



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 2

Using ICM as a Tool to Achieve Aichi Targets

CO-CONVENING AGENCIES:



ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB)



GIZ-ACB Biodiversity and Climate Change Project



Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
APEC Marine Sustainable Development Center

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Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia



Ministry of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs



City Government of Changwon, RO Korea

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in the Seas of East Asia”
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**Subtheme 3: Securing Ecosystem Services Through
Integrated Coastal and Ocean Management**

Workshop 2: Using ICM as a Tool to Achieve Aichi Targets

10 July 2012

Co-convening Agencies:
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APEC Marine Sustainable Development Center
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Table of Contents

1. Introduction.....	1
2. Workshop Presentations.....	3
Part 1: ICM and MPA Management: Highlights and Lessons in the East Asian Seas.....	3
Part 2: Sustainable Fishery Management for Livelihoods and Food Security.....	7
Part 3: Integration of MPA at National and Regional Initiatives.....	8
3. Panel Discussion.....	9
4. Workshop Conclusions	10
5. Recommendation.....	11
Annex 1: List of Workshop Chairs, Presenters and Panelists.....	13
Annex 2: Workshop Program.....	18

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The Fourth East Asian Seas (EAS) Congress, hosted by the Ministry of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs (MLTM) and organized by the Partnerships in the Environmental Management of the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA) and the City Government of Changwon, was held at the Changwon Exhibition Convention Center (CECO), Changwon City, RO Korea, from 9 to 13 July 2012. Carrying the theme, “Building a Blue Economy: Strategy, Opportunities and Partnerships in the Seas of East Asia,” the EAS Congress 2012 aimed to address the new opportunities for the ocean economy of East Asia, the range of partnerships that have developed and are required to realize the full potential of a blue economy and the progress and achievements in governance of regional/subregional seas within the framework of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA).
- 1.2 The EAS Congress 2012 featured the Fourth Ministerial Forum, the International Conference on Sustainable Coastal and Ocean Development, the annual meeting of the PEMSEA Network of Local Governments for Sustainable Coastal Development (PNLG), an exhibition, the Third EAS Youth Forum and other activities. More than 1,200 stakeholders — participants from national and local governments, the academe, UN agencies, regional organizations, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), the private sector, students, communities and other members of the society from within and outside the East Asian Seas region — attended the events.
- 1.3 Five major subthemes comprised the international conference. These themes were: (1) Nurturing Coastal and Ocean-based Blue Economies at the Local Level: Opportunities and Challenges; (2) Accelerating Blue Innovations in Support of an Ocean-based Blue Economy; (3) Securing Ecosystem Services through Integrated Coastal and Ocean Management; (4) Good Governance, Good Business; and (5) Meeting Institutional and Individual Skills and Capacities for Integrated Coastal and Ocean Governance.
- 1.4 The Workshop on Using ICM to Achieve Aichi Targets was one of the events under the subtheme on Securing Ecosystem Services through Integrated Coastal and Ocean Management. The workshop was co-convened by the ASEAN Centre of Biodiversity (ACB), APEC Marine Sustainable Development Center, the PEMSEA Resource Facility and Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) ACB's Biodiversity and Climate Change Project.
- 1.5 The workshop explored good practices from country case studies on the use of marine protected areas (MPAs), integrated coastal management (ICM) and other approaches to address biodiversity loss, reduce pressures, improve the status and enhance benefits of coastal and marine biodiversity and ecosystem services to contribute to the achievement of the Aichi targets as embodied in the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity (2011–2020) of the Convention on Biological Diversity. Representatives from Cambodia, PR China, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Philippines and Vietnam, and from international and regional organizations including the ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity, APEC Marine Sustainable Development Center, PEMSEA, BirdLife International, UNEP Coordinating

Body on the Seas of East Asia (COBSEA), Coral Reef Initiative, among others, participated and served as speakers and panelists in the workshop (**Annex 1**).



Dr. Nguyen Van Cu, Administrator of the Vietnam Administration of Seas and Islands (VASI), at the workshop, which was participated by more than 50 representatives from different stakeholder groups.

- 1.6 **Ms. Clarissa Arida**, Director, Programme Development and Implementation of ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity, served as chair of the workshop. The workshop was co-chaired by Dr. Cai Feng, Deputy Director General of the Third Institute of Oceanography (TIO), State Oceanic Administration (SOA) of China; Prof. Zhou Qiulin, Third Institute of Oceanography of SOA of China; and Dr. Sheila G. Vergara, Director of Biodiversity Information Management of the ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity.



Chair and co-chair: Ms. Clarissa Arida (left) and Dr. Sheila G. Vergara (right).

- 1.7 The workshop consisted of three sessions focusing on experiences and lessons in ICM application in four sites of the EAS region, experiences of countries in meeting the 10-percent coverage of MPAs in coastal and marine areas, benefits of MPAs to livelihood

and food security, as well as ways to integrate MPA and marine biodiversity into national development planning and regional initiatives, followed by an overall panel discussion.

2.0 WORKSHOP PRESENTATIONS

PART 1: ICM and MPA Management: Highlights and Lessons in the East Asian Seas

- 2.1 **Mr. Adrian Ross**, Chief Technical Officer of the PEMSEA Resource Facility, highlighted the framework for sustainable development in coastal areas as the guiding tool to integrate MPA into the development process, which includes the governance aspects (policies, strategy and plan, legislation, institutional arrangements, information, sustainable financing and capacity development), sustainable development aspects (natural and man-made hazards, habitat management and restoration, food security and livelihood, water supply and use management and pollution control) and a monitoring mechanism, which is the State of the Coast reporting.
- 2.2 From the presented cases in Batangas (Philippines), Xiamen (China) and Preah Sihanouk Province (Cambodia) in MPA networking, endangered species conservation and sustainable livelihoods through integrated coastal management (ICM), Mr. Ross underscored the key experiences and lessons relative to MPA management. These are: (1) interagency and multisectoral mechanisms for planning and managing coastal and marine areas; (2) land and sea use zoning to reduce conflicting uses and facilitate equitable access and sustainable use of resources; (3) sustainable financing through strengthened resource commitments of local governments, sharing of responsibility among sectors of the community and the implementation of user pays/polluter pays schemes; (4) community participation, ownership and management of resources; (5) engagement of the business community as partners; and (6) capacity development and knowledge sharing across local governments and communities.
- 2.3 In closing, Mr. Ross suggested integration of MPA targets into national and local government commitments to the 20-percent target for ICM coverage of the region's coastline, improvement and utilization of ecosystem services, evaluation of existing MPAs and on-the-ground implementation of ICM to strengthen MPA management effectiveness as opportunities for achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, specifically Target 11. Target 11 is concerned with the conservation of 10 percent of coastal and marine areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services and integrated into wider landscapes and seascapes.
- 2.4 **Ms. Clarissa Arida**, Director of the ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity, highlighted the global significance of coastal and marine biodiversity in Southeast Asia, which boasts 34 percent of the world's coral reefs, the close linkage between natural resources and the well-being of the people in the region and the threats that drive to the endangerment of species and undermine these natural infrastructure, including pollution, overexploitation, climate change, tourism development, invasive alien species, coastal development and reclamation and trading of endangered species.

- 2.5 Ms. Arida emphasized that, despite the growth in protected areas designation in Southeast Asia, some ecosystems, such as wetlands and seagrass beds, have not been given sufficient conservation concerns. She highlighted knowledge management and remote-sensing information as essential in providing the baseline information on the ecosystem extent to monitor the management actions being implemented. She also mentioned the need for valuation of ecosystems services from MPAs and other critical ecosystems, such as recreation and tourism. She emphasized that ICM approaches and MPA networks also need to be established or strengthened and to provide mechanisms for the engagement of communities and local authorities in managing coastal and marine ecosystems.
- 2.6 **Mr. Ouk Vibol**, Director of the Department of Fisheries Conservation, Fisheries Administration of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) from Cambodia, introduced Cambodian experiences in using ICM to enhance fisheries production at the national and local levels through a case study on the co-management of marine fisheries management areas in Preah Sihanouk Province. He introduced that, to address ecosystem degradation as a result of poor management, inadequacy of capacity, low community awareness, inadequate legal structure, the lack of monitoring and scientific information and unsustainable livelihoods of coastal people, the government has taken legal and planning measures to designate priority ecosystems as protection and conservation areas and restore mangroves and conservation of corals and seagrass. He highlighted the creation of 16 fisheries community areas for better management of marine fisheries resources and habitats, and three national marine fisheries management areas for the protection of, seagrasses, mangroves and coral reefs as measures for effective ecosystem management in partnership with government agencies and NGOs. He also highlighted benefits derived from these integrated measures to include enhanced capacity, adoption of management plans, restored mangrove and coral ecosystems and measured changes in fish catch, family income and reduced illegal fishing.
- 2.7 **Ms. Loreta Sollestre**, Senior Environmental Management Specialist and Head of the Planning and Coastal Management Section of the Batangas Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Office, Province of Batangas of the Philippines, underscored that starting in Batangas Bay in 1994, in partnership with PEMSEA, the integrated coastal management program has been replicated, and is now covering the entire coastline of the province (Balayan and adjacent bays in 2000) and Tayabas Bay and adjacent bays in 2005 in partnership with WWF and CI-Philippines. She highlighted the successful MPA networking of 35 MPAs in 13 cities in the province of Batangas through the revision of the long-term strategic environment management plan (SEMP) and the institutional mechanism developed under the province's ICM program. She emphasized the importance of necessary top-level support through the adoption of ICM as a national strategy in protecting and conserving the country's coastal resources, thus encouraging greater partnerships and enhanced opportunity for further replication/upscaling.
- 2.8 **Dr. Fang Qinhua**, Associate Professor of the Coastal and Ocean Management Institute of the College of the Environment and Ecology, Xiamen University of PR China,

presented a conservation story of the Chinese white dolphins through ICM. This was achieved by restricting shipping and recreational activities in the habitat area of the dolphins through sea use zoning, dolphin-specific legislation, diversified forces of financing, joint enforcement of laws to reduce threats, as well as raising the awareness on ecosystems. Professor Fang specifically mentioned sea use zoning as an effective tool for setting aside sufficient areas of habitat for the species. Professor Fang also highlighted the value of the integrated Jiulong River and Xiamen Bay Ecosystem Management Strategic Plan as a demonstrable scaling-up effort of ICM to address the threat of sedimentation and nutrient loading which affects the water environment of the estuarine areas and the habitat of the Chinese white dolphins.

- 2.9 **Dr. Nguyen Chu Hoi**, Associate Professor of Vietnam National University, highlighted the rich biodiversity of the country, the economic benefits of the marine resources in terms of foreign exchange earnings, and increasing threats from overfishing, oil spills, coastal pollution, degradation of marine ecosystems, destruction of coastal habitats and other coastal disasters. He referred to the planned designation of 16 marine protected areas (MPAs) up to 2020 for seagrass, mangroves and coral reefs and associated nursery and spawning grounds of fish species with sound representation of ecosystem types as a key to conserving coastal marine biodiversity and ecological capital and in addressing habitat destruction. He emphasized the need to take integrated approaches to ensure management effectiveness of these MPAs designated nearshore, which, as a consequence, are subject to the impact of strong land-based activities. He suggested that the MPA management plan be integrated into a management planning process such as the ICM framework, with the establishment of an interagency and intersectoral collaborative mechanism, participation of the local community and stakeholders in management process and consideration of livelihoods for the poor living inside and around the MPA site. The fact that 13 percent of local governments in Vietnam have developed coastal strategies within the ICM framework, in his view, will greatly enhance the management effectiveness of the MPAs.



Achieving 10 percent of MPA target

- 2.10 **Dr. Zhang Zhaohui**, Associate Professor of the Research Center for Marine Ecology, First Institute of Oceanography, State Oceanic Administration (SOA), PR China, briefed the workshop on the legal and institutional arrangements and technical standards of MPA management at national and subnational levels and the types of MPAs in China, which include marine nature reserves (MNRs) and marine special protection areas (MSPAs). He also introduced the overall plan of China to expand the MPA areas to cover 3 percent of the coastal and marine areas by 2015 (as compared to the 1.12

percent in 2010), improve effectiveness of MPAs, sustainable financing of MPA management through collection of sea-user fees and explore good practices of balancing development and coastal and marine biodiversity conservation through MPAs.

2.11 **Mr. Naoki Amako** from the Biodiversity Policy Division, Ministry of the Environment of Japan, expressed that the 10-percent coverage of coastal and marine areas by MPAs should not be interpreted as a rate of coverage in each party's territorial waters and exclusive economic zones (EEZs). He cited the experience of Japan in calculating the proportion of MPAs in the areas under its jurisdiction to include the existing protected areas, such as national parks and protected water surfaces that were regarded as MPAs as defined by the Cabinet. He informed the participants that the Ministry of the Environment is in the process of identifying ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs) (accounting for 8.3 percent of coastal and marine areas by MPAs in total) within Japan's territorial waters and EEZs with the aim of contributing to the establishment of additional MPAs.

2.12 Mr. Amako also invited for discussion on how each country can contribute to the achievement of the target focusing on the following:

- An MPA is a tool to achieve conservation of marine biodiversity and sustainable use of marine ecosystem services, and it is not an end unto itself.
- Establishing an MPA should be based on science, and sustainable use approach should be no less valid than the no-take approach.
- Regulations on fishery are not the only important element of MPAs but also regulations on activities that lead to habitat loss.
- Different kinds of MPAs, as well as non-area-based measures, should be combined appropriately so that they could produce synergetic effects.



Panelists at the Q&A session (from left to right): Ms. Loreta Sollestre (Philippines), Dr. Nguyen Chu Hoi (Vietnam), Mr. Ouk Vibol (Cambodia), Mr. Naoki Amako (Japan), Dr. Zhang Zhaohui (China) and Dr. Fang Qinhua (China).

PART 2: Sustainable Fishery Management for Livelihoods and Food Security

- 2.13 The second session of the workshop, co-chaired by Prof. Zhou Qiulin and Ms. Clarissa Arida, focused on enhancing ecosystem resilience to contribute to livelihoods and well-being of local communities.
- 2.14 **Dr. Nguyen Thi Phuong Dzung** from the Center for Fisheries Communities Development of the Vietnam Institute of Fisheries Economics and Planning, showcased management practices at national, local and community levels in sustainable fishery management, in particular, through co-management or sharing of responsibilities for resources management between local constituencies and government agencies. She introduced the good practice of managing clam harvest by fishing cooperatives in Ben Tre Province through the use of control mechanisms, such as harvest quota, sustainability certification scheme, minimum size requirement, etc. Dr. Phuong Dzung concluded that integrated solutions are needed to protect coastal ecosystems, including participatory approaches, setting up of institutions and policies, forbidding the use of destructive fishing methods, establishing and improving community model to manage coastal ecosystems and full support from all levels of governments and agreement from all stakeholders.



Ms. Clarissa Arida and Prof. Zhou Qiulin chairing Session 2.

- 2.15 **Ms. Sandra Victoria Arcamo**, Chief of the Fisheries Resource Management Division of the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources of the Philippines, emphasized the role of the country's long coastline in support of industry, politics, socioeconomics, food security and provision of essential nutrition to the country, medium for economics and business enterprise, transportation in and around the islands, fisheries, aquaculture as well as tourism, mariculture and employment. Then she introduced the Sustainable Fisheries Resources Management (FRM) in the Philippines which encompasses the application of a twofold ecosystem-based approach and support for livelihoods of fisherfolks affected by management initiatives. She then reviewed the fishery management legal framework and management measures including provision of local government units' (LGUs) full control over the municipal waters, people empowerment in managing resources through local advisory groups and integration of conservation and management with other concerned government agencies and stakeholders. Although

there are several fish sanctuaries and reserves all over the coastal waters of the country, Ms. Arcamo underscored the need for initiatives to manage larger fisheries in the national waters and provision of livelihoods in addition to sharing of in-country FRM experiences to sustain and build resilient fisheries systems.

- 2.16 **Ms. Illisriyani Ismail** from the Institute of Agricultural and Food Policy Studies of Universiti Putra, Malaysia, discussed the result of a study to design policy, institutions and projects for sustainable fisheries management in Kota Marudu, Sabah. The study involved socioeconomic assessment of the fisher community and feasibility analysis of implementing a fisheries co-management plan. The thrust of the study was to address the apparent overexploitation of the fisheries resource, as proven by a significant decline in fish catch and rampant poverty incidence among the fishery community. The study concluded that the success of the plan crucially depends on the involvement of various parties, which include the local community, government and non-government agencies and other stakeholders, including the business and academic communities.

PART 3: Integration of MPA at National and Regional Initiatives

- 2.17 The third session was jointly chaired by Ms. Clarissa Arida and Dr. Cai Feng. During the session, **Mr. Permana Yudianto** from the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF) — an initiative launched in May 2009 and based in the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, Indonesia — introduced the regional approach of six countries with rich coral species to address fishery and food security through adopting and implementing regional plans of action to conserve the world's most diverse coral reefs ecosystems. Mr. Yudianto highlighted the role of CTI-CFF as a platform for collaboration to garner national and regional commitments on all multilateral conventions relevant for fisheries, oceans, biodiversity and climate, as well as the five goals as enshrined in the 10-year Regional Plan of Actions (RPOA). These goals consist of: (i) priority seascapes designed and effectively managed; (ii) ecosystem approach to management of fisheries and other marine resources fully applied; (iii) marine protected areas established and effectively managed; (iv) climate change adaptation measures achieved; and (v) threatened species status improving. Lastly, he underscored the achievements of the platform in exchanging lessons and approaches, building capacity of government agencies, NGOs, coastal communities and the fishing sector for improved marine resource management, collaboration activities for conservation priority setting on climate change adaptation, ecosystem approaches to fisheries management, seascapes and marine protected areas, as well as knowledge management and sharing and sustainable financing.
- 2.18 **Dr. Liu Zhenghua**, Associate Professor of the Third Institute of Oceanography of China, argued for a transition from marine economic development to blue economic development through consideration of land-sea connections, focus on green development and emphasis on social equity and inclusiveness of development. He emphasized that respecting the ecosystem services in development decisionmaking is a

fundamental requirement for ocean-based economy to become a blue economy. Drawing from the experience of MPA management in coastal areas of China's South Sea, he underlined the need for creating strong and sustainable technical support for sustainable coastal management, integration of coastal and marine biodiversity and ecosystem services in urban and coastal development planning,



adoption of community-based approaches in resource management and use, and inter-jurisdictional coordination in conservation of marine biodiversity of transboundary nature, engagement of private sector in conservation, public participation in the process of development planning as key considerations in support of blue economy through conservation of coastal and marine biodiversity and ecosystem services. He also highlighted good governance and equitable benefit sharing for the stakeholders as important enabling conditions for the development of a blue economy.

3.0 PANEL DISCUSSION

- 3.1 A five-member panel gave general comments on how to integrate biodiversity and MPA targets into regional plans and national SDS-SEA implementation based on their expertise and practice in the areas. Some of the key points noted during the panel discussion are documented below.
- 3.2 **Prof. Zhou Qiulin**, Professor of the Third Institute of Oceanography of the State Oceanic Administration of China, cited China as an example of giving due priority to ecosystem services maintenance and economic development to justify that development and ecosystem conservation can be achieved from the level of overall architecture of a country's economic development.
- 3.3 **Mr. Atty. Asis G. Perez**, Director of the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources of the Philippines, highlighted the need to cooperate among countries in the region for market denial of products harvested from illegal sources. Bewildered by the large number of plans with overlapping contents and sometimes contradictions with each other, he suggested that local governments come up with a unified ICM plan with harmonized environmental goals and objectives for local governments to agree on, invest, implement and review the progress.
- 3.4 **Ms. Cristi Marie C. Nozawa**, Regional Director of BirdLife International (Asia), highlighted the need to take integrated approaches in addressing the complex causes to coastal degradation in particular habitats. As an example, she cited the sharp decline of inter-tidal mudflats — which are the critical habitats for migratory and shore birds and reservoir of carbons — to justify the need to integrate conservation of mudflats in

economic decisionmaking through valuation of ecosystem services. She called for national and subnational governments to consider the coastal ecosystem services as an economic part of their development infrastructure and conduct valuation studies of coastal ecosystems and services.

- 3.5 **Dr. Berthold Seibert**, Project Director of the Biodiversity and Climate Change Project of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), emphasized that biodiversity is more than species conservation, and that MPAs host biodiversity assets and provide services and goods that form part of local and regional development. He underscored that the integration of biodiversity and MPA targets into planning is challenging but worthwhile, and suggested the need for new partnerships, governance and an orientation toward green economies.
- 3.6 Other panel members also shared their perspectives focusing on ocean governance, use of ICM to achieve the Aichi targets, etc. The panelists had a consensus on the use of ICM as the approach for addressing the underlying causes and the economic drivers of coastal and marine biodiversity degradation and loss. The panel also emphasized the need to strengthen the management effectiveness of MPA through capacity development at different levels, partnership building with academia, private sectors and civil society organizations. Monitoring and evaluation of the impacts and changes made from MPA management was also considered as a priority for effective MPA management.

4.0 WORKSHOP CONCLUSIONS

ICM and MPAs

- 4.1 MPA is a useful tool to achieve conservation of marine biodiversity and sustainable use of marine ecosystem services. MPAs host biodiversity assets and provide services and goods that form part of local and regional development. Used only as a tool and not as an end to itself, MPAs need to focus on strengthening management effectiveness through increased resilience by building connectivity and ecological integrity and reducing pressures from over-harvest and illegal fishing practices; abundance in target species, improved habitat conditions and socioeconomic benefits to communities are the long-term objectives of MPA management. Establishing an MPA should be based on science, and sustainable-use approach should be no less valid than a no-take approach.
- 4.2 Integrated approaches, such as ICM, are needed at local and national levels to create enabling environments to MPA management effectiveness that involve area-based measures, such as patrolling, information system, marine spatial planning, demarcation of boundaries, monitoring and evaluation and non-area based measures.

Fishery Management

- 4.3 Regulations on fisheries are important elements of MPAs, as well as regulations on activities that lead to habitat loss. Fishing fleet management and seasonal timing to close fisheries as well as species-specific fishery management are examples of good practices demonstrated in the region. Ecosystems-based approaches in fishery

management should consider locating fishery sanctuaries and expanding area coverage for improved production and connectivity.

- 4.4 Co-management, or sharing of responsibilities for resources management between local constituencies and government agencies, is considered a useful mechanism for sustainable use of fishery resources and MPA management.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

On ICM approach and MPA tool to achieve Aichi Targets

- Using the “integratedness” of integrated coastal management (ICM) to achieve the Aichi target; e.g., Integrating sustainable use and MPAs; integrating MPAs into land and sea use plans.
- Establishing an MPA should be based on science, and sustainable-use approach should be no less valid than a no-take approach.
- Using the Aichi targets to review ICM practices, programmes and projects to evaluate its contribution in achieving these global targets. What and how do ICM initiatives contribute to meeting the nation's international commitments?
- Developing indicators for ICM practices and programmes to demonstrate ICM's contribution to meeting the Aichi targets (e.g., how ICM is reflected in national planning and reporting processes and National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plans)
- Establishing networks of MPAs involving different kinds of MPAs as well as non-area-based measures should be combined appropriately, so that they could produce synergetic effects at the national and regional levels (e.g., addressing non-area-based concerns such as management of migratory species).

Enhancing science-based ICM and MPA establishment and management

- Increased research capacity in the region toward science-based MPA establishment and management and toward greater understanding and monitoring of what “habitats” or ecosystems or biodiversity are in coastal areas (e.g., understanding lesser understood systems such as inter-tidal areas, providing more attention to seagrass areas).

Partnerships, coordination and engaging other key stakeholders

- Engaging a wider range of stakeholders, thinking out of the box and preaching to the non-converted to impart ICM as an approach to achieve Aichi targets.
- Partnership building at regional, subregional and MPA levels with NGOs, international organizations, local institutions for planning and implementation of ecosystem conservation, private sector and communities contributes to create synergistic effects of conservation efforts, build consensus, develop needed capacity of MPA managers, and sustain the conservation effectiveness.
- Enhancing regional sharing of knowledge and information on MPAs covering various MPA types (mangroves, seagrass, coral reef, inter-tidal mudflats) through existing

regional centers of excellence in collaboration with national governments, including addressing illegal trade of marine resources.

- Replicating best practices on community-based MPA management to complement the conventional approach of MPA management to protect valuable habitats and associated biodiversity and addressing the livelihood needs of small fisheries and resource-dependent communities.
- Developing locally adaptive communication, education and public awareness (CEPA) campaigns guided by toolkits in local languages to help build partnerships with wider stakeholders and constituencies for effective management of MPAs (e.g., addressing the drivers of biodiversity loss through awareness raising and integration into land and sea use plans).

ICM, Aichi targets and the blue economy

- Developing a “blue economy” that contributes to addressing harmful subsidies and promoting positive incentives for biodiversity conservation
- Making the “blue economy” contribute to implementing biodiversity-friendly production plans and taking action to ensure that the “blue economy” can contribute to tempering a dominant global consumption pattern that needs to take into consideration the “ecological limits” of coastal systems.

ANNEX 1:

List of Chairs, Presenters and Panelists

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ANNEX 2: WORKSHOP PROGRAM

Subtheme 3:

Securing Ecosystem Services through Integrated Coastal and Ocean Management

Workshop 2: Using ICM as a Tool to Achieve Aichi Targets

Co-convenors: **ASEAN Centre of Biodiversity**
 APEC Marine Sustainable Development Center
 PEMSEA Resource Facility
 GIZ-ACB Biodiversity and Climate Change Project

Mangroves, seagrass, coral reefs and other marine and coastal ecosystems are degraded as a result of multiple anthropogenic pressures of pollution, overexploitation, habitat loss, climate change and invasive species. Sectoral approaches to their management have not generally resulted in sustainable development of coastal areas concerned.

Given the complexity of pressures and urgency of biodiversity loss, the Jakarta Mandate Work Programme adopted in 2000 identifies integrated marine and coastal area management as a key programme element to sustainably manage marine and coastal ecosystems. Yet Global Biodiversity Outlook (3) in 2010 concludes that coastal habitats continue to decline in extent, threatening highly valuable ecosystem services.

This workshop will explore good practices from country case studies on the use of marine protected areas, integrated coastal management and other approaches to reduce pressures, address biodiversity loss, improve the status and enhance benefits of coastal and marine biodiversity and ecosystem services to contribute to the achievement of the Aichi targets as embodied in the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity (2011–2020) of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

Workshop Content

The workshop will start with the Chair's introduction to set the tone of discussion on the following:

- ICM, MPAs and the Aichi targets: Enhancing ecosystems services and addressing the loss of biodiversity;
- Country cases on community-based management for livelihoods and disaster reduction and regional efforts to enhance biodiversity benefits;
- Country experiences in habitat restoration and increasing coral reef integrity to reduce direct pressures; and

- Address the underlying causes to biodiversity loss toward sustainable use and equitable benefits sharing through regional initiatives and national economic planning process

Provisional Program

10 July 2012, Tuesday	Workshop 3 Chair: Ms. Clarissa Arida, ACB	
Part 1 – Coastal and Marine Ecosystems: Using ICM Approach to Achieve Aichi Biodiversity Targets (This session will provide an introduction on the Aichi targets, the ICM and MPA as approaches to achieve the Aichi targets and case studies addressing overexploitation and habitat destruction.)		
Chair: ACB (Dr. Sheila Vergara)		
10:00 – 10:15	Workshop Introduction	Dr. Sheila Vergara, ACB
10:15 – 10:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ICM and MPA Management: Highlights and Lessons in the East Asian Seas 	Mr. Adrian Ross, PEMSEA
10:30 – 10:45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ecosystems Services and Drivers of Biodiversity Loss in Coastal and Marine Ecosystems 	Mr. Rodrigo Fuentes, ACB
10:45 – 11:25	Panel Discussion ICM Implementation and Scaling Up: Addressing Overexploitation and Habitat Destruction through ICM, MPAs and Other Conservation Approaches <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sihanoukville, Cambodia ▪ Danang, Vietnam ▪ Batangas, Philippines ▪ Xiamen, China 	Mr. Ouk Vibol, Cambodia; Dr. Nguyen Chu Hoi, Vietnam; Ms. Loreta Sollestre, Philippines; Dr. Fang Qinhu, China
11:25 – 11:55	Panel Discussion Achieving Target 11: At least 10 percent of coastal and marine areas are conserved <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ China ▪ Japan ▪ Philippines 	Dr. Zhang Zhaohui, China; Mr. Naoki Amako, Japan; Dr. Theresa Mundita Lim, Philippines
11:55 – 12:30	Open Forum and Wrap-Up of Session 1	Dr. Sheila Vergara, ACB
Part 2 – Aichi Targets on Biodiversity: Building Resilient Coastal and Marine Ecosystems: (This session will focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience to contribute to livelihoods and well-being of local communities, the poor and women through community-based marine management areas.)		
Co-chair: SOA China (Prof. Zhou Qiulin) Co-chair: ACB (Ms. Clarissa Arida)		
14:00 – 14:10	Introduction by the Co-chair	Prof. Zhou Qiulin, SOA China
14:10 – 14:30	Habitat rehabilitation and fishery	Dr. Thi Phuong Dung, Vietnam;

	management for flagship species and ecosystems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vietnam ▪ Philippines 	Dr. Sandra Victoria Arcamo, Philippines
14:30 – 14:40	Community co-management in achieving biodiversity conservation, disaster risk reduction and food security: A case study in Malaysia	Ms. Illisriyani Ismail, Malaysia
14:40 – 14:55	Open Forum and Wrap-up of Part 2	Ms. Clarissa Arida, ACB
Part 3 – Toward Sustainable Use and Equitable Benefit Sharing: Integrating Biodiversity Concerns into Regional Mechanisms, National Blue Economy Development Plans and Sectoral Plans		
Co-chair: SOA China (Dr. Cai Feng)		
Co-chair: ACB (Ms. Clarissa Arida)		
14:55 – 15:05	Introduction by the Co-chair	Ms. Clarissa Arida, ACB
15:05 – 15:15	Addressing food security through conservation of coral reefs and fisheries management	Mr. Permana Yudianto, Regional Secretariat, CTI-CFF
15:15 – 15:25	Integrating biodiversity considerations into blue economy development planning	Mr. Liu Zhenghua, APEC Center
15:25 – 16:00	Panel Discussion Integrating biodiversity and MPA targets into regional plans and national SDS-SEA implementation SOA China, GIZ, COBSEA Secretariat, BirdLife International, BFAR Philippines	Prof. Zhou Qiulin, SOA China; Dr. Berthold Seibert, GIZ; Dr. Eirik Adler, COBSEA Secretariat; Ms. Cristi Nozawa, BirdLife International; Atty. Asis Perez, BFAR Philippines
16:00 – 16:30	Synthesis of the Workshop 2 by the Co-chair Directions to scale up MPA and ICM to achieve the SDS-SEA and Aichi Targets	ACB, SOA China, APEC Center and PEMSEA