



# NEW HORIZONS

PEMSEA Annual Report 2016







# NEW HORIZONS

PEMSEA Annual Report 2016

Partnerships in Environmental Management  
for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA)

## **New Horizons: PEMSEA Annual Report 2016**

This publication may be reproduced in whole or in part and in any form for educational or non-profit purposes or to provide wider dissemination for public response, provided prior written permission is obtained from the PEMSEA Executive Director, acknowledgment of the source is made and no commercial usage or sale of the material occurs. PEMSEA would appreciate receiving a copy of any publication that uses this publication as a source.

No use of this publication may be made for resale, any commercial purpose or any purpose other than those given above without a written agreement between PEMSEA and the requesting party.

Published by Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA).

Printed in Quezon City, Philippines

PEMSEA. 2017. PEMSEA Annual Report 2016. Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA), Quezon City, Philippines. 68 p.

### **ISBN 978-971-812-041-5**

The activities described in this report were made possible with the generous support from our sponsoring organizations - the Global Environment Facility (GEF), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and The World Bank.

The contents of this publication do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of PEMSEA Country Partners and its other participating organizations. The designation employed and the presentation do not imply expression of opinion, whatsoever on the part of PEMSEA concerning the legal status of any country or territory, or its authority or concerning the delimitation of its boundaries.

### **PEMSEA Resource Facility**

P.O. Box 2502, Quezon City 1165, Philippines

Tel: (+632) 929-2992 Fax: (+632) 926-9712

Email: [info@pemsea.org](mailto:info@pemsea.org)

[www.pemsea.org](http://www.pemsea.org)

# Table of Contents

<b>Message from EAS Partnership Council Chair and PEMSEA Executive Director</b>	ii
<b>About this Report</b>	1
<b>Introduction</b>	2
<b>Governance</b>	4
Working towards Improved Coastal and Ocean Governance in East Asia	5
Geographic and Functional Scaling-up of ICM	7
<b>SCALE UP, PROPEL FORWARD</b>	9
Healthy Habitats and Biodiversity	10
Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction	18
Clean Water	20
<b>FEATURE: East Asian Seas Congress 2015</b>	27
Fifth Ministerial Forum	29
PEMSEA Network of Local Governments (PNLG) Forum 2015	32
Fourth EAS Youth Forum	33
Launching the East Asian Seas Sustainable Business Network	34
<b>KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT: Broader Connections</b>	35
Seas of East Asia Knowledge Bank: Promoting Knowledge Sharing and Investment	36
PEMSEA Network of Learning Centers (PNLC)	37
Training and Workshops on Coastal and Ocean Governance	39
ICM Solutions Digest	39
<b>BLUE ECONOMY: Healthy Oceans, Healthy Economy</b>	41
Engaging Industry in Sustainable Development of our Shared Seas	42
State of Oceans and Coasts Reporting	43
Blue Economy Learning Resources	44
<b>PARTNERSHIPS AND THOUGHT LEADERSHIP: Stronger Networks</b>	45
A New PEMSEA Brand	46
PEMSEA Network of Local Governments (PNLG) for Sustainable Coastal Development	47
New Non-Country Partner: IPIECA	48
Other Collaborative Initiatives	48
<b>YOUTH PROGRAM: Oceans for the Future</b>	49
<b>Financial Summary</b>	51
<b>Our Organization</b>	54
<b>Annex A: Existing and Planned Activities for Geographical and Functional Scaling-up of ICM</b>	56
<b>Annex B: Summary of 2016 PEMSEA Trainings and Workshops</b>	59

## Message from the EAS Partnership Council Chair, Dr. Antonio La Viña, and PEMSEA Executive Director, Stephen Adrian Ross



We are pleased to introduce PEMSEA’s Annual Report, presenting some of the important achievements of the organization in 2016. The past year was a year of reflection, renewal and scaling up and it has been a learning experience for all. PEMSEA has an abundance of stories to share.

The challenges facing the coasts and oceans of East Asia are complex and ever-changing—as is our living planet itself. And in response to these challenges, our efforts are focused on strengthening partnerships to bring about collaborative and innovative solutions.

Solving problems along the coasts and oceans of East Asia means expanding PEMSEA’s footprint as a partnership-based organization. To this end, we partnered with the World Ocean Council (WOC). WOC is an international business leadership alliance dedicated to Corporate Ocean Responsibility, to more effectively address the combined efforts of government and business in blue economy development, ocean investment and linkages between regional and global ocean governance and industry. We also welcomed IPIECA as a new Non-Country Partner. IPIECA’s membership covers over half of the world’s oil production and is the industry’s principal channel of communication with the United Nations. IPIECA currently has expert working groups addressing issues that are critical to sustainable development of coasts and oceans including biodiversity, climate change, health, oil spill preparedness, fuels and products, reporting, social responsibility and water.

At the same time, we stayed focused on our target to extend ICM coverage to 25 percent of the region’s coastline by 2021. In 2016, ICM coverage increased from 14% to 17% of the region’s coastline, benefitting even more communities living in coastal and watershed areas. To support the scaling up of ICM programs across the region, we also launched the PEMSEA Network of Learning Centers (PNLC), a scientific and technical support network for national and local governments. With its 15 founding members, the PNLC represents a valuable network of universities and scientific institutes across the East Asian Seas Region. It provides technical advice and assistance through targeted research and projects on coastal and ocean management, monitoring and reporting on trends, mentoring and training of practitioners and conducting training courses.

These advances would not have been possible without the valuable support of our Country and Non-Country Partners, our sponsoring organizations—the Global Environment Facility (GEF), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and The World Bank and other collaborators—and of course the professional and support staff of the PEMSEA Resource Facility, whom we thank for their dedication and commitment.

Even as we take the time now to look back and acknowledge all we have been able to accomplish together over the past year, PEMSEA also looks ever forward—to stronger partnerships, more collaborations and more achievements in the coming years. While there are many challenges ahead, we are confident that, together, we can meet them.



Photo by PEMSEA/B. Recirido II

## About this Report

With the significant activities occurring in the last quarter of 2015, this Annual Report covers PEMSEA's major programs and activities from the 4th quarter of 2015 up to the end of 4th quarter 2016. It aims to share the significant highlights within that period, providing readers with insight on the breadth of work being done and the number of organizations and people who are actively collaborating and contributing to the regional effort for sustainable seas.

The Financial Statements included in this report cover the calendar year of 1 January to 31 December 2016 and data have been reviewed by independent auditor PricewaterhouseCoopers.



## Introduction

For nearly 25 years, PEMSEA and its partners have been championing the Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) approach in sites across East Asia. ICM now covers more than 40,000 km of coastline, benefitting tens of millions of people living in coastal and watershed areas.

## Our Vision

*Healthy  
Oceans,  
People and  
Economies*

## Our Mission

To foster and sustain healthy and resilient oceans, coasts, communities and economies across the Seas of East Asia through integrated management solutions and partnerships.





ICM addresses the governance of human activities affecting sustainable use of goods and services generated by coastal and ocean ecosystems. The objective of the ICM approach is the integration and coordination of various coastal and ocean management efforts among governments, coastal communities, ocean-related businesses and universities/scientific institutions to overcome the limitations of conventional sectoral management methods.

ICM helps national and local governments to achieve social and economic development targets in a number of areas – pollution reduction and waste management, food security and livelihood management, water use and

supply management, natural and man-made hazard prevention and management and habitat protection, restoration and management.

The decades spent working in partnership with stakeholders has allowed PEMSEA to successfully demonstrate the capability of the ICM approach. It addresses new and emerging challenges to sustainable development, including climate change and its effects on our coasts and oceans, and building a blue economy in support of global targets such as Rio+20 The Future We Want and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 14 (Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development).

## Governance

The EAS Partnership Council, composed of PEMSEA Country and Non-Country Partners, serves as the governing body of PEMSEA and formulates and guides PEMSEA's programs and operational policies in support of SDS-SEA implementation. PEMSEA's Executive Committee performs the functions and discharges the duties of the EAS Partnership Council during the intersessional period.

Integral to maintaining good governance of PEMSEA is efficient and effective management transition. Such efficiency was demonstrated once again by PEMSEA with the smooth turnover of PEMSEA Executive Committee members at the 8th EAS Partnership Council Meeting in July 2016. The new set of PEMSEA Officers represent the third batch of PEMSEA's Executive Committee since 2007. The newly elected officers bring with them years of leadership experience and valuable knowledge and expertise on various aspects of sustainable environmental development.

### Council Chair



**Dr. Antonio La Viña** is an educator, lawyer and advocate of environmental and human rights issues. A leading expert on climate change, biodiversity, sustainability and environmental law. He has held senior positions both in the Philippine government and academe. He currently serves as the Executive Director of Manila Observatory.

### Intergovernmental Session Chair



**Dr. Zhang Haiwen** has been working with the State Oceanic Administration (SOA) of China since 1999 and is currently its Director-General of the Department of International Cooperation. An advisor to the Chinese Association for the Law of the Seas and is a part-time professor at Beijing Normal University. Dr. Zhang has many years of experience in international marine affairs and marine legal issues.

### Technical Session Chair



**Mr. Makoto Harunari** has an extensive career in developing national and international maritime policy. He served at the Japanese Ministry of Transport and Japan Maritime Center. Mr. Harunari is the current Managing Director of Japan Institution for Transport Policy Studies (ITPS), a prestigious think tank that works closely with the Japanese government.

### Council Co-Chair



**Mr. Arief Yuwono** is currently the Senior Advisor on Energy to Minister of Environment and Forestry of Indonesia. For over 30 years, he held several senior positions covering a wide range of responsibilities. Most recently, he was the Deputy Minister for Environmental Degradation Control and Climate Change at the Ministry of Environment.

### Intergovernmental Session Co-Chair



**Dr. Vu Thanh Ca** spent several years teaching at the Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering in Saitama University in Japan before serving in senior positions for Vietnam's Administration of Seas and Islands (VASI). Currently, he is the Director of the Department of International Cooperation and Science-Technology of VASI.

### Technical Session Co-Chair



**Dr. Jae Ryoung Oh** has worked on international cooperation and research focused on coastal and marine environmental management for 35 years. He is currently the Principal Researcher of the South Sea Research Institute at Korea Institute of Ocean Science and Technology (KIOST). In previous years, Dr. Oh served in leading roles for several laboratories in RO Korea and Monaco.

The Council expressed its utmost appreciation and recognized the significant contributions of the outgoing Chairs, Amb. Mary Seet-Cheng (Singapore), Usec. Analiza Rebuelta-Teh (Philippines) and Prof. Chul Hwan Koh (RO Korea) to PEMSEA during their 3-year term as Chairs. Among the key achievements under their term were: (a) the ratification of PEMSEA's Headquarters Agreement with the Government of the Philippines; (b) development and adoption of the updated SDS-SEA 2015; (c) successful conduct of EAS Congress and Ministerial Forum 2015; (d) adoption of new post-2015 regional targets by the Ministerial Forum; and (e) recognition of PEMSEA as Implementing Partner of UNDP for the implementation of the GEF/ UNDP project on Scaling up SDS-SEA Implementation.

Amb. Seet-Cheng, expressed full confidence that the new set of PEMSEA officers would bring with them new perspectives and innovative ideas that would further strengthen PEMSEA and contribute to PEMSEA's transformation into a self-sustaining organization.



Amb. Mary Seet-Cheng



Usec. Analiza Rebuelta-Teh



Prof. Chul Hwan Koh

### Working towards Improved Coastal and Ocean Governance in East Asia

The Fifth Ministerial Forum in late 2015 marked a significant milestone for coastal and ocean governance in East Asia, with the adoption of four Post-2015 targets by the PEMSEA Partner Countries through the 2015 Danang Compact (see p.29). One of the targets is focused on setting up national coastal and ocean policies and supporting legislation and institutional arrangements in 100% of PEMSEA Partner Countries by 2021. The national ocean policies and supporting legislations are aligned with international environmental and sustainable development commitments and agreements.

In 2016, it is notable that the following East Asian countries accepted, acceded to or ratified the following international conventions:

Convention	Country	Status
World Heritage Convention	Timor Leste	Ratification
Nagoya Protocol	China	Accession
	Japan	Acceptance
Mercury Convention	China	Ratification
	Japan	Acceptance
MARPOL 73/78 Annex III and Annex V	Brunei Darussalam	Acceptance

To assist PEMSEA member countries in initiating and formulating national coastal and ocean policies, legislations, strategies, action plans as well as in setting up institutional arrangements, the 8th EAS Partnership Council Meeting in July 2016 adopted a schedule and time frame for the conduct of national policy forums and awareness building initiatives/

activities. PEMSEA Country and Non-Country Partners also encouraged the engagement of policy networks or institutions in the region to provide further assistance to countries in their coastal and ocean policy and legislative agenda.

Notable developments in 2016, include the following:

Country	Developments
<b>CAMBODIA</b>	<p><b>Policy:</b> Review of national policies, legal and institutional mechanisms for integrated management of coastal and marine areas under discussion; TOR and action plan to be developed.</p> <p><b>Plan:</b> Collaborative planning to review status of policies, strategies, action plans and institutional mechanism for integrated management of coastal and marine areas conducted in May 2017.</p>
<b>CHINA</b>	<p><b>Policy:</b> Development of a national ocean policy under discussion; Action plan to be developed</p> <p><b>Plan:</b> The following plans were adopted and are being implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Marine Eco-Civilization Implementation Plan</li> <li>• 13th five-year development plan with a chapter entitled: Expansion of Blue Economy (2016-2020)</li> </ul> <p><b>Legislation:</b> Ocean-related Legislation Review report completed (in Chinese)</p>
<b>INDONESIA</b>	<p><b>Policy:</b> Status of implementation of the National Maritime Law No. 32/2014 being documented</p> <p><b>Legislation:</b> Desktop compilation of ocean-related and sectoral legislations initiated</p> <p><b>Institutional Arrangements:</b> Interim SDS-SEA Working Group established</p>
<b>LAO PDR</b>	<p><b>Policy:</b> National Water Resource Strategy (2025) and Water Resources Action Plan (2016-2020) being implemented for management of river basins</p> <p><b>Legislation:</b> Water Law was approved by the National Assembly in May 2017 First draft of the National Guideline for the implementation of the Prime Minister Decree on Natural Resource Fee has been prepared Stakeholder consultation to review the draft National Guideline will be conducted in 2017</p> <p><b>Institutional Arrangements:</b> Review of existing institutional mechanisms for river basin management under discussion; TOR and action plan to be developed</p>
<b>PHILIPPINES</b>	<p><b>Policy:</b> A study on the review and updating of the 1994 National Marine Policy and the formulation of the National Marine Strategy spearheaded by UP Center for Integrative and Development Studies. The study was discussed during a public hearing on 15 September 2016 by the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Food to deliberate on the results of the review and proposed strategic direction</p> <p><b>Legislation:</b> ICM Bill refiled at the 17th Congress by Senator Loren Legarda on 19 July 2016 as Senate Bill No. 423; currently pending with the Committee on Natural Resources since 8 August 2016</p>
<b>THAILAND</b>	<p><b>Legislation:</b> Progress of implementation of the National Act on Promotion of Marine and Coastal Resources Management, B.E. 2558 (2015) being documented</p>
<b>TIMOR LESTE</b>	<p><b>Policy:</b> Framework for National Oceans Policy (NOP) agreed by inter-agency and multi-sectoral Development Working Group</p> <p><b>Legislation:</b> Initial review of ocean-related and sectoral policies initiated as part of the development of the National Ocean Policy</p> <p><b>Institutional Arrangements:</b> Institutional arrangement proposed for the implementation of the National Ocean Policy</p>
<b>VIETNAM</b>	<p><b>Policy:</b> Consultations with World Bank and MONRE/VASI conducted in 2016 regarding preparation of an ICM Policy/ICM Circular and ICM Technical Guidelines in support of Viet Nam Law of Marine and Island Resources and Environment (Law No. 82/2015/QH13) and National ICM Strategy</p> <p><b>Plan:</b> National ICM Action Plan to implement the National ICM Strategy to 2020 and Vision to 2030 approved by the Prime Minister in 2016</p> <p><b>Legislation:</b> Law on Marine and Islands Resources and Environment passed by the National Assembly on 25 June 2015 took effect on 1 July 2016; Section 3, Articles 34-38 focuses on programs on integrated management of coastal resources.</p> <p><b>Institutional Arrangements:</b> ICM National COordination Committee and ICM Coordination Office established and approved by the Prime Minister in 2016</p>

## Geographic and Functional Scaling-up of ICM

Throughout 2016, collaborative planning and consultations were undertaken with PEMSEA Country Partners to map out commitments to achieve the SDS-SEA post-2015 target of 25% coverage of the region's coastline and contiguous watershed areas with ICM programs by 2021.

At the end of 2016, there were 102 established ICM sites covering 17.93% (40,832 km) of the region's coastline, and 18 initiating ICM sites covering 2.47%

(5,628 km) of the region's coastline. In the case of Lao PDR, Integrated River Basin Management (IRBM) was being implemented in the Sedone River Basin covering three provinces (Champasack, Saravan and Sekong).

In order to effectively bring the newly identified/ planned sites online, a number of supporting activities were undertaken or planned (see Annex A for details).

