, 3F CECO

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**1. WORKSHOP OVERVIEW AND INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 The Haikou Partnership Agreement signed at the East Asian Seas Congress in 2006 adopted, among its goals, a target to implement ICM in at least 20 percent of the region's coasts by 2015. This target was confirmed by PEMSEA Country Partners during the EAS Congress 2009, when the Manila Declaration on strengthening the implementation of ICM for sustainable development and climate change adaptation was signed.
- 1.2 In 2010, the PEMSEA Network of Local Governments signed the Dongying Declaration, committing to strengthen the network's voice and capacity as an advocate of local government commitment to and participation in sustainable coastal development, as well as to advance the capabilities, benefits and impacts of local government implementation of ICM programs. Available information indicates that 10 to 11 percent of the region's coastline is currently under some form of ICM program.
- 1.3 Recognizing that the 20 percent target is within reach, but still poses a challenge, this workshop considered two key issues, namely:

- a. The strengths, constraints and effectiveness of ICM in sustaining coastal and marine ecosystem services within the context of coastal and ocean-based economic development scenarios; and
  - b. Consolidating and replicating ICM lessons and good practices and using available local government networks and other mechanisms to promote and facilitate the 20 percent target.
- 1.4 The workshop included paper presentations on regional, national and sub-national perspectives on how ICM helps achieve sustainable development targets and priorities at different levels of governance, while fulfilling international commitments to sustainable development targets and commitments.
  - 1.5 The workshop also delved on the question of how ICM implementation can be scaled up across the region, particularly in highly urbanized coastal cities. Replicating the lessons and good practices that have been learned by local governments across the region was also discussed.
  - 1.6 The final session of the workshop was a panel discussion on ways and means of strengthening the consolidation and replication of ICM in the region.
  - 1.7 Prof. Nakahara briefly introduced the session, and welcomed Mr. Stephen Adrian Ross, Chief Technical Officer, PEMSEA Resource Facility and co-chair of the session.
  - 1.8 Mr. Ross provided an overview of the progress and achievements of ICM implementation in the region for the past 18 years. He explained that this serves as the foundation for the five-year implementation plan among countries in terms of their SDS-SEA implementation.

Mr. Ross highlighted the progress in SDS-SEA implementation:

- National coastal and ocean policy/strategies and supporting legislation are under development or in place in most countries.
- While all countries appear to have national mechanisms started or in place for Climate Change Adaptation/Disaster Risk Reduction (CCA/DDR), there is a lack of interagency coordination and convergence across issues (biodiversity, fisheries, water management, climate change, disaster risk reduction).
- National ICM training program is in place in one country.
- There is currently no accreditation system for training courses or trainers in the region.
- Majority of countries are starting to address financial and economic incentives to encourage investments in protecting and sustaining coastal ecosystem services. Four countries are initiating national policies/regulations to facilitate investments by the business sector in ICM.
- National programs or plans of action adopted and being initiated or implemented at the national level covering sustainable development issues and mainstreaming of these national programs to the local level are being initiated/partially developed.
- There are currently national and local monitoring programs in place in three countries.

Mr. Ross emphasized that in terms of ICM implementation for the next five years, there are 6 Targets, 14 Actions and 87 indicators of progress. The following major priorities were identified:

- Strengthen the role/capacity of existing ICM sites as learning centers for second and third cycle ICM programs specifically on integrated urban coastal management (IUCM); CCA/DRR; sustainable fisheries; CUZ/MSP; MPA; IRBCAM;
- Focus ICM scaling up in selected priority locations, with opportunities for convergence of sectors/issues and partners under an ICM framework;
- Mainstream environmental monitoring and evaluation into ICM programs, apply SOC reporting system; and
- Apply the ICM Code and Recognition System as a standard for assessing progress and incentive for “staying the course.”

Mr. Ross said that the countries are still on the process of preparing their five-year plan and encouraged the participants to provide input on how ICM can be further replicated or consolidated in the region. The results of the discussions at the EAS Congress will be considered in developing the five-year implementation plan.

## **2. SESSION 1: ICM NETWORKING**

- 2.1 Mr. Pan Shi Jian highlighted how ICM helped Xiamen address the negative environmental impacts from fast economic development, yet at the same time, maintain financial growth. He detailed Xiamen’s ICM model and showed the pictures of Xiamen before and after, which proved that ICM has been successful in developing Xiamen’s blue economy.

Experience in Xiamen was scaled up in other sites, such as Dongying wherein ICM has greatly contributed to its marine economy. This was made through establishment and improvement of the legislation and legal systems, pollution reduction and increased public awareness.

- 2.2 Mr. Takashi Ichioka shared that ICM implementation in Japan was driven by various sectors, aside from the local government. Various socioeconomic and environmental factors determine the focus of implementation. Mr. Ichioka shared the Basic Act on Ocean Policy which was enacted in 2008 and the Ocean Policy Research Foundation’s effort to implement ICM in Japan.

The OPRF initiated a Research Project on ICM Model Site Building to accelerate ICM implementation at the local level by demonstrating ICM best practices based on local governments’ initiatives. Since initiation of this project in 2010, four ICM model sites (Miyako, Shima, Obama and Bizen) have been activated. The sites vary in their natural and social features, trigger and motivation, relationship among local citizens as well as objectives and directions of ICM policies. ICM can be advocated by local government officials, fishers as well as educators. The measures taken in line with ICM policies can also vary from nature rehabilitation, marine spatial planning, to branding of local products and even the municipality itself.

### **3. CONSOLIDATION OF ICM**

- 3.1 Mr. Wang Shouqiang, First Institute of Oceanography, China, discussed the blue economy development in Dongying. Dongying's ICM plan has made significant progress in the subsequent years. Some of its successes include: establishment and improvement of the legislation and legal systems, pollution reduction and increased public awareness. He shared that the implementation of ICM as a PEMSEA parallel site has greatly contributed to the accomplishment of Dongying's marine economy.

Mr. Wang noted that Dongying is keen on continuing ICM efforts as they see economic benefits from its implementation.

- 3.2 Mr. Hidekazu Oguchi, Mayor of Shima City, shared that their local government embarked on a comprehensive and systematic management of the coastal area in response to the increasing negative impact of human and industrial activities. The Shima City Sato-umi Creation Basic Plan, a comprehensive plan for the inner bays, catchment basin and coastline was formulated with the cooperation of OPRF and PEMSEA.

This plan was created in 2004, when a municipal merger brought together the two inner bays and their catchment basin, making them a part of Shima City. Seeking to find a balance between fisheries resource management and the increase in people enjoying marine recreation, a fishery rights area has been established to enact the plan. This was done by adopting a holistic management approach that takes the catchment area as one, comprehensively manages the coastal area while dividing the municipal area into three sections. While legally, the city has no jurisdiction over ocean waters, the local fisheries cooperatives have been granted fishing rights.

- 3.3 Mr. Jacob Meimban, Department of Environment and Natural Resources Philippines, provided the progress and achievements of consolidating ICM implementation in the Philippines. Various laws were enacted from the 1980s to 1990s which paved the way for local implementation of coastal management, but in 2006, the Philippine Government issued Executive Order 533 declaring ICM as the national strategy and policy framework for sustainable development of the coastal and marine resources.

As of 2011, out of 822 coastal localities of the country, around 193 have achieved basic benchmarks for coastal resources management while 479 have undergone various ICM activities, which were both implemented by PEMSEA and the Philippine government. This is equivalent to 8,265.2 km of coastline covered by ICM program or 22.78 percent out of the country's total coastline of 36,289 km.

Director Meimban also presented the key elements of the national ICM scaling up and mainstreaming program for 2011 to 2020 for the Philippines and identified some of the potential issues as well as solutions to overcoming issues on the scaling up initiatives.

### **4. FROM INTEGRATED COASTAL MANAGEMENT (ICM) TO INTEGRATED URBAN COASTAL MANAGEMENT (IUCM)**

- 4.1 The session on Integrated Urban Coastal Management (IUCM) showed the application of ICM in an urban setting. The urban coastal management approach aims to solve

specific conflicts, among users such as port, pollution and problems arising from urbanization and development and to promote socio-economic well-being.

- 4.2 More than 10 years of ICM implementation in Danang has contributed to socioeconomic improvement of the City. Ms. Pham Thi Chin related Danang's experience in ICM implementation. She said that the ICM program provided the significant social and economic growth as a result of collective efforts and commitment of the Government and the people of the City.

Danang has pioneered ICM implementation in Vietnam and plays a critical role in supporting ICM scaling up in Viet Nam by transferring the good practices and lessons learned to other coastal provinces. The achievements of Danang ICM project is one of the important bases for issuing the Decision 158/2007/QĐ-TTg dated 9 October 2007 of the Prime Minister on the Program on the Integrated Coastal Management for the North and the coastal area of Central Vietnam up to 2010 and orientation up to 2020. Currently, there are more than 10 coastal provinces of Vietnam implementing PEMSEA's ICM.

- 4.3 Prof. Tatsuhiko Ikeda, Professor from Yokohama National University, shared the planning, implementation and the outcome of the “Minato Mirai 21 (MM21)” or “Port in the Future of 21st Century” master plan. This project redeveloped former industrial areas for integrated use for business, commercial and residential use. The complex has been successful in attracting visitors but recent developments have decided to increase sea side attractions as it is of great importance for integrated coastal management.
- 4.4 IUCM process facilitates Singapore's coastal management by enhancing the coordination of government stakeholders, and coherence in governance, policies and processes. Mr. Lim Liang Jim of the Singapore National Parks Board emphasized that the IUCM allows the different agencies and stakeholders to talk to one another while allowing the different sectors to perform specific tasks. Mr. Lim shared some of the instruments of IUCM including those related to administrative processes such as master planning, Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA), Marine Emergency Action Procedure (MEAP). Legal instruments also provide the policy framework for implementation.

Mr. Lim further related the existing status of IUCM Implementation in Singapore:

- ICM Strategy and Implementation Plan since 2009;
- Key Institutional Arrangements formalized in 2011;
- An updated Coastal Profile finalized in 2011; and
- A legislative and administrative regulations review completed in 2011.

The monitoring and assessment is done by using the Singapore Index on Cities' Biodiversity. The presenter stressed the three necessary principles with which the National Integrated Urban Coastal Management (IUCM) Program is based: authority, efficiency, and transparency.

- 4.5 In the case of Masan Bay, the Total Pollution Load (TPL) Management System was integrated in the management to improve the water quality of the bay. Dr. Won-Keun Chang, Associate Research Fellow, Korea Maritime Institute, shared the results of the integrated approach to controlling land-based activities in Masan Bay.

He stressed that the improvement of the water quality of the bay was due to the effective Total Population Load Management System, which he considered as one of the most cost-effective techniques in reducing pollution. He added that collaboration among all stakeholders, the local government, the industries and the community also contributed to its success.

## **5. PANEL DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 5.1 Despite the usefulness of ICM, only 11.87 percent of the coastline is covered under some form of coastal management. The panel discussion identified some of these gaps and recommendations to move forward in ICM replication.
- 5.2 Dr. Rokhmin Dahuri, a former Minister in Indonesia, explained that the slow progress in ICM implementation may be due to local leaders being unable to see the incentives of sustainable practices. There is therefore a need to package ICM materials to target policymakers and leaders to increase political buy-in.
- 5.3 Dr. Dahuri stressed the importance of a “role model” to demonstrate the success of ICM. However, he warned that the concept of success varies depending on the country condition. He said that the perception of a successful ICM application for developed countries would be a reduction on pollution or improving water quality. On the other hand, developing countries would consider success to be the creation of economic growth and employment opportunities while creating a green or blue economy. He stressed that developing countries are confronted with multi-level objectives while developed countries’ objectives are relatively more simpler.

He proposed that replication of ICM models should be between countries of similar development levels. He emphasized that it would be more suitable for potential ICM sites of developing countries to try to emulate those from other developing nation’s sites. He also raised the issue of ICM standardization and certification, especially in establishing the definition and indicators of a good model.

- 5.4 Dr. Kem Lowry of the University of Hawaii, said that he was impressed with the solid knowledge base of ICM in the region, from the published research and studies to the good body of guidelines, templates and case studies, both successful and unsuccessful. He mentioned that there has been a great deal of work done in capacity building through PEMSEA’s courses and publications on the technical aspects of local coastal management.

He stressed that there were two challenges in the consolidation and replication of ICM in the region. This includes the inability to create the management norms and behaviors and knowledge transfer through the integration of the general coastal management principles with the local knowledge and conditions. He added that these are profound and difficult issues that have no easy solutions. Dialogue at the local level, however, can address some of these issues.

- 5.5 Dr. Wong Poh Poh, a former Associate Professor at the National University of Singapore stressed that the development of a blue economy does not only concern the coasts but the oceans as well. He stressed that while the region is rich in publications and

experience in managements of the coasts, there has been a lack of focus on oceans. He explained that the ocean impacts the coasts, as supported by emerging scientific information and knowledge, and management.

He then briefly discussed the role of Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) in Western nations' plans for developing a blue economy. He added that one short-term solution for the challenges of building a blue economy in the region is the inclusion of a module that focuses on MSP that is suited for the EAS countries. This should be included in the development of the curriculum for ICM in the region.

Dr. Wong explained that the long-term solution is to use MSP as a knowledge platform that can serve as a database of all current and emerging scientific information on the ocean. This information can support and facilitate effective decisionmaking by nations and international organizations in dealing with the emerging functions and threats of the ocean such as carbon storage and ocean acidification.

He also emphasized the need for more communication among stakeholders and in the MSP case, more communication among the nations in the region should be facilitated. He added that MSP can mitigate the escalating sea-based conflicts in the region with clear scientific information.

## **6. OPEN FORUM**

Prof. Nakahara opened the floor for questions and comments from the audience.

- 6.1 Mr. Christopher Belmonte, Ph. D. candidate from the University of Tokyo, raised the issue of poor implementation of ICM plans. He added that ICM planning should be matched with actual implementation.

On having a role model, he added that political systems and cultural differences among states should also be considered. He added that since a fundamental issue of ICM replication is norms and decisionmaking, it is important to take into consideration how states/sites would adopt it. He concluded that aside from scientific aspects, the human side should be given attention as ICM is about addressing concerns brought by humans on the utilization of the environment.

- 6.2 Prof. Ikeda clarified the distinction between land-based green economy, and coastal and ocean-based blue economy. He added that it is important to look at the blue economy from a land-based perspective, which should be done in implementing ICM.

- 6.3 Dr. Dahuri added that blue and green economies are economic models to achieve sustainable development. He stressed that even among developing nations, the idea of success and a good ICM model for government officials may vary. This is why it is important to educate stakeholders, namely, the government, the industries and the community, on the benefits of effective coastal management to ensure their participation and the success of ICM.

- 6.4 A local official from the Philippines raised the issue of the oceans turning red because of destructive extractive industries such as mining and logging. He wanted to know how the



blue and green economy can overcome this problem.

- 6.5 Dr. Dahuri explained that “strong” sustainability wherein natural resources are left untouched is not applicable to developing countries, as these countries need development and economic growth because a significant percentage of the population is still living in poverty. He then defined sustainable development as an economic paradigm that allows development within specific frameworks such as spatial planning that sets certain portions of land or sea for utilization, extraction and conservation. He added that extractive industries must adhere to environmental standards and scientifically-set limits. The major beneficiaries of such development must also be the communities, and not the companies in developing nations. He concluded that sustainable development is not deep environmentalism but allowing economic development and growth to be done within sustainable limits.
- 6.6 Ms. Cheryl Rita Kaur, Senior Researcher from the Centre for Coastal and Marine Environment Malaysia, stressed the importance of clear guidelines and strategies in successful implementation of models for ICM implementation. She added that the region is indeed lagging in the area of Marine Spatial Planning and there is a need to build knowledge on it.
- 6.7 Dr. Lowry stressed that the larger problem is a political one and that local leaders do not yet see the incentives of sustainable practices.
- Dr. Wong agreed and emphasized the importance of changing the mindsets of the leaders by highlighting the vast economic wealth that could be found in the oceans. Dr. Dahuri expressed the need to package ICM in a more attractive manner to accentuate its economic value.
- 6.8 Due to limited time, Mr. Ross encouraged the participants to participate in the Subtheme plenary where issues on ICM replication and consolidation will be further discussed together with other workshops.
- 6.9 Mr. Nakahara raised the similarities and differences of the ICM sites in the region and the importance of formulating indicators of success.

He then wrapped up the workshop by thanking all the speakers, panelists and participants.