### Country Partners

  
Cambodia

  
PR China

  
Indonesia

  
Japan

  
DPR Korea

  
RO Korea

  
Lao PDR

  
Philippines

  
Singapore

  
Timor-Leste

  
Vietnam

### Non-Country Partners

  
ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity

  
Coastal Management Center (CMC)

  
Conservation International (CI) Philippines

  
International Center for the Environmental Management of Enclosed Coastal Seas (EMECS)

  
International Ocean Institute (IOI)

  
IOC Subcommission for the Western Pacific (IOC/WESTPAC)

  
**IPIECA**  
The global oil and gas industry association for environmental and social issues

  
IUCN  
International Union for Conservation of Nature – Asia Regional Office

  
IKEI  
Korea Environment Institute

  
KIOST  
Korea Institute of Ocean, Science and Technology

  
KMI  
Korea Maritime Institute

  
KOEM  
Korea Marine Environment Management Corporation

  
NOWPAP  
Northwest Pacific Action Plan

  
OPRI  
Ocean Policy Research Institute

  
Oil Spill Response Limited

  
PML  
Plymouth Marine Laboratory

  
PEMSEA Network of Local Governments for Sustainable Coastal Development

  
Sida  
Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency

  
SGP  
The GEF Small Grants Programme

  
UNEP GPA  
Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities

  
Yellow Sea  
UNEP/GEF Yellow Sea LME Project (YSLME)

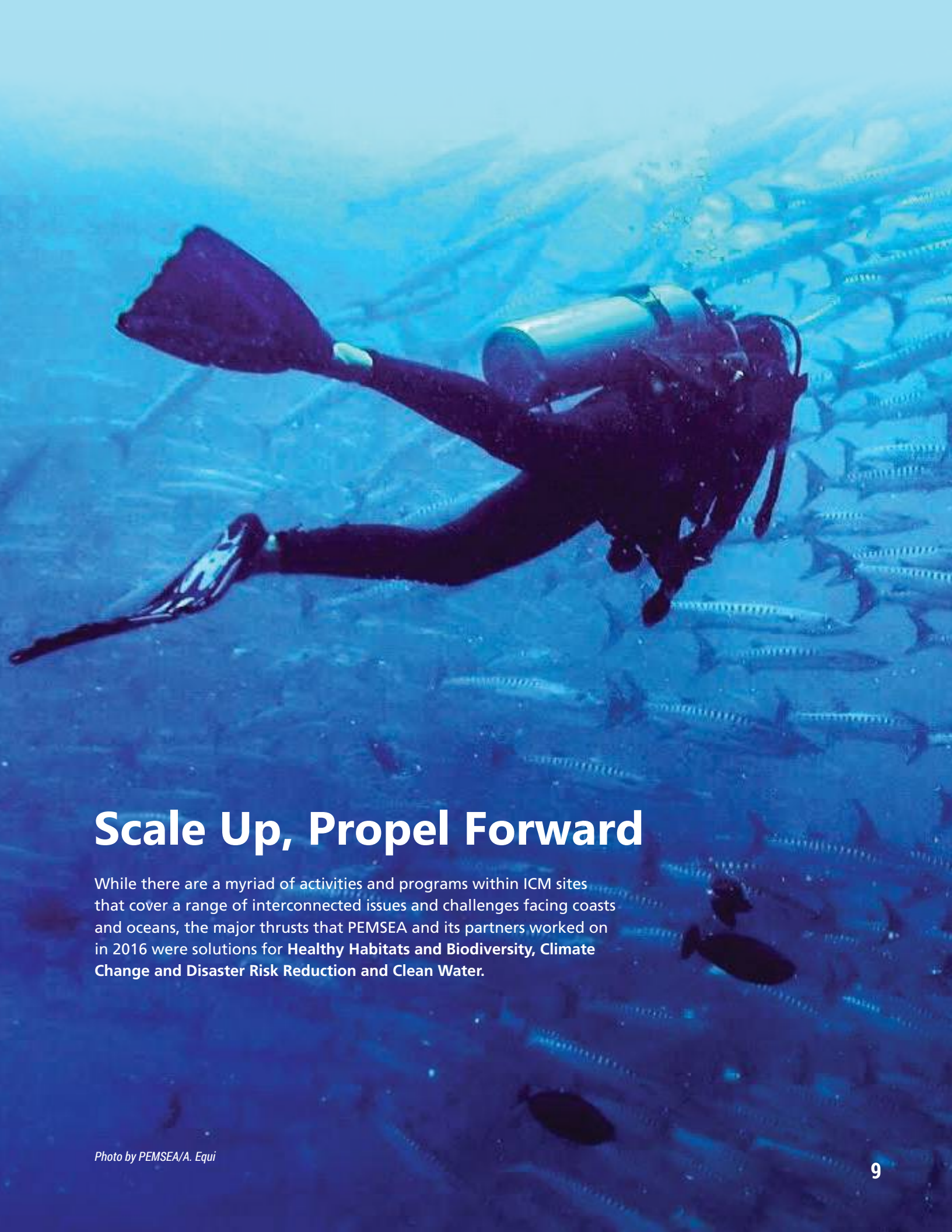
# Where We Operate

## Integrated Coastal Management Sites

- Established Sites
- Initiating Sites
- Pollution Hotspots



Geographic Scaling up of region's coastline under ICM  
 1993 to 2016: 17%  
 By 2021: 25%



# Scale Up, Propel Forward

While there are a myriad of activities and programs within ICM sites that cover a range of interconnected issues and challenges facing coasts and oceans, the major thrusts that PEMSEA and its partners worked on in 2016 were solutions for **Healthy Habitats and Biodiversity, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction and Clean Water.**

# Healthy Habitats and Biodiversity



*Aerial view of Kampong Smach.*



*Drone shot of mangrove area in Kampong Smach, Preah Sihanouk, Cambodia. (Photo by KMI)*

## CAMBODIA

### Mobilizing regional expertise for biodiversity conservation and management

The ICM scaling up program in Cambodia covers 100% of the country's coastline across the four coastal provinces: Kampot, Kep, Koh Kong and Preah Sihanouk.

Kampot Province has extensive seagrass beds covering over 8,000 hectares, believed to be the largest in Southeast Asia. In 2016, socioeconomic and ecological baseline assessments were conducted to understand the current status and threats to the seagrass beds in Prek Thnoat and serve as a basis for the development of sound management plans for their protection.

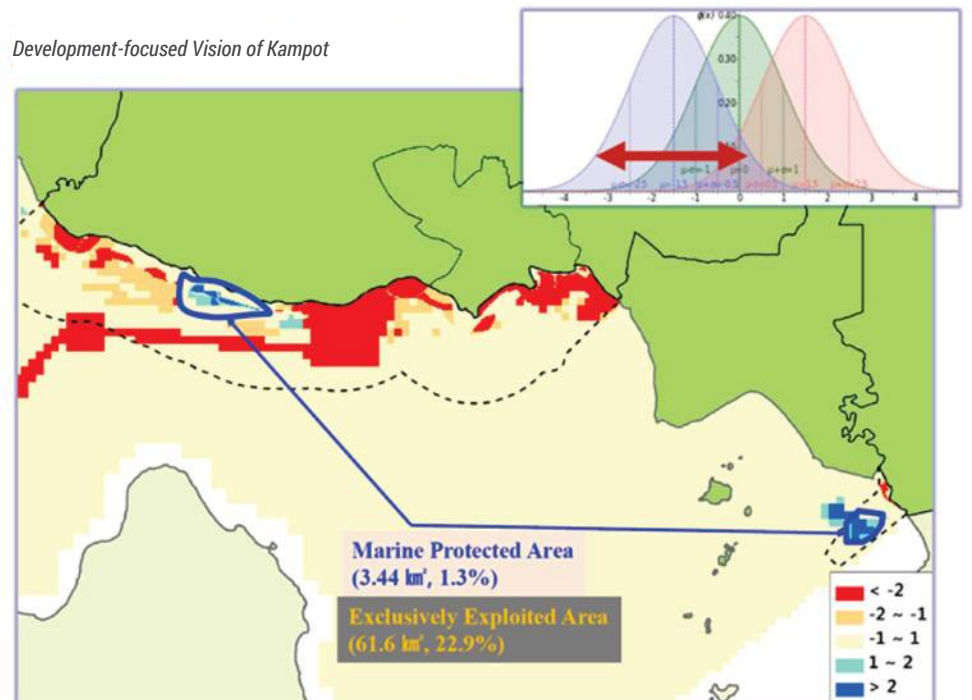
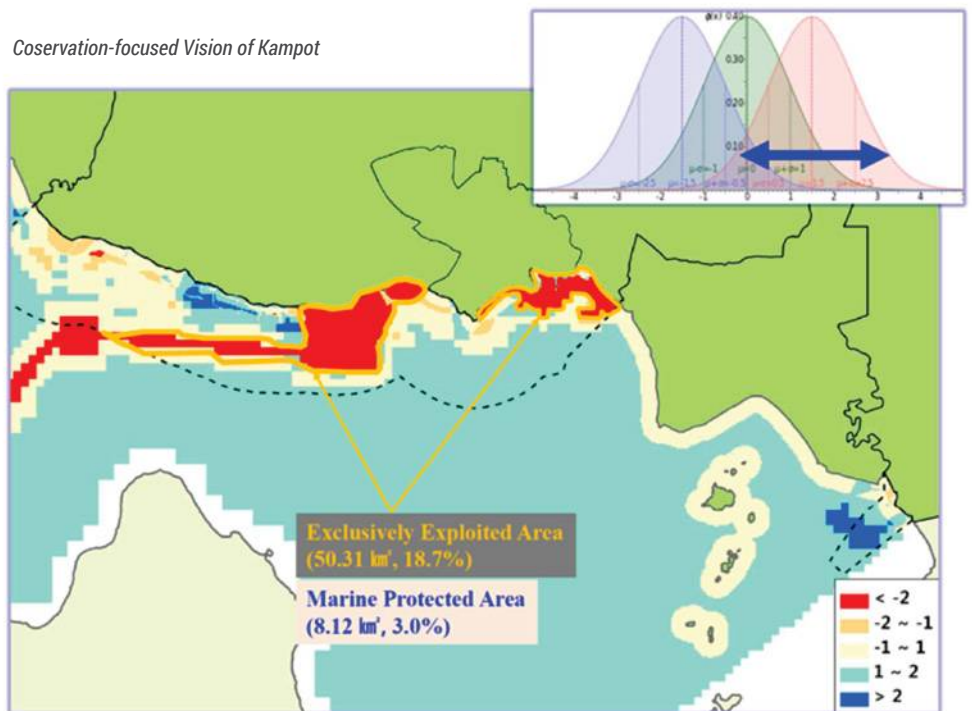
To initiate the refinement of the zoning scheme, a Regional Task Force comprised of nine scientists

from the Korea Maritime Institute (KMI), one of PEMSEA's Non-Country Partners, and academic institutions in RO Korea (Kyung Hee University, Pukyong National University and Seoul National University), were mobilized from July to August 2016 to conduct a coastal waters suitability assessment in Kampot.

KMI also extended its expertise to Preah Sihanouk Province and conducted drone mapping of the proposed 1,200 ha Kampong Smach Marine Fishery Management Area (MFMA). The survey was able to determine the areal extent and distribution of mangroves in the designated zones (i.e., core or protected zone, buffer zone and multiple use zone) within the proposed MFMA.



The coastal waters suitability analysis conducted by KMI in Kampot Province provided a scenario of the physical changes in the area that can be protected/conserved or exploited depending on the policy decision of the local government and the community's social consensus on the sustainable use of their coastal and marine areas. The upper-right figure shows a zoning map with larger MPA size derived from a conservation-focused scenario while lower-right figure shows the zoning scheme of a development-focused scenario with a larger area for development/exploitation and smaller MPA size.



## Fisheries Management in Preah Sihanouk Province, Cambodia

The islands of Koh Rong and Koh Rong Sanlem in Preah Sihanouk Province, also referred to as Koh Rong Archipelago (KRA), were the first declared Marine Fisheries Management Area (MFMA) in Cambodia through Proclamation No. 364 of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) on 16 June 2016.

The KRA MFMA encompasses over 405.35 km<sup>2</sup> of sea area, including fringing reefs, mangroves and seagrass beds. The MFMA aims to achieve sustainable utilization of fisheries resources while encouraging sustainable tourism, contributing to poverty reduction, and maintaining a healthy ecosystem. The KRA MFMA Management Plan (2016-2020) was developed by the MFMA technical working group comprised of the Fisheries Administration, Fauna and Flora International, Preah Sihanouk province and other relevant

stakeholders. The Plan consists of specific biophysical, socioeconomic and governance goals to achieve the objectives of the MFMA. The Plan also integrates the implementation of the MFMA's six management zones comprised of: conservation area, fisheries protected area, community fisheries area, fisheries refugia, recreational and research area and multiple use area.

In support of the implementation of the MFMA Management Plan, the ICM program is currently undertaking livelihoods assessment to determine livelihood diversification support that can be extended in the area. Consultations with the relevant fishery authority and the community will be undertaken to identify specific capacity building, awareness raising and other on-the-ground activities that can be implemented to support MFMA implementation.



*Koh Rong Island, Cambodia.*



*Jinzhou Wetland in the autumn.*

## CHINA

### Restoration of habitats to enhance the resilience of coastal areas

In Changyi, an ICM priority site for demonstration of ecological restoration to enhance ecosystem resilience and areal extent of habitats, a baseline assessment was conducted on physical, biological, hydrological, chemical and other characteristics of the site. Based on the assessment, 27 hectares in the Shangdong Changyi Special Marine Ecological Protected Area were rehabilitated with *Chinese Tamarix* (a native coastal shrub that forms thickets that act as useful barriers on margins of ocean shores and as nesting site for various birds).

The same was the case in Jinzhou, also an ecosystem restoration priority site, where a private sector oil-spill compensation fund was

used to rehabilitate and restore estuarine areas of the Daling River. Based on biotic and abiotic assessment of estuarine areas, sample plots for 167 hectares of *Common Bullrush*, 147 hectares of *Chinese Tamarix* and 150 hectares of *Common Reed* were selected for restoration landward.

In Lianyungang, meanwhile, a study to assess fishery resources and ecological environment is ongoing to collect baseline data associated with the deployment of a first batch of 5,560 artificial reefs in a control environment of 1000 hectares. A monitoring program using an Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) was designed for the site.



*Ecological restoration at Jinzhou ICM Demonstration Site: seeding of *Suaeda glauca* in intertide area.*



*Ecosystem-based Fisheries in Lianyungang: deployment of artificial reefs.*

## INDONESIA

### Implementing ICM to protect and conserve biodiversity and habitats

As of 2015, six provinces and 14 districts/cities have adopted coastal and marine zonation plans through local government regulations. In 2016, 21 districts/regencies/cities and one province were in varying stages of developing and adopting their ICM plans. Approximately 12% of the country's coastline was covered by ICM programs by 2016. Some highlights include:

In Tangerang Regency, an ICM program was developed to address priority issues along the 51-km coastline of the regency, including degradation of coastal ecosystems, pollution, coastal erosion, flooding, saltwater intrusion, lack of basic infrastructures in rural coastal areas, and lack of spatial planning and coordination in coastal development. Five community groups were trained on mangrove reforestation in 2015 and 2016 and were able to produce 200,000 mangrove seedlings for reforesting at least 30 hectares of mangrove, which will be developed as an eco-tourism site.

In Semarang City, rapid economic growth has led to increased population in the development areas, and various problems including mangrove conversion and degradation, coastal reclamation, coastal erosion and accretion in various areas, land subsidence, flooding, illegal logging, sedimentation and conflicts in land use and tenure. Initial baseline data on the priority sites have been gathered, including information on climate change vulnerabilities and risks from various studies that have been conducted in the area. A draft State of the Coast report was prepared in 2016.



*Top Left: Tangerang Mangrove seedlings. Top right: Training of local communities of Tangerang Regency on mangrove reforestation. Right: Mangrove reforestation with private sectors. (Photo by Fisheries Agency of Tangerang Regency).*

### Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management in East Lombok, Indonesia

In East Lombok, Indonesia, the ecosystem services provided by Jor Bay are being threatened by overexploitation of fisheries resources, mangrove conversion to fish ponds, pollution, coastal erosion, poverty and various user conflicts. A framework and process for developing an ecosystem approach to fisheries management (EAFM) in Jor Bay was developed and implemented as part of a project under the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MoMAF), Indonesia, which aimed to enhance socio-economic opportunities of fisheries resources by ensuring the conservation of the bay's ecosystems. An EAFM plan was prepared and initiated, promoting the establishment of an institutional mechanism for co-management and community participation in fisheries management, habitat and coastal resources conservation and alternative livelihood development. As an ICM learning site for SDS-SEA implementation, the focus of the ICM program in Jor Bay is to strengthen EAFM capacities within the local government of East Lombok Regency. Rehabilitation of coastal and marine habitats (e.g., mangroves and corals) and alternative livelihood development will also be undertaken, building on existing initiatives of the local government and various partners. In 2016, the Center for Coastal and Marine Resources Studies of Bogor Agricultural University (PKSPL-IPB) conducted an assessment of fisheries, habitats and other resources in Jor Bay. A business unit was also developed by the Fisheries Agency of East Lombok Regency to support alternative livelihood development.

## RO KOREA

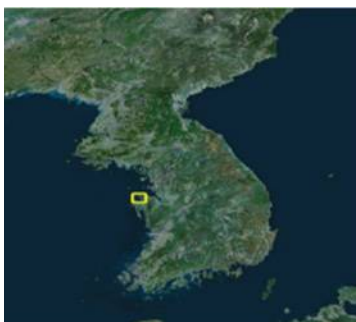
### Expanding marine protected area coverage through scientific survey of ecosystems

The Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries (MOF) utilizes a national survey of marine ecosystems, coastal wetlands and marine biodiversity for designating and managing marine protected areas (MPAs). The purpose and scope of the survey are defined in the Conservation and Management of Marine Ecosystem Act (CMMEA) and Wetlands Conservation Act (WCA). The Korea Environment Management Corporation (KOEM) is entrusted by the MOF to conduct a national survey of marine ecosystems, coastal wetlands and marine biodiversity. All the data collected from the survey is open to the public through an on-line database system ([www.ecosea.go.kr](http://www.ecosea.go.kr)).

According to CMMEA, the MOF, before designating or altering marine protected areas, must consider opinions of local residents, interested persons and the heads of local governments, and undergo consultations with the heads of the relevant central administrative agencies and deliberation by the Marine Fishery Development Committee. After consulting with the heads of the relevant central administrative agencies and the heads of local governments, MOF is responsible for formulating and implementing basic management plans for protected areas including: (1) conservation and management of marine ecosystems and marine biological diversity; (2) special management of areas for protecting marine organisms and marine landscapes; (3) improvement of the life of residents in protected marine areas and adjacent areas and the protection of interests of stakeholders; (4) matters

that contribute to the development of the local community through the conservation and management of marine ecosystems. The head of local government of designated MPAs is responsible for operating a local advisory council in which local government officers, NGOs, scientist and representatives of local people and related businesses participate. The local advisory council organized in each MPA site is responsible for the development and implementation of the plan for marine ecosystem conservation and management.

In 2016, the number of MPAs in RO Korea increased from 24 to 26, covering over 576 km<sup>2</sup> of sea area, including Garorim Bay (and its neighboring waters in Chungchungnamdo Province) and Tokki Island (and its neighboring waters in Jeju Special Self-Governing Province), which were newly designated as MPAs. The combined MPA coverage of newly designated sites is over 90 km<sup>2</sup>, protecting species including the Spotted Seal and eelgrass (*Zostera marina*), an important seagrass species.



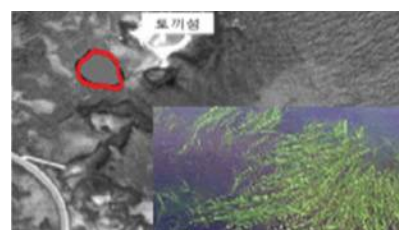
Garorim Bay MPA



Tokki Island MPA in Jeju



Protected Species: *Phoca largha*



Protected Species: *Zostera marina*



Marine Protected Areas in RO Korea (as of 2016).

KOEM is an official and responsible agency for enhancing the capacity of local governments and NGOs for sustainable management of MPAs. Through a joint capacity building program with the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), KOEM hosts a training program in cooperation with MOF and local government every year. The KOEM-NOAA Marine Protected Area Center (MPAC) Capacity Building Workshop supported by MOF was held in Busan City in April 2016. Various stakeholders from MPA sites participated including Busan, Muan

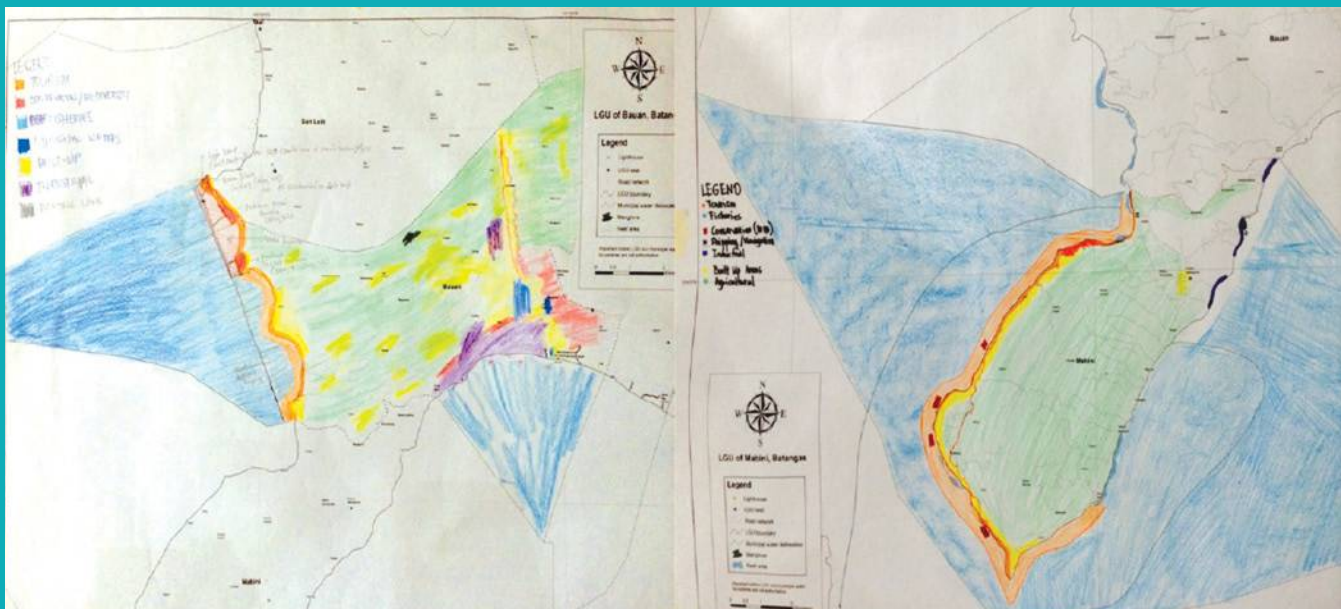
and Gochang Counties, Gunsan, Suncheon, Jeju, Nakdong Estuary and Siheung Cities. Along with local government officials, NGOs and research institutes such as Eco-Horizon, the Ramsar Regional Center and National Wetland Center participated in the program. The workshop introduced NOAA's Stakeholders Engagement Principles and instructed participants on the management of MPAs, leading to development of draft Advisory Council Charters, which will be adopted and/or applied to the current local advisory of each designated MPAs.

## Rationalizing Fisheries and Other Uses in the Municipal Waters of Balayan Bay, Philippines

An Integrated Coastal and Marine Spatial Use Plan (ICMSUP) was formulated for Balayan Bay, Batangas Province, Philippines under the auspices of the Ecosystems Improved for Sustainable Fisheries (ECOFISH) Project, a five-year (2012-2017) USAID-funded initiative. The ICMSUP supports the Batangas Province Strategic Environmental Management Plan (2005-2020), which was developed and adopted under the ICM Program of the Province. It also directly complements the ICM Plan of Balayan and adjacent bays and the other relevant plans of the Local Government Units (LGUs) that have components on coastal and marine management. Overall, the initiative aimed to foster reforms in the fishing sector using an ecosystem approach to

fisheries management (EAFM) in larger marine conservation areas involving clusters of LGUs.

The municipal waters of Balayan Bay were zoned into 7 main categories: capture fisheries zone, conservation zone, zone for maritime use and related activities, culture zone, tourism and recreation zone, built up areas and industrial zone (see figure below). The Plan is complemented by an estimate of the monetary values of the benefits and costs of the most common zones across coastal communities, e.g., fishing grounds, mariculture farms, mangrove forests, coral reefs declared as marine protected areas (MPAs) and recreational zones. The results of the valuation study are intended to aid policy and decision-making.



*Sample raw outputs from the first Marine Spatial Planning workshop. The stakeholders' inputs were integral in identifying, mapping and evaluating the conflicts among the various uses of the coastal and municipal waters.*

# Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction



*Bangsaen Beach, Saensuk Municipality, before and after the oil spill clean-up operation (September 2016).*

## THAILAND

### Multi-sectoral collaborations for dealing with priority concerns in local coastal areas: addressing disaster and climate-related risks in Saensuk Municipality, Chonburi Province

Thailand's Marine and Coastal Resources Management Act, which came into force in June 2015, encourages the participation of local governments and communities and formation of multi-stakeholder mechanisms to support the development and implementation of local plans for managing marine and coastal resources.

Saensuk Municipality is implementing measures to prevent and minimize the impacts of natural and man-induced hazards, including climate change and oil spills. Key actions undertaken in 2016 included the following:

#### a) Integrated coastal erosion management

A shift from the initially proposed hard structures to the use of sand filtration structures has been initiated. Natural measures including protection and rehabilitation of mangrove areas, coral reefs and sandy

beaches, including deployment of artificial reefs in collaboration with the Fishery Department and private sector partners have been undertaken.

#### b) Strengthening capacity to respond to oil spills

Trainings were conducted on the application of the local oil spill contingency plan (OSCP) for response teams from the central, provincial and city governments, communities and local traders, university and the private sector. The local OSCP was prepared with the support of Thailand's Marine Department and other concerned agencies and adopted in July 2015. An oil spill in September 2016 covered about 2.5 kilometers of Bangsaen Beach. Local response teams were immediately mobilized to deploy materials to absorb some of the oil slick before it reached the shoreline, while other workers cleaned oil-stained areas on the beach. The clean-up operation was completed and the beach was opened to tourists within a week.



## TIMOR LESTE

### Integrating climate change considerations in the development of local ICM programs

ICM scaling up in Timor Leste involves the municipalities of Liquica, Manatuto and Dili, covering a total of 237.8 km, representing 32.35% of the country's coastline.

Liquica Municipality is focusing on community-based climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction, fisheries management and alternative livelihood development; while Manatuto Municipality is focusing on community-based habitat protection, fisheries management and alternative livelihood development; and Dili Municipality is focusing on enhancing the effectiveness of marine protected area (MPA) management in Atauro Island, building on the efforts of earlier projects on establishment of a community-based MPA in Suco (village) Atauro Vila in the island.

Vulnerability assessment through rapid, participatory, community-based assessment and household surveys was undertaken in the three pilot sites. Results of the assessments showed that the three villages are highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, including impacts on coastal infrastructure due to flooding and droughts, food security from fishing and agriculture and water security.

Development of the ICM plans for the three municipalities was initiated in November 2016 with the conduct of a training workshop for members of the ICM Task Teams of the municipalities and core teams of the ICM Learning Centers in National University of Timor Leste (UNTL) and Oriental University of Timor Leste (UNITAL).



*Development of coastal strategy for ICM sites in Timor Leste.*



*Data validation in Maubara, Liquica.*



*Field survey at a traditional salt making area in Maabat, Manatuto.*

# Clean Water



*Champi River in Sedone River Basin.*

## LAO PDR

### Supporting the implementation of the Sedone River Basin Sustainable Development and Management Plan

Four major action programs are included in the Sedone River Basin Sustainable Development and Management Plan (2015-2030), namely: protection and management of forest, biodiversity-rich areas and other natural habitats; the sustainable development of water resources; the pursuit of socioeconomic and livelihood activities, consistent with cultural traditions; and the strengthening of governance mechanisms to effectively implement and monitor an integrated approach to manage and sustain the Sedone River Basin.

In support of the implementation of the broader Sedone River Basin Management Plan, in 2016, baseline assessments were conducted in 15 villages within three sub-basins (Houay Pail, Houay Champi

and Houay Sedone). The purpose of the baselines was to determine the socio-economic and environmental status, including key issues relating to water use and supply management, livelihoods and pollution. The assessments also determined the priority villages where on-the-ground management interventions will be implemented. Five priority villages were identified. The main challenges for improved water resource management in the 5 villages included the low literacy level among residents in the area, the dependence on agricultural production for livelihood and the limited access to safe drinking water and sanitation.

In 2017, detailed implementation plans for each of the sub-basins, including short- and medium-term targets, will be developed and initiated.



*Launching of Laguna De Bay Ecosystem Health Report Card at LLDA headquarters.*

## PHILIPPINES

### Knowledge sharing and best practice for improved management of marine pollution

A UNEP/GEF Project on Global Foundations for Reducing Nutrient Enrichment and Oxygen Depletion from Land-based Pollution in support of the Global Nutrient Cycle is facilitating the development and application of pollutant loading and ecosystem response modelling efforts in Manila Bay. The purpose of the project is to identify and promote cost-effective approaches for improved nutrient management in the Manila Bay area.

In 2016, the following outputs have been initiated and developed under the project:

#### 1. Nutrient loading model (NLM)

The NLM was developed and tested under the project as a joint initiative of the University of the Philippines Marine Science Institute (UPMSI), the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO and the University of Utrecht. The model allows the estimation of nitrogen and phosphorus loading into the bay and provides recommendations on possible policy and investment options that can contribute to the clean-up and rehabilitation of Manila Bay.

The project brought together various agencies with existing modeling efforts in the Manila Bay watershed, which included the Department of Agriculture Bureau of Soils and Water Management, the Philippine Nuclear Research Institute, the Laguna Lake Development Authority and the University of the Philippines National Hydraulic Research Center.

#### 2. Pollution Reduction Opportunity Analysis (PROA)

The PROA, which was first developed and tested in China, is a decision-support tool for identifying investment options and developing investment allocation decisions for nutrient management within a watershed area. A preliminary PROA model for Manila Bay, including for the Provinces of Cavite and Pampanga, was developed by World Resources Institute (WRI) as part of the Manila Bay project. The PROA model provides important information on the potential of available control measures to reduce discharged nitrogen and phosphorus loads, including the

cost of annual reduction for each control measure that would guide the government in identifying the most cost-effective options for nutrient management.

An Orientation Training on the Application of Nutrient Load Model and Workshop on the Development of Pollution Reduction Opportunity Analysis was held on 19-20 October 2016 in Manila to introduce these tools and methodologies and explore their possible application and transfer to other river basins in the East Asian Seas region where water use and pollution management are priority concerns. Representatives from national and local agencies, including academic institutions from Indonesia, Lao PDR, the Philippines and Vietnam attended the event.

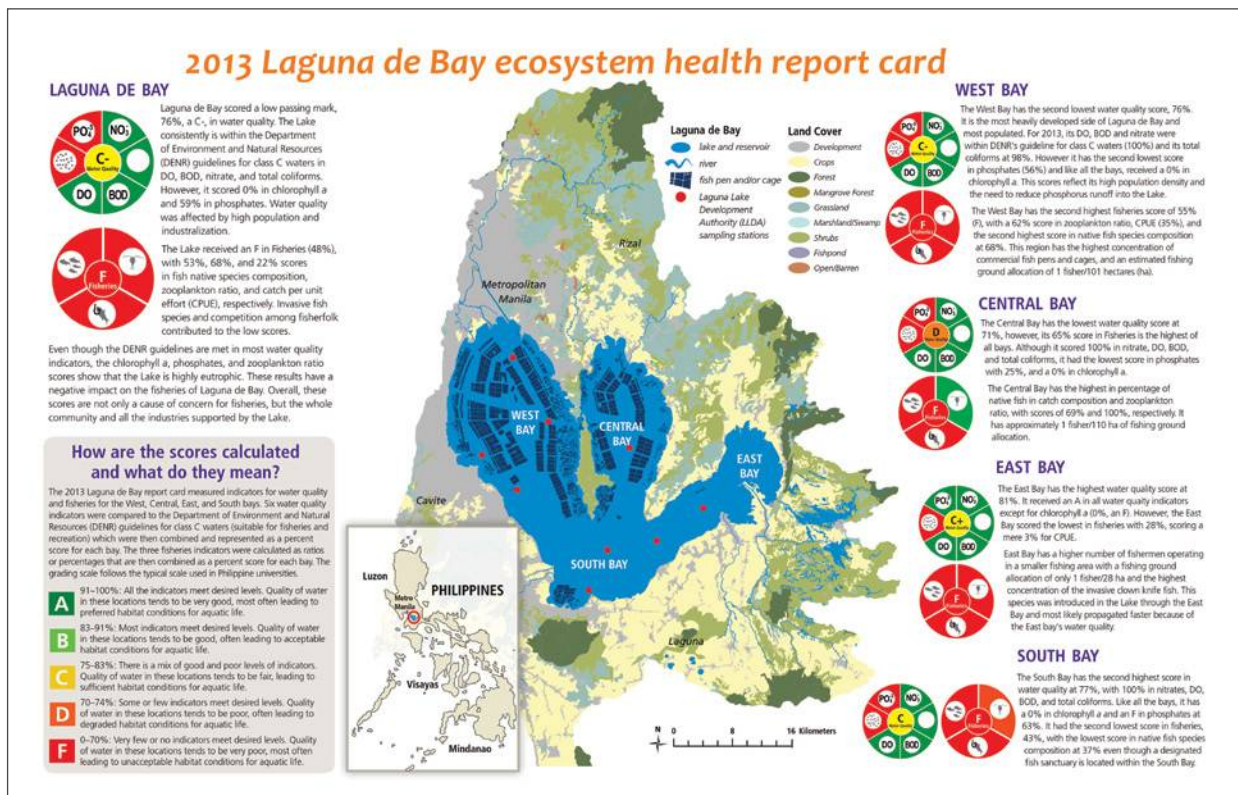
### 3. Ecosystem health report card

PEMSEA and the Laguna Lake Development Authority (LLDA) joined hands for the application and implementation of an ecosystem health report card for Laguna de Bay, the largest inland

water body in the Philippines, which is connected to Manila Bay via the Pasig River. External experts from UPMSI, University of the Philippines-Los Baños, University of Santo Tomas, the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources and the science communication team from the Integration and Application Network of the University of Maryland Centre for Environmental Science provided the necessary technical and scientific support in the development and completion of the report card. The report card was launched on 5 February 2016 during the Stakeholders Forum on Nutrient Management that was co-hosted by the Global Partnership on Nutrient Management.

### 4. Wastewater management strategy

“Toward a Comprehensive Watershed Management Strategy for Manila Bay: The International Experience and Lessons Learned”, was published in 2016 as a collaborative effort between PEMSEA and WRI. The publication focuses on a comprehensive integrated watershed and coastal area management approach to managing nutrient loadings in Manila Bay, including a set of preliminary recommendations on strategies and tools for use in the restoration of Manila Bay.



Laguna de Bay ecosystem health report card.

## Oil Spill Response Limited (OSRL)

### New technology for expanded marine oil spill response

In 2016, Oil Spill Response Limited (OSRL) went live with a new aerial dispersant capability for global oil spill response operations, a key development for global tier 3 response providing enhanced capability for tackling marine oil spills.

OSRL worked with British aero engineering firm T2 Aviation to modify and deliver two former FedEx Boeing 727 aircraft. Fitted with internal tanks, pumps and a spray boom to deliver dispersant liquid, the specially adapted aircraft are truly a first-of-a-kind capability for the global oil and gas industry. The aircraft are stationed at Robin Hood Airport in Doncaster, UK and can respond to incidents anywhere in the world within a four-hour notice.

In the unlikely event of an oil spill, dispersants can be used to break down oil slicks into smaller droplets so that they can be more easily biodegraded. These dispersants minimize environmental and economic damage to people, habitats and natural resources near and on the shoreline.

2Excel and OSRL rewrote all the certification standards for dispersant-spraying aircraft in partnership with the regulating authorities. The new regulations stipulate that dispersant spray systems must comply with the latest flammable fluid certification requirements.



## Northwest Pacific Action Plan (NOWPAP)

### Monitoring and facilitating cooperation on marine litter and harmful spills

In September 2016, a NOWPAP International Coastal Cleanup was followed by a workshop on marine litter management held in Slavyanka, Russia, organized jointly with the Tripartite Environment Ministers Meeting (TEMM). The workshop focused on marine litter monitoring methods, international cooperation and best practices applied by various stakeholders, including government and NGOs.

The NOWPAP Data and Information Network Regional Activity Centre (DINRAC) has continuously updated its marine litter database with monitoring results. All national marine litter monitoring data and related information, including data from the State Oceanic Administration of China, are available at the DINRAC website.

In 2016, the NOWPAP Marine Environmental Emergency Preparedness and Response Regional Activity Centre (MERRAC) finalized the assessment of floating marine litter distribution and its impacts in the NOWPAP region. NOWPAP MERRAC is currently functioning as secretariat for the NOWPAP Regional Oil and Harmful and Noxious Substances (HNS) Spill Contingency Plan (RCP). To facilitate regional cooperation on oil and HNS spills under the RCP, MERRAC has successfully carried out a range of activities, including the organization of MERRAC Focal Points Meetings (FPM) and Competent National Authorities Meetings (CNA), execution of NOWPAP exercises and development of guidelines and assessments.

In 2016, MERRAC facilitated organization of exercises addressing oil and noxious and harmful substances spills preparedness and response, including: a communication BRAVO exercise in Russia in May 2016 and a NOWPAP DELTA exercise hosted by China and co-hosted by Korea in July 2016, aimed at testing response capabilities among member states. The manual on conducting oil spill response operational exercise (NOWPAP DELTA) was published in 2016 and provides important guidance for interested states in conducting similar activities.



*An education program in Muan tidal flat for kids (photo by Dr. Kim Jun)*

## Yellow Sea Large Marine Ecosystem (YSLME) Project

### Integrated approaches to coastal and ocean challenges through innovative investment

In a bid to restore the ecosystem carrying capacity of YSLME, China and RO Korea have agreed to create a non-binding YSLME Commission through collaboration with GEF and UNDP to improve governance by taking ecosystem-based management (EBM) actions. Agreed collaborative actions include creating a YSLME Interim Commission Council as the governing body of YSLME, preparation of regional guidelines, strategies and plans to apply EBM, such as a YSLME Biodiversity Conservation Plan, regional guidelines for responsible fisheries and development and revision of local legislation and regulatory measures to fulfill the obligations of international instruments.

Developing capacity of national and local stakeholders in applying EBM to large marine ecosystems, in collaboration with research institutes and universities of the two countries, is a key approach of the project to implement the

YSLME Strategic Action Programme adopted in 2009.

In 2016, China initiated a Blue Bay Action Plan incentivizing local governments to adopt integrated approaches to address coastal and ocean challenges through innovative investment options. The aim of the action plan is to leverage knowledge and financing from the private sector through public-private partnership in sewage treatment, beach management and sea water desalination, among other technologies and practices.

In YSLME, Rizhao, Dalian, Qingdao, Weihai and Yantai were selected as demonstration sites in implementation of the action plan. The UNDP/GEF YSLME Project is geared to assist these cities in reducing contaminants from land-based sources into estuary and bay areas through load modeling, economic analysis of investments to restore ecosystem services and preparation of bidding documents for funding by the private sector.



*Cityscape of Shima City, Japan.*

## Turning Points in ICM Implementation in Japan

Since 2001, the Japanese government has been implementing the Bay Renaissance in four major enclosed bays, namely Tokyo Bay, Ise Bay, Osaka Bay and Hiroshima Bay, based on decision of the Headquarter for Urban Development. Each of the four bays has established its own Bay Renaissance Congress by related line agencies and local governments, which enacted 10-year implementation plans.

In 2013, the Tokyo Bay Renaissance Congress published its second 10-year implementation plan for Tokyo Bay restoration. The target of the plan has been expanded to include promotion of traditional fisheries and those catching for the “*Edo-mae*” market. With public participation enhanced in the plan, the Public Private Partnership (PPP) Forum of the Tokyo Bay Restoration was launched. The Forum has formed project teams to implement specific projects and make policy proposals and collaborative activities with the Congress. An example of a successful project was the Tokyo Bay Thanksgiving Festival that attracted 98,000 people to participate in its three-day program.

Meanwhile, Osaka Bay revised its Bay Renaissance Plan in 2014. In Osaka Bay, the plan is implemented not only by government, but also by the private sector. Osaka Bay did not form a PPP as Tokyo Bay did; nevertheless, NGOs, academia and the public and private sectors collaborate well to perform a biological monitoring campaign in the bay.

On the other hand, Hiroshima Bay is preparing a revision of its bay renaissance plan in 2017 to include the implementation of a PPP forum in collaboration with the Bay Council. It will be based on the national basic plan for Conservation of the Environment of the Seto Inland Sea. As such, a second round of Bay Renaissance Projects in Urban Areas is currently taking place.

By law, Japan has two specially designated coasts mandated to conserve its environment using an integrated approach: the Seto Inland Sea and the Ariake and Yatsushiro Sea. In 2015, the *Law Concerning Special Measures for Conservation of the Environment of the Seto Inland Sea* and the national basic plan for Conservation of the Environment of the Seto Inland Sea were revised.

The two original major pillars of the plan—water quality conservation and natural land-seascape conservation—have been expanded to four pillars, namely: 1) conservation, creation and restoration of the coastal environment, 2) conservation and management of water quality, 3) natural and cultural land-seascape conservation and 4) securing sustainable use of fisheries resources. In November 2016, all related prefectural governments have enacted their local Bay plan based on the national plan.

ICM programs are also being actively implemented in other areas.

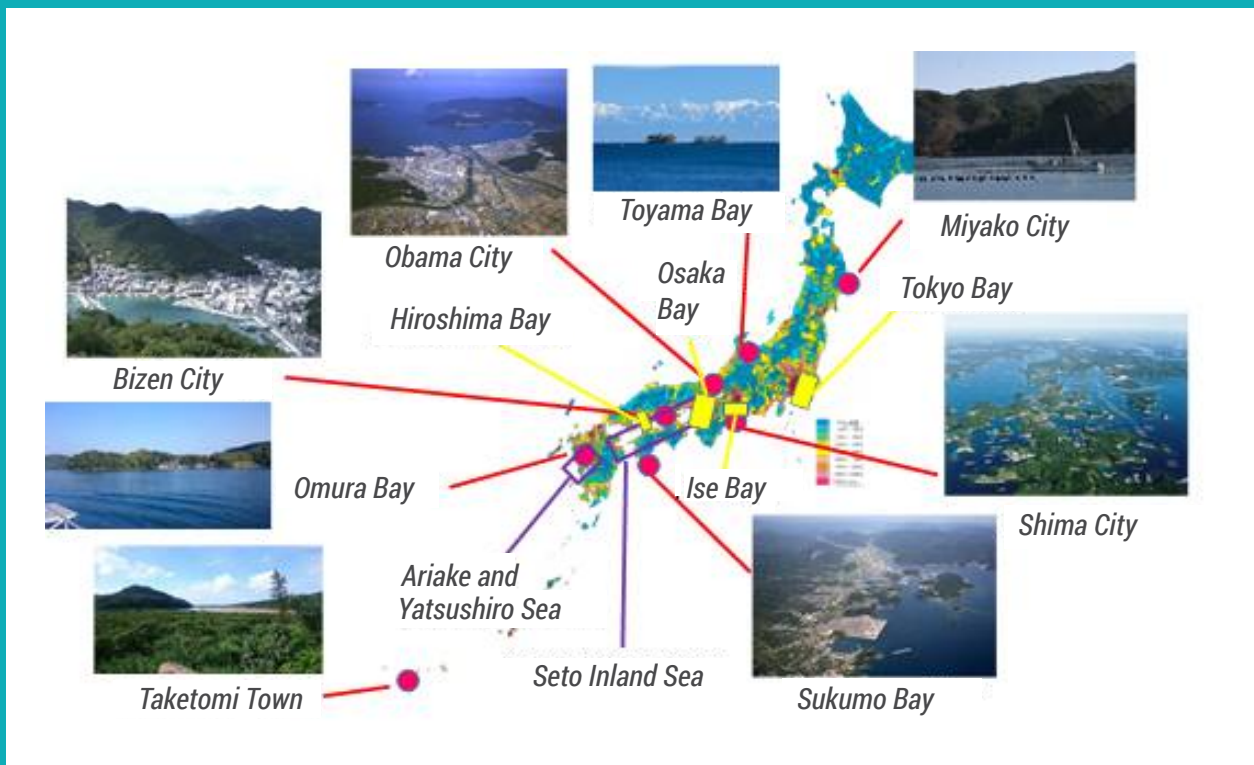
In Shima City, Mie Prefecture, the New *Satoumi* (coasts maintained by local communities) concept was promoted in the second half of a ten-year city master plan. *Satoumi* is a concept for maximizing ecosystem productivity and biodiversity by balancing public use and conservation of the coastal ecosystem. In 2015, the Shima City *Satoumi* Creation Basic Plan (Shima City ICM Basic Plan) was reviewed by special working group of the ICM council and revised in 2016. The multi-stakeholder *Satoumi* Creation Promotion Council also started morphing to a more open system to facilitate overarching private sector activities to activate ICM implementation.

In Obama City, the mayor approved and established an ICM council in 2014, which then published an ICM plan in 2015. The ICM council promotes seven specific ICM projects. One significant project is the formation of a “Future Conference” with young people, which will

conduct a workshop to identify potential projects. Bizen City hosted the Eel Grass Summit in 2016 to activate discussion of how the city can raise awareness. The city is establishing the “Bizen banding council with ICM” in 2017, with new development of ICM implementation including PPP cooperation expected. ICM was included in the new Bizen City Master Plan as an approach to boost coastal industries. A city development division was set up to facilitate *Satoumi* and *Satoyama* (forests maintained by local communities) as a priority measure in the city.

In Omura Bay, which features large-scale ICM implementation and Taketomi Town as a small islands group, onsite ICM training courses were organized to implement capacity building for local people. A network meeting and offsite ICM training in Tokyo was also organized by Ocean Policy Research Institute, Sasakawa Peace Foundation (OPRI-SPF).

Notably, an “Introductory Book of ICM” was published in 2016. Furthermore, after conducting a census, publication of additional ICM training materials is expected next year.



ICM Practice in Japan (Red circle: ICM model sites, Yellow square: Bay Renaissance Project, Purple square: Area designated by a Law Concerning Special Measures for Conservation)





# East Asian Seas Congress 2015

16-21 November 2015 • Furama Resort, Da Nang, Viet Nam

Under the theme, “Global Targets – Local Benefits: Setting the Sustainable Development Agenda for the Seas of East Asia”, the East Asian Seas (EAS) Congress 2015 provided a pivotal platform for reviewing and aligning the region’s priorities and objectives for sustainable development of its coasts and oceans with global targets. A principal outcome of the Congress was the adoption of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA) 2015, one of the first regional responses to the post-2015 UN Sustainable Development Goals or SDGs.

The EAS Congress 2015 was hosted by the Government of Vietnam in Da Nang, Vietnam, from 16 to 21 November 2015. The Congress gathered more than 800 delegates from within and outside the EAS region. The International Conference was co-organized by 25 convening organizations and sponsors and featured 18 workshops focusing on essential topics including: climate change and disaster risk reduction; benefits and impacts of integrated coastal



*Deputy Prime Minister Hoang Trung Hai and Former PEMSEA Executive Council Chair Amb. Mary Seet-Cheng in the opening ceremony of the East Asian Seas Congress in Da Nang, Viet Nam.*

management (ICM) at the national and local levels; blue economy development and investments; knowledge management, marine spatial planning and valuation of coastal ecosystem services; the future of coastal cities; and public-private partnerships.

The EAS Congress was officially opened by the Deputy Prime Minister of Vietnam, Mr. Hoang Trung Hai. The Deputy Prime Minister called on

the cooperation of nations in the region to address coastal and ocean issues, and underscored the useful framework provided by the SDS-SEA in strengthening collaboration and in bringing about positive results for all levels of governance.

Complementary to the sessions and workshops, three plenary presentations were featured. The first plenary keynote was delivered by Mr. Chu Pham Ngoc Hien, Deputy Minister, MONRE Vietnam, who highlighted how coastal and ocean governance in the EAS region has evolved over the years, citing growing recognition especially by countries on the value of coasts and oceans in national development using key examples from Vietnam's experience. The second plenary keynote speaker, Mr. Emani Kumar, Deputy Secretary General and Director of ICLEI South Asia Secretariat shared how local actions contribute to meeting national, regional and global commitments based upon ICLEI experiences. The third plenary keynote presentation by Mr. Charles Goddard, Editorial Director, The Economist Asia Pacific, emphasized the crucial need for an integrated governance approach, as adopted by PEMSEA, to address the complexities of managing the resources and services provided by the global ocean. He further detailed the value of increasing engagement by and with the business sector in building a blue economy in the region.

In the closing plenary of the EAS Congress, the International Conference Chair, Mr. Terrence David Jones (former UNDP Resident Representative and Resident Coordinator), summarized the recommendations for future action into three key messages:

- i. Build upon the synergies and achievements that remain relevant and significant after a decade of partnerships for sustainable development in the Seas of East Asia;
- ii. Accelerate actions and new partnerships to realize the Sustainable Development Goals and especially to confront the challenges posed by climate change; and
- iii. Move the vision of the SDS-SEA 2015 to concrete realities regionally, nationally and locally by scaling up integrated governance and management arrangements.



*Ribbon-cutting ceremony of the EAS Congress 2015 Exhibition.*

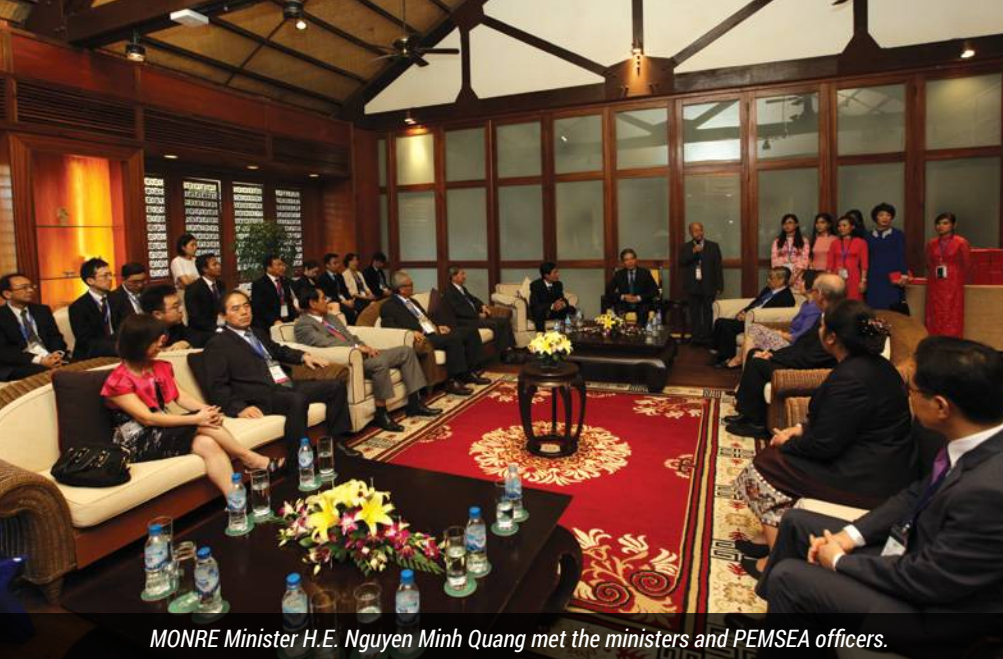


*Technical workshop during the international conference.*



*Mr. Terrence Jones and the session chairs during the closing ceremony.*





## Fifth Ministerial Forum

The culminating event of the EAS Congress was the convening of PEMSEA's highest governing body—the Ministerial Forum.

Taking into consideration the key messages and recommendations from the International Conference, and considering the results and assessment of achievement from the *Regional Review on the Implementation of the SDS-SEA 2003-2015* as baseline, the Fifth Ministerial Forum focused its agenda on three major items: (a) country progress and achievements in SDS-SEA implementation since 2003 and the status of mid-term goals for 2012 to 2016; (b) PEMSEA's contribution to global and regional sustainable development commitments; and (c) setting new targets and updating the SDS-SEA to ensure continuing relevance to national, regional and global priorities and objectives in ocean governance and sustainable development.

H. E. Mr. Nguyen Minh Quang, Minister of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Vietnam presided over the discussions. The Ministers and Heads of Delegations from eleven PEMSEA member-countries actively participated in identifying common challenges and issues in coastal and ocean sustainable development, and shared their insights into possible solutions and good practices.

During the Ministerial Forum, Ministers met with representatives from the business, academe and local government sectors. The meeting consisted of presentations from each sector, providing Ministers

with practical insights into the perspectives of three different, but important, contributors to the management and sustainability of coasts and oceans. The presenters included: Mr. Hidekazu Oguchi, Mayor, Shima City, Japan representing the PEMSEA Network of Local Governments; Mr. Charles Goddard, Editorial Director, The Economist Asia Pacific representing the business sector; and Prof. Alistair McIlgorm, University of Wollongong Australia, representing the academe.

Reaffirming their common vision for *healthy oceans, people and economies*, the Fifth Ministerial Forum signed the **Da Nang Compact on the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia 2015** and formalized the adoption of four post-2015 strategic targets.



MONRE Deputy Minister Chu Pham Ngoc Hien signing the Da Nang Compact on the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia 2015.

## The SDS-SEA 2015: New goals, new challenges, new opportunities

The SDS-SEA 2015 was crafted with due consideration to the changing context of ocean governance regionally and globally. Based on the Regional Review on the Implementation of the SDS-SEA 2003-2015, since 2003 when the SDS-SEA was first adopted, significant progress has been made in ocean governance in the region including the recognition and operationalization of PEMSEA as a regional intergovernmental organization focused on ocean development and management, the development and implementation of national ocean policies in 70% of PEMSEA Partner Countries, and the scaling up of integrated coastal management (ICM) coverage to more than 15% of the region's coastline.

At the same time, new and amended international and regional agreements were developed and subscribed to by countries of the region, including the *Aichi Biodiversity Targets* under the Convention on Biological Diversity, the *Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030* under UNISDR Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Rio+20 *The Future We Want*, and the *Paris Agreement* of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Late 2015 also saw an historic global moment—a United Nations Summit in September where 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development were adopted by world leaders. Over the next fifteen years, member countries committed to these 17 Goals and their 169 targets that call for action

by all countries to promote prosperity while protecting the planet. While the SDGs are not legally binding, governments are expected to take ownership and establish national frameworks for the achievement of the 17 Goals. The SDS-SEA 2015 continues to serve as a management framework to guide countries in addressing priorities and objectives in sustainable development of coastal and ocean resources within their national jurisdiction. Furthermore, it remains an important platform for collaborative planning, implementation and partnership building among countries and with other stakeholders to address common challenges and needs, including transboundary issues like climate change, biodiversity conservation and management and pollution from land- and sea-based sources, which impact sustainable development objectives.

### Post-2015 Regional Targets: Aiming for a stronger EAS region in the next five years

Building on the achievements made in past years and to set clearer direction for the region, the Fifth Ministerial Forum agreed to adopt four post-2015 Strategic Targets as key indicators of progress in implementing the SDS-SEA 2015 over the next five years.

- 1. Strengthening services supporting SDS-SEA implementation:** By 2017, a self-sustaining PEMSEA Resource Facility managing and coordinating a suite of products, services and financing mechanisms for advancing SDS-SEA implementation at the regional, national and local levels.
- 2. A harmonized approach to measuring impact and benefits of SDS-SEA:** By 2018, a regional State of Oceans and Coasts reporting system to monitor progress, impacts and benefits, and to continually improve planning and management of SDS-SEA implementation.
- 3. Ocean Policy and Institutional Mechanisms:** By 2021, national coastal and ocean policies, and supporting legislation and institutional arrangements set up and functional in 100% of PEMSEA Partner Countries, consistent with international environmental and sustainable development commitments and based on best available scientific information.
- 4. Scaling up ICM geographically and functionally:** By 2021, ICM programs for sustainable development of coastal and marine areas covering at least 25% of the region's coastline and contiguous watershed areas, and supporting national priorities and commitments under the UN SDGs, UNFCCC, Aichi Biodiversity Targets, UNISDR Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, and other relevant environmental and sustainable development targets subscribed to by PEMSEA Partner Countries.



# SDS-SEA Targets

The SDS-SEA 2015 set four strategic targets as the region's concrete response to the UN SDGs, laying down a stronger commitment to ensure a sustainable path for the Seas of East Asia. The following includes highlight of important steps taken from late 2015 through the end of 2016 towards achieving these targets.

## Target 1

By 2017, a self-sustaining PEMSEA Resource Facility managing and coordinating a suite of products, services and financing mechanisms for advancing SDS-SEA implementation at the regional, national and local levels.



Continued commitment and funding support from Country Partners, including China, Japan, RO Korea and Singapore, with Timor Leste providing annual contribution to PEMSEA in support of capacity building activities in the country and the Philippines serving as the host country of the PEMSEA headquarters.



New PEMSEA brand launched in November 2015, including revamped products and services: (a) Project and Advisory Services; (b) Knowledge Management/Capacity Development Services; (c) Certification Services; (d) Facilitation and Secretariat Services.

## Target 3

By 2021, national coastal and ocean policies, and supporting legislation and institutional arrangements set up and functional in 100% of PEMSEA Partner Countries, consistent with international environmental and sustainable development commitments and based on best available scientific information

## Regional Review



Policies, legislation, plans, programs, projects and related studies on coastal and ocean management and related sectors compiled as part of the Regional Review of the SDS-SEA published in 2015.

National ocean policy workshop organized and conducted in Timor Leste (November 2016). The workshop developed and agreed to a framework for the country's national ocean policy.



## Target 2

By 2018, a regional State of Oceans and Coasts (SOC) reporting system to monitor progress, impacts and benefits, and to continually improve planning and management of SDS-SEA implementation.



National workshops on the development of SOC reports conducted in 9 countries.

## SOC Reporting

Workshop on the development and preparation of a region-wide SOC report focusing on blue economy conducted with 14 regional organizations/projects, consensus reached on the reporting system outline.



## Target 4

By 2021, ICM programs for sustainable development of coastal and ocean areas covering at least 25% of the region's coastline and contiguous watershed areas, supporting national priorities and commitments under the UN SDGs, UNFCCC, Aichi Biodiversity Targets, UNISDR Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, and other relevant environmental and sustainable development targets subscribed to by PEMSEA Partner Countries.

**17%**  
**40,000 km**  
of the region's coastline

As of 2016, ICM coverage in the region is approximately 40,000 km or 17 percent of the region's coastline.



## PEMSEA Network of Local Governments (PNLG) Forum 2015

Over 100 delegates from 26 PNLG member local governments and 12 observer local governments and institutions came together at the East Asian Seas Congress 2015 for the PEMSEA Network of Local Governments (PNLG) Forum held on 20 November 2015. The PNLG Forum was hosted by the People's Committee of Da Nang City.

### Mapping the Sustainable Development Agenda for Coastal Cities and Communities Beyond 2015

To provide further guidance to the PEMSEA Network of Local Governments (PNLG) in identifying and aligning the network's priorities and goals in the next five years, the PNLG co-convened several workshops during the EAS Congress 2015. Recommendations received from the workshops were considered in developing a roadmap towards a PNLG Strategic Action Programme (SAP) 2016-2021. In particular, the following were given emphasis: (a) the need to align the PNLG SAP with UN SDGs and SDS-SEA 2015; (b) the crucial role of PNLG in achieving SDS-SEA post-2015 target of 25% ICM coverage of the region's coastline by 2021; (c) climate change adaptation/mitigation and disaster risk reduction as well as planning and investing in a blue economy at the local level are crucial areas to be considered in sustainable development of coastal and marine areas among PNLG members.

With the approved roadmap, the PNLG General Assembly agreed to move forward in finalizing the PNLG SAP 2016-2021 for adoption during the PNLG Forum 2016 (see p.47)

### Ushering in new leadership and a stronger and bigger PNLG

After three years of service to the PNLG, Mr. Prak Sihara, outgoing PNLG President and Member of the Provincial Council of Preah Sihanouk, Cambodia, turned over the PNLG presidency and warmly welcomed the new set of PNLG Officers. Ms. Noraini Binti Roslan of the Kuala Selangor District Council of Malaysia was sworn in as the new PNLG President, while Mr. Yang Tongzhu, Vice Mayor of Dongying City,



*PNLG President Prak Sihara passing PNLG leadership to Ms. Noraini Binti Roslan during the PNLG Forum 2015 held in Da Nang, Viet Nam.*



*Mr. Chen Wenbo of Pingtan, PR China, Mr. Chen Yuanwu of Wenzhou, PR China and Dr. Jong Geel Je of Ansan City, RO Korea welcomed as new members of PNLG.*

China was sworn in as the PNLG Vice President. The PNLG General Assembly expressed its appreciation for Mr. Prak's contribution to the PNLG. In recognition of his service as President of PNLG, the PNLG Secretariat delivered a certificate of appreciation on behalf of the PNLG members.

The PNLG family also welcomed three new local government members. Local Chief Executives from Ansan City, RO Korea (Dr. Jong Geel Je, Mayor of Ansan City), Pingtan, China (Mr. Chen Wenbo, Vice Counselor of Pingtan Comprehensive Experimental Zone of Fujian Province), and Wenzhou, China (Mr. Chen Yuanwu, Deputy Director General of Ocean and Fisheries Bureau of Wenzhou City) sealed their commitment as new members by signing the PNLG Charter.



Group photo of EAS Youth Forum 2015 Delegates.



Youth Delegates attended a 5-day forum with informative discussions and activities.

## Fourth EAS Youth Forum

### Charting the Future We Want: Engaging Young Champions for the Ocean

Continuous nurturing and expansion of a new pool of champions and leaders for oceans is key to achieving a brighter future for the East Asian Seas.

Driven by their passion to contribute to environmental protection and development within their communities, even at their young age, 60 enthusiastic youth and future leaders from Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Lao PDR, RO Korea, Philippines, Singapore, Timor Leste and Vietnam were selected to be part of the Fourth EAS Youth Forum (YF4). The YF4 held from November 16-21, 2015, was co-organized by PEMSEA, the Government of Vietnam through the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MoNRE), Vietnam Administration of Seas and Islands (VASI) and the City Government of Da Nang.

In line with the EAS Congress theme, the YF4 carried the theme, “*Charting the Future We Want: Engaging Young Champions for the Ocean Beyond 2015*”. The 5-day forum was packed with fun, informative and unique activities that were designed to boost leadership and teamwork skills as well as ignite stronger commitment to sustainable coasts and oceans.

Mr. Douglas Woodring, founder of Ocean Recovery Alliance, challenged the youth to think of the value of their good efforts and its impact on the oceans through his keynote presentation. He shared three projects that youth and communities can participate in: (1) Global Alert Application (use of mobile devices to plot trash sites); (2) Recycling Roo (a puppet show that focuses on behavior change through “eco-repetition”); and (3)

Plastic Catch Innovation (a program for recycling plastics for better use). A young entrepreneur from Singapore, Mr. Tan Zhong Yi of Green Prints Singapore, shared his work with Avelife, an environmental NGO based in Singapore. Recognized under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, Avelife promotes a Community Recycling project with the government and communities.

YF4 introduced another exciting endeavor through the YF Grant Competition. This competition calls for submission of project proposals that are linked to sustainable development of coastal and marine areas. The project should be developed in collaboration with local governments, institutions and communities that are engaged in ICM development and implementation programs, with expected positive on-the-ground impacts. The maximum grant for an accepted proposal is US\$2,000. With the help of some useful tips on how to write a winning project proposal from Dr. Natalie Degger, Research Fellow, PEMSEA, the youth delegates were encouraged to develop their proposals for grant consideration.

Using the additional knowledge gained from YF4, the youth delegates developed and presented the “Da Nang Youth Declaration: Charting the Future We Want” at the EAS Congress Closing Ceremony. The Declaration embodied the youth commitment to work in partnership and peace as they empower their local communities to protect the sustainability of coastal and marine resources.

## Launching the East Asian Seas Sustainable Business Network

During the EAS Congress 2015, PEMSEA launched the East Asian Seas Sustainable Business Network (EAS-SBN) with an initial ten organizations taking part. At the Congress, participants developed an industry statement on blue economy that was presented to Ministers, in support of blue economy development in the region. In conjunction with the launch of the EAS-SBN, PEMSEA published a report on Blue Economy for Business in East Asia, highlighting the importance of blue economy in East Asia and offering a practical definition and framework for business. The research identifies four key elements of coastal and ocean economic

activities that can be considered blue economy:

1) protecting, restoring and sustaining healthy coastal and ocean ecosystem services; 2) generating sustainable, equitable economic benefit and inclusive growth; 3) integrating approaches between multiple industries and government; and 4) innovating, informed by the best science. The report identifies nine industries under blue economy, such as fisheries and aquaculture; ports, shipping and marine transport; and tourism, resorts and coastal development, among others, and provides insights on potential business risks and opportunities related to sustainable development of coasts and oceans for each sector.

# EAST ASIAN SEAS CONGRESS 2018 PHILIPPINES

## 25 Years of Partnerships for Healthy Oceans, People and Economies

Coinciding with PEMSEA's 25th anniversary, the EAS Congress 2018 is both a celebration of achievements and a transition to a new phase of regional coastal and ocean governance and development that is anchored on the key principles and targets of the Global Oceans Agenda.

At the EAS Congress 2018 everyone is a Partner. The broader series of learning and sharing sessions that will be led by different Partners will be dynamic, interactive, dialogue- and network building-oriented. Through more focused, shorter and direct conversations, the EAS Congress gears toward deeper engagement and solutions-focused discussions.

### KEY FEATURES

- ▶ International Conference
- ▶ Environmental Exhibition
- ▶ Sixth Ministerial Forum
- ▶ PNLG Forum 2018
- ▶ Fifth EAS Youth Forum
- ▶ Field Visits





## Knowledge Management: Broader Connections

As a leading knowledge management organization on solutions for sustainable seas, PEMSEA aims to further empower its partners with innovative tools and networks connecting organizations to the resources they need to speed up and scale up their ICM programs. Since late 2015, PEMSEA has undertaken major initiatives for long-term and broader impact on building the capacities of its partners.

*Photo by PEMSEA/D. Victoriano*



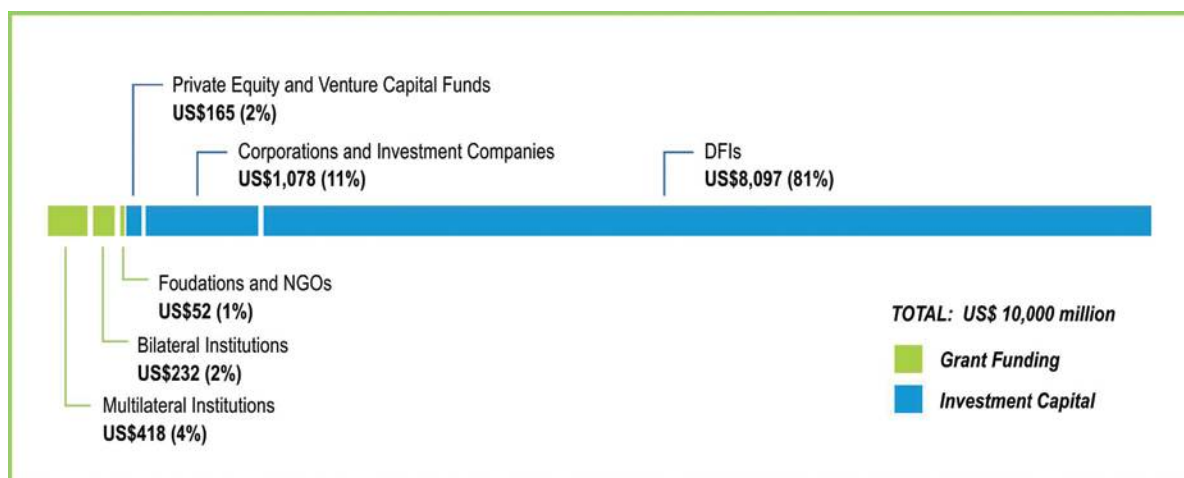
PEMSEA introduced the SEA Knowledge Bank during a roadshow in Hanoi, Viet Nam.

## Seas of East Asia Knowledge Bank: Promoting Knowledge Sharing and Investment

In late 2015, PEMSEA published a report on *Investment Landscape Mapping in East Asia: Integrated Coastal Management and Sustainable Development of Coasts and Oceans*, examining the flow of over USD\$10B of funding to sustainable coastal and ocean sectors in the region. The report found that the majority of funds came in the form of investment capital (i.e., not donor grants). The research identified the need for both investment-readiness support to strengthen ICM-related projects to meet the expectations of investors and

development of a knowledge management platform to facilitate investment in ICM and blue economy.

Under the GEF/World Bank project on Applying Knowledge Management to Scale Up Partnership Investments for Sustainable Development of Large Marine and Coastal Ecosystems of East Asia and their Coasts, the Seas of East Asia (SEA) Knowledge Bank was developed and a beta version (seaknowledgebank.net) was launched at the EAS Congress 2015.



Grant funding and investment capital to ICM-related sectors, select countries, 2005–2015 by donor category, estimates of committed funds (in US\$ million, percentage of total)

The SEA Knowledge Bank provides access to a comprehensive collection of lessons learned, best practices and other relevant content on coastal and ocean governance and management. A number of priority knowledge products and services are accessible through the platform, including an e-library, ICM help desk with online access to communities of practice and PEMSEA support networks, directories of experts and a web-based State of Coasts reporting system.

Moreover, the SEA Knowledge Bank includes features supporting the identification, development and sharing of sustainable and investment-ready projects and enterprises in coastal and ocean areas. Based on extensive research of the investment landscape in East Asia, the needs of governments and organizations developing investments and the expectations of the investment community, the platform provides a jump-start in evaluating and developing investment projects. Through the SEA Knowledge Bank, a local government can complete an online assessment and receive feedback on the enabling environment for ICM investment in their area along with gaps and potential opportunities for investment across a number of sectors, such as coastal transport, ecotourism, energy, fisheries and aquaculture, pollution management and water supply. A project-specific assessment provides scoring on how investment-ready a project might be, offering feedback on important elements of investment-readiness, including business model, financial capacity and management capability. Meanwhile, investors and funders are provided tools to understand the investment landscape and connect with investment-ready projects.

In 2016, a SEA Knowledge Bank roadshow was conducted to promote the platform and identify investment opportunities in Vietnam, the Philippines and Indonesia.

## PEMSEA Network of Learning Centers (PNLC)

The PEMSEA Network of Learning Centers (PNLC) was officially launched at the EAS Congress 2015 as a scientific and technical support network for national and local governments implementing the SDS-SEA.

With its 15 founding members, the PNLC represents a valuable network of universities and scientific institutes across the East Asian Seas Region. It provides technical advice and assistance to national and local governments, ICM project sites, non-governmental organizations, local communities and the private sector for SDS-SEA implementation through studies and projects on coastal and ocean management, monitoring and reporting on trends, mentoring and training of practitioners and conducting training courses.

### Regional Centers of Excellence and ICM Learning Centers that are members of the PNLC

#### Regional Centers of Excellence (RCoEs)

- Marine Science Institute of the University of the Philippines (UP-MSI)
- Center for Marine Environmental Research and Innovative Technology (MERIT)

#### Existing ICM Learning Centers:

- Royal University of Phnom Penh in Cambodia
- Xiamen University in PR China
- Bogor Agricultural University in Indonesia
- De La Salle Lipa, University of the Philippines Visayas and Xavier University-Ateneo de Cagayan in the Philippines
- University of Danang in Vietnam
- Kim Il Sung University in North Korea

#### In late 2015, PEMSEA welcomed 5 new ICM Learning Centers to the PNLC:

- Zhejiang University (PR China)
- Burapha University (Thailand)
- Prince of Songkla University (Thailand)
- Oriental University of Timor Leste
- National University of Timor Leste

Collaboration across the network helps to strengthen each institution as an extension of PEMSEA’s training arm in delivering a “hands-on” approach to capacity building. Most importantly, the PNLC allows for ongoing communication and interaction among universities and research institutes regarding the needs and opportunities in protecting, restoring and sustaining coastal and ocean ecosystems across the Seas of East Asia.

In 2016, PNLC members were mobilized for local programs conducted at ICM sites, including operationalization of information systems, technical training workshops, baseline assessments, technical support in State of the Coasts report development and water quality monitoring, among others. Bogor Agricultural University in Indonesia also successfully spearheaded an International Conference on Integrated Coastal Management and Marine Biotechnology.



Map of PEMSEA RCoEs and ICM Learning Centers.

Throughout 2016, the PNLC offered training and learning exchange opportunities. Members participated in two international training workshops on ecosystem service valuation and marine spatial planning and nutrient loading and pollution reduction. Two student fellows from De La Salle Lipa and Danang University were selected by PEMSEA to participate in the Global Environmental Leadership Programme of the Hong Kong Baptist University, facilitating opportunities for scholarship and fellowship to extended members of these universities.

### Collaboration Among PNLC Members

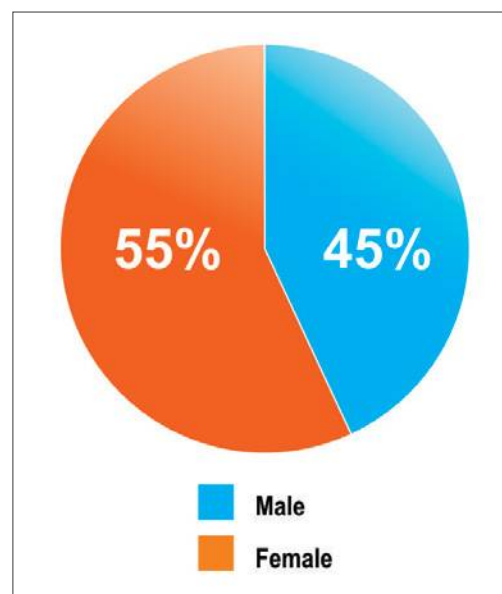
Partnerships and the exchange of knowledge and experience among the PNLC network of universities and research institutions provides dual benefits of strengthening the capacities of network members while creating practical outcomes that contribute to science-based decision-making among local governments implementing ICM programs. For example, in 2013, two PEMSEA fellows from Burapha University (Chonburi, Thailand) and Batangas Environmental Laboratory (Batangas, Philippines) participated in a training course on contaminant analysis and risk assessment in the marine environment at the Centre for Marine Environmental Research and Innovative Technology (MERIT) in Hong Kong. The fellowships resulted in two practical outcomes. In Chonburi, a

collaborative research project was developed between Burapha University and MERIT in 2016 on the application of artificial mussels for heavy metal monitoring in Bangsaen Beach in Saensuk Municipality. In Batangas, also in 2016, funding was awarded to a project proposal by the Batangas Environmental Laboratory for the purchase of organics analytical equipment and upgrading of the marine water quality monitoring program of the laboratory. Another collaboration on the application of the artificial mussel technology for heavy metal monitoring is making good progress in various areas in the Philippines through close cooperation between two RCoEs, UP-MSI and MERIT.

## Trainings and Workshops on Coastal and Ocean Governance

In collaboration with PEMSEA’s Country and Non-Country Partners, 25 trainings and workshops were conducted in 2016 at the regional and national levels, focusing on essential topics including pollution reduction, integrated coastal management, marine spatial planning, risk and vulnerability assessment, ecosystem services valuation, coastal strategy, State of the Coasts reporting and knowledge management (see Annex B).

In line with PEMSEA’s commitment to advance women’s participation and leadership through opportunities linked to ICM implementation, it is worth noting that 2016 saw a good balance in gender representation among participants in PEMSEA’s trainings and workshops. Over half (55%) of the total 874 individuals who attended the workshops and training events of PEMSEA in 2016 were women. Further, the female recipients of training fellowship with MERIT and the first Small Grants Award under PEMSEA’s Youth Program are creating impacts in their communities through the outcomes of their work.



Overall gender distribution of participants in 2016 training programs

## ICM Solutions Digest

In partnership with the Coastal Management Center (CMC), a PEMSEA Non-Country Partner, 25 ICM Solutions from sites around the region were published and launched at the EAS Congress 2015. These ICM Solutions provide valuable insights and lessons learned from on-the-ground experiences of managers and practitioners across the East Asian Seas region.

The ICM Solutions capture a number of replicable best practices in achieving sustainable solutions to a variety of issues related to integrated coastal management including:

- coastal governance
- monitoring and data management
- coastal resources restoration and conservation
- marine protected area management
- sanitation and waste management
- oil spill preparedness and response
- food security and livelihoods
- coastal and eco-tourism
- integrated river basin management
- green spaces for healthier cities
- safeguarding vulnerable communities
- public and civil society engagement
- corporate social responsibility and private sector participation
- port safety, health and environmental management



The full set of ICM Solutions are available for download on PEMSEA’s website at [www.pemsea.org/publications](http://www.pemsea.org/publications).

## Educational Webinars

In addition to in-person workshops, PEMSEA utilizes online learning formats to deliver training to a wider audience. In mid-2016, a webinar series was delivered in partnership with Plymouth Marine Laboratory (PML) on the “Theory and Practice of Ecosystem Service Valuation to Support Planning & Decision-making” and the “Ecosystem Services Approach”. All webinars are recorded and made available for viewing on PEMSEA’s website.

### The Ocean Policy Research Institute, Sasakawa Peace Foundation (OPRI-SPF) contributes to implementation of the SDS-SEA through development of educational materials

In 2016, OPRI-SPF published the “Introductory Booklet for ICM, towards symbiosis of a wealthy coastal sea and humans” based on a special omnibus lecture in 2013. The lecture notes were edited to compile an introductory booklet on ICM for university students and the general public. The booklet covers coastal ecosystems, ocean management and establishment of ICM in Japan, case studies and the rationale for ICM, along with ICM education and capacity building material.

A Pioneer School Program to promote ocean education in primary, junior high and high school was also launched in 2016, with simple and handy teaching aids. Prior to the program, pilot studies in 12 schools were conducted in 2015. In 2016, the primary project was initiated, with 64 schools implementing their unique ocean education programs using the teaching aids. The program is co-hosted by the Nippon Foundation and Ocean Alliance of University of Tokyo. In 2017, Pioneer School Program will be expanded to 100-200 schools.



Pioneer School Program website.

## Spatial planning in Bontang City, Indonesia

Bontang City, Indonesia has an administrative area of 497.57 km<sup>2</sup>, including 147.80 km<sup>2</sup> of land and 349.77 km<sup>2</sup> of sea area. The Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJM) of Bontang City was developed incorporating ICM principles and strategies, including two main programs on: 1) integrated land and marine spatial planning; and 2) marine conservation area management. The new integrated spatial plan of Bontang City (2012-2032), which was adopted by the local parliament in 2012, is the first example in Indonesia of the implementation of the Indonesian Law No 26/2007 on Spatial Planning and Law No 27/2007 on Coastal Area and Small Islands Management.

Within the spatial planning process of Bontang City, a marine conservation area was set up and adopted as part of the integrated spatial plan. Implementation of the spatial plan has been ongoing, including assessment of mangrove, coral reef and seagrass conditions in 2015 and promotion of ecotourism in selected areas. In 2016, consultations with the local government of Bontang City identified the need for further capacity building on ICM and marine conservation area management, and technical support for risk/vulnerability assessment and carrying capacity studies to support the implementation of the spatial plan.

### Targeted Research on Harmful Algal Blooms (HABs) in the Gulf of Thailand

Several meetings were conducted in 2016 with relevant agencies and sectors in the Gulf of Thailand, including the Department of Marine and Coastal resources (DMCR) of Thailand, the Pollution Control Department, Burapha University and Chulalongkorn University, to design a research study on the causes and impacts of the plankton blooms near Bangsaen Beach. The purpose of the research is to determine suitable impact mitigation and management measures. The research project will be implemented in 2017, funded by DMCR and the above academic institutions.



HABs in the Gulf of Thailand



# BLUE ECONOMY: Healthy Oceans, Healthy Economy

Blue economy offers a practical, ocean-based economic model using sustainable infrastructure and technologies, innovative financing mechanisms and effective institutional arrangements for protecting our coasts and oceans and enhancing economic development.

Even before the *Changwon Declaration* in 2012, which signaled PEMSEA's formal commitment to cultivating the blue economy as an integral part of its work, PEMSEA has sought to leverage its expertise and experience to catalyze the participation of the private sector in the development of a blue economy in the region.

## Engaging Industry in Sustainable Development of our Shared Seas

At the EAS Congress 2015, PEMSEA launched the East Asian Seas Sustainable Business Network (EAS-SBN). The EAS-SBN provides a practical, action-oriented forum for business leaders to engage in dialogue with peers. It also links companies to science and innovative technology and management best practice for moving their sustainability and shared value growth strategies forward in alignment with ocean policy development in the region.

In late 2016, PEMSEA announced a partnership with the World Ocean Council (WOC), an international business leadership alliance dedicated to Corporate Ocean Responsibility. WOC seeks to bring together the diverse ocean business community to educate the public and stakeholders about the role of responsible companies in addressing environmental concerns, more effectively engage in ocean policy and planning and develop science-based solutions to cross-cutting environmental challenges that cannot be solved by one company or industry. WOC engages a wide range of ocean industries, including: shipping, oil and gas, fisheries, aquaculture, tourism, renewable energy,

ports, dredging, cables and pipelines, carbon capture and storage, as well as the maritime legal, financial and insurance communities and others.

The announcement was made during the Sustainable Ocean Summit 2016 held in Rotterdam, Netherlands. This partnership provides a unique opportunity for collaboration between WOC and PEMSEA on blue economy development, ocean investment and linkages between regional and global ocean governance and industry.

In his statement, WOC Founding President and CEO Paul Holthus noted that “the coastal and marine environment in East Asia, which includes the Coral Triangle, is one of the richest and most biodiverse in the world. Coastal and marine industries in the region such as shipping, seafood and tourism play a significant role in both the regional and global economy, and WOC welcomes the opportunity for deeper engagement in East Asia through an organization with PEMSEA’s reach and reputation in the region.”

### Sustainable Financing in Sukabumi Regency, Indonesia

In Sukabumi Regency, Indonesia, the development of the Ciletuh-Palabuhanratu Geopark for ecotourism was initiated through the Decree of Sukabumi Regent No. 555/2015, supported by the Regulation of West Java Governor No. 20 of 2016 and the Decree of West Java Governor No. 556/Kep.456-Rek/2016. The geopark has an area of 1,287 km<sup>2</sup> covering 8 sub-districts in the western part of the regency. It covers mountain, land and sea areas, and features various geological, biological and cultural sites and resources. With the facilitation of an interagency and multi-sectoral working group, the following have been undertaken: key scientific studies, preparation of a masterplan and detailed engineering design, improvement of roads and other facilities and community education and socialization. Resources from the

local and provincial governments have been committed to support further development of the geopark and necessary infrastructure, and the process for UNESCO assessment of the area as a global geopark has been initiated. Within the geopark area, the ICM program has demonstration sites for habitat rehabilitation and biodiversity conservation (including the sea turtle conservation area in Pangumbahan, and greening program in city forests and state parks); climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction and management in coastal subdistricts in Pelabuhanratu Bay; and pollution reduction and waste management in Citepus river and adjacent coastal area, in collaboration with local communities and public and private sector partners.





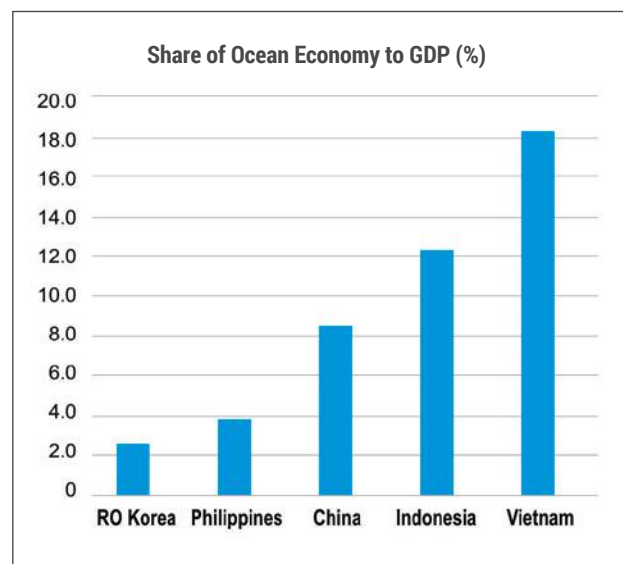
## State of Oceans and Coasts Reporting

With the signing of the Da Nang Compact in November 2015, PEMSEA Country Partners committed to four strategic, time-bound targets. One of these targets refers to the development of a *regional State of Oceans and Coasts (SOC)* reporting system as a mechanism for monitoring and reporting progress on SDS-SEA implementation. The SOC reporting system aims to provide an evidence-based assessment of current regional and country performance in achieving the UN SDGs and other international commitments and national targets, along with a framework and benchmark for future assessment. Draft SOC reports will be presented at a Blue Economy SOC Review in November 2017, with the completed reports disseminated at the next East Asian Seas Congress in 2018.

The SOC report includes the assessment of the following: (a) ocean economy, and contribution to GDP and employment; (b) oceans as natural capital; (c) ocean health; (d) transboundary issues and large marine ecosystems; (e) sustainable fisheries and aquaculture, including contribution to small-scale fisheries, food security, income and livelihood; (f) oceans as good business, focusing on the innovative and sustainable ocean economic activities and investment opportunities; and (g) supporting policies and governance mechanisms.

National SOC Reports are also being developed by the countries to build a comprehensive picture of blue economy development in the region. National Inception Workshops were conducted in nine countries in 2016: Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, RO Korea, Thailand, Timor Leste and Vietnam.

Initial assessment and draft reports show that the contribution of the ocean economy to the gross domestic product (GDP) varies across countries: 3.3% in RO Korea, 4.5% in the Philippines, 9.4% in China, 13% in Indonesia and 19% in Vietnam. Various examples of innovative and sustainable activities are transpiring in the EAS region. Climate-smart aquaculture, green ports, ecotourism and ocean energy involve practices and technologies shifting from the traditional industries to the blue economy paradigm. Investments in solid waste and wastewater management are also being made, but more needs to be done. Initial valuation shows that ecosystems services are quite significant: US\$546 million in Indonesia; US\$635 million in Malaysia; US\$245 million in the Philippines; US\$43 billion in RO Korea; and US\$213 billion in Thailand. A large portion of these amounts are not fully captured in the ocean economy and GDP of countries.





Regional Workshop on Catalyzing Blue Economy Investments in East Asia held in Xiamen, PR China.

## Blue Economy Learning Resources

In April 2016, a new bi-monthly Blue Economy Bulletin was launched, providing coverage of blue economy news and events including highlights, policy updates and more from East Asia and around the world.

In May, a blue economy webinar series was launched to share the latest research and thinking on blue economy. Topics covered in 2016 included an introduction to blue economy, ecosystem services valuation and catch documentation and traceability systems for sustainable fisheries. The recordings of webinars are available on PEMSEA's website at [www.pemsea.org/publications](http://www.pemsea.org/publications).



In November 2016, PEMSEA sponsored a Regional Workshop on Catalyzing Blue Economy Investment in East Asia as part of the World Ocean Week held in Xiamen, PR China. Co-organized by the PEMSEA Network of Local Governments (PNLG) and China-ASEAN Marine Cooperation Center, this 1-day workshop brought together investment professionals,

financiers, development organizations, local and national government officials, project proponents, business organizations and others to provide background on blue economy investment in the region and explore the potential for developing a pipeline of bankable investment opportunities.

The workshop produced a number of insights and partnerships to bolster PEMSEA's continuing support of blue economy investment in the region. Among the insights were:

- Investors are not yet fully comfortable with oceans and advocates need ways to help minimize perceived risks
- Blue economy provides an opportunity to look beyond traditional business models in marine infrastructure, fisheries and aquaculture
- A major challenge for the blue economy is forecasting impacts of climate change and solutions must address not only present issues, but also future barriers and obstacles
- There are encouraging precedents for the development of a regional investment facility for oceans, with a handful of similar platforms emerging that provide opportunities for mutual support

# PARTNERSHIPS AND THOUGHT LEADERSHIP: Stronger Networks

Building effective partnerships is a core strength of PEMSEA's, and through the years it has been able to maintain and strengthen the productive relationships it has built. PEMSEA continues to boldly steer a course towards achieving its mission and vision with urgency and conscientiousness as its geographical coverage and functional scope continue to expand.



## A New PEMSEA Brand



To capture this expanded scope, PEMSEA launched a new brand identity in 2016. Aiming to reflect the energy of the updated SDS-SEA 2015, a refreshed logo was designed to illustrate the focus of the organization. The imagery—mirroring the sea, land and people working together in partnership—forms a propeller, representing the link between oceans, people and economies in the region and denoting the organization’s continuing drive forward to protect, enhance and sustain coasts and oceans. The new logo highlights our enhanced efforts to purposefully communicate with a wider audience to amplify the urgent call to collaborate on solutions for sustainable seas.

## Stakeholder participation in the implementation of ICM in Malaysia

The appointment of Mrs. Noraini Roslan as PNLG President (2015-2018) is having a positive development in scaling up ICM in Malaysia. Mrs. Roslan is one of the pioneers of ICM implementation in Malaysia and has helped the State of Selangor to expand its coverage to 100% of the state’s coastline, covering five coastal districts: Klang, Kuala Langat, Kuala Selangor, Sabak Bernam and Sepang.

The State of Selangor was well represented at the 2016 PNLG Forum with the participation of representatives from ICM sites in Klang, Kuala Selangor and Sepang, as well as the Selangor Waters Management Authority (SWMA/LUAS), the coordinator for ICM implementation in the State.



## PEMSEA Network of Local Governments (PNLG) for Sustainable Coastal Development

At the PNLG Forum 2016, held in Ansan City, RO Korea, the PNLG welcomed five new members: Tangerang (Indonesia), Kampot, Kep and Koh Kong (Cambodia) and Sanya (China), bringing the total number of members to 45. The Forum assembled over 100 representatives from 30 local governments in 9 countries.

The technical session of the PNLG Forum provided members with an assessment of the SDGs relevant to their coastal and ocean initiatives at the local level through case study presentations of good practices and achievements. Goal 6, Clean Water and Sanitation; Goal 11, Sustainable Cities and Communities; Goal 13, Climate Action; and Goal 14, Life Below Water were highlighted in case studies from Cavite Province (Philippines), Ansan City (RO Korea), Dongying City (PR China), and Koh Kong Province (Cambodia) respectively.

As host to the PNLG Forum 2016, Mayor Je Jong Geel of Ansan City led a conference with Local Chief Executives' (LCE). The LCE Conference, entitled *Turning the Tide to Blue Economy: Local Development*

*Strategy through Blue Economy*, provided local chief executives from around the region the opportunity to learn from developments related to blue economy from keynote presentations from the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries of RO Korea, focusing on Shihwa Lake Management, and the State Oceanic Administration of China, focusing on Blue Economy Development Practices in China's Coastal Cities. Special presentations were also delivered by NeoEnBiz Co., Ltd. RO Korea; Shizuoka City, Japan; and PEMSEA.

The main output of the PNLG Forum 2016 was the Ansan Declaration, which was signed by 26 local governments. The declaration is a commitment by PNLG members to monitor and record their progress towards the targets for achieving impacts and benefits related to SDGs 6, 11, 13 and 14. The PNLG also confirmed the establishment of an online tracking system to record and promote the network's contribution to the global targets. The SDG tracking system will be formally launched at the PNLG Forum 2017 to be held in Sanya, China.

## New Non-Country Partner: IPIECA

# IPIECA

The EAS Partnership Council welcomed a new Non-Country Partner in 2016: IPIECA, the global oil and gas industry association for environmental and social issues. IPIECA is the only global association involving both the upstream and downstream oil and gas industry in environmental and social issues. IPIECA's membership covers over half of the world's oil production and is the industry's principal channel of communication with the United Nations.

IPIECA currently has working groups that address the following areas: biodiversity, climate change, health, oil spill preparedness, fuels and products, reporting, social responsibility and water.

IPIECA has supported PEMSEA's Gulf of Thailand (GOT) Subregional Programme through its two Programmes: the IPIECA-IMO Global Initiative for Southeast Asia (GISEA) and the IPIECA-IOGP Oil Spill Response Joint Industry Project (OSR-JIP). It has provided expertise in various workshops during the annual GOT National Contact Points (NCP) Meetings.

As a new Non-Country Partner, IPIECA will continue to provide much needed assistance and support to the GOT Subregional Programme for their capacity building activities and help in the success of the SDS-SEA Implementation. In becoming an official Non-Country Partner, IPIECA joins 20 other nongovernmental organizations, including scientific institutions, industry associations and regional programs, all working together to support implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA).

## Other Collaborative Initiatives

Throughout 2016, PEMSEA developed several collaborative initiatives with organizations supporting implementation of the SDS-SEA:

- Signed agreement with the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) and West Pacific East Asia Project (WPEA) focusing on the application of PEMSEA Services in Monitoring and Evaluation Reporting and Knowledge Management.
- Planning with the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF) focusing on collaborative activities on the regional SOC report and climate change and biodiversity project development and implementation.
- Collaborating with the ASEAN Working Groups on Coastal and Marine Environment, Nature Conservation and Biodiversity and Water Resources Management on a regional database covering MPA work on protecting migratory species in the ASEAN region.
- Sharing knowledge and promoting partnerships through participation at a number of ocean-focused events and conferences, including the ASEAN Conference on Biodiversity, GEF International Waters Conference, World Ocean Council Sustainable Ocean Summit, Philippines Sustainable Seafood Week, International Seminar on the CPLP and the Sea in Timor Leste, SIMSEA Regional Symposium, NOWPAP 21st Intergovernmental Meeting, Bangladesh Forum on Blue Economy and Indonesia Conference on ICM and Marine Biotechnology, among others.



## **YOUTH PROGRAM: Oceans for the Future**

At the Fourth EAS Youth Forum held during the EAS Congress 2015, 60 young leaders from Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Lao PDR, RO Korea, the Philippines, Singapore, Timor-Leste and Vietnam gathered to showcase their youth initiatives contributing to the achievement of the SDGs, enhance their skills and strengthen their role in the sustainable development of coasts and oceans.

Launched in 2006, the Youth Forum serves as a platform for young people in the region to become stronger environmental advocates, providing a venue to collaborate on innovative solutions for managing coasts and oceans. During the Youth Forum, participants have the opportunity to interact with thought leaders and ICM practitioners who can impart knowledge and inspire future projects.

With the success of the EAS Youth Forum, PEMSEA launched a formal Youth Program in 2016, featuring educational webinars, an online platform for youth to connect and a new small grants program for the youth to build on the ideas and proposals generated at the forum. Proposals came in from China, the Philippines and Indonesia. After a rigorous screening process, a grant was awarded to Enggar Yulia Wardani from Bogor Agricultural University, Indonesia who submitted a proposal on behalf of Smart Blue Action Community (SBA-Community) that focused on marine conservation education and mangrove rehabilitation.

Through the grant, and in partnership with other organizations, SBA-Community was able to mobilize local stakeholders and the local community of Legon Wetan, Subang, West Java to plant approximately 1,500 mangrove seedlings on 1.5 hectares. Long-term impacts of the rehabilitated mangrove forest are expected to include defense against coastal erosion, flooding and other natural disasters and an increase in marine species such as crabs and shrimps, as well as improved tourism.

SBA-Community also created an education program for children across 14 schools, reaching over 800 students.

The education plan includes an oversized board game and conservation cards. The tools are designed to engage children in identifying marine species and understanding the value of marine ecosystems in a fun and interactive manner.

Young school children learn concrete actions they can take to conserve the marine environment such as reducing their plastic waste. They now understand how plastic floating in the sea can be mistaken for food and consumed by marine species like turtles. The SBA-Community volunteers taught them about the harmful effects of illegal fishing and, as consumers of seafood, they now know the correct size for the consumption of lobsters and crabs. The school visits made the children more aware of their role and direct impact on the sustainability of coasts and oceans.

The educational content and the templates for the board game and conservation cards have been shared with SBA-Community leaders in Sumatra, Sulawesi and Papua, with potential to scale up this awareness and education campaign across the country.

PEMSEA plans to launch the next round of the small grants program in 2017.



*Smart Blue Action Community (SBA-Community) teaching marine conservation and mangrove rehabilitation to grade school students in Indonesia.*



# Financial Summary

2016 was a strong year for PEMSEA as it continued to deliver on its mandate of helping countries achieve sustainable development of the shared seas of East Asia while enhancing its financial position.

Total receipts in 2016 were US\$3.05 million, only slightly lower than the US\$3.15 million generated in 2015, as funders were generally the same in both years. However, committed funding (i.e., deferred grants) increased by 62% to US\$929,580. Net income in 2016 of US\$464,690 was likewise higher by 33%. We note that Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS) require us to record receipts in the year the funds are designated for use.

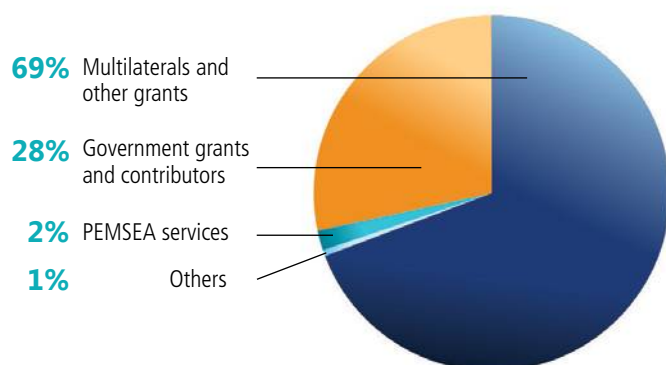
Similar to 2015, a significant portion of this year’s work was supported by restricted multiyear grants (69% of total receipts), the bulk of it from GEF, through UNDP and the World Bank. Contributions and grants from Country Partners PR China, Japan, RO Korea, Singapore, Timor-Leste and the Philippines accounted for 28% of total receipts.

Expenses in 2016 totaled US\$2.59 million, a 7% decrease from 2015. Amounts were lower primarily due to reductions in personnel and travel and meeting expenses associated with conducting the EAS Congress the prior year. Similar to 2015, personnel and consultancy expenses accounted for approximately 50% of total expenses. 2016 project expenses (direct and indirect) of US\$2.02 million accounted for 78% of total expenses, of which US\$1.79 million were direct project expenses. Personnel, consultancy and travel and meetings under administrative costs accounted for 13% of the total, along with 9% attributable to the value of in-kind provision of office space provided by the Philippines.

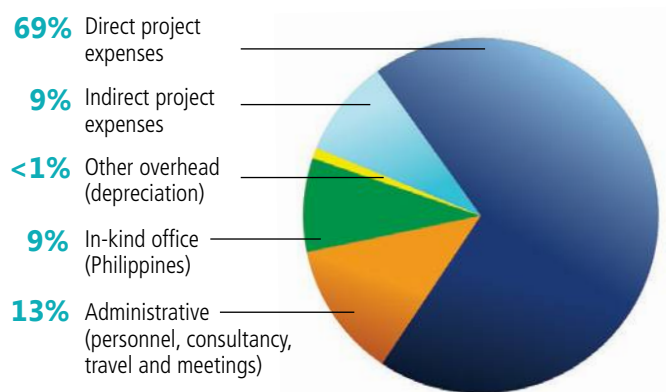
Over the past two years, PEMSEA’s trust fund balance has grown 61% to US\$2.14 million or an increase of US\$815,286 since the beginning of 2015, providing a strong financial foundation as PEMSEA works towards achieving financial sustainability. Cash balance was US\$3.17 million, consisting primarily of the trust fund and deferred grants. We continue to make significant strides in improving our financial position and strengthening our financial systems, which we upgraded in 2016 to provide enhanced project monitoring and transparency.

As always, we are thankful for our partners’ continuing support. While we have accomplished much, we recognize that our mission is not done, and we look forward to continued partnership for the sustainable development of our shared Seas of East Asia.

## 2016 Receipts



## 2016 Expenses



## STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES

Year ended December 31

	Unrestricted	Restricted	2016	2015
<b>RECEIPTS</b>				
Government contributions and grants	\$ 420,608	\$ 447,624	\$ 868,232	\$ 844,410
Multilaterals and other grants		2,109,077	2,109,077	2,229,819
PEMSEA Services	53,518		53,518	58,239
Others	19,152		19,152	12,923
<b>Total receipts</b>	<b>493,278</b>	<b>2,556,701</b>	<b>3,049,979</b>	<b>3,145,391</b>
<b>EXPENSES</b>				
<b>Direct project expenses</b>				
Personnel		667,709	667,709	851,522
Consultancy		192,510	192,510	128,200
Subcontract		474,917	474,917	418,650
Travel and meetings		196,284	196,284	276,959
Training		249,866	249,866	233,501
Other direct costs		10,349	10,349	35,011
<b>Total direct project expenses</b>		<b>1,791,634</b>	<b>1,791,634</b>	<b>1,943,843</b>
<b>Indirect project expenses</b>				
Personnel		154,382	154,382	22,107
Consultancy		12,673	12,673	-
Travel and meetings		25,339	25,339	71,627
Overhead		39,503	39,503	31,560
<b>Total indirect project expenses</b>		<b>231,897</b>	<b>231,897</b>	<b>125,294</b>
<b>Administrative cost</b>				
Personnel	278,436		278,436	371,196
Consultancy	18,866		18,866	15,686
Travel and meetings	33,749		33,749	100,406
Overhead	4,377	226,330	230,707	238,372
<b>Total administrative cost</b>	<b>335,428</b>	<b>226,330</b>	<b>561,758</b>	<b>725,659</b>
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>335,428</b>	<b>2,249,861</b>	<b>2,585,289</b>	<b>2,794,796</b>
Excess (deficiency) of receipts over expenses	157,851	306,840	464,690	350,595
<b>OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS</b>				
<b>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to receipts or expenses</b>				
Remeasurements of post employment benefit obligations	6,789		6,789	(24,192)
Remeasurements of AFS	12,942		12,942	(17,651)
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>	<b>\$ 177,582</b>	<b>\$ 306,840</b>	<b>\$ 484,422</b>	<b>\$ 308,752</b>

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**

Year ended December 31

	2016	2015
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>Current assets</b>		
Cash	\$ 3,166,619	\$ 2,298,570
Receivables	110,843	320,270
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>3,277,462</b>	<b>2,618,840</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>		
Available for sale financial assets	154,443	83,178
Property & equipment - net	37,549	5,282
Other non-current assets	105,577	43,121
<b>Total non-current assets</b>	<b>297,569</b>	<b>131,581</b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>3,575,031</b>	<b>2,750,421</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
<b>Current liabilities</b>		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	436,669	332,054
Deferred grants	929,581	572,579
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>1,366,250</b>	<b>904,633</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>		
Defined contribution liability	37,630	-
Retirement benefit obligation	51,927	210,985
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>	<b>89,556</b>	<b>210,985</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>1,455,806</b>	<b>1,115,618</b>
<b>EQUITY</b>		
Fund balance	2,141,677	1,676,986
Employee benefit reserve	(17,743)	(24,532)
Fair value reserve	(4,709)	(17,651)
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>2,119,225</b>	<b>1,634,803</b>
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>	<b>\$ 3,575,031</b>	<b>\$ 2,750,421</b>



EAS Partnership Council.

## Our Organization

### Over Two Decades of Partnerships

The story of PEMSEA began in 1993 when an International Waters project for the prevention and management of marine pollution was launched by the Global Environment Facility (GEF). The pilot project, known then as the *Prevention and Management of Marine Pollution in the East Asian Seas*, was implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and executed by the International Maritime Organization (IMO). The project focused on land-based and sea-based pollution prevention and management in the context of coastal and marine areas within the jurisdiction of local governments (i.e., Batangas Bay, Philippines; and Xiamen Bay, China) as well as in a multi-country, transboundary context (Straits of Malacca). In both cases, an integrated, holistic approach to governance and management of coasts and sea areas was successfully developed

and demonstrated in collaboration with national and local governments, as well as stakeholders at the international, national and sub-national levels.

The successful pilot phase heralded a second phase project for 1999-2007. The thrust for this next phase was to develop stakeholder partnerships to address the increasing environmental challenges in the region, hence the new name and acronym—Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia or PEMSEA. The geographic coverage of this project phase was the Seas of East Asia, encompassing 6 large marine ecosystems (LMEs)—the Yellow Sea, East China Sea, South China Sea, Gulf of Thailand, Indonesian Seas and Sulu-Celebes Seas.

By 2003, further evolution of the organization would be inevitable when 12 countries—Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, DPR Korea, Indonesia, Japan,

Malaysia, Philippines, RO Korea, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam—agreed to adopt a regional marine strategy known as the *Sustainable Development Strategy for Seas of East Asia* (SDS-SEA). Lao PDR and Timor-Leste later adopted the SDS-SEA in 2006, bringing together all 14 countries in East Asia around the shared stewardship of its coasts and oceans. The SDS-SEA also represented a paradigm shift in the focus of the regional initiative, transitioning from an environmental program to a program addressing sustainable development and management of coasts and oceans within the region.

The SDS-SEA identifies common threats and provides a framework for stewarding coastal and ocean resources, as well as the people, communities and economies of the region that rely on them.

In 2006, the *Haikou Partnership Agreement* formally established PEMSEA as the regional coordinating mechanism for the implementation of the SDS-SEA. Though a non-binding instrument, the Agreement nevertheless confirmed the countries’ resolve to transform PEMSEA into a self-sustained regional collaborative mechanism with a mandate to pursue implementation through collaborative, synergistic and responsible actions.

The Agreement created a dynamic governance structure that underscored PEMSEA’s strengths. There would henceforth be an East Asian Seas (EAS) Partnership Council providing policy and operational guidance, an EAS Congress to be held every three years for knowledge sharing, a PEMSEA Resource Facility to provide expert services and a Regional Partnership Fund to ensure best use of funding supporting PEMSEA’s work in the region.

PEMSEA’s continuing evolution was supported by subsequent agreements signed by Country Partners that facilitated its transition to an international organization. Of significance was the Agreement Recognizing the International Legal Personality of PEMSEA signed in Manila in 2009. The subsequent Headquarters Agreement with the Philippines, signed in 2012, was ratified by the Philippine Senate in 2015,

granting PEMSEA the privileges and immunities necessary to enable it to effectively perform its mandate and functions as an international organization.

PEMSEA’s role and value-added services for sustainable development initiatives were further distinguished when, in 2014, UNDP signed a Project Cooperation Agreement that recognized PEMSEA as an Implementing Partner for a five-year (2014-2019) UNDP/GEF Project on Scaling Up the Implementation of the SDS-SEA.

Throughout these organizational evolutions, PEMSEA Country and Non-Country Partners and collaborating organizations have continuously taken steps together to implement the SDS-SEA and move towards achievement of the targets.

## PEMSEA Services

**Advisory and Project Services** aim to strengthen ICM and coastal sustainable development strategy and programs.

**Knowledge Services** empower local governments, companies and other organizations by building their knowledge, skills and capacity.

**Certification Services** provide an internationally recognized standard to guide coastal management and validate performance excellence.

**Facilitation and Secretariat Services** bring together diverse stakeholder groups for high-impact events, workshops and consultations for strengthening partnerships, establishing collaborative opportunities and exploring investment potential in the coastal and ocean environment.

**Annex A. Existing and Planned Activities for Geographical and Functional Scaling-up of ICM**

Country	ICM Coverage			Activities (Completed and Planned)
	Existing Sites	Planned Sites	Total % of Coastline as of 2016	
<b>Cambodia</b>	<b>4</b>	-	<b>100%</b> (442 km)	<p><b>Completed:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishment/strengthening of institutional mechanisms and capacity building of local personnel for ICM implementation in Kampot, Kep and Koh Kong undertaken.</li> <li>Kampot, Kep and Koh Kong provinces inducted as new members of the PNLG (September 2016)</li> <li>National workshop on ICM tools, baseline assessment, SOC reporting and risk/vulnerability assessments conducted in April 2016 involving the 4 ICM sites, RUPP (ICM Learning Center) and MOE</li> <li>Preah Sihanouk ICM PMO provided coaching to the 3 new ICM sites on project management and financial reporting in June 2016</li> </ul> <p><b>Planned:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National orientation workshop on ICM, SOC and CS/CSIP involving the 4 coastal provinces, RUPP and MOE is scheduled to be conducted on July 31-Aug 2, 2017</li> <li>3 staff from Kampot, Kep and Koh Kong will join the Traineeship Program scheduled from August – September 2017</li> </ul>
<b>China</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>23.79%</b> (7,611.75 km)	<p><b>Completed:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2016 National MPA Training Workshop in December 2016 co-organized by the China-PEMSEA Center (CPC), First Institute of Oceanography (FIO) of SOA and North-East Asian Subregional Programme for Environmental Cooperation (NEASPEC) with more than 120 MPA experts and managers participating</li> </ul> <p><b>Planned:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One-week training workshop scheduled in August 2017 with IOI and China-PEMSEA Center, including ICM orientation for new ICM sites and CCA/DRR training for all ICM sites</li> <li>National ICM Forum to be organized and conducted in 2018; focus of Forum will be launching of ICM certification in China</li> </ul>
<b>Indonesia</b>	<b>39</b> (5 regencies/cities and 1 province under the program coordinated by the MOEF, and 28 regencies/cities and 5 provinces under the program coordinated by MMAF)	-	<b>11.9%</b> (11,795 km)	<p><b>Completed:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A planning workshop was conducted with 6 ICM learning sites and local universities in April 2016 to discuss priorities/needs and local government commitments for ICM scaling up</li> <li>A national training workshop on ICM, SOC, baseline and risk/vulnerability assessment was conducted for the 6 ICM Learning Sites on August 2016</li> <li>Tangerang Regency was inducted as PNLG member on September 2016</li> </ul> <p><b>Planned:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Traineeship Program to be undertaken by 2 staff from Tangerang and MOEF in 2017, and 4 trainees from MOEF, Tangerang, Bontang and Semarang in 2018</li> <li>ICM training for local leaders and personnel and/or conduct of ICM Policy Forum scheduled on the second and third quarter of 2017 in Bontang, Tangerang, East Lombok, Semarang and Bali</li> <li>Designation of Udayana University and Diponegoro University as PEMSEA ICM Learning Centers</li> <li>A stocktaking of the status of ICM implementation in various sites in the country will be undertaken in 2018 through the conduct of a national ICM Forum</li> </ul>

**Annex A. Existing and Planned Activities for Geographical and Functional Scaling-up of ICM (cont.)**

Country	ICM Coverage			Activities (Completed and Planned)
	Existing Sites	Planned Sites	Total % of Coastline as of 2016	
Philippines	20	4	20.23% (7,340 km)	<p><b>Completed:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Workshop on the Development of National SOC conducted in June 2016</li> <li>Bataan: Fellowship Meeting of the Bataan Sustainable Development Council and Bataan Coastal Care Foundation, Inc, Board Meeting conducted on 16 December 2016; Write shop and Stakeholder Validation and Consensus Building Workshop for Bataan State of the Coasts Report conducted on 4-5 August 2016 and 7 December 2016, respectively</li> <li>Batangas: Series of meetings with PGENRO Batangas and 4 university partners in Batangas Province conducted to discuss the implementation of the Batangas Bay Watershed Project, September 2015 and April 2016, Batangas City</li> <li>Guimaras: Planning workshop for Guimaras ICM program conducted on 29-30 June 2016; Project Coordinating Committee meeting conducted on 1 July 2016; UNDP monitoring visit to Guimaras conducted in September 2016.</li> <li>Macajalar Bay: Planning workshop for ICM program implementation in Macajalar Bay conducted on 19 July 2016; Orientation Workshop on State of the Coasts reporting and Integrated Information Management System conducted on 20-21 July 2016.</li> <li>Manila Bay: Ecosystem Health Report Card for Laguna Lake published and launched in February 2016, in collaboration with Laguna Lake Development Authority and with the support of the UNEP/GEF Global Nutrient Cycle Project; Meeting with UPMSI, WRI and ECN/PBL Netherlands conducted to discuss the interfacing of current calculator front-end of the nutrient toolbox to the Manila Bay model back-end components, March 2016, Manila; Series of planning meetings for the organization of Manila Bay Governor’s Forum conducted in coordination with the 8 provinces in the Manila Bay watershed, DENR MBCO and DENR Region 3 on 12 October 2016, 25 October 2016, 8 November 2016, and 14 November 2016; Area-based Management Plan Summit jointly organized by DENR MBCO, DENR R3 and Pampanga PGENRO, 14 December 2016.</li> <li>Verde Island Passage: Collaborative Planning Workshop for ICM Implementation in the Verde Island Passage conducted on 25-26 April 2016; Orientation Workshop on State of the Coasts reporting and Integrated Information Management System conducted on 5-6 July 2016; Marine Protected Area and Law Enforcement Network Collaborative Planning Workshops conducted on 10-11 August and 21 October 2016; Letter of Cooperation between PEMSEA and CIPFI signed on October 7, 2016 regarding collaboration on ICM implementation in the VIP</li> </ul> <p><b>Planned:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Third-party assessment of ICM plans and programs in 17 regions comprising of 66 coastal provinces targeted for completion in 3rd quarter 2017.</li> <li>ICM Orientation in Bataan and Romblon targeted for February and June 2017, respectively.</li> <li>ICM Code Level 2 (Strategic Planning) workshop planned for Guimaras in June 2017.</li> <li>ICM orientation for other sites to be organized within the 3rd-4th quarter 2017.</li> <li>National ICM Forum planned for 4th quarter 2017 to discuss the results of the third-party assessment and identify strategic direction for ICM implementation in the Philippines.</li> <li>Local ICM Forums included in the priority activities of the ICM sites to be conducted as a year-end activity to take stock of the accomplishments for the year 2017.</li> </ul>

**Annex A. Existing and Planned Activities for Geographical and Functional Scaling-up of ICM (cont.)**

Country	ICM Coverage			Activities (Completed and Planned)
	Existing Sites	Planned Sites	Total % of Coastline as of 2016	
<b>Thailand</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>17.88%</b> (562.83 km)	<p><b>Completed:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultations conducted with the provinces of Chanthaburi, Rayong and Trad for ICM scaling up in Thailand</li> </ul> <p><b>Planned:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project Document to be submitted to the Cabinet for review on the first quarter of April 2017</li> <li>• National training workshop on ICM for the new ICM sites to be conducted in 3rd and 4th quarters of 2017</li> </ul>
<b>Timor Leste</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>32.35%</b> (11,795 km)	<p><b>Completed:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National training workshop on development of Coastal Strategy (CS) and its implementation plan (CSIP) for representatives from the 3 municipalities and ICM Learning Centers (UNTL and UNITAL) conducted on November 2016; consultations on CS/CSIP preparation initiated</li> <li>• National workshop on ICM tools, baseline assessment, SOC reporting and risk/vulnerability assessments conducted in March 2016 involving the 3 ICM sites and UNTL and UNITAL (ICM Learning Centers in Timor Leste)</li> </ul> <p><b>Planned:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ICM Study Tour to learn about the process/good practices in CS implementation in Sukabumi Regency, Indonesia, planned for representatives of 3 municipalities in January 2017</li> <li>• Preparation and adoption of CS/CSIP in the 3 municipalities</li> <li>• Application of the 3 municipalities for PNLG membership ongoing</li> </ul>
<b>Vietnam</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>73.5%</b> (2402.8 km)	<p><b>Completed:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Workshop on the Development of National SOC conducted in July 2016</li> <li>• SEA Knowledge Bank Road Show conducted in Hanoi in July 2016 including site visit to Nghe An which aimed to develop additional knowledge products for SEAKB platform and identify potential investments.</li> <li>• National orientation workshop on SOC and IIMS for 14 priority provinces conducted on 15-20 August 2016</li> <li>• Collaborative planning workshop on scaling up the implementation of the SDS-SEA in Vietnam conducted on 10 March 2016</li> <li>• Site visits to Quang Ninh, Hai Phong, Danang, Thua Thien Hue, Quang Nam and Kien Giang conducted on 4-15 March 2016 to discuss the work plan, budget and TORs for ICM implementation in the 6 sites.</li> </ul> <p><b>Planned:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National ICM Forum planned for 4th quarter 2017 to serve as platform for stock taking of accomplishments in ICM and to identify strategic direction for ICM implementation and scaling up in Vietnam.</li> <li>• Local ICM Forums included in the priority activities of the ICM sites to be conducted as a year-end activity to take stock of the accomplishments for the year 2017.</li> </ul>
<b>Lao PDR</b>			<b>IRBM covering 3 provinces</b>	<p><b>Completed:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IRBM Steering Committee and PMO were established in the 3 provinces in Sedone River Basin</li> <li>• Draft baseline assessment report for Sedone River Basin was prepared in 2016</li> </ul> <p><b>Planned:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of the Nam Po sub-basin in Vang Vieng District as national demonstration site for IRBM/IWRM will be initiated in 2017</li> <li>• Study visit of team from Department of Water Resources to water utility facilities in the Philippines to be conducted In July 2017</li> <li>• Two staff from the provinces of Champasack and Saravan will join the PEMSEA Traineeship Program from August-September 2017</li> <li>• IRBM training, including river basin profiling and management planning to be conducted in 2017</li> <li>• Basin-wide forum to share good practices in river basin management will be organized in late 2017.</li> </ul>



## Annex B. Summary of 2016 PEMSEA Trainings and Workshops

Activity	Date/Venue	Countries Involved	Participants		
			Male	Female	Total
<b>IIMS Module 1 Training for Core Team of Cavite State University</b>	February 25-26, 2016 (Cavite, Philippines)	Philippines	5	11	16
<b>National Collaborative Planning Workshop for SDS-SEA Implementation in Vietnam</b>	March 6-12, 2016 (Hanoi, Vietnam)	Vietnam	7	7	14
<b>National Workshop on ICM Tools and Relevant Assessment Toolkits for Baseline Assessment, SOC Reporting and Risk/Vulnerability Assessment</b>	March 8-11, 2016 (Dili, Timor Leste)	Timor Leste	32	15	47
<b>Regional Workshop on Developing SOC Report</b>	March 30 - April 1, 2016 (PEMSEA, Philippines)	Philippines	11	11	22
<b>National Workshop on ICM Tools and Relevant Assessment Toolkits for Baseline Assessment, SOC Reporting and Risk and Vulnerability Assessment</b>	March 30 – April 8, 2016 (Sihanoukville, Kep, Kampot, Phnom Penh, Cambodia)	Cambodia	34	8	42
<b>Collaborative Planning Workshop on ICM Implementation in the Verde island Passage</b>	April 25-26, 2016 (Batangas, Philippines)	Philippines	27	25	52
<b>National Planning Workshop for SDS-SEA Implementation in Indonesia</b>	April 28-29, 2016 (Bali, Indonesia)	Indonesia	40	11	51
<b>Validation Workshop and Workplanning for priority sites under the SDS-SEA GEF/UNDP/PEMSEA Project on Scaling Up the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (2015-2019) in Lao PDR</b>	May 30-31, 2016 (Pakse, Champasack Province) June 2-3 (Sekong Province)	Lao PDR	33	9	42
<b>National Inception Workshop on Development of SOC Report for Vietnam</b>	June 5-9, 2016 (Hanoi, Vietnam)	Vietnam	12	18	30
<b>National Inception Workshop on Development of SOC Report for Indonesia</b>	June 13-15, 2016 (Jakarta, Indonesia)	Indonesia	7	27	34
<b>Sea Knowledge Bank Roadshow Workshop in Hanoi and Nghe An, Vietnam</b>	July 1, 2016 (Hoan Kiem District, Vietnam)	Vietnam	11	30	41
<b>Orientation workshop on SOC and IIMS for provinces in Regions 4A and 4B Philippines</b>	July 4-7, 2016 (Tagaytay, Philippines)	Philippines	9	5	14
<b>Orientation workshop on SOC and IIMS for Macajalar Bay and the provinces of Bohol, Guimaras and Surigao del Norte (Siargao Island)</b>	July 20-21, 2016 (Cagayan de Oro, Philippines)	Philippines	13	13	26
<b>Orientation workshop in the State of the Coasts reporting for local ICM sites and National Inception Workshop on Development of SOC Report for Thailand</b>	July 25, 2016 (Bangkok, Thailand) July 26-27, 2016 (Bangkok, Thailand)	Thailand	10	16	26
<b>Workshop under the World Bank project Applying Knowledge Management to Scale-up Partnership Investments for Sustainable Development of Large Marine Ecosystems (LMEs) of East Asia and their Coasts in Indonesia</b>	August 8, 2016 (Jakarta, Indonesia)	Indonesia	12	24	36
<b>National Training Workshop on Baseline/Risk/Vulnerability Assessments and SOC Reporting for ICM Sites in Indonesia</b>	August 9-11, 2016 (Bali, Indonesia)	Indonesia	13	38	51

**Annex B. Summary of 2016 PEMSEA Trainings and Workshops (cont.)**

Activity	Date/Venue	Countries Involved	Participants		
			Male	Female	Total
<b>National orientation workshop on SOC and IIMS for the 14 priority provinces for ICM implementation in Vietnam, including selected priority provinces of the World Bank Coastal Resources for Sustainable Development Project</b>	August 17-18, 2016 (Hanoi, Vietnam)	Vietnam	22	12	34
<b>National Inception Workshop on Development of SOC Report for Timor Leste</b>	September 1-2, 2016 (Dili, Timor Leste)	Timor Leste	11	35	46
<b>Orientation Training on the Application of Nutrient Load Model</b>	October 19 2016, Marco Polo Hotel Ortigas	Philippines, Indonesia, Lao, Vietnam	29	28	57
<b>Development of Pollution Reduction Opportunity Analysis</b>	October 20 2016, Marco Polo Hotel Ortigas	Philippines, Indonesia, Lao, Vietnam	29	28	57
<b>Training Workshop on the Development of Coastal Strategy for ICM Sites in Timor Leste</b>	November 9-10, 2016 (Dili, Timor Leste)	Timor Leste	10	36	46
<b>Stakeholders' Consultation Workshop on the Development of Coastal Strategy in Liquica</b>	November 11, 2016 (Liquica, Timor Leste)	Timor Leste	7	30	37
<b>Workshop on the Development of National Ocean Policy for Timor Leste</b>	November 15-16, 2016 (Dili, Timor Leste)	Timor Leste	13	40	53
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>397</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>874</b>





Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA) is an intergovernmental organization operating in East Asia to foster and sustain healthy and resilient oceans, coasts, communities and economies across the region. Through integrated coastal management solutions and partnerships, PEMSEA works with local and national governments, international development organizations, companies, investors and research institutions towards sustainable development of coasts and oceans in East Asia